

## The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan 寧王朱權 in the *Mingshilu* 明實錄

Compilation and translations by Bony Schachter

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Date and location	Content	Translation
1 Taizu Shilu.118.1927 洪武十一年四月 至五月五月 1 日	五月壬申朔皇第十七子權生。	On the first day of the fifth lunar month, the seventeenth august son, Zhu Quan, was born.
2 Taizu Shilu.208.3100 洪武二十四年三 月至五月四月 14 日	○辛未冊封皇子橈為慶王，權為寧王，梗為岷王，榑為谷王，松為韓王，模為瀋王，楡為安王，桎為唐王，棟為郢王，櫟為伊王。	[The Ming court] invested the august sons Zhu Zhan as the Prince of Qing; Zhu Quan as the Prince of Ning; Zhu Pian as the Prince of Min; Zhu Hui as the Prince of Gu; Zhu Song as the Prince of Han; Zhu Mo as the Prince of Shen; Zhu Ying as the Prince of An; Zhu Jing as the Prince of Tang; Zhu Dong as the Prince of Ying; Zhu Yi as the Prince of Yi.
3 Taizu Shilu.224.3276 洪武二十六年正 月 17 日	○癸亥詔肅王橈、遼王植、慶王橈、寧王權之國。初命肅王都甘肅、遼王都廣寧、慶王都寧夏、寧王都大寧。至是，甘肅以陝西各衛調戍，士馬未集，命肅王且駐平涼。廣寧以宮殿未成，命遼王且駐大凌河北。寧夏以糧餉未敷，命慶王且駐慶陽北古韋州城，以就延安、綏德租賦。惟寧王就國	[Taizu] summoned the Prince of Su Zhu Ying, the Prince of Liao Zhu Zhi, the Prince of Qing Zhu Zhan, and the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan, [so that they] arrive [at their respective] principalities. [Taizu] originally commanded that the Prince of Su [should have] Gansu [as his] capital; the Prince of Liao [should have] Guangning [as his] capital; the Prince of Qing [should have] Ningxia [as his] capital; the Prince of Ning [should have] Daning [as his] capital. By this [time], since the garrisons of Shanxi had been allocated to the frontier [regions], [their] soldiers and horses had not gathered

		in Gansu, [so that Taizu] commanded that the Prince of Su be temporarily stationed at Pingliang. Since the palace in Guangning had not been finished yet, [Taizu] commanded that the Prince of Liao be temporarily stationed in Daling, Hebei. Since the [corresponding] provisions had not been sent to Ningxia, [Taizu] commanded that the Prince of Qing be temporarily stationed in the Old City of Weizhou, to the north Qingyang, thus receiving taxes from Yan'an and Suide. Only the Prince of Ning arrived at his principality.
4 Taizu Shilu.228.3344 洪武二十六年六月 29 日	○癸卯召秦王橈、晉王橒。今上、周王橒、齊王樽，期以八月十二日至京師。代王桂、肅王模、遼王植、慶王櫜、寧王權，期以九月十二日至京師。	[Taizu] summoned the Prince of Qin Zhu Shuang and the Prince of Jin Zhu Gang. The present emperor, the Prince of Zhou Zhu Su and the Prince of Qi Zhu Fu were expected to arrive at the Capital on the twelfth day of the eighth lunar month. The Prince of Dai Zhu Gui, the Prince of Su Zhu Ying, the Prince of Liao Zhu Zhi, the Prince of Qing Zhu Zhan, and the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan were expected to arrive at the Capital on the twelfth day of the ninth lunar month.
5 Taizu Shilu.229.3354 洪武二十六年七月至九月九月 11 日	○癸丑代王桂、肅王模、遼王植、慶王櫜、寧王權至京師。	The Prince of Dai Zhu Gui, the Prince of Su Zhu Ying, the Prince of Liao, Zhu Zhi, the Prince of Qing Zhu Zhan, and the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan arrived at the Capital.
6 Taizu Shilu.235.3429 洪武二十七年十月至十二月十月 13 日	○冊武定侯郭英女為遼王植妃。兵馬指揮張泰女為寧王權妃。	[The Ming court] registered the daughter of the Marquis Wuding Guo Ying as the wife of the Prince of Liao Zhu Zhi. The daughter of the Commander Zhang Tai [was registered as] the wife of the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan.
7 Taizu Shilu.244.3549 洪武二十九年正月至二月二月 23 日	○寧王權言：近者，騎兵巡塞，見有脫輻遺于道。上意胡兵往來恐有寇邊之患。上曰：胡人多姦，示弱于人。此必設伏以誘我軍。若出軍追逐，恐墮其計。於是，勅今上選精卒壯馬抵大寧。全寧沿河南北，覘視	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan said: “Recently, cavalry troops were inspecting the borders and saw lost spokes abandoned on the road.” The emperor understood that barbaric troops have been coming and going, thus becoming afraid that bandits may afflict the borders. The emperor said: “Barbarians

	<p>胡兵所在，隨宜掩擊，仍勅周王橚令世子有燾率河南都司精銳往北平塞口巡邏。</p>	<p>are full of tricks; they are pretending to be weak. If we launch troops to hunt them down, I am afraid we will but take the bait.” Then, [Taizu] ordered that the present emperor’s best soldiers and strongest horses be selected so as to guard Daning. The whole of Daning follows along the northern part of Henan. Peeking out at the place where the barbarian troops were located, it would be convenient to launch a surprise assault. [Taizu] then also commanded that the Prince of Zhou Zhu Su have his heir apparent Zhu Youdun to command elite battalions from Henan, which should inspect the frontiers of Beiping.</p>
<p>8 Taizong Shilu.3.Fengtian Jingnan shiji.33-34 建文元年八月 29 日</p>	<p>○丙寅○攻真定二日未下。上曰：攻城下策，徒曠時、日鈍士氣。遂命班師。建文君聞耿炳文敗，始有憂色，語黃子澄曰：奈何？子澄對曰：兵家勝敗常事，無足慮。今天下全盛，士馬精強，兵甲堅利，糧餉充足，取之不竭，用之有餘，區區一隅之地，豈足以當天下之力？調兵五十萬，四面攻之，眾寡不敵，必成擒矣。曰：孰堪將者？子澄曰：曹國公可以當之。前不用長興侯而用此人，豈有失哉！遂遣曹國公李景隆代之。初谷王穗遁還京師。齊泰等慮遼王植、寧王權為上之助。建議悉召還京。惟植至。遂遣勅削權護衛。</p>	<p>[Yongle] attacked Zhending [prefecture] for two days, [but] without success. The emperor said: “Attacking the City is a bad strategy; it is but a waste of time, which day by day diminishes [our] soldiers’ morale. [Yongle] then commanded the troops to return. Having heard that Geng Bingwen [1334–1403] was defeated, Jianwen commenced to show signs of preoccupation, asking Huang Zicheng [1350–1402]: “Now what?” Huang Zicheng replied: “The military [see] victory and defeat as normal affairs, [so that] there is not enough reason to feel anxious. Today, the world flourishes in a most complete manner; [your] soldiers and horses are excellent and strong; [your] weapons and armors are resilient and sharp; [our] provisions are replenished. If taken, [they] could not be exhausted. If used, there would still be more than enough. How could an insignificant piece of land be enough in order that one may become the Power Under-Heaven? [Your majesty should] mobilize 500 thousand soldiers in order to attack them on the four flanks. A few people cannot win so many, so that they must be captured.” [Jianwen] said: “Who is able to take the lead?” Huang Zicheng answered: “The Duke of Cao is able to do so. If [we]</p>

		<p>had deployed him instead of the Marquis of Changxing, I bet [we] would not have lost!”</p> <p>[Jianwen] then sent the Duke of Cao Li Jinglong [1369–1424] to replace him. Initially, the Prince of Gu Zhu Hui secretly returned to the Capital. Qi Tai [d. 1402] and others were concerned that the Prince of Liao Zhu Zhi and the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan were aides to the emperor [Yongle]. [They] advised that both should be summoned to the Capital. Only Zhu Zhi came. [Jianwen] then dispatched a Decree through which [he] inactivated Zhu Quan’s garrisons.</p>
<p>9</p> <p>Taizong</p> <p>Shilu.4B.Fengtian</p> <p>Jingnan shiji.39</p> <p>建文元年十月 6 日</p>	<p>○壬寅師抵大寧城中，不虞我軍驟至，倉卒閉門拒守。上引數騎循繞其城。適至西南隅而城崩。上麾勇士先登，眾蟻附而上，遂克之。獲都指揮房寬撫綏其眾，頃刻而定，城中肅然無擾，遣陳亨家奴并城中將士家屬，報亨等家屬。劉真等引軍來援，軍士聞家屬無恙，皆解甲。時寧王權三護衛為朝廷削奪者，尚留城中至是皆歸附。上悉以還寧王。</p>	<p>[Yongle’s] troops arrived at Daning; not expecting our army’s sudden arrival, [soldiers] swiftly closed its gate [so as to] resist and guard [Daning]. The emperor led cavaliers in numbers so as to besiege the City. Once they arrived at the southwestern corner, the City surrendered. The emperor gave orders so that brave warriors should climb [it] first, being followed by an ant-like multitude [of soldiers], and then [Daning] was conquered. Commander Fang Kuan [d. 1409] was captured [and] his troops were appeased. After a while, [the situation] was stabilized. The City had a solemn peace. [Yongle] sent [envoys] to Chen Heng’s [1332–1400] domestic slaves and to the relatives of the military personnel in the City, [so as to] report to Chen Heng and relatives. Liu Zhen [fl. 1385] and others led armies to assist [Chen Heng and others]. When the soldiers heard that their relatives were safe, they took off their armors. At that time, the three garrisons under the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan’s powers had been inactivated by the court. All [soldiers] that had stayed in the City surrendered [to Yongle]. The emperor returned all them back to the Prince of Ning.</p>
<p>10</p> <p>Taizong</p> <p>Shilu.4B.Fengtian</p>	<p>○甲寅拔大寧之眾及寧王權皆回北平</p>	<p>[Yongle] liberated Daning. Its troops and the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan went back to Beiping.</p>

<p>Jingnan shiji.40-41 建文元年十月 18 日</p>		
<p>11 Taizong Shilu.10B.173-74 洪武三十五年七月 29 日</p>	<p>○庚戌賜書寧王權曰：吾到京，即遣人將書來迎。不意為閹豎胡伯顏邀之兗州。虐害不勝。至擊去其齒，焚所齋書。竟不得達已，將閹豎寘之極刑，尚慮盜賊未息，路途猶梗，是以來迎之，使遲日方發。今聞已起程，如行未遠，可暫還，待秋涼與宮眷同來。如已遠，則途中凡百謹慎，早至。相見以慰兄懷。</p>	<p>[Yongle] bestowed a letter upon the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan, saying: “[As soon as] I had arrived at the Capital, [I] would have immediately sent someone with a letter to welcome [you]. Unexpectedly, [I] was attacked by the castrated slave Hu Boyan in Yan Province. It was a torturous [battle]. Arriving [there], [I] assaulted and destroyed his defenses [lit., teeth], burning the sent letter. Ultimately, [he] could not defeat me; [I then] had the castrated slave executed. [I am] still concerned that the bandits were not completely extinguished yet, [thus obstructing] the path like weed. [I] therefore came to welcome [them], so that as a result [only] recently I was able to departure. [I have] now just learned that [you] have already start [your] journey. If [you] did not went too far, [you] may come back, enjoy the autumn breeze, coming along with [your] wife. If [you are] far away [when receiving this letter], be extremely careful throughout [the whole] itinerary, arriving [at your destination] as soon as possible. [We must] see one another so as to console [your] eldest brother.” 当然宦官也不都是叛徒,镇守山东的宦官胡伯颜同铁铉一起英勇抗击燕军。朱棣称帝之后,他还在兗州一带打游击,截击朱棣派出的使者,甚至将朱棣派往迎接宁王朱权的使者也截获&lt;&gt;明朝大太监 作者：郑云鹏著</p>
<p>12 Taizong Shilu.11.177 洪武三十五年八月 7 日</p>	<p>○寧王權遣人奏請封國欲得杭州。賜書報之曰：杭州昔皇考嘗以封第五子為吳王。後考古制，天子畿內，不以封諸侯，遂改河南。建文不遵祖訓，封其弟允熲為吳王。眾論非之。往者嘗許弟自擇封國，吾未嘗忘今。博咨於眾，咸謂建寧、</p>	<p>The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan sent an envoy so as to memorialize [to the Ming court], asking to be reinvested, [as he] wished to obtain Hangzhou. [Yongle] bestowed a letter upon him, saying: “Formerly, [our] August Father attempted to invest [his] fifth son in Hangzhou as the Prince of Wu. After consulting the old statutes, [however, it was</p>

	荊州、重慶、東昌皆善地。弟可於四郡內擇一郡，遣人報來庶好，經營王府。	found that] it is not appropriate to invest nobles within [the space of the] Son of Heaven's royal domain [ji 畿]; [he] was then [invested in] Henan. Jianwen did not observe the ancestral instructions, thus investing his younger brother Zhu Yunteng [1378–1417] as the Prince of Wu. The People objected. Before, I promised to [my] younger brother that he could choose his place of investiture. I did not forget [this promise]. Upon amply consulting the People, [they] all say that Jianning, Jingzhou, Chongqing, and Donchang are all good places. [My] younger brother may choose any of these four counties and send someone to report which is nearest to [your] preference, [so that we may] build [your] Princely Residence.”
13 Taizong Shilu.13.227 洪武三十五年十月 2 日	○寧王權來朝。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan came to have an audience with the [Ming] court.
14 Taizong Shilu.13.231 洪武三十五年十月 6 日	○宴寧王權、谷王橐於華盖殿。	[Yongle] gave a banquet to the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan and the Prince of Gu Zhu Hui at the Huagai Palace.
15 Taizong Shilu.13.233 洪武三十五年十月 8 日	○寧王權奏故妃張氏之歿。適際兵旅多事之際，迨今未葬。命工部給明器、儀仗，令所在有司營葬事。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized the death of [his] consort, Lady Zhang. Since [she died] amidst military incursions and [other] instabilities, [she] did not receive [proper] burial. [Yongle] commanded the Ministry of Works to provide funerary utensils, ritual accoutrements, and ordered that the local jurisdiction manage the obsequies.
16 Taizong Shilu.18.319 永樂元年三月 2 日	○賜寧王權鈔一萬錠。	[Yongle] bestowed 10 thousand <i>ding</i> in money upon the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan.
17	○丙子先是有首寧王權誹謗魔	Before, someone accused the Prince of Ning

<p>Taizong Shilu.25.449 永樂元年十一月至閏十一月十一月 2 日</p>	<p>鎮事者 上曰此不出王蓋小人為之以陷王譬如愛木必去其毒愛木必去其毒:廣本抱本毒作蠹,是也。凡再遣人捕之權皆掩蔽不發至是賜權書曰兄弟同氣至親數年躬履艱難數年躬履艱難:廣本抱本數上有兄字,是也。亦為保全骨肉豈有他意哉近者之事既悉置不問但欲去二三小人以示警爾而固為遮蔽易曰開國成家小人勿用蓋用小人必害家國所以決欲去之者為賢弟計也書至更不必蔽亦不得有所蓄疑</p>	<p>Zhu Quan of defamation and of practicing yanzhen [against the emperor]. The emperor said: “The prince could not have done this [against me]. Mean people did it in order to harm him. If one is fond of good wood, he must first get rid of its poisonous elements”. The emperor then sent people to arrest them [i.e., the mean people]. Zhu Quan concealed them and did not reveal [their identity]. [Yongle] bestowed a letter upon Zhu Quan, saying: “The younger brother [and I] have the same aspirations, being extremely close to one another. We have faced adversities together for many years; [I understand that you] indeed want nothing but to protect your own people [literally, your bones and flesh]; how could it be the case that you would have other intentions? So far as recent matters are concerned, I will simply ignore them and will not investigate further [those issues]; I had hopes that you would expel two or three mean people [from your principedom] as a warning, but you instead chose to hide them. The Changes says: “Establishing states and creating clans, mean people should not be employed”. This means that deploying mean people must cause harm to the families and the state. Therefore, [you should] decide for expelling them [from your principedom]; this is the stratagem [adopted by a] virtuous brother.” When the letter arrived, Zhu Quan did not hide [the mean people] anymore; [the emperor] had nothing more to be suspicious about.</p>
<p>18 Taizong Shilu.33.585 永樂二年七月至八月八月 7 日</p>	<p>○丙子○寧王權第二子生,賜名磐煒。</p>	<p>The second son of the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan was born. [Yongle] bestowed upon him the name Panye.</p>
<p>19 Taizong Shilu.17.983 永樂五年八月 25</p>	<p>○丙午。周王橚遣世子有燬,楚王楨遣世子孟烷及遼王植、寧王權、谷王穗、魯王肇煒,各遣中官祭。</p>	<p>The prince of Zhou Zhu Su sent his heir apparent Zhu Youdun, the Prince of Chu Zhu Zhen sent his heir apparent Zhu Mengwan, while the Prince of Liao Zhu Zhi, the Prince</p>

日		of Ning Zhu Quan, the Prince of Gu Zhu Hui, and the Prince of Lu Zhu Zhaohui sent middle officials to render sacrifice to [Zhu Mengyue's 通山王孟爚 dead consort].
20 Taizong Shilu.156.1793 永樂十二年閏九月1日	永樂十二年閏九月辛丑朔寧王權第三子生賜名磐桃。	The third son of the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan was born. [Yongle] bestowed upon him the name Panyao.
21 Taizong Shilu.184.1977-78 永樂十五年正月6日	○癸巳享太廟。寧王權來朝。宴于華蓋殿。賜其從官宴于中右門。	[Yongle] made offerings at the Imperial Ancestral Temple. The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan came to have an audience with the [Ming] court. [He was offered] a banquet at the Huagai Palace. [Yongle] bestowed a banquet upon his retinue at the Zhongyou Gate.
22 Taizong Shilu.186.1994 永樂十五年三月20日	○丙午冊中兵馬指揮韓彬女為韓王冲煬妃，東城兵馬指揮俞盛女為寧世子磐炆妃。	[The Ming Court] registered the daughter of Commander Han Bin as the consort of the Prince of Han Zhu Chongyu and the daughter of the Commander of Dongcheng Yu Sheng as the consort of the heir apparent of the Ning principedom Zhu Panshi.
23 Taizong Shilu.217.2163 永樂十七年十月20日	○辛卯○寧王權第四子生，賜名磐炷。	The fourth son of the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan was born. [Yongle] bestowed upon him the name Panzhu.
24 Taizong Shilu.240.2286 永樂十九年八月16日	○丙午遣官祭歷代帝王。寧王權第五子生，賜名磐燭。	The fifth son of the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan was born. [Yongle] bestowed upon him the name Panmou.
25 Renzong Shilu.2B.55-58 永樂二十二年九月13日	上謂戶部尚書夏原吉曰：朕諸叔，在者無幾。諸兄弟惟趙王居京師。餘皆守藩於外。朕旦夕在念，蓋帝正之治，莫先親親。况朕新嗣大位於此，尤當如意其增諸王歲祿。【。。。】寧府加米九千石。【。。。】慶王橈、寧王權、代王桂、瀋王模，各白金千兩、鈔一萬錠、紵絲四十表裏、錦十匹、羅二	The emperor said to the Minister of Revenue Xia Yuanji: "Only a few of my uncles are still alive. Among my brothers, only the Prince of Zhao resides in the Capital. The others are all guarding their principalities, outside [the royal domain]. I have been thinking day and night [about the fact that] so far as the upright imperial government [is concerned], priority should be given to the nearness of kinship. This is even truer [now],

	十匹、紗二十匹。	since i have inherited this grand post, so that [we] must, as wished, to increase the princes' emoluments." [...] The Ning Prefecture will have an increase of 9 thousand stones of rice. [...] The Prince of Qing Zhu Zhan, the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan, the Prince of Dai Zhu Gui, and the Prince of Shen Zhu Mou will receive each an increase of one thousand liang in white gold, ten thousand ding in money, 24 pieces of silk, ten pieces of brocade, 20 pieces of luo, and 20 pieces of sha.
26 Renjong Shilu.2C.75 永樂二十二年九月 21 日	寧王權奏欲來朝，又言江西非其封國。上遣書答曰：叔欲來見，感親愛之厚。侄承叔親厚有素。今欲見叔，亦切惓惓。但以祖訓不敢違也，計諒此。誠所云寄居江西，非所封之國，不與封鎮，各王例同。蓋江西之地，叔受之先帝，已二十餘年為國，南屏非封鎮而何？惟叔審之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized [to the Ming court], wishing to have an audience. [He] also stated that Jiangxi was not [his] principedom of investiture. The emperor sent a letter in response, saying: "[That] the uncle wishes to come to see [me], makes me feel how great is [our] affection and love. [Your] nephew has always felt how great the uncle's affection has always been. Today, I would like to see [my] uncle, [whom I] indeed miss dearly. However, [I] do not dare to go against the Ancestral Instructions; [for] this, I ask [your] pardon. As you said, Jiangxi, [where you] reside, is not your principedom of investiture; not residing at [the] town of [original] investiture applies to all the other princes [as well]. [So far as] the land of Jiangxi [is concerned], [my] uncle received it from the previous Thearch; it has been your principedom for more than 20 years. How come that the Southern Fence is not your town of investiture? Uncle, examine this [issue carefully]."
27 Renjong Shilu.4C. 153-54 永樂二十二年十一月 25 日	丙申特賜寧王權，黃金百兩、白金三百兩、文錦十、綵幣表裏各二十，西洋布十匹。	[The emperor] extraordinarily bestowed upon the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan 100 liang in yellow gold, 300 liang in white gold, ten [pieces] of civil silk, 20 pieces of inner and outer colored silks each, 10 pieces of western fabrics.
28 Xuanjong	寧王權奏遣世子磐斌來賀仁宗皇帝萬壽聖節，時已至中道，	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan sent the heir apparent Zhu Panshi so as to celebrate the

Shilu.2.35-37 洪熙元年六月下 / 17 日	復書止之。	sacred festivities in homage of the August Thearch Renzong; at that time, he was halfway [toward the Capital], [when Xuanzong] sent a letter impeding him.
29 Xuanzong Shilu.17.465 宣德元年五月 18 日	○寧王權奏諸女將嫁未有第宅。請以都指揮吳幹等所居處之。上曰：幹等皆先朝舊臣，其居處已久。一旦奪之，人必謂朝廷重私親輕舊臣，非所以示天下。遂貽書，王別擇閒曠之地，以護衛軍創造，庶幾得宜。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized [saying that his] daughters were about to get married but had no mansion [to live in]. [He] asked that they [i.e., his daughters] be allocated in the residences of Commander Wu Gan and others. The emperor said: “Wu Gan and others are all old servants of the former reigns, [so that] they have been residing in [their respective] places for a long time. If we confiscate them, people must say that the court privileges its own kinship to the expense of old servants, which is not a good example for Under-Heaven.” [Xuande] then bestowed a letter, [in which he commanded that] the Prince choose other vast lands, so that military garrisons could explore and develop [them], as appropriate.
30 Xuanzong Shilu.19.514 宣德元年七月 28 日	○己未賜寧王權第三子名磐姚。第四子名磐炷。第五子名磐煥。二孫名奠培、奠墀。	[Xuande] bestowed upon the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan’s third son the name Panyao. [He also bestowed upon] the fourth son the name Panzhu. The fifth son was named Panmou. [Zhu Quan’s] two grandsons were named Dianpei and Dianshan.
31 Xuanzong Shilu.22.572 宣德元年十月至十一月十月 3 日	○寧王權奏男女將婚未有居第。請免護衛軍士屯種，併力作之。從之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized [arguing that his] sons and daughters were about to get married but had no mansions [in which to live]. [He] asked that his military garrisons be exempted from tunzhong services, conjoining forces so as to build them [i.e., the required mansions]. [The emperor] granted it.
32 Xuanzong Shilu.22.572-73 宣德元年十月至十一月十月 4 日	○賜寧王權樂人二十七戶。	[The emperor] bestowed upon the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan 27 musical ensembles.
33 Xuanzong Shilu.24.642	○寧王權以朝廷封其子磐煥為臨川王，又為冊妃奏欲攜磐煥入謝。上復書止之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan, taking into consideration that the court had invested his son Zhu Panbi as the Prince of Linchuan and

宣德二年正月 24 日		had also registered his consort, memorialized to court wishing to bring Zhu Panbi [to court so] as to thank [Xuande]. The emperor replied with a letter impeding him.
34 Xuanzong Shilu.25.651-52 宣德二年二月 5 日	○癸亥命建平伯高遠鴻臚寺少卿。徐永達為正副使持節。冊北城兵馬副指揮孔時女為平陽王妃。以寧王第三女清江郡主配西寧衛指揮陳通弟逸。第四女奉新郡主，配贛州府同知王宗旭王宗昶子爽。第五女金谿郡主配右軍都督韓觀弟輔。第六女泰和郡主配鄱陽縣民汪彥誠子湛然。第七女彭澤郡主配龍驤衛指揮王剛姪質。第八女廬陵郡主配蘄州衛指揮田晟弟昱。第九女新喻郡主配贛州府照磨胡羽子光霽。第十女新城郡主配留守中衛指揮李俊子璫。第十三女南豐郡主配江西都指揮張祥子雯。命逸等皆為儀賓，賜以誥命。	[Xuande] nominated Gao Yuan [b. 1408], the Viscount of Jianping, as Vice Minister for Dependencies. Xu Yongda [fl. Hongwu] was nominated as Commissioned with Extraordinary Powers. The daughter of Kong Shi, the Commander of the Northern City, was registered as the consort of the Prince of Pingyang. The Prince of Ning's third daughter, the Commandery Princess of Qingjiang, was matched with Chen Yi, the youngest brother of Chen Tong, the Commander of the Xining Garrison. The Prince of Ning's fourth daughter, the Commandery Princess of Fengxin was matched with Wang Shuang, the son of Wang Zongchang, the Associate Administrator of Ganzhou. The Prince of Ning's fifth daughter, the Commandery Princess of Jinxi, was matched with Han Fu, the youngest brother of Han Guan, the Commander-in-chief of the Right Army. The Prince of Ning's sixth daughter, the Commandery Princess of Taihe, was matched with Wang Zhanran, the son of Wang Yancheng, a commoner from Poyang County.  The Prince of Ning's seventh daughter, the Commandery Princess of Pengze, was matched with Wang Zhi, the nephew of Wang Gang, the Commander of the Longxiang Garrison. The Prince of Ning's eighth daughter, the Commandery Princess of Luling, was matched with Tian Yu, the youngest brother of Tian Sheng, the Commander of the Qizhou Garrison. The Prince of Ning's ninth daughter, the Commandery Princess of Xinyu, was matched with Hu Guangqi, the son of Hu Yu, the Record Keeper of Ganzhou prefecture. The Prince of Ning's tenth daughter, the

		Commandery Princess of Xincheng, was matched with Li Huan, the son of Li Jun, the Commander of the Regency's Central Garrison. The Prince of Ning's thirteenth daughter, the Commandery Princess of Nanfeng, was matched with Zhang Wen, the son of Zhang Xiang, the Commander of Jiangxi. [Xuande] nominated Chen Yi and others as Ceremonial Companions; they were bestowed proclamations of honors.
35 Xuanzong Shilu.25.656 宣德二年二月 12 日	○寧王權以子女婚娶者十二人，請于封內選取婦女給使令。上不聽，遣中官送婦女八十四人往賜之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan, in consideration of his twelve married sons and daughters, asked for choosing Eunuch Directors for Servant Ladies from within the Boundary. The emperor did not acquiesce, [but] he sent an Intermediary Official to bestow upon them 84 ladies.
36 Xuanzong Shilu.29.771 宣德二年七月 26 日	○壬子封寧王權長女為永新郡主，配金鄉衛舍人高鶴齡。第二女為玉山郡主，配都督舍人方景祥。第十一女為浮梁郡主，配龍江右衛舍人俞致淵。命鶴齡等俱為儀賓，賜之誥命。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan's eldest daughter, the Commandery Princess of Yongxin, was matched with Gao Heling, the Secretary of the Jinxiang Garrison. The Prince of Ning's second daughter, the Commandery Princess of Yushan, was matched with Fang Jingxiang, the Secretary of the Commander-in-chief. The Prince of Ning's eleventh daughter, the Commandery Princess of Fuliang, was matched with Yu Zhiyuan, the Secretary of the Right Garrison of Longjiang. [Xuande] nominated Gao Heling and others as Ceremonial Companions; they were bestowed proclamations of honors.
37 Xuanzong Shilu.30.790 宣德二年八月 27 日	○壬午寧王權奏府中乏內使。上遣中官送火者二十人往賜之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized, [saying that the Ning] Prefecture lacked Eunuch Sacrificers. The emperor sent an Intermediary Official to bestow upon him 20 Sacrificers [huozhe 火者].
38 Xuanzong Shilu.36.901 宣德三年二月上 / 11 日	○寧王權奏欲令護衛屯軍為臨川等王造居第，今年暫免屯種。從之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized; he expressed the wish that military garrisons in charge of army farm build residences for the Prince of Linchuan and others, so that this year [the mentioned garrisons] should be exempted from tunzhong [duties]. [The

		emperor] agreed with it.
39 Xuanzong Shilu.42.1035-36 宣德三年閏四月 21 日	○壬寅寧王權奏，乞賜南昌府，附近灌城，一鄉田土，俾眾子耕種，為自給之計。上諭行在戶部臣曰：古人云：王者當食租衣稅。今有歲祿足矣。一鄉之田，民所衣食，奪以與王，民將謂何，且王居國江西，固當恤民，豈可奪民以自養？宜遣人往勘，灌城一鄉，果皆間田否，待報處置。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized asking [Xuande] to bestow upon [him] farming land [corresponding to the area of] one township, [which was located in an] irrigation state in the Nanchang Prefecture's adjacent area. [The prince pretended to] give [the reclaimed land] to his sons [so that they] could cultivate [the soil], as a self-subsistence measure. The emperor told to the servants in charge of the Ministry of Revenue: "Men of antiquity say: 'Princes ought to feed themselves from rents and dress themselves from taxes.' [Your] current emoluments should suffice. The [claimed] farmland is what the people relies on in order to dress and eat. [If the court] confiscate [it] so as to give it to princes, the people will ask: "Why?" Furthermore, as residents of Jiangxi, princes are supposed to show compassion towards the people, how could [you] take from the people in order to sustain yourselves? It is appropriate to send people to investigate whether the township in the [reclaimed] irrigation state constitutes unappropriated lands or not. The matter will be dealt with following the report."
40 Xuanzong Shilu.45.1106 宣德三年七月 17 日	○丁卯寧王權遣人進扇，且奏求鐵笛。上命工部製鐵笛與之。謂左右曰：古人謂笛者滌也，所以滌邪穢，納之雅正。寧王之意，其在此乎。鐵笛雖無，當新製與之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan sent people so as to present a fan [to the emperor] and memorialize asking for an iron flute. The emperor commanded that the Ministry of Works fabricate an iron flute to give to him. [The emperor] addressed to the right and left, saying: "Men of Antiquity say: '[the word] flute [di] [sounds like] to cleanse [di]; [the flute] is that through which [we] cleanse what is wicked and impure, being conducive of elegance and uprightness.' This is exactly what the Prince of Ning implies. Although there is no such thing as an iron flute, [we] must innovate and create one for him."
41 Xuanzong Shilu.49.1185	○甲午定儀賓班次。先是寧王權言：慶賀行禮，拜進表箋，三司官員皆依品秩序列，獨儀	[The emperor] established the sequence of ranks for Ceremonial Companions. Before, the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan argued:

<p>宣德三年十二月 17 日</p>	<p>賓未有定制。上命行在禮部考定其儀。至是，尚書胡濙奏：臣按洪武禮制，郡主儀賓秩從二品，縣主儀賓秩從三品，郡君儀賓從四品，縣君儀賓從五品，鄉君儀賓從六品。若遇行禮宜序於同等官員之左。上曰：禮不喻等，儀賓雖親，當守定分。此為定制，其頒行遵守。</p>	<p>“[When] practicing ceremonies of celebration and presenting memorials, the officials of the Three Offices are all aligned according to rank; only the Ceremonial Companions do not have an established statute [to follow].” The emperor commanded that the Ministry of Rites investigate and establish the corresponding rite. Now, the Minister Hu Ying [1375–1463] memorialized: “according to the Ritual Statutes of the Hongwu Reign, the Ceremonial Companions of Commandery Princesses follow rank 2; the Ceremonial Companions of District Princesses follow rank 3; the Ceremonial Companions of Commandery Mistresses follow rank 4; the Ceremonial Companions of District Mistresses follow rank 5; the Ceremonial Companions of Township Mistresses follow rank 6. When practicing ceremonies, it is appropriate that [Ceremonial Companions] be positioned to the left side of officials of same rank.” The emperor said: “The Rite does not know about equality; although the Ceremonial Companions are imperial relatives, [they] must guard [their] fixed position. This is the established statute, [which must be] promulgated and observed.”</p>
<p>42 Xuanzong Shilu.53.1265-69 宣德四年四月 3 日</p>	<p>○戊寅復書寧王權曰：承喻以祿米未定、品級非舊制，忿切之情，溢于言表，再三披閱，駭愕良深。蓋事有是非然，理應明白。所言太祖高皇帝子孫，舊無品級之說，今考《祖訓錄》內，凡郡王之子，授鎮國將軍三品，孫輔國將軍四品，曾孫奉國將軍五品，玄孫鎮國中尉六品，五世孫輔國中尉七品，六世孫以下世，授奉國中尉八品。是郡王子孫，未嘗無品級也。又云：靖江王府將軍，比正支遞減一等，亦無比品。凡朝賀祭廟，皆與諸王同班。必若此言，則諸王兄弟子姪同為</p>	<p>[The emperor] sent a letter in reply to the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan, saying: “[I] have got to know that [you] believe that [your] emoluments have not been [correctly] established and that court ranks do not [obey] the old statutes; [your] words and countenance overflow with feelings or rage. Upon reading [your letter] a second and third time, [I] feel extremely astonished. For the matters [you mention] are not the case, which must be clarified and understood. [So far as] what [you] said about the old [statutes] not dividing the Exalted August Thearch Taizu’s descendants according to rank [is concerned], [we] have today investigated the Records of the Ancestral</p>

	<p>行列，是無尊卑之分，曷為而可！又云：太祖高皇帝於郡君儀賓，比從四品，常服用麒麟玉帶，班列都督前。盖以親親不論品級。今考《祖訓錄》、《皇明祖訓》及《禮制》皆無明文可稽。今之所云，未審載于何典禮也。又云：高皇帝嘗謂靖江世子兄弟做將軍，衣裳且著穿素，而郡君儀賓，既比從四品，則令用麒麟玉帶。如此即是，抑族屬而重外親，疏戚倒置，於禮可乎？又云：高皇帝謂靖江世子兄弟做將軍，但是異姓相見還行君臣禮。今考《祖訓錄》、《皇明祖訓》及《禮制》並無明文可徵。但有洪武二十九年十二月，欽定靖江王庶子、鎮國將軍與郡王相見禮儀云：鎮國將軍凡與駙馬、儀賓、公侯相見，將軍居左，駙馬等居右，皆再拜。與文武一品官至三品官相見，將軍居正中。各官拜，將軍荅拜。與四品以下官相見，各官拜，將軍坐受。凡遇將軍於道，駙馬、儀賓、公侯讓左，並行。文武一品至三品，引馬側立。四品以下者，下馬。凡傳其言曰：鎮國將軍裔旨。稱呼之曰：官人。皆有明著，而別無行君臣禮之說。若必如所云，行君臣之禮，是教子孫，越禮犯分，不知有君矣。且羣臣於靖江府將軍前，皆行君臣之禮，是天下紛紛多君也。春秋之法，天無二日，土無二王，家無二主。聖人之道，尊尊親親，各有攸當。故知此語決非太祖高皇帝所言。今郡王、庶子以下品級，則載于《祖訓錄》。靖江王府將軍與羣下相見之禮，則載于洪武二十九年欽定禮儀。此皆太祖高皇帝所制，以垂範子孫臣民。</p>	<p>Instructions, [according to which] the sons of Commandery Princes are invested as rank 3 Defender-Generals of the State; [their] grandsons [are invested as] rank 4 Bulwark-Generals of the State; [their] great-grandsons [are invested as] rank 5 Supporter-Generals of the State; [their] great-great-grandsons [are invested as] rank 6 Defender-Commandants of the State; [their] fifth-generation descendants [are invested as] rank 7 Bulwark-Commandants of the State; [from their] sixth-generation descendants onwards, [they are invested as] rank 8 Supporter-Commandants of the State. Therefore, there has never been such thing as unranked descendants of Commandery Princes. [You] also stated: ‘The Generals of the Princely Establishment of Jingjiang are [situated but] one rank below the upright branches, [so that they] also lack equivalent rank. [When] attending celebrations at the Sacrificial Temple, [they] are ranked as Princes.’ If [one] must take this argument [seriously], then [the fact] that the Princes are aligned together [despite being] brothers, uncles, and nephews shows a lack of differentiation between high and low [ranks]. [But] how could be this [the case]? [You] also claim that ‘the Exalted August Thearch Taizu established that the Ceremonial Companions of Commandery Princesses must follow rank 4, [having] Jade Belts [patterned as] Qilin [as part of their] Ordinary Wardrobe, [being] aligned right before Commanders-in-chief. [The reason] would be that there is no ranking among the nearest kinship’. [We] have today investigated the Records of the Ancestral Instructions, the Ancestral Instructions of the August Ming Dynasty, and the Ritual Statutes, all of which do not record explicit passages from which to verify [this matter]. [We] could not determine what precedents and rites record what [you] presently argue.</p>
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	<p>所慮者，甚遠。所定者，甚精。皆非一朝一夕之所能成也。至洪武三十五年八月，太宗皇帝臨御之初，即令禮部申明舊制，行此數事。太宗皇帝當時見《祖訓錄》內鎮國將軍等品級與歲祿不相應，遂加鎮國將軍從一品，輔國將軍從二品，奉國將軍從三品，鎮國中尉從四品，輔國中尉從五品，奉國中尉從六品。今行之二十有八年矣。予自嗣位以來，恭體祖宗之心，恭循祖宗之法，非敢毫末有所增損，況於諸叔祖、諸叔及諸兄弟，上念祖宗之重親親之意，未嘗敢薄，亦未嘗輒有拂逆之事。往者，逆賊高煦在太宗文皇帝時，屢造大罪。及予嗣位加厚待之，而包藏禍心，終謀不軌。然求朝廷之過，未得輒妄稱太祖高皇帝時，未嘗頒給羣臣誥敕。以為擅改舊制，具本指斥，遂舉兵反，及被執至京。出洪武中，諸司職掌，示之逆煦，俛首無言，愧悔不及。今叔祖輒有不避斧鉞，乞為赦免之說。宗廟神靈鑒臨在上，何冤何抑，而忿恨不平？予覽畢以示公、侯、伯、五府、六部文武大臣，咸謂叔祖意非在此。蓋託此為名耳！不然，何以宣德元年八月之事，而至今始發也。予已悉，拒羣臣之言不聽，尚望謹之。或復不謹，非獨羣臣有言，不已天下之言，皆將不已。是時，予雖欲全親親之義，有未易能。今故畢陳本末，惟叔祖虛心聽察，庶幾君臣之分定，尊卑之序明，而所議品級，又何繫于輕重，何乖於禮法哉！若以謂族屬【叔祖？】之長，必誣執為朝廷之過，天理人心不可罔也。惟叔祖亮之。</p>	<p>[You] also claim that the ‘Exalted August Thearch Taizu once said that the heir apparent of Jingjiang [and his] brothers were [invested] as Generals, [being] dressed [however] with unadorned clothes. However, the Ceremonial Companions of Commandery Princes, since they follow rank 4, were commanded to wear Jade Belts [patterned with] Qilin.’ If this were the case, [the court] would have neglected clansmen and favored outsiders, thus inverting the proper relationship between the remote and near [degrees of kin]. Would the Rites accept this? [You] also claimed that ‘the Exalted August Thearch Taizu once said that the heir apparent of Jingjiang [and his] brothers were [invested] as Generals; however, [when clansmen] and outsiders see one another, it is necessary to perform the ceremonies [that are appropriate between] rulers and servants.’ [We] have today investigated the Records of the Ancestral Instructions, the Ancestral Instructions of the August Ming Dynasty, and the Ritual Statutes, all of which do not record explicit passages from which to attest [this matter]. However, there is [a record dated to] the twelfth month of Hongwu 29, which establishes the rites [concerning how] the non-inheriting sons of the Prince of Jingjiang, Defender-Generals of the State, and Commandery Princes [must behave when they] see one another: ‘[When] a Defender-General of the State and an Imperial Consort, Ceremonial Companion or Dukes and Counts, the General has his place on the left, while the Imperial Consort etc. have their place on the right; all make obeisance twice. [When a General] and both Civil and Military officials of ranks 1 to 3 see one another, the General has his place on the center. The officials make obeisance one time, [to which the] General must make obeisance in response. [When a General] and officials of rank 4 or below see one another,</p>
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		<p>the officials make obeisance one time, [which the] General receives while sat. Whenever they meet a General in the circuits, Imperial Consorts, Ceremonial Companions, Dukes, and Counts must give the left side and walk shoulder to shoulder. Civil and Military officials of ranks 1 to 3 [must] lead [their] horses [so as to] stand by the side [of the General]. [Those of] rank 4 or below, must get off the horse. Whenever [a General's] message is transmitted, [one must] say: The Edict Inherited from the Defender-General of the State. He must be named Man-in-Office.' These [matters] are all clearly stated, but there is nothing said about the performance of ceremonies [that are appropriate between] rulers and servants. For were we really obliged to follow what [you] say, thus performing the ceremonies [that are appropriate between] rulers and servants, this would amount to teaching [our] descendants to overstep the boundaries of Ritual Propriety while violating one's rank, which would result in not knowing that there is a Ruler. Furthermore, [if] all servants performed the ceremonies [that are appropriate between] rulers and servants before the Generals of the Jingjiang Principality, there would be a lavish multitude of rulers Under-Heaven. [And yet, according to the] Rules of the Spring and Autumn: 'There are not two suns in the sky, nor two kings in a territory, nor two masters in a family.' [So far as the] Way of the Sages [is concerned], the worth ones must be venerated and the near ones must be approached according to what is appropriate. Therefore, [one may] know that these words [of yours] are absolutely not what the Exalted August Thearch Taizu said. [So far] as the ranks of present Commandery Princes, non-hereditary sons and below [are concerned], [these matters] are recorded in the Records of the Ancestral Instructions.</p>
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		<p>The rites [adopted when] the Generals of the Jingjiang Princely Establishment and all subordinates see one another are recorded in the Imperially Established Protocols of Hongwu 29. These are all [regulations] established by the Exalted August Thearch Taizu, so as to transmit standards to his descendants, servants, and people. What it contemplates is extremely profound. What it establishes is extremely precise. It is not something that could have been accomplished in one day and night. During the eight month of Hongwu 35, when the Civil August Thearch Taizong first approached Imperial [affairs], [he] immediately commanded that the Ministry of Rites should inspect the old statutes, performing these numerous matters. At that time, the Civil August Thearch Taizong saw that the ranks of Defender-Generals of the State recorded in the Records of the Ancestral Instructions were not equivalent to their emoluments; [he] then promoted Defender-Generals of the State as rank 1, Bulwark-Generals of the State as rank 2, Supporter-Generals of the State as rank 3, Defender-Commandants of the State as rank 4, Bulwark-Commandants of the State as rank 5, Supporter-Commandants of the State as rank 6. The present [arrangement] has been in effect for 28 years. From inheriting the throne onwards, I have always reverently enacted [our] ancestors' intentions, and have always reverently observed [our] ancestors' regulations. I do not dare to increase or decrease [these intentions and regulations] not even by a single point of a hair. As for [my] granduncles, uncles, and brothers, thinking above how [our] ancestors gave great importance to the nearness of kinship, I have never dared to act shabbily, nor have I ever engaged in any illicit activities. Formerly, the bandit Zhu Gaoxu [1380–1426] committed great crimes several times</p>
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		<p>during the time of the Civil August Thearch Taizong. When I inherited the throne, I treated him with utmost generosity, [and yet he] secretly harbored bad intentions [and] finally devised illicit plans. [He] then fished for the court's mistakes; [since he] could not get hold [of any, he] falsely claimed that during the time of the Exalted August Thearch Taizu, Proclamations were not distributed to the servants. [He] believed [himself] capable of arbitrarily altering the old statutes, [which he allegedly] had qualification to criticize. [Zhu Gaoxu] then led armies in rebellion, [being however] immediately captured and sent to the Capital. During the Hongwu reign, the keepers from the Offices, [seeing that Zhu Gaoxu] showed himself ungrateful, held their heads down and said nothing; [afterwards,] it became too late for regret. Now [my] great-uncle is about to be unable to avoid [the punishment by the] axe, [thus] talking about imploring for pardon. The gods and spirits [who reside] at the Ancestral Temple are inspecting from above; what is there to feel wronged? What is there to feel oppressed, so as to cause unceasing resentment? Upon finishing reading [your letter], I showed [it] to the Dukes, Counts, Earls, as well as the grand civil and military ministers of the Five Military Commissions and Six Ministries; they all said that this is not what [my] great-uncle meant. This reputation must be entrusted! If not so, what to make of the affairs [that took place during the] eighth lunar month of Xuande 1? And yet, [similar events] could commence to transpire today. I already know fully [all this, so that] rejecting the servants' words and not listening [to them], [I] still hope to [treat] it with caution. If [we] are not cautious, they are not servants only who will have something to say, unceasing as well will be Under-Heaven's words; they all will be</p>
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		<p>unceasing. When this time comes, although I would like to keep the nearness of kinship, it will not be easy [for me] to be able [to do so]. Now, therefore, [I have] finished expounding the beginning and end [of affairs]. Oh, Great-uncle! With a content heart, listen and examine [the fact that] the differentiation between the Ruler and [his] servants is well-established and the order between high and low is clear, so that [so far as your] disputes about rank [is concerned], how could it be connected to what is important or unimportant? How could it relate to the Rites and Statutes? If [one] considers that due to the clansmen's [my great-uncle's] seniority, this [reprobation] must calumniously result in the court's fault, [remember that] Celestial Principle cannot be fooled by human hearts. Oh, [my] great-uncle! Clearly examine it."</p>
<p>43 Xuanzong Shilu.54.1293-94 宣德四年五月 12 日</p>	<p>○丁巳書與寧王權曰：所喻，欲得灌城，一鄉田土，與庶子耕牧。朕不吝惜，但於民無損，於禮無違，足為朝廷經久，通行之法，可也。今戶部言：灌城之田，共一千六百一十七頃六十餘畝。鄉民所賴以足衣食，別非荒閒之田，況庶子郡王，自有歲祿。稽之《祖訓》，亦無撥賜田地之例。若從叔祖所言，百姓失業，必歸怨朝廷，亦必歸怨叔祖矣。今叔祖為諸王表率，使諸王皆倣。叔祖所言，豈不皆違《祖訓》而損賢德？故撥田之喻，不能曲從。惟叔祖亮之。</p>	<p>[The emperor] sent a letter to the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan, saying: "Concerning what was requested, [you] wish to obtain farming land [corresponding to the area of] one township, [which was located in an] irrigation state, to be given to your non-inheriting sons as cultivation and pasture [land] I am not a niggard. However, [requests] must not harm the people, nor violate the Rites; [if requests] can be handled by the court in a durable and sustainable manner, they may be approved. Today, the Ministry of Revenue claims: 'the lands in the irrigation estate constitute a total of 1617 qing, which is more than 60 mu. Farmers depend on [these lands] in order to have enough to dress and eat, for these are not abandoned unproductive lands, not to mention [the fact that] the non-inheriting sons [in question] are Commandery Princes, who have their own annual emoluments.' Upon investigating the Ancestral Instructions, [we] absolutely found no precedent for the expropriation and bestowal</p>

		<p>of land. If we agree with what the great-uncles asks, the people will be deprived from their livelihood; [the people] will certainly be resented of the court and [my] great-uncle. Now, [my] great-uncle is an example for all Princes, a source of pride for all of them. [But] is it not the case that what [my] great-uncle asks for violates the Ancestral Instructions while maculating the Illustrious Virtue? Therefore, the request for expropriating lands cannot be inadvertently followed. Oh, [my] great-uncle, clearly examine it!”</p>
<p>44 Xuanzong Shilu.55.1307 宣德四年六月 2 日</p>	<p>○丁丑初寧王權奏鎮國將軍以下，不應有品級，郡君儀賓，應服麒麟玉帶。上既引太祖皇帝所定禮儀，復書喻之。至是，權自知非是，具奏深陳悔過之誠。上復權書曰：向者所喻，必出一時，匆促不及，考究長史，又不能以禮開說。今叔祖深自引咎，足見虛己，從善之心。夫事理既明，辟之春冰既消，湛然無迹，更不用芥蒂于心也。</p>	<p>[Previously,] the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan had memorialized [stating that those whose rank was] Defender-General of the State or below should not be ranked, [while] the Ceremonial Companions of Commandery Princesses should wear a Jade Belt [patterned with] Qilin. The emperor quoted from the ritual protocols established by the August Thearch Taizu, replying [his] request with a letter. Now, Zhu Quan spontaneously understood what is right and what is wrong, sending a memorial in which he profoundly expresses the sincerest regret. The emperor replied Zhu Quan in a letter, saying: “What you formerly requested demands a certain amount of time, [for it is not a matter than could] be settled in a hurry; investigating [our] long history, [it was found that the matter] cannot be decided [solely] with reference to the Rites. Now, the great-uncle assumed responsibility [for your mistakes] in a most solemn [manner, which is] enough to prove that you have examined yourself, so that your heart follows what is good. Now, once a matter is clarified, it is like the ice that immediately vanishes during the spring, [as it] clearly disappears living no traces; [you] do not need to worry anymore.”</p>
<p>45 Xuanzong Shilu.73.1700-01</p>	<p>寧王權奏有疾求醫。命釋良醫張粲，起復良醫李宗潤，皆星馳復職，仍遣書問王疾。粲、</p>	<p>The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized [stating that he] contracted illness and needed treatment. [The emperor]</p>

宣德五年十二月 15 日	宗潤皆寧府良醫。榮先坐事，逮繫都察院。宗潤以親喪去官。至是，上聞王疾，故有是命。	commanded the good physician Zhang Can to be released [from jail, and that] the good physician Li Zongrun be recalled and restored; they were swiftly restored to their posts. [The emperor] furthermore sent a letter asking about the prince's illness. Zhang Can and Li Zongrun are good physicians of the Ning Princedom. Zhang Can was formerly indicted, being arrested by the Censorate. Li Zongrun had left his post because he had to mourn his parents. Now, the emperor learned about the prince's illness, reason that he issued this command.
46 Xuanzong Shilu.96.2177-78 宣德七年十月至十一月十一日 13 日	封寧王權第五子盤煥為信豐王。	[The emperor] invested the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan's fifth son Zhu Panmou as the Prince of Xinfeng.
47 Xuanzong Shilu.108.2425 宣德九年正月至二月二日 13 日	辛酉寧王權以修治居室未完，請免護衛軍士屯種，俾用工畢日仍舊。從之。	Since the construction works of [his sons'] residence had not finished, the Prince of Ning Zhu Quan asked that [his] military garrisons be exempted from farming, resuming [it] when the construction works had finished. [The emperor] agreed with it.
48 Yingzong Shilu.5.110 宣德十年五月 22 日	○癸巳寧王權奏南豐郡主儀賓張雯，乃故都指揮僉事祥之子，雯子應隆應襲祖職。今年八歲，乞恩優給。上從之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized [claiming that] Zhang Yinglong, the son of Zhang Wen, who is the Ceremonial Companion of the Commandery Princess of Nanfeng and the son of the Assistant Commander Zhang Xiang, should inherit his ancestors' office. [Zhang Yinglong] is currently eight sui [of age and] implores [the emperor for his] magnanimous generosity. [The emperor] agreed with it.
49 Yingzong Shilu.22.448 正統元年九月 27 日	○己未寧王權以冠服損弊請於朝。上以有司所造或未稱王意，令具材送至王所，聽王自製。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan, [claiming that his] caps and robes were damaged, asked the court [for new ones]. The emperor, considering that [the caps and robes] created by the corresponding jurisdiction may not meet the prince's expectations, ordered that the materials be sent to [his] princely establishment, so that the prince himself may

		make [them].
50 Yingzong Shilu.39.751 正統三年二月 5 日	○寧王權請豫造墳塋。上許其請命江西三司經營之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan asked [permission] to construct [his] mausoleum in advance. The emperor allowed him to mobilize the Three Offices of Jiangxi to build it.
51 Yingzong Shilu.53.1017 正統四年三月 3 日	○辛亥寧王權奏，府中子女，眾多遇有疾病，缺醫治療，乞撥醫使用。上令禮部撥醫生二名與王，仍遣書致意。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized, [stating that] many of his sons and daughters in the princely establishment had contracted diseases, lacking physicians to treat [them]. [He] implored [that the court] send physicians [for their] usage. The emperor commanded that the Ministry of Rites send two physicians to the Prince; furthermore, [the emperor] sent [him] a letter saluting [him].
52 Yingzong Shilu.63.1199-200 正統五年正月 11 日	○甲寅寧王權奏，本府教授游宗，年七十五，當致仕，其子堅通經學，堪代其父。上從之。命堅為寧府教授。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized, [stating] that the Instructor of the Present Prefecture, You Zong, being 75 sui of age, should retire. His son, You Jian, was an expert in the study of the Classics, so that was qualified to replace his father. The emperor agreed with it and nominated You Jian as the Instructor of the Ning Principality.
53 Yingzong Shilu.71.1381-82 正統五年九月 19 日	○戊午寧王權奏臣，第二子臨川王盤燁、第三子宜春王盤煥、第四子新昌王盤炷，歲祿各二千石，然折鈔者四之三，日用不足。請中半兼支給。從之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized to the [court's] ministers, [stating that] the annual emoluments of [his] second son, the Prince of Linchuan Zhu Panye, third son, the Prince of Yichun Zhu Panyao, and fourth son, the Prince of Xinchang Zhu Panmou consisted of two thousand stones each, [which] would be converted into paper currency at an unfavorable rate of 4:3, being insufficient for daily use. [The prince] asked that [their emoluments] be issued according a half-half arrangement. [The emperor] agreed with it.
54 Yingzong Shilu.85.1711 正統六年十一月 22 日	○寧王權以子女俱長，欲令護衛屯田軍士造房居住。乞優免子粒。上命戶部撥屯軍三之二與王用工，免徵子粒。完日如舊屯種。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan, taking into consideration that his sons and daughters had achieved advanced age, wished to command that the garrisons [responsible for] military farm be deployed in the construction of

		residences. [He] implored that [his principality] be exempted [from providing the court] with grains. The emperor commanded that the Ministry of Revenue send two thirds [of the requested] farmland armies to be deployed by the prince, who was exempted from providing grains. When the [constructions] had finished, [the prince] should resume farming work as customary.
55 Yingzong Shilu.96.1935 正統七年九月 25 日	○寧王權奏，於遐齡山陵，所創屋五間，祀南極真人，蒙賜名曰：南極長生宮。乞於附近宮觀內擇道重，克修戒行者，給度牒住持。上命從之，後不為例。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized [asking to] sacrifice to the True Man from the Southern Pole in the five-room building he constructed on Mount Xialing; [he expected that the emperor] would bestow upon [the building] the name Nanji Changsheng Gong. [The prince] implored [permission] to select Daoist priests from the nearby temples; the most cultivated and self-disciplined [among them] would receive ordination documents so as to preside [upon the Nanji Changsheng Gong]. The emperor agreed with it, [but he] stated that no [similar] requests would be satisfied later.
56 Yingzong Shilu.117.3278-79 正統十三年九月 10 日	○癸巳寧王權奏本府蒙賜醫士，張時成、馬文禎病故，亢霖年老，時成男榮，文禎男睿，霖男得潤，俱曉脉藥，乞賜代役為便。從之。	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan memorialized [asking that] the Present Principality be bestowed with physicians. Zhang Shicheng and Ma Wenzhen had died due to illness, [while] Kang Lin was too old. Zhang Shicheng's son Zhang Qi, Ma Wenzhen's son Ma Rui, and Kang Lin's son Kang Derun were all experts in pulse [palpation] and herbology. [The prince] implored that [they] replace [their respective fathers] in service, [which would] be convenient. [The emperor] agreed with it.
57 Yingzong Shilu.117.3280-81 正統十三年九月 15 日	○戊戌寧王權薨王。太祖高皇帝第十六子。母楊氏。洪武十一年生。二十四年冊封，之國大寧。永樂元年遷江西南昌府。至是，薨享年七十有一。訃聞上輟視朝三日，賜謚曰：獻。遣官致祭。命有司營葬。王天性穎敏，負氣好奇，績學攻文，老而不倦，方之古賢，王迨不	The Prince of Ning Zhu Quan passed away. [...] Upon learning about the obituary, the emperor suspended audiences for three days, bestowing upon [the prince] the posthumous title of Xian. [He] sent officials to render him sacrifice and commanded the corresponding office to manage his funeral.

	多讓，所著有詩、賦、雜文、及《天運紹統》、錄醫卜、修鍊、琴譜諸書，又有博山、鑪古、製瓦硯，皆極精緻云。	
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