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**Location:** More than 270,000 Naxi are located in northern Yunnan Province, especially in Lijiang County, at the foot of the sacred and majestic Jade Dragon Mountain. The perennially snowcapped mountain towers 5,596 meters (18,350 ft.) above the Lijiang plain. Small numbers of Naxi live in Sichuan Province<sup>1</sup> and possibly in Myanmar.<sup>2</sup>

**Identity:** The Naxi have been combined with several smaller groups to form one of China's official minorities. The Naxi trace their origins to an elephant-headed god named Tabu, who helped them hatch from magic eggs. The name *Naxi* means "respectable people."<sup>3</sup>

**Language:** One of the most distinctive aspects of Naxi culture is their ancient pictographic script. The Naxi developed the system of 1,500 pictographs more than 1,000 years ago, perhaps so they could record their religious laws before setting out to their new lands. Today some

20,000 Naxi manuscripts appear in museums and private collections in China and around the world.<sup>4</sup> The pictographs were only read by the *Dongbas* — priests of the Dongba religion. In 1995 only three old men, aged 71, 76, and 86, could read the Naxi script. Naxi consists of three main dialects.<sup>5</sup> A Naxi-English dictionary exists.<sup>6</sup>

**History:** Since migrating from Tibet, the Naxi have lived in Lijiang approximately 1,000 years. References in Naxi literature to Lake Manasarovar and Mt. Kailas, both in farwestern Tibet, confirm the Naxi's origins. By the time the Mongol hordes swept through Lijiang in 1253, it was already populated by 1,000 families. On 3 February 1996, a huge earthquake shook Lijiang and surrounding districts. Three hundred people died, 40,000 were injured, and 300,000 were made homeless.<sup>7</sup>

**Customs:** Naxi society is traditionally known for its

matriarchal practices. For centuries, all property and assets were passed down through the woman's side of the family. Naxi men were only entitled to visit their *azhu* (walk-in friend) at night for sexual purposes, and to return at dawn to their mother's house. Matriarchal society started to subside in 1723 when Lijiang came under Chinese control. Naxi women protested their falling status by killing themselves. The annual "Sacrifice to Heaven" was last practiced in Lijiang in 1949.<sup>8</sup> The favored way of dying was by taking poison. Today, matriarchal customs are seen more among the Mosuo farther to the north.

**Religion:** Although today many Naxi are nonreligious, in the 1940s there were more than 4,000 Naxi Dongba priests. Their religion was "characterized by a fascination with power and wonder-working, and belief in a multitude of gods and demons who are manipulated with magic."<sup>9</sup>

**Christianity:** The first missionaries to the Naxi arrived in 1912. By 1930 there were eight or nine baptized Naxi believers.<sup>10</sup> In 1932 the Dutch Pentecostal Mission Society translated Scripture portions into Naxi, but these are now obsolete. In the early 1950s the Naxi church was destroyed by the Communists. Today there are a small number of Naxi believers in Lijiang, and there are Naxi Catholics mixed in with Lisu and Tibetan congregations farther north. More than 1,000 Naxi are members of the Mentu Hui cult,<sup>11</sup> founded by Ji Sanbao, who claims to be a Second Christ.



**Population in China:**  
232,500 (1990)  
271,300 (2000)  
316,600 (2010)  
**Location:** Yunnan, Sichuan  
**Religion:** Animism  
**Christians:** 200

## Overview of the Naxi

**Countries:** China, possibly Myanmar  
**Pronunciation:** "Na-shee"  
**Other Names:** Nahsi, Nasi, Nakhi, Lomi, Mu, Nachi  
**Population Source:** 278,009 (1990 census);<sup>12</sup> 245,154 (1982 census); 156,796 (1964 census); 143,453 (1953 census); Possibly also in Myanmar  
**Location:** NW Yunnan: Lijiang, Weixi, Gongshan, Yongsheng, Zhongdian, and Ninglang counties; S Sichuan: Muli (3,618) and Yanbian (2,051) counties  
**Status:** An official minority of China  
**Language:** Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Burmese-Lolo, Lolo, Northern Lolo, Naxi  
**Literacy:** 62%  
**Dialects (3):** Lijiang (140,000), Dayazhen (30,000), Baoshanzhou (10,000)  
**Religion:** Animism, No Religion, Dongbaism, Daoism, Christianity  
**Christians:** 200  
**Scripture:** Portions 1932; Work in progress  
**Jesus film:** None  
**Gospel Recordings:** Naxi #04700  
**Christian Broadcasting:** None  
**ROPAL code:** NBFOO

