

## **Stickman, Servant, and Hooligan: The Development about “Bare Stick” Legislation and the Influence of Manchu Bondservants in Qing (1644-1795)**

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### **Abstract**

In the Ming Dynasty, “bare stick” meant “rogue” and cheater, but the meaning of “bare stick” gradually was be complicated in Qing. Recently academics presented high interest on “bare stick legislation” including of the developing history about the ordinance. However, researchers seldom notice “the Manchu feature” resulted from “bare stick legislation”. First of all, the making of “bare stick legislation” in Ming was used to punish the servants who were taken by the noblemen , but it was aimed the servants of Manchu Eight Banners in next dynasty. Furthermore, “bare stick legislation” was applied to the civil disorders with serious punishment after YongZheng reign. Until Qianlong reign, the legislations and cases which were adopted on “bare stick legislation” involved the crime of extortion, fraudulent, and rape. Generally, “bare stick legislation” had made historical influence on the offense of rogue in modern Criminal law in China.

Keywords: bare stick legislation, hooliganism, the servants of Manchu Eight Banners, Manchu feature, extortion