

明後期「古田模式」下廣西荔浦 土巡檢司的設置與調適

(提要)

任建敏

隆慶五年(1571)廣西「古田大征」善後所創造的土流結合的「古田模式」，是明後期治理「內部邊疆」政策的核心內容。隆慶六年(1572)廣西平樂府荔浦縣新設兩個土巡檢司，是運用「古田模式」在流官地區新設土巡檢司的重要實踐，並提供了兩種不同類型土巡檢司的設置及其調適的對比。原籍浙江山陰的中峒土司齊凱，並無雄厚的鄉土勢力為後盾，所部士兵以荔浦當地的「北獞」為主。因此，他很早就成為廣西巡撫郭應聘所提防的對象，最終釀成了萬曆十二年(1584)的齊凱之叛，致使朝廷不得不重新調整土巡檢司的控制形式，於萬曆十五年(1587)「改兵為民」，賦予土巡檢司治理地方民政的權力。原籍慶遠宜山的下峒土司覃文舉，其屬下士兵以桂西「狼兵」為主，長期是地方官府賴以控馭荔浦當地「獠獞」的重要力量。明清之際土巡檢司廢職後，土司所控馭的各堡及屬民被編入里排當差，用以保證耕兵經濟來源的兵田也大量流失。已經在當地定居下來的覃氏土司，為了鞏固其定居的權力，不斷傳播征剿三峒、土司覃文舉、改兵為民等重要歷史記憶，並根據清代宗族化的新形態對相關世系與敘事進行改造，從而適應當地社會的一般意識形態。

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The Establishment and Adjustment of Native Chieftain System in Lipu County of Guangxi under the “Gutian Model” in the Late Ming Dynasty

(Abstract)

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The “Gutian model” formed in Guangxi after the “Gutian expedition” in 1571 was the core of the policy governing the “internal frontiers” in the late Ming dynasty. In 1572, two new Native Chieftain (*Tu Xunjiansi* 土巡檢司) units were established in Lipu county, Pingle prefecture, Guangxi, which were important applications of the “Gutian model” and provided an opportunity for a comparison between the establishment and adjustment of two types of Native Chieftain structures. Qi Kai, the Chieftain of Zhongdong, was originally from Shanyin county of Zhejiang; as a newcomer to Lipu, he was in short of local support. His troops, thus, were mainly of the indigenous *Bei Zhuang* 北獐 minority origin. He was regarded as a threat at a very early stage by Guo Yingping, the Grand Coordinator of Guangxi. Their conflicts eventually led to Qi Kai’s rebellion in 1584, which subsequently resulted in the imperial court’s revised policy over the Native Chieftain system. In 1587, the Chieftain troops were turned into civilian forces, and the Chieftains were accorded the power to govern the local civil administration. Qin Wenju, the Chieftain of Xiadong, originally from Yishan county of Guangxi, led an army of mainly indigenous *Lang* troops (*Langbing* 狼兵) from western Guangxi. For a long time, these troops had been an important force for the local government to control the indigenous *Yao Zhuang* 瑶獐 peoples in Lipu. When the Chieftain system was repealed in the 1640s, all the fortresses and subordinates under the Chieftains were reassigned under the domestic registration. As a consequence, the land cultivated for military purpose also diminished significantly. In order to strengthen his regional power, Chieftain Qin recreated the narrative of the relevant historical memories, such as those regarding the suppression of the three *Dong* 峒 tribes, the story of Chieftain Qin Wenju, and the reassignment of soldiers into civilian service, based on the new form of lineage formation in the Qing dynasty, so as to adapt to the general ideology of the local society.

Keywords: Lipu county of Guangxi Native Chieftain *Zhuang*
indigenous *Lang* troops