

**编者语:** 本期栏目3篇文章,作者分别来自广西、贵州。郑维宽教授和林炫臻的文章选题新颖,文笔流畅,从环境史的角度对清末越南北部边境地区的治理困境进行了深入的分析,自然环境与国家政治交互作用在文章中得到了很好的展现;土司研究是近些年史学界的一个热门研究领域,郗玉松博士的文章重点探讨了土司制度、土司文化和土司遗产的价值,该研究对历史问题与现实问题具有双重意义;关于清代晚期海南海患的防御措施已有研究,但陈逸飞在前人的研究基础之上,从历史长时段对整个清代海南海患的防御措施进行了研究,一是延长了研究的时间跨度,二是对清代晚期海南海患的防御措施进行了一些补充。

## 环境史视阈下清末越南北部边境地区的治理困境

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**摘要:** 清末越南北部边境地区的环境在外地人看来较为恶劣,官方文献中所谓感染“烟瘴”“岚瘴”“瘴气”,大多表现为水土不服、气候不适和感染疟疾,特别是外来的军人和从事繁重体力劳动的劳工,染病死亡的比例甚高。烟瘴环境对外来势力的渗入无疑是一道天然的屏障,因此越南统治者在加强对边境地区加强行政管控和军事驻防时,不得不利用土著势力,但这种方式又与加强直接管控的努力相违背,折射出边疆治理的困境。

**关键词:** 清末; 越南北部; 边境地区; 烟瘴环境; 治理困境

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### The Governance Dilemma for the Border Areas of Northern Vietnam in the Late Qing Dynasty from the Perspective of Environmental History

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**Abstract:** The environment of the border areas of northern Vietnam was viewed as a rather bad one by outsiders in the Qing Dynasty. In the official documents, the so-called miasmawas in fact mostly reflected as unacclimatization and malaria infection, especially for the out-of-town soldiers and workers engaged in heavy physical labor. The proportion of people who have died of malaria infection was particularly high for them. Miasma environment was undoubtedly a natural barrier for the infiltration of foreign forces. Therefore, when the Vietnamese rulers strengthened their administrative control and military garrison in the border areas, they all thought of using local indigenous forces. But this approach was also contrary to the efforts to strengthen direct management and control, which reflected the predicament of the governance.

**Key words:** the late Qing Dynasty; northern Vietnam; border areas; miasma environment; governance dilemma

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