

on Kung-chu mountain ⁵¹ 公主山, captured the four tribal groups of Ch'üan-ning ⁵² 全寧, then crossed the Orkhon River, seizing Li Hsüan ⁵³ 李宣, a Chief Military Commissioner, taking all his troops prisoner.

Soon thereafter, ⁵⁴ Mu Ying was appointed Right Vice Commander of the Southern Campaign ⁵⁵ 征南右副將軍. Together with Lan Yü ⁵⁶ 藍玉, the Marquis of Yung-ch'ang ⁵⁷ 永昌侯, he served on the staff of General Fu Yu-te ⁵⁸ 傅友德 in taking Yunnan. The Mongol Prince of Liang ⁵⁹ 元梁王 dispatched Ta-li-ma ⁶⁰ 達里麻, his Chief Administrator ⁶¹ 平章, to set up resistance to them at Ch'ü-ching ⁶² 曲靖 with more than 100,000 soldiers. Mu Ying, ⁶³ taking advantage of a fog, rushed on to the Pai-shih River ⁶⁴ 白石江. When the fog cleared, the two armies found themselves facing each other. Ta-li-ma was astonished. Fu Yu-te wanted to cross the river. Mu Ying said: "Our soldiers are exhausted; I fear we may be choked off by the enemy." He then commanded the various units to form ordered ranks as if about to cross the river. Meanwhile, he sent special forces for ambush to cross downstream, and appear at the rear of enemy positions, where they set up dummy banners on the ridges and in the ravines; then, trumpets sounded as one. The Mongol troops panicked. Mu Ying then led the army to cross the river, with the best swimmers leading the way, and their halberds chopping up the enemy. The enemy forces withdrew, allowing

all of the Ming army to cross the river unharmed. A lengthy and bloody battle ensued, and Mu Ying again threw in his crack cavalry units. A great defeat was administered to the enemy. Ta-li-ma was captured alive, and there were corpses spread about for over ten li.⁶⁵ Then followed an unbroken drive all the way into Yunnan. The Prince of Liang died while in flight.⁶⁶ Kuan-yin-pao 觀音保 a Commissioner of the Right 右丞,⁶⁷ surrendered the city [Kunming], and all the areas under his jurisdiction also fell. Ta-li 大理⁶⁸ alone, able to depend on the terrain of the Tien-ts'ang 點⁶⁹ 蒼 mountain range [to its west] and Erh Lake [to its east] 洱海,⁷⁰ still controlled the two critical barriers at Dragon's Head and Dragon's Tail 龍首龍尾.⁷¹ They had been built by the former Nan-chao kingdom. The local hereditary chieftain, Tuan Shih 段世 [Ming 明],⁷³ defended them. Mu Ying, in personal command of his forces, arrived at the Lower barrier.⁷⁴ He sent Wang Pi 王弼⁷⁵ east of Erh Lake to the Upper barrier, while Hu Hai 胡海⁷⁶ went via the mountain shelf road over Shih-men 石門,⁷⁷ crossed the river, and then pulled himself to the summit of Tien-ts'ang mountains where he planted his banners.⁷⁸ Mu Ying, taking advantage of the enemy's chaos, took the barrier. The mountain-top troops then all rushed down, and in a pincer attack, captured Tuan Shih. Mu Ying thus captured Ta-li.⁷⁹ Dividing his forces, he dispatched units to impose control over the aboriginal groups which had

still not submitted.⁸⁰ He appointed officials and established
 guards to hold the area. He then pulled the army back to
 Tien-ch'ih 滇池 [i.e. to Kunming] to meet up with Fu Yu-te.⁸¹
 In separate actions,⁸² simultaneously, the armies then went
 on to pacify various aborigine tribes, such as the Wu-sa 烏
 撒, the Tung-ch'uan 東川, the Chien-ch'ang 建昌, and to⁸⁴
 Mang-pu 芒部,⁸³ and set up the two garrisons at Wu-sa and
 Pi-chieh 畢節.⁸⁵ Local chieftain Yang Chü 楊苴 and others
 again incited more than 200,000 aborigines to encircle the
 city of Yunnan [i.e. Kunming].⁸⁶ Mu Ying rushed to help.
 The aborigines fell to pieces and fled throughout the moun-
 tainous regions.⁸⁷ Mu Ying, dividing his troops to search
 and destroy the aborigines, decapitated 60,000 of them.⁸⁸ The
 next year, the court ordered Fu Yu-te and Lan Yü to withdraw
 their troops, and Mu Ying to remain behind to garrison Yunnan.⁸⁹
 In Hung-wu 17 [1384], the chieftain⁹⁰ of I-tso 亦佐⁹¹
 in Ch'ü-ching rebelled. Mu Ying attacked and obtained his
 surrender. As a result of the outcome, the aborigines of P'u-
 ting 普定 and Kuang-nan 廣南⁹² were pacified, thereby opening
 up the T'ien-chou 田州⁹³ grain transport route.⁹⁴ In Hung-wu
 20 [1387], Mu Ying pacified the Lang-ch'iung 浪穹⁹⁵ aborigines.
 He received a command from the emperor to set up military
 stations every sixty li, from Yung-ning 永寧⁹⁶ to Ta-li, and
 to establish at each station a military farming colony. The
 next year, Ssu-lun-fa 思倫發⁹⁷ the Pai-i 百夷⁹⁸ leader,

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rebelled, inciting masses of aborigines to pillage a Mo-sha-le⁹⁹
 摩沙勒 stockade. Mu Ying dispatched Ning Cheng¹⁰⁰
 寧正, a Commander, to drive out and destroy Ssu-lun-fa. In
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 Hung-wu 22 [1389], Ssu-lun-fa again led raids into Ting-pien
 定邊,¹⁰³ With forces said to number 300,000. Mu Ying
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 selected 30,000 cavalymen for a swift rescue mission, and,
 in three columns, deployed the artillery and powerful cross bow
 archers. The aborigines unleashed a charge by one hundred
 elephants wearing armor and wooden shields, and on both flanks
 carrying bamboo pipes into which very sharp spears were placed.
 Mu Ying divided his troops into three, thusly: the forward army
 將前軍 under Commander Feng Ch'eng¹⁰⁵ 馮誠, the left army
 將左 under Ning Cheng, and the right army 將右 under T'ang
 Chao 湯昭, Vice Commissioner-in-chief of the Chief Military
 Council 都指揮同知. About to do battle, Mu Ying issued a
 command: "In today's task, there will be advance but no retreat."
 With a great gust of wind at their backs, they let out great
 shouts, simultaneously firing the artillery and cross bows.
 The elephants all turned and ran. Hsi-la-i 昔利亦, a fierce
 leader of the rebels, fought as if for his very life, and
 Mu Ying's left flank fell back somewhat. Mu Ying climbed to
 high ground to observe the scene. He took off the sword worn
 at his waist and commanded those around him to decapitate that
 army's leader. The commanding general of the left army saw
 someone grasping the sword bearing down on him. In a panic,

with a mighty shout, he broke through the enemy lines. The whole army then took advantage of that breakthrough. More than 40,000 soldiers were killed.¹⁰⁶ They captured 37 elephants alive; all the rest were killed.¹⁰⁷ The rebel leaders, each pierced by more than 100 arrows, died on the backs of their elephants.¹⁰⁸ Ssu-lun-fa fled and escaped. The aborigines were terrified. From this time, the troubles caused by the Lu-ch'uan^{麓川} aborigines at last were interrupted. Following that, Mu Ying's forces met Fu Yu-te, the State Duke of Ying^{穎國公}, sent to pacify the Tung-ch'uan tribes,¹⁰⁹ then A-tzu^{阿資},¹¹⁰ chieftain of the Yüeh-chou^{越州}, and the A-ch'ih^{阿末} tribe¹¹¹ in Kwangsi. In the winter of this year,¹¹² Mu Ying went back to court. He was honored at a banquet in the Feng-t'ien Palace^{奉天殿}, awarded two hundred taels of gold, five hundred taels of silver, paper currency to the value of five hundred strings of cash, and one hundred bolts of ornamented brocades.¹¹³ [After receiving these things,]¹¹⁴ he was commanded to return [to Yunnan].

When Mu Ying was taking leave of the emperor, the emperor himself patted him on the shoulder and said: "The one who allows me to rest peacefully undisturbed by worries about the south is you, Ying." Mu Ying then returned to his garrison [in Yunnan], where he again defeated the Pai-i at Ching-tung^{景東}.¹¹⁵ Ssu-lun-fa begged for terms of surrender, sending tribute of local produce. A-tzu again rebelled. Mu Ying

attacked him and forced him to capitulate. The south was now completely stabilized.¹¹⁶ Mu Ying then dispatched envoys who referred to the displays of military power to induce surrender of the barbarians. Some barbarian tribes [whose locations were so distant that they had to go through] successive language interpreters came to submit tribute.

In the sixth month of Hung-wu 25, Mu Ying, hearing of the crown prince's death,¹¹⁷ wailed in extreme grief. Previously, on hearing of the empress' death,¹¹⁸ he had cried¹¹⁹ until he vomited blood. Now on this occasion, he took sick and died at his post, at the age of 48 sui.¹²⁰ Soldiers and common people wept in the streets.¹²¹ Even distant aboriginal peoples all shed tears. Mu Ying was returned to the capital and buried.¹²² Posthumously enfeoffed as the Prince of Ch'ien-ning 黔寧王,¹²³ he was granted the posthumous honorific Chao-ching 昭靖, and granted sacrifices in the Imperial Ancestral Temple.

Mu Ying was grave and courageous, seldom given to speech and laughter. He sought the company of the virtuous and was respectful toward the learned. He cared for the soldiers and showed them kindness; he never indulged in unnecessary killing [of the enemy]. He never killed wantonly. In Yunnan, he was completely attentive to a full range of responsibilities. He simplified government regulations and supervised the promotion of agriculture and sericulture. Every year, he readjusted the acreages of the garrison land [farmed by the troops] as a measure

of reward and punishment. He opened up more than one million mou of land. Where Lake Tien was constricted, he had it dredged and enlarged, thereby preventing the recurrence of floods. He opened up the profits of salt wells in order to encourage merchant participation. By evaluating local commodities, he set quotas for taxes and tribute; he made personal service obligations equitable by scaling them to accord with the population. By his relaxations of regulations, the people were enabled to live in ease. At home, he customarily read books, never putting them aside; in times of leisure, he invited scholars to expound on the classics and histories. When T'ai-tsu first began his rise to power, he adopted many boys of other surnames, treating them as his own sons. As his forces captured counties and prefectures, he often would dispatch one of them to take command of a place. And in number, there were more than twenty of these adopted sons. Mu Ying's merit, achieved in the southwest, was the greatest of any of the lot. Mu Ying's sons, ¹²⁴ Mu Ch'un ^春, Mu Sheng ^晟, and Mu Ang ^昂, all commanded the garrison in Yunnan. Mu Hsin ^昕 [a fourth son] ¹²⁵ became a senior consort ¹²⁶ ^{附馬都尉} by marrying Ch'eng-tsu's daughter, Princess Ch'ang-ning ^{常寧}. ¹²⁷

Mu Ch'un [1363 - 1398], whose tzu was Ching-ch'un ^{景春}, possessed military capacities in the manner of his father.

At 17 sui, joining Mu Ying in the attack on the Tibetans ¹²⁸ and on the Yunnan campaign, ¹²⁹ as well as in the pacification