

大明帝国

The Great Ming Empire II

Peculiar Founding Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (Volume 2)

系列②

洪武帝卷

①

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- 花心“富二代”陈学文勾引美少妇，没想到却将自己……
- 朱元璋鼓励百姓造害民官吏的反，还给他们发奖金
- 为防止社会风气霉变，朱元璋严禁性工作穿暴露衣服



东南大学出版社

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SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大明帝国·洪武帝卷：全3册/马渭源著. —南京：
东南大学出版社，2014.1

ISBN 978-7-5641-4585-9

I. ①大… II. ①马… III. ①中国历史—研究—明代
②朱元璋(1328~1398)—传记 IV. ①K248.09
②K827=48

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第246026号

洪武帝卷④

出版发行：东南大学出版社

出版人：江建中

社址：南京市四牌楼2号(邮编 210096)

经 销：全国各地新华书店

责任编辑：谷 宁 马 伟

电子邮箱：editor_ma@163.com

印 刷：南京玉河印刷厂

版 次：2014年1月第1版

印 次：2014年1月第1次印刷

开 本：890mm×1240mm 1/32

印 张：40.25

字 数：1154千

书 号：ISBN 978-7-5641-4585-9

定 价：89.00元(上、中、下)

(若有印装质量问题，请直接与营销部联系，电话：025-83791830)

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第5章

驱逐胡虏 恢复中华

100多年前在南京诞生了中国历史上也是亚洲历史上第一个民主共和国——中华民国，当时的临时大总统孙中山先生率领南京临时政府的官员们一起拜谒了城东的明孝陵，并在随后的一次紫金山行猎途中表示：“百年之后，愿向国民乞此一抔土以安躯壳。”即他发愿：死后葬于南京明孝陵旁。那么孙中山先生为什么要这样做？更有意思的是，如果你仔细观察的话，就会发现100多年前的中国同盟会纲领竟然与600年前的朱元璋“北伐宣言”几乎一模一样，这到底又是为什么？难道是朱元璋指导了孙中山？明初这个的“北伐宣言”到底隐含了什么内容？当年朱元璋又是如何贯彻这个“北伐宣言”的精神？

● 兼顾南方重在北伐 三路大军同时出发

东灭张士诚、筹备称帝南京和开创大明之际，朱元璋政权的势力范围已经“东连沧海，西抵峡口，南有湖湘，北有两淮，兼跨中原”（《明太祖实录》卷26），拥有了江浙、安徽、江西、湖广等大一统帝国的经济心脏地区——长江中下游流域或言中国南方大部分地区。但就全国形势而言，东南尚有浙东方国珍、福建陈友定、两广何真，西南尚有四川明昇、云南元朝宗室梁王把匝剌瓦尔密等地方割据势力；而在北方，大元帝国虽然仍维系着以元大都为中心的半壁江山，且在其名下也有几股强悍的军事势力，如中原与关中地区的扩廓帖木儿、李思齐、张思道（又名张良弼）等，但这些打着大元帝国

官方牌子的割据势力，为了各自的利益，互不相让，大打出手，争得你死我活，如等情势反倒有利于朱元璋正在着手进行的统一大业。而此时的他已将目光和精力投向了大一统帝国的全局，且紧锣密鼓地筹划起全国性的统一战争。用那时的正式文字表达，那就是“驱逐胡虏，恢复中华”（《皇明诏令·谕中原檄》卷1）；体现在军事行动上，即为扫平东南割据势力，北伐中原，统一天下，实现明代版“隆中对”中所确立的“先南后北”，全国“一统”的战略目标。

● 朱元璋最终实现大一统帝国重建战略思路：兼顾南方，重在北伐

吴元年十月“因姑苏班师诸军日集金陵，皆言中原、广西、福建扰攘未已，民有倒悬之急”（《明太祖实录》卷26），朱元璋觉得，应该因势利导，一鼓作气，乘着刚刚攻灭东吴，军队士气高涨的大好形势，迅速地将统一运动推向全国，尤其要着重解决掉自己的真正对手——北方残元帝国。想到这些，他就跟身边的侍臣给事中吴去疾等人这样说道：“我原本是个平头百姓，两手空空起兵到现在拥有这般天地，大约已有15个年头的光景了。李相国李善长、徐相国徐达、汤平章汤和都是我的老乡，我们老家相距不过百里，君臣相遇，做成大事，绝非偶然啊！现已扫灭了江南群雄，拥有了长江中下游广阔的区域，有人说这是全国土地最肥沃、物产最丰富、人口最密集、经济最发达的地区，谁都想争着要，可我占了它却心里老不安。常言道：人心难安而易动，事机难成而易坏。如果治理不当，处置失宜的话，动乱很可能就会再次产生。更令人寝食不安的是，北方中原地区尚未平定，我怎么能安心坐守一方而忘了未来的远大谋划？正应该练兵选将，扫平东南割据残余，北伐中原，彻底推翻元朝统治。说到这事，我倒想起来了，诸将中能小心忠谨、不折不扣地执行我命令的，唯徐达一人也，他可堪任北伐中原的主将；常遇春果勇有为，可作副将；其余的或为偏将、裨将，或为守城，都是一些可用之才。要是老天帮忙的话，我看就这些人组建的团队足够北伐了。”吴去疾等臣僚听懂了主子的话中之意：他在征求我们的意见，于是赶紧回答道：“知臣莫若君，主公您这般知人善

任、知人善使，尤其是让第一大将军领衔北伐，重点在平定中原，以小臣之见，主公您统一全国之宏愿不久就能实现！”（《明太祖实录》卷26）

从上述谈话中不难看出，一路凯歌的朱元璋此时信心十足，打算重拳出击，派出徐达、常遇春为首的主力军进行北伐，同时兼顾对南方几个割据势力的征讨。其实早在东灭张士诚克复平江城前夕的吴元年（1367）九月初，朱元璋已派出参政朱亮祖率领浙江衢州、金华等卫马步舟师，挺进浙东，进攻方国珍，扫灭东南割据势力的残余（《明太祖实录》卷25）。

● “先南后北”战略中最终东南统一战争的开启——扫平浙东方国珍

方国珍在元末大起义中应该说是起义最早的一个（1348），他与张士诚倒是有一点相同，都是盐丁出生。但他的人品、素质等各个方面却都远远比不上张士诚，是个地地道道的反复无常的小人。反元、降元、又反元、又降元……可以说，他是元末群雄中最为无耻的人。方国珍的势力范围主要在庆元（今宁波）、台州、温州等地，一生最大的本事有两个：一个是变色龙似地改换门面。哪个强，他就投靠哪个，地地道道的奸商性格，有奶就是娘，什么道德、骨气、人格都一文不值；另一个本事就是：能跟你打，就打两下，打不过，对不起，老子不陪你玩了，赶紧就往海上逃，且逃得远远的，让“早鸭子”们站在岸上拼命骂娘，他只当什么也没听到，反正奸商的脸皮特别厚。

朱元璋与方国珍正式打交道是从至正十八年（1358）攻下浙东婺州后开始的，当时他派了主簿蔡元刚、儒士陈显道前往庆元（今宁波）招谕方国珍（《明太祖实录》卷6）。方国珍当即召集兄弟与部将进行讨论，鉴于浙东地区大军压阵，大家都觉得“姑示顺从，藉为声援，以观其变”，于是就遣使向朱元璋请降，奉上黄金50斤、白金100百斤等，随后又派“郎中张本仁以温、台、庆元三郡来献，且以其子（方）关为质”（《明太祖实录》卷7）。

“老江湖”朱元璋一看对方来了这么一手，当场就明白：自己大

忽悠今天碰到了大滑头。方国珍割据地盘就温州、台州、庆元三郡，要是他真心请降，还不得亲自前来，何必要拿次子做人质呢？考虑到自己军队在婺州地盘上刚刚取胜，且前有处州元军，后有张士诚军，最后朱元璋还是“大度”地处理了，不仅将方关等人放回去，而且还厚赐了一番。随后又封方国珍为福建等处行中书省平章政事，将其视为自己的藩属。可方国珍表面上对朱元璋称臣，背地里却向元廷讨好，以求自身利益的最大化。那时他大造海船，每年替元朝海运粮食 10 余万石。元朝人也不亏待他，将他封为江浙行省左丞相、衢国公，开府庆元。对此，朱元璋很恼火，派人前往庆元，予以严斥。方国珍一看自己的小聪明不顶用，让人给戳穿了，赶紧派人上应天去，奉上以金银珠宝镶嵌的马鞍辔子，向朱元璋请罪。朱元璋拒收礼物，但因忙于西线战事而无暇深究，最终不得不又一次“大度”地放了方国珍一马。为此，方国珍甚为得意了一阵子（《明史·方国珍传》卷 123）。

西吴军大举进攻张士诚那阵子，方国珍终于明白了唇亡齿寒的道理，一方面不断地派出间谍前往西吴境内侦查动向，另一方面暗地里派人北通扩廓帖木儿、南交福建陈友定，目的是想形成犄角之势，来抵御朱元璋的进攻。

可这等蹩脚小把戏岂能瞒过从濠州一路混出来的老江湖，向来将谍报工作做得有声有色的朱元璋获悉后，马上派出特使前往庆元，让方氏交上 23 万石粮食赎罪，且降书严斥：“你先前答应我，只要我军打败杭州的潘原明，你就献出温、台、庆元三郡，归降于我。这大概是你周围的那些为了共保富贵的人出的好主意吧！可你却怀奸挟诈，阳降阴叛，一次次地愚弄我。请别忘了，你的领地与张士诚相连接着，张士诚已被我们打得落花流水，难道你我们就不能打吗？之所以我们至今尚未动手，你还真以为我们的实力不够吗？说得更透彻一点，你能安处东南海滨一隅，坐享富庶的温、台、庆元三郡之鸿福，还不是我朱某人网开一面！你的所作所为已经自取不祥了，你的背信弃义最终会将你自己给害了，真不知道你怎么会这么糊涂！今天我明明白白告诉你：我大军攻下姑苏后，即刻南下，来取你的温、台、庆元三郡，水陆并进，到时候你想挡都没法挡。由此说来，以我看倒不如你识趣点自动归降算了，做好这样