

THE MONGOLS AND MU YING IN YUNNAN--
AT THE EMPIRE'S EDGE

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黔寧王沐英

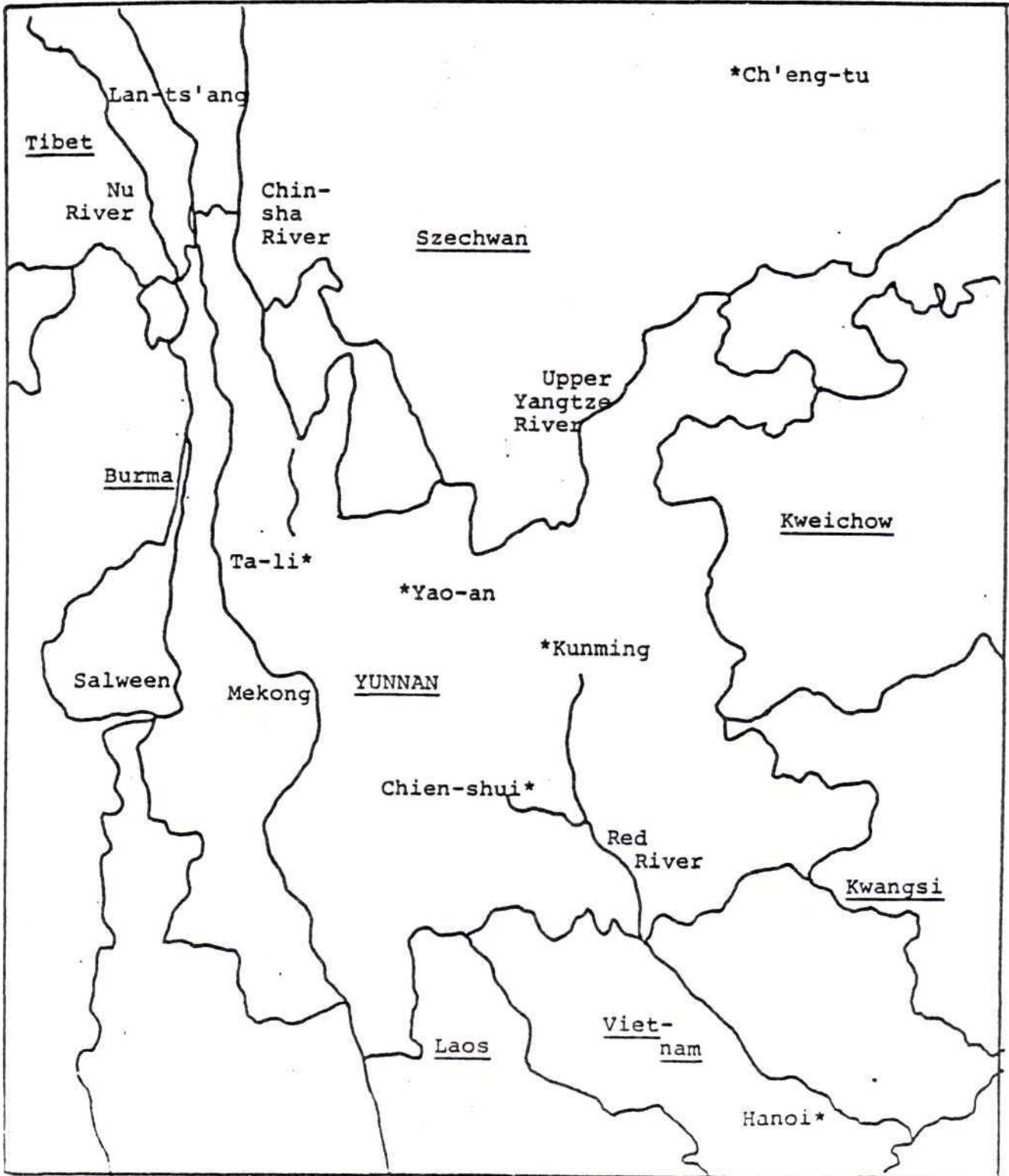


英有功。十年封西平侯。十四年生擒達里麻于酋增。雲南梁王懼。先送其妃。自投水死。并
二年入朝。上宴之奉天殿。廿五年卒。追封黔寧王。

晚笑堂圖傳

一六五

Mu Ying (1345-1392)



Modern Yunnan and its

Chapter III

The Ming History Biographies

of

Mu Ying and His Descendants,

ch. 126/3756 - 3765

Mu¹ Ying 沐英 [1345 - 1392], whose tzu was Wen-ying
 文英³, was a native of Ting-yüan 定遠². He lost his⁴
 father when young. While he was fleeing with his mother⁴
 to avoid soldiers, she too died. Chu Yüan-chang and his
 wife, the lady Ma⁵ 馬, felt compassion for him and cared⁶
 for him as their son; he used the name of Chu. At eigh-
 teen sui, he was appointed an officer in the personal
 guard of Chu Yüan-chang 帳前都尉⁷. He was posted at
 Chen-chiang 鎮江⁸; shortly thereafter, he was promoted
 to Grand Commander 指揮使⁹ and served at Kuang-hsin 廣¹¹
 信¹⁰. He then joined the main army that attacked Fukien,
 broke through Fen-shui pass 分水關¹², campaigned into
 Ch'ung-an 崇安¹³, and further reduced eighteen military
 outposts at Min-hsi 閩溪 and captured Feng Ku-pao 馮谷保¹⁴.
 Only at that time was Mu Ying commanded to resume his original
 surname¹⁵. He was transferred to garrison command at
 Chien-ning 建寧¹⁶ from which point he controlled the three guard
 units at Shao-wu 邵武¹⁷, Yen-p'ing 延平¹⁸, and T'ing-chou
 汀州¹⁹. Subsequently promoted to Assistant Commander-in-

chief of the Chief Military Council 大都督府參事,²⁰ he then advanced to Vice Commissioner-in-chief of the Chief Military Commission 同知.²¹ Affairs of the commission were many and mounting. Mu Ying was young and at the same time intelligent and keen, decisive and unhesitating. The empress often praised his talent and the emperor also regarded him most highly.

In Hung-wu 9,²² Mu Ying was ordered by the emperor to go forthwith²³ to the Kuan and Shan region. Upon arrival at Hsi-ho 熙河, he inquired into the people's afflictions and sufferings. Certain matters were [found to be] inexpedient; he altered some appointments and reported them [to the court, for approval].²⁴ In the next year [1377], he was appointed to the military post of Vice Commander of the Western Campaign 征西副將軍,²⁵ on the staff of Generalissimo Teng Yü 鄧愈²⁶ the Duke of Wei 偉國公, in a campaign against Turfan, in the west attacking Szechuan and Tibet,²⁷ and displaying the awesome might of the troops in the K'un-lun 崑崙²⁸ mountain region. Because of great merit,²⁹ he was enfeoffed³⁰ with honors³¹ as the Marquis of Hsi-p'ing 西平侯 ["the Pacified West"] and was awarded an annual stipend of 2500 piculs and also was given a tally of inheritance.³² In the next year,³³ he was appointed General of the Western Campaign 征西將軍³⁴ and took the field against the Tibetans whom he defeated at T'u-men gorge 土

阿山峽³⁵ He cut across T'ao-chou³⁶ and caught their leader,
 A-ch'ang-shih-na 阿昌失納; and then he built fortifica-
 tions at east Lung-shan 龍山,³⁷ attacked and captured
 Ying-su-tzu 嬰曠子,³⁸ and two other junior chiefs,³⁹ and
 pacified the seven installations at To-kan-na-erh 朵甘納
 兒.⁴⁰ He extended the area [under Chinese control] by more
 than one thousand li, took 20,000 men and women prisoner,⁴¹
 and confiscated more than 200,000 head of various livestock,
 before withdrawing his troops. T'o-huo-ch'ih 脫火赤⁴²
 the Duke of Yüan, and others, based at Qaraqorum, on
 several occasions disturbed the border regions. In Hung-wu
⁴³
 13, the emperor ordered Mu Ying to head the Shensi forces
 and lead them beyond the Wall to attack the I-chi-nai 亦集
 乃⁴⁴ circuit. They crossed the Yellow River, ascended and
 crossed the Ho-lan mountains 賀蘭山,⁴⁵ and crossed the
 desert. In seven days, they reached the [target] area.⁴⁶
⁴⁷
 He split the army into four wings and struck during the
 night. Then, Mu Ying personally led his crack cavalry unit
 in an assault against their defense core. He captured
 T'o-huo-ch'ih, Ai-tsu 愛足, a Chief Military Commissioner
 知院⁴⁸ and others. Having seized their entire force, he
 then returned [to Shensi]. The next year [1382], he again
 served under the command of the Generalissimo [Teng Yü] on a
⁴⁹
 northern campaign. Taking different routes⁵⁰ by which to
 pass beyond the Wall, they attacked the Ch'ang stockade 長寨