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The time when the Independent Yi and the Mohammedans both attacked.

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That year, the year of the Cockerel, the Independent Yi passed by Zhaotung in parties to the country around Weining, taking Miao, Yi and Chinese people back to sell as slaves in Independent Yi country. The attacks went on for five years but the authorities took no action at all. At that time the Independent Yi came seizing people and silver and gold money only. When the Mohammedans came they collected crops and grain as well as money, but the Yi and the Chinese would come and seize everything. From the year of the Cockerel to 1858 was still above one hundred years.

When the Independent Yi attacked, The Miao simply went into hiding. They put up no resistance at all. The attacks of the Mohammedans, however, were very sharp indeed. They came seizing cattle and horses, household goods, crops and corn. The seizures reached the family of Hmao-dang at Hmao-ci-niao. The daughter-in-law's wedding clothes, household goods, sheep, goats and pigs, crops and grain, cattle and horses, and even the hive of bees which supplied honey for her son were all seized. Therefore the daughter-in-law was mad with anger, to the point where she became spirit-possessed.

So it was that this Miao girl, though she had a son to feed, took her son, and carrying him on her back, led out the Miao girls and young men to fight with the Mohammedans in the Mohammedan country. Fighting, they reached midway on the main road, but the Yi, mistrusting them, blocked the way on the lower side. During the time of the fighting, no one tilled any crops, and the grass grew very long. The Mohammedans sent people out who knotted the grass into bunches. Then as they drove the Miao back over the area of rank grass they stumbled and fell and it was easy for the Mohammedans to kill them. So all the Miao soldiers were killed and cut down, leaving only a few smaller ones who had been covered by the corpses which has fallen upon them so that their lives were saved.

The Mohammedans made a very sharp raid on the Miao and reached the pine tree hill at Hmao-ndu-lu. However the Miao drove the Mohammedans back into the rough country as far as the foot of a hill called Xiao-lung-dung [Small dragon cave], but the Mohammedans returned and ambushed the Miao. In a sharp encounter in a gully many died, only a few making good their escape. The crows, magpies and hawks were eating the flesh of the Miao dead for several months, and the droppings of these birds turned the banks of the gully white. So the Chinese called it Miao-zi-gou [The Miao drain].

On the foremost occasion when the Mohammedans fought with the Miao at Miao-zi-gou, we Miao had more than five hundred soldiers killed. A few at the rear were alerted and made their escape. On the previous occasion the Mohammedans killed above three hundred Miao girls and young men on the lower side of the paved road.

The Miao were despondent, but Zhang Lao-wu from Hmao-lo, Wang Ji-gan from Hmao-gao, "Old Impatient" from Hmao-su-vw, the Man Qiu-so from Hmao-drang-fa-gv and Wang Shang-zhi's grandfather from Hmao-ndu-lu, these five led forty or fifty Miao youths, and waiting until the Mohammedans again came out to attack the Miao, they rose up and drove the Mohammedans back in a sharp encounter which left many of

the Mohammedan robbers dead, while the Mohammedan youths were wiped out entirely. Of the old folk, women, mothers and children many also were killed. Mohammedan girls and older women who were good looking were offered the opportunity to continue living provided they came as wives for the Miao. Those who did not consent were all quickly killed. Such of the Mohammedan robbers as escaped entered the City of Zhaotung. The Miao followed them into the City and killed a considerable number, but the authorities took no notice.