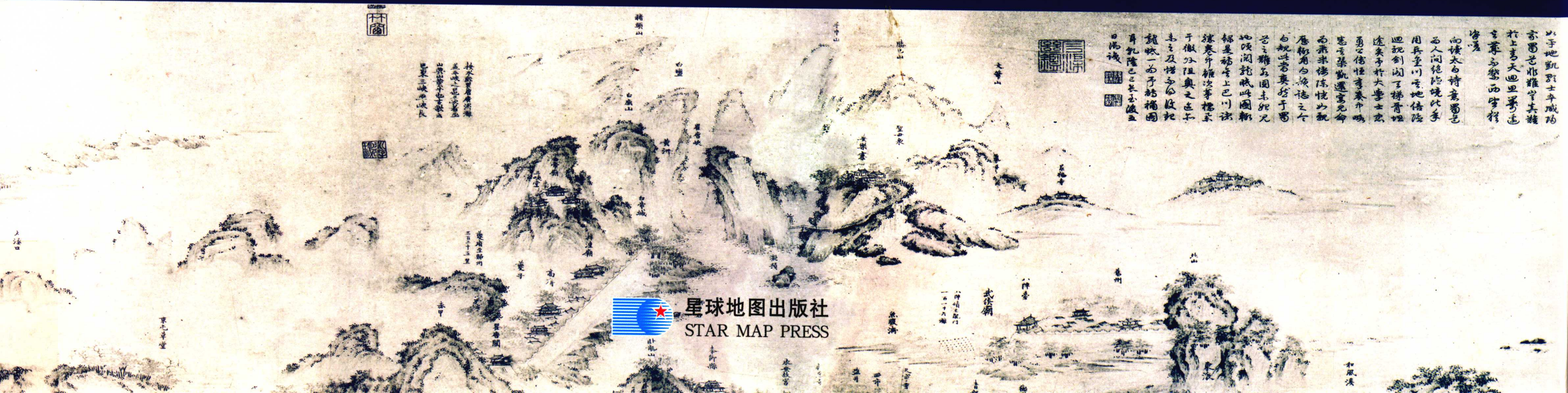




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蓝勇 主编





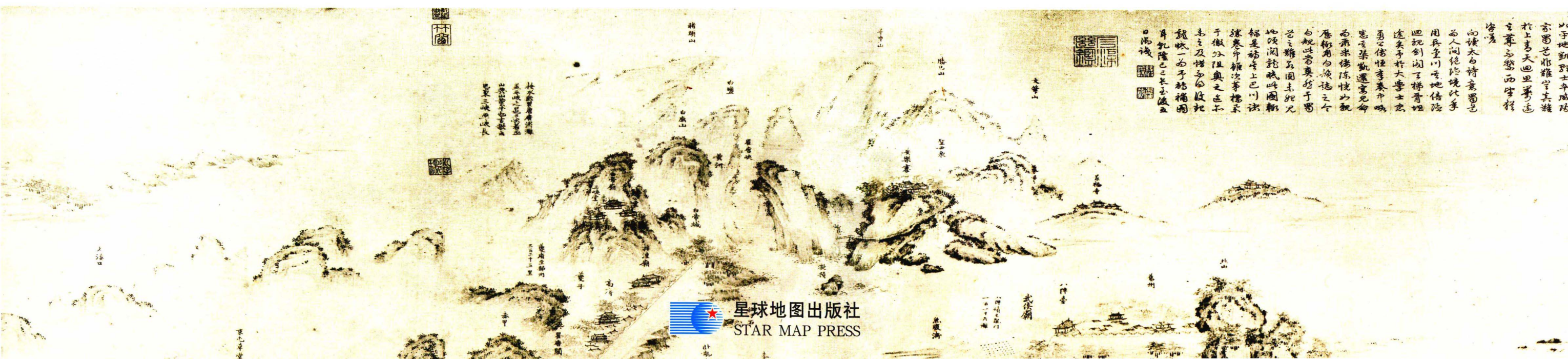
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英文翻译 霍姝颖

# 序

在世界上最长的三条大河中，像长江三峡这样气象万千的峡谷绝无仅有，不愧为自然的奇迹。

在世界的文明古国中，孕育并连接着如此威武雄壮的历史、瑰丽多采的文化、星光辉映的人物，长江三峡更不愧是人类社会的奇迹。

独特的地形地貌和区位优势，数千年的人类历史，造就了独特的三峡文化。巫奉猿人、大溪文化、巴人土船、峡江悬棺、彝陵战火、白帝遗恨、唐宋诗迹、锁江铁链、畚田盐厂、大江轻舟、纤夫号子、峡谷码头、湖广移民、干栏吊脚、救生红船、平都鬼城、开埠重庆、挂旗木船、西人探峡、川江铁路、西进民生、抗日烽火、浩荡出川……点点滴滴，不仅是中国历史的重要篇章，也是世界历史的光辉一页。

工业化、现代化的进程改变了三峡的自然景观和人文景观，高峡平湖更引发了人间沧桑巨变。如何在现代文明的进程中，尽最大努力保护好自然环境和传统文化，既是人类面临的新挑战，也是这几代人义不容辞的崇高使命，生态、环保、地理、历史、考古等方面的学者应承担更重大的责任。历史地理学者在复原长江三峡的自然和人文景观的变迁方面具有独特的优势，而历史地图是记录和展示这些成果的有效形式。

蓝勇教授和他创办主持的西南大学历史地理研究所较早开展对长江三峡地区历史地理的研究，1993年就发表了以三峡区域为空间的历史学论文，先后承担了有关三峡历史的国家社会科学基金、教育部人文社会科学基金项目。2007年，《长江三峡地区历史地图再现研究》获教育部哲学社会科学重大攻关项目立项。八年多来，在研究所师生的努力下，在历史地理学界同仁的关心和支持下，经星球地图出版社的精心编制，终于完成了这部洋洋大观的《长江三峡历史地图集》。

这部历史地图集，分成政区、自然、人口、经济、交通、城镇、军事、文教卫生八个图组，共有地图211幅，相关释文20多万字，各种照片、图片358幅。综观全书，我认为有四个特点：第一，地图内容全面，覆盖诸多方面，尤其重视显示航道和水库蓄水前的乡镇，充分反映了长江三峡的人

文地理特点和水库蓄水前后的变化。由于蓄水前的大多数乡镇并未留下地图，地图集中的乡镇地图大多是研究所师生经实地考察编制的。其中古代图幅的编制，也是以大量前期研究成果为基础的。第二，地图编绘严谨可靠。某些历史政区地图在复原界线时相当随意，在缺乏基本空间数据的情况下盲目复原植被分布，使历史地图的科学性受到质疑。本图集的编者遵循宁缺勿滥的原则，放弃历代植被图的绘制，只在严密考证的基础上画出清末县界。第三，图像能更直观地显示特殊的地理景观，对非专业的读者更是如此。长江三峡地区有幸保存了不少老照片，研究所的师生又抢救性地拍下大量消逝中的景观，为三峡留下了全景式的历史记录。第四，地图集配发了20多万字的学术性释文，既为地图上的内容补充了扎实的文献根据和研究成果，增强了图集的科学性和可靠性；也为读者扩展信息或深入探索提供了确切的途径和线索。

此项目开题之初，我有幸参与研讨。八年多来，蓝勇教授与研究所师生跋涉于三峡山水，艰辛倍尝；穷搜海内外图籍，用力惟勤。其间阶段性成果《重庆古旧地图研究》上下卷问世，得先阅为快。又不时能拜读相关成果，更深信其胜券在握。如今终见项目圆满完成，自然不胜欣喜。蓝勇教授索序，我自乐意应命，谨录所闻所思，以彰巨献。

葛剑雄

2015年2月8日

## PREFACE

As a natural miracle, the Three Gorges Area of the Yangtze River is the most majestic canyon among the top three longest rivers of the world.

As a miracle of the human society among the world's ancient civilizations, the Three Gorges Area is home to China's magnificent history, splendid culture and brilliant talents.

Distinctive landform and geographic location, together with thousands of years of human history, makes for the unique culture of the Three Gorges. The Three Gorges Area is historically and culturally important in China. To start with, many archeological sites are found in this area, such as sites of the ape men in Wushan-Fengjie Region, the Daxi culture, the clay-made boats, the hanging coffin on the cliffs, the Yiling Battle, the calligraphy and painting of the Tang poem and Song Ci, the early salt works, the Fengdu ghost town, etc. Besides, dock culture has been well developed in this area since ancient times. To illustrate, boat trackers, stilt style architectures and lifesaving red boats are famous cultural symbols of this region. In addition, transportation is of great importance to the culture of the Three Gorges. For instance, the well-known migration to Sichuan province through the Yangtze River took place in the Qing Dynasty; Chongqing was opened up to the outside world in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and became an important transportation junction in the navigation of the Yangtze River; Chuan-Han Railway was built along the river; the capital was moved to Chongqing during the Republican period in the flames of anti-Japanese war. All the above is not only an important chapter of China's history, but also a brilliant page of the world history.

The course of industrialization and modernization has changed the natural and cultural landscape of the Three Gorges. And construction of the Three Gorges Dam has had a tremendous impact on the people of this area. It is a new challenge as well as a lofty mission for people and their next generations to explore ways to protect the natural environment and traditional culture in the process of modern civilization. Scholars of ecology, environmental science, geography, history and archaeology should take their due responsibility in this regard. Historical geographers have a unique advantage in recovering the changes of the natural and cultural landscape of the Three Gorges, with historical maps as an effective way to record and display their achievements.

Professor Lan Yong, founder of the Institute of Historical Geography Studies of Southwest University, together with his colleagues initiated historical geography research on the Three Gorges and published academic papers in 1993 based on early studies. Under the leadership of Professor Lan Yong, the research team was assigned several projects related to studies of the history of the Three Gorges and sponsored by the National Social Science Foundation of China or the Humanistic and Social Science Foundation of the Ministry of Education. The project "The Reproduction of Historical Maps in Three Gorges Area of the Yangtze River" was listed by the Ministry of Education as a key project in philosophy and social science studies. It took nearly eight years for the team to finish *The Historical Atlas of Three Gorges of the Yangtze River* with the help and support of colleagues in the academic circle of historical geography studies as well as the Star Map Press that elaborately compiled the atlas.

Divided into eight groups according to the aspects of administrative division, nature, population, economy,

transportation, towns and villages, military affairs and culture, education & health, this atlas contains 211 maps, over 200,000 words of annotation and 358 photographs and pictures covering all areas. The atlas has four main characteristics. Firstly, maps are comprehensive in coverage. Great importance is attached to showing navigation channels and the original appearance of towns and villages before impoundment of the Three Gorges Reservoir so as to fully reflect the human geography characteristics and the changes before and after the dam was built. Since no map is left for the towns and villages before impoundment of the reservoir, most maps in the atlas are compiled on the basis of field research by the team members. And those ancient maps are compiled based on a large number of previous research results. Secondly, maps are compiled in a precise and reliable manner. Some historical administrative maps are kind of random at reproducing boundary lines. Blind restoration of vegetation distribution without basic spatial data makes the scientific nature of the historical map in doubt. The compilers of this atlas give up all previous vegetation maps and draw county boundary lines of the late Qing Dynasty only on the basis of rigorous research results. Thirdly, maps are more intuitive to show the special geographic landscapes, especially for the convenience of non-professional readers. Fortunately, there are some old photographs of the Three Gorges Area. Besides, the research team photographed a large number of vanishing landscapes in time, which leave a panoramic view of the history of the Three Gorges Area. Fourthly, over 200,000 words of annotation of the atlas not only consolidate the literature foundation of research achievements, but also enhance its scientific nature and reliability. In addition, it provides readers with definitive ways and clues for further information.

I had the honor to participate in the kick-off seminar of the project. During the past eight years, Professor Lan Yong and his colleagues at the institute have devoted themselves to field researches in the Three Gorges Area and taken painstaking efforts to collect data from both home and abroad. The first-phase achievement, *Studies on Ancient Maps of Chongqing*, was published in 2013. I was all eagerness to read it. In the process of the project, I have read other relevant achievements and become more and more confident in this project. Now I am very delighted to see the great project finally end in a complete success. At the invitation of Professor Lan Yong, I am honored to write this preface and would like to extend my congratulations to him on his great success in this project.

Ge Jianxiong  
February 8, 2015

# 前言

一、长江三峡地区是连接中国中西部的天然通道，也是一个世界上少见的拥有几千年文明史的大峡谷，应该是世界上著名的自然和文化遗产，但随着长江三峡工程的兴修，三峡地区的自然和人文景观都发生了天翻地覆的变化。用怎样的方式去留住千古三峡一直是我们努力的方向。从1992年我们第一篇关于三峡的历史地理论文发表到2003年出版《长江三峡历史地理》，我们经过了十多年的研究积累，在《长江三峡历史地理》一书中已经绘制了近50幅三峡地区的历史地图。随后我们一直努力争取《长江三峡历史地图集》编绘的立项工作。期间，学校相关领导和研究生部、社会科学处领导都对此十分支持，教育部社会科学司几任领导也十分关心，终于在2007年列入了教育部哲学社会科学重大攻关项目。记得当时国家社会科学重大项目还没有推出，而从2003年开始的教育部哲学社会科学的重大攻关项目每年只列40项，历史类的立项相当少。在之前，中国西部高校只申请到1个历史类的教育部哲学社会科学重大攻关项目，所以，当时立项对我们的鼓励是相当大的。

二、从2007年到2015年这八年间，长江三峡历史地图集的编绘一直是我们研究所工作的重中之重。为了做好地图编绘的基础工作，我们先后组织了大量的田野考察，足迹遍及长江三峡库区的山山水水，跑遍了长江三峡所有区县市，历尽艰辛，许多反映10多年前乡镇的地图就完全是依靠我们一步一个脚印访谈定位绘制出来的。为了收集长江三峡的海外资料，我们还先后到日本、美国、俄罗斯、中国台湾等国家和地区图书馆、档案馆查阅有关资料。为此，我们还先推出了《重庆古旧地图研究》上下卷。在收集资料的基础上，我们的博士、硕士研究生论文也紧密配合地图集的编绘工作，有20多篇博士硕士论文以三峡历史地理为选题，为我们的地图集的编绘定位提供了较为坚实的科学基础。值得指出的是，为配合长江三峡历史地图集的编绘，我们的历史地图编绘实验室和古旧地图典藏室创建起来。在编绘过程中，我们开创了编绘历史地图由研究者直接绘制出电子地图的范式，不仅为以后出版清绘提供了更好的条件，也培养了我们的研究人员地图绘制的基本技术。

三、地图编著草绘出来后，编制合作者星球地图出版社以极强的社会责任感参与了合作工作，显现了地图出版大家的风范，不仅将项目列入了国家“十二五”重点出版规划项目，而且在编制过

程中，从社长、总编到第一线的主任、编辑、制图员、审读员都高度重视，周末都经常加班加点，不计报酬。在编制过程中，精益求精，一改再改，力求尽善尽美。其间，我们研究所多次派工作组到出版社协同作战，编著者与编制者配合默契，解决了许多具体问题。

四、我们在编著《长江三峡历史地图集》过程中，将历史地图、历史释文、新旧照片三者结合，编制出历史地图和现代地图211幅，撰写释文20余万字，引用新旧照片、图片358张。其中释文数据尽可能支撑历史地图，但同时也显现一些历史地图所不能显现的信息。引用的现在遗址景观照片，都是由项目组成员和合作者拍摄，而引用的老旧照片也在地图集后面注明了拍摄作者名字，以示尊重。

五、我们编绘《长江三峡历史地图集》时奉行“有根有据、宁缺勿错、见错就改”的十二字原则，如放弃由于基础数据不足背景下科学信度不高的历代植被图，在政区图中只绘出经过严密考证过的清末县界，对农业区域图不画出线型界线，而对以往历史地图中标注有怀疑的地方，在经过实地考察和研究的基础上作了改动。

六、《长江三峡历史地图集》的编绘得到社会的高度重视，各级政府都给予了较大的关怀。这十多年的时间内，教育部社会科学司、重庆市移民局、宣传部、社科联、重庆市规划局、重庆市地理信息中心及三峡沿线各级政府都给予了支持，西南大学相关领导和研究生部、社会科学处、历史文化学院给予了关心，同时，复旦大学、北京大学、陕西师范大学、华中师范大学、湖南师范大学、四川大学、云南大学、四川师范大学等同行专家在立项、研究、出版过程中都给予了大力的帮助，在此表示感谢！

七、我关注长江三峡历史地理已经二十多年了，基本上是与儿子的长大成人同步。在这二十多年间，人生几经波折，但阚军女士和亲人们给予我很大的帮助和支持，我将终身铭记。

藍勇

2015年6月16日

## FOREWORD

1. As a natural channel connecting the central and western regions of China, the Three Gorges region of the Yangtze River is a grand canyon rare to be seen in the world with thousands of years of civilization. The Three Gorges Area is supposed to be a world-famous natural and cultural heritage. However, construction of the Three Gorges Dam has caused tremendous changes to the natural and cultural landscape of this area. How to retain the glory of the ancient Three Gorges has always been one of our major research tasks. After our first paper on historical geography studies of the Three Gorges was published in 1992, it took us more than a decade for to further our study, and *The Historical Geography of the Three Gorges* came out in 2003, which include nearly 50 historical maps of the Three Gorges Area. Then we started to strive for the approval of the project of compiling the historical atlas of the Three Gorges Area of the Yangtze River. In this process we gained the support from leaders of Southwest University, leaders of the Graduate Division, Social Sciences Division and other divisions of Southwest University. In addition, leaders of the social science department of the Ministry of Education also showed great concern about this project. Finally, the project was listed by the Ministry of Education as a key project in philosophy and social science studies. At that time, the National Social Science Foundation had not been established yet. And the number of key projects in philosophy and social science studies listed by the Ministry of Education was merely 40 per year from 2003, in which history-related projects were rare. Before 2003, universities in western China only succeeded in applying for one key project of the Ministry of Education in philosophy and social science studies. Therefore, it was a great encouragement for us to get the approval of the project.

2. Over the past eight years from 2007 to 2015, the compilation of *The Historical Atlas of Three Gorges of the Yangtze River* has been the top priority of our research. To lay a solid foundation for compiling the map, we have conducted a large number of field studies. Our footsteps have covered almost all the mountains and rivers as well as all the counties across the Three Gorges region. Many maps reflecting the villages and towns over a decade ago are completely based on our footsteps and local interviews. We also went to libraries and archives in Japan, the United States, Russia, Taiwan, etc., to collect overseas data about the Three Gorges. As a phased achievement, *Studies on Ancient Maps of Chongqing* was published in 2013. On the basis of the collected data, some students of our institute completed their master's or doctoral dissertations closely related with the atlas compilation work of our institute. More than twenty papers centered on historical geography studies of the Three Gorges, laying a more solid scientific foundation for us to compile the atlas. It is worth pointing out that a historical map compiling laboratory as well as an ancient book-keeping room was set up to support the compilation of history atlas of the Three Gorges. During the compilation process, we created a paradigm, by which researchers directly draw electronic historical maps. This paradigm not only provided a better condition for publishing fair drawing in the future but also improved our researchers' basic map-drawing skills.

3. After the atlas was sketched out, the Star Map Press took an active part in cooperative compilation of the atlas with a strong sense of social responsibility, showing a high level of professionalism as a renowned publisher. The atlas was listed as one of the key publishing projects in the national "12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan" period. Staff members of the Star Map Press, from the director and chief editor at the top management level to editors, mappers and proof-readers at the front line, all attached

great importance to and worked hard at the atlas, frequently working overtime at weekends without asking for extra pay. During the compiling process, they kept improving and striving for perfection. Working groups from the Institute of Historical Geography Studies of Southwest University were sent to Beijing on several occasions to collaborate with the working staff of the press. Many specific problems were solved through earnest cooperation between the authors and the compilers.

4. We made good use of historical maps, annotations as well as old and new photo series when compiling *The Historical Atlas of Three Gorges of the Yangtze River* and drew 211 historical and modern maps, wrote 200,000 words of annotations and included 358 old and new photographs or pictures. The annotations explain the maps as clearly as possible, and show some information which cannot be seen from historical maps. Photographs showing the present situation of the site and landscape were taken by members and partners of the project team. Old photos were cited with authors' names in the back of the atlas to show our respect.

5. We compiled *The Historical Atlas of Three Gorges of the Yangtze River* adhering to the principles of "data well-founded; keep improving; zero tolerance to errors". For instance, we gave up previous vegetation maps whose scientific nature was in doubt due to insufficient data. At the same time, we drew county boundary lines of administrative maps of the late Qing dynasty only on the basis of rigorous research results. We did not draw the linear boundary for agricultural reclamation areas and altered the annotated doubted places in previous historical maps through field investigation and research.

6. Compilation of the atlas attracted wide attention from all social sectors and governments at all levels of Chongqing showed great concern about it. Over the past decade, we have gained the support from leaders of the Social Science Department of the Ministry of Education, Chongqing Immigration Bureau, Municipal Propaganda Department, Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences, Geographic Information Center of Chongqing Planning Bureau, as well as governments at all levels along the Three Gorges. Besides, great concern has been shown from the leadership of Southwest University, the Graduate Division, Social Sciences Division and School of History and Culture and other divisions of Southwest University. It is also worth mentioning that peer experts from Fudan University, Peking University, Shanxi Normal University, Huazhong Normal University, Hunan Normal University, Sichuan University, Yunnan University, and Sichuan Normal University have been very supportive in the process of project approval, research and publishing. Our sincere gratitude should be extended to all of them.

7. I have engaged in historical geography studies on the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River for over twenty years, almost the age of my son. During the past two decades, I have gone through several twists and turns in life, where the helping hand and great support from Ms Kan Jun and other relatives will be a life-long memory for me.

Lan Yong  
June 16, 2015



# 编 例

一、本图集时间范围起自史前时期，止于 21 世纪初。受图集中各图组的需要和资料的支持程度不同的影响，各图组时间上下限并不完全统一。总体分为秦、西汉、东汉、三国、西晋、东晋、南朝宋、隋、唐、五代后蜀、北宋、南宋、元、明、清中期、清末期、中华民国九年（1920 年）、中华民国二十九年（1940 年）18 个时段。秦以前时期的各图幅均以今地理底图为资料。与这些时段不同的图幅，则由编者以本图集中年代相近的政区图幅为基础修改编定。

二、本图集由序图、历史地图、专题释文和相关照片组成。历史地图按专题内容编排，分从政区、自然、人口、经济、交通、城镇、军事、文教卫生八个图组，释文也相应地分成八个部分。照片分为新老两类，穿插放置于各图组的释文中。

三、本图集各图幅一般都作古今对照，即将需要显示的历史地理要素描绘在相应的今地理底图上，以便读者进行对照。今地理底图最低至县级界和县级行政中心（部分图幅可至乡镇村）。古地理底图在隋代及以前依据谭其骧主编《中国历史地图集》为基本资料，编者作出修正；在隋代以后三峡地区郡、州、府、县界，主要是编者在现代县界基础上依据其研究成果进行修正。因谭其骧主编的《中国历史地图集》郡、州、府、县界上没有今界对比，为了保证不造成因其古界线与今界线的差异引起误解，故将三峡地区以外的历史郡、州、府界删去，只保留一级行政区界供参考。

四、本图集各图幅一般反映整个王朝时期，所以中间已废或后置郡县尽可能都按原等级表示出来，其图名也均冠以“秦时期（或秦代）”“明时期（或明代）”等，不标其王朝纪年和公元纪年。部分图幅能确定具体年代者，尽可能标出其公元纪年。本图集研究范围为三峡地区，为保证各朝代政区疆域相对完整性，各图幅地区范围不同，无法采用统一的比例尺，各图比例尺的大小由具体情况而定。

五、总图例只说明古今地理底图上的内容，至于图上的古专题内容的图例则附于各幅图中。

六、本图集中专题地图原则上依照当时行政区划（先秦部分除外）为底图，力求恢复历史原貌。部分图幅跨时两个朝代或多个朝代，则选择最后一个朝代的行政区划为底图。

七、图集中行政建制分为五级。最高为都城、首都、首府、陪都，在政区图组全国附图中陪都表示为一级行政区符号。州（三国两晋南北朝）、路（两宋）、行省（元）、省（明清至今）为一级行政区，郡于秦、隋时期在本图集中也作为一级行政区，刺史部（两汉）、道（唐）相当于后来的“州”“路”“军”“行省”等一级行政区。

宋（包括北宋、南宋）以前的地方建制凡领县、散州、散厅的郡、府、直隶州、直隶厅等均作二级行政区表示；县、散州、散厅以及不领县的郡、府、军等均作三级行政区表示；乡、镇、里、村等作一般居民地表示。元及以后的地方行政建制是将领县、散州、散厅、所的路、府、直隶州、直隶厅、卫等作为二级行政区绘制，县、散州、散厅、所、设置局以及不领县的路、府、直隶州、直隶厅、卫等作为三级行政区表示，与府州县及各级土司同名同治的卫所不注名称。元至民国初期还设置有道一级行政机构，本图集未表示。

八、释文图说中民国及以前各朝代的历史纪年均有公元纪年相对照。帝系表参照《中国大百科全书·历史卷》。地图和释文中的县及以上今地名，以中华人民共和国民政部编《中华人民共和国行政区划手册》（2014）为准；县以下今地名，以《中华人民共和国标准地名图集》为准。

九、古地名“酆都”历史上“酆都”“丰都”混用，本图集统一用“丰都”名。

十、本图集选用今地理底图政区资料截止于 2014 年。

## COMPILING PRINCIPLES

1. This atlas covers a time range from prehistoric times to the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Affected by different needs of each map-group and the relevant support materials, the beginning and ending time point of each map-group is not unified. Generally, the time range in this atlas can be divided into 18 intervals, namely Qin, Western Han, Eastern Han, Three Kingdoms, Western Jin, Eastern Jin, Song of Southern dynasties, Sui, Tang, Houshu, Northern Song, Southern Song, Yuan, Ming, the middle of Qing, late Qing, the 9<sup>th</sup> year of the Republic of China (1920), and the 29<sup>th</sup> year of the Republic of China (1940). Maps before the Qin Dynasty are compiled on the basis of modern geographical base maps and utilize the modern place names. Other maps are modified and compiled by editors according to the administrative maps close to the specific time.

2. This atlas consists of introductory maps, historical maps, thematic map annotations and related photographs. According to different themes, historical maps are divided into eight map-groups including administrative maps, physical maps, population maps, economic maps, traffic maps, maps of cities and towns, military maps and culture maps. Accordingly, annotations are divided into eight parts respectively. Photographs are classified into two categories - old and new photos, and interspersed into annotations of each map-group.

3. Maps in the atlas generally have a contrast between ancient and modern times. That is to say, we have displayed necessary historical geographical elements on corresponding modern base maps so as to make it more convenient for readers to make comparisons. Base maps utilized have the minimum boundary of the county level or the county level administrative center (some maps cover villages). Ancient base maps before the Sui Dynasty are modified according to the basic data of The Historical Atlas of China compiled by the team of Prof. Tan Qixiang. The boundary lines of Jun(郡), Zhou(州), Fu(府) and Xian(县) in the Three Gorges Area after the Sui Dynasty are mainly amended according to the research achievements on modern boundaries. In The Historical Atlas of China, there are no contrast between ancient and modern times on boundaries of Jun, Zhou, Fu and Xian. To avoid possible misunderstanding due to differences between ancient and modern boundaries, we have removed the Jun, Zhou and Fu boundaries beyond the Three Gorges Area and merely kept the first-level boundaries for reference.

4. Maps in the atlas generally indicate the situation of the whole dynasty. Thus, Jun or Xian abolished or established during the dynasty are displayed according to their original level as possible. Maps are titled as "the Qin period (the Qin Dynasty)" or "the Ming period (the Ming Dynasty)" instead of the corresponding emperor chronology and the western calendar. Maps with certain times are marked the specific western calendar if possible. The research scope of this atlas is the Three Gorges Area. To ensure the relative integrity of administrative territory of each dynasty, each map has a different region scope, so we cannot adopt a uniform plotting scale. That is to say, the actual plotting scale of each map depends on the specific circumstances.

5. The general legend merely shows the data on ancient and modern base maps. Legends of the ancient themes are appended to each picture in the atlas.

6. Thematic maps in this atlas take the then administrative division maps (except for the Pre-Qin period) as base maps

in an attempt to restore the historical appearance. As to those maps covering more than one dynasty, we choose the latest administrative division map as the base map.

7. The administration organization system in the atlas is divided into five hierarchies. The highest are Ducheng(都城), Shoudu(首都), Shoufu(首府), Peidu(陪都). In the appended nationwide map of the administrative map-group, Peidu(陪都) is marked as the first-level administrative region. Zhou(in Three Kingdoms, Western Jin, Eastern Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties), Lu(in Song Dynasties), Xingsheng(in Yuan Dynasty) and Sheng(in Qing Dynasty) are marked as first-level administrative regions. Jun(郡) in Qin and Sui is also listed as first-level administrative regions. Chishibu(刺史部) in Han and Dao(道) in Tang are equal to later first-level administrative regions such as Zhou, Lu, Jun and Xingsheng, etc.

In the local administration organization system before the Song Dynasty (including Northern Song and Southern Song), Jun, Zhou and Zhi Li Zhou(直隶州) that affiliate Xian(县), San Zhou(散州) and San Ting(散厅) are all marked as second-level administrative region. Xian, San Zhou, San Ting and Jun, Fu, Jun that do not affiliate Xian are listed as third-level administrative region. Xiang(乡), Zhen(镇), Li(里) and Cun(村) are marked as ordinary settlement places. In the administration organization system after the Yuan Dynasty, Lu, Fu, Zhi Li Zhou, Zhi Li Ting(直隶厅) and Wei(卫) that affiliate Xian, San Zhou, San Ting and Suo(所) are listed as second-level administrative region. Xian, San Zhou, San Ting, Suo and Lu, Fu, Zhi Li Zhou, Zhi Li Ting and Wei that do not affiliate Xian are listed as third-level administrative region. Wei and Suo with the same name and under the same administration of Fu, Zhou, Xian and Tu Shi(土司) of all levels are not marked names on the map. Dao(道) from Yuan dynasty to the early Republic of China is set as first-level administrative region, which is not shown in this atlas, either.

8. In the annotations and descriptions of map-groups, historical chronology in dynasties before and in the Republic of China has the corresponding western calendar. Emperor list tables take reference to the volume of History in The Encyclopedia of China. Modern names of administrative regions above the Xian level in the maps and annotations are in strict accordance with *The Administrative Handbook of the People's Republic of China*(2014) issued by Ministry of Civil Affairs. Modern place names of administrative regions below the Xian level are subject to the Standard Atlas of Place Names of the People's Republic of China.

9. Fengdu(酆都), an ancient place name, was used the same way as Fengdu(丰都). In this atlas, we use Fengdu(丰都) as a unification.

10. All the data used for making the modern geographical base maps of this atlas were collected before the end of 2014.

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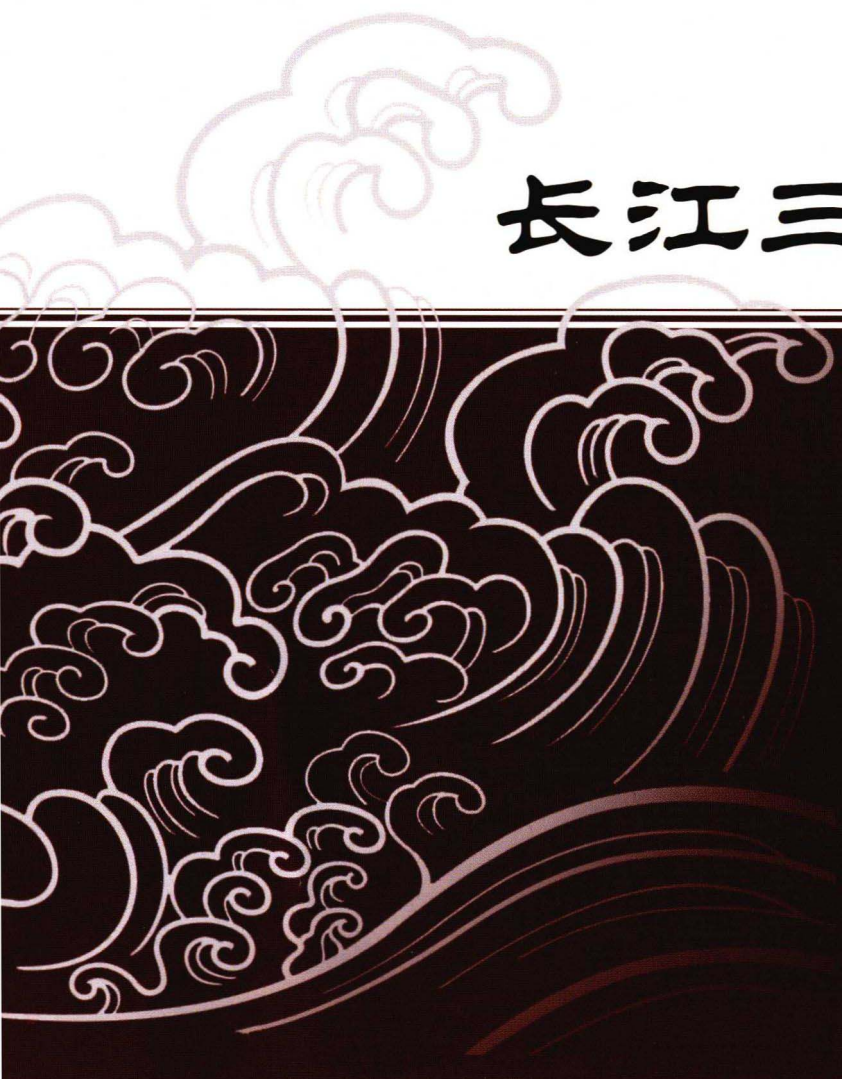
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# 总图例

## GENERAL LEGEND

古内容 Historical		今内容 Comtemporary		古内容 Historical		今内容 Comtemporary	
符号及注记 Symbols and Annotations	名称 Designations	符号及注记 Symbols and Annotations	名称 Designations	符号及注记 Symbols and Annotations	名称 Designations	符号及注记 Symbols and Annotations	名称 Designations
◎ 重庆	都城、陪都 Capital City, Provisional Capital	◎ 重庆	省级行政中心 Provincial-level Administrative Centre	东晋	国名 Country	泰国	国名 Country
◎ 武汉	一级政区治所 Seat of 1st-level Administrative Division	◎ 宜昌	地级行政中心 Prefecture-level City Administrative Centre	匈奴	民族名 Nationality	重庆市	省级政区名称 Provincial-level Administrative Division
◎ 归州	二级政区治所 Seat of 2nd-level Administrative Division	◎ 万州	县级行政中心 County-level Administrative Centre	四川	一级政区名称 1st-level Administrative Division	荆州市	地级政区名称 Prefecture-level City Administrative Division
◎ 巴县	三级政区治所 Seat of 3rd-level Administrative Division	○ 木洞镇	其他居民地 Other Settlement	重庆府	二级政区名称 2nd-level Administrative Division	巫山县	县级政区名称 County-level Administrative Division
○ 三斗坪	其他居民地 Other Settlement	—	自治州行政中心 地区、盟行政公署驻地 Autonomous Prefecture-level Administrative Centre	巫山县 巫山县	三级政区名称 3rd-level Administrative Division	巫山县	县级政区名称 County-level Administrative Division
—	刺史部驻所（东汉） 宣慰司驻地（元） Seat of a Ci Shi Bu of the Eastern Han Dynasty, or seat of Xuan Wei Si of the Yuan Dynasty	—	自治州行政中心 地区、盟行政公署驻地 Autonomous Prefecture-level Administrative Centre		河流 River		河流 River
---	侨州、郡驻所（东晋） Seat of Qiao Zhou, or Jun of the Eastern Jin		国界 National Boundary		湖泊 Lake		湖泊 水库 Lake or Reservoir
	政权部族界 Regime or Tribe Boundary		未定国界 Undefined National Boundary		海岸线 Coastline		海岸线 Coastline
	国界 National Boundary		省级界 Provincial-level Division Boundary		运河 Canal		运河 Canal
	一级政区界 1st-level Administrative Division Boundary		地级界 Prefecture-level Division Boundary		桥梁 Bridge		桥梁 Bridge
	二级政区界 2nd-level Administrative Division Boundary		县级界 County-level Division Boundary	黄山▲	山峰 Peak	缙云山▲ 950	山峰及高程（米） Peak and Altitude(metre)
	三级政区界 3rd-level Administrative Division Boundary		香港特别行政区界 Hong Kong Special Administrative Division Boundary		长城 The Great Wall		长城 The Great Wall
	租借地界 Leased Territory		地区界 Prefectural Boundary		城墙 城门 City Wall and City Gate		等高线及高程（米） Contour Line and Altitude(metre)
	军事分界线 Military Demarcation Line		关隘 山口 Pass		山口 Pass		

# 长江三峡历史地图集



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67 明代及以前地质灾害分布概况图 .....	1 : 2 100 000
68 明代及以前地震分布概况图 .....	1 : 2 100 000
69 明代及以前旱灾分布概况图 .....	1 : 2 100 000
70 明代及以前水灾分布概况图 .....	1 : 2 100 000
71 清代地质灾害分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
72 清代地震分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
73 清代旱灾分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
74 清代水灾分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
75 中华民国时期地质灾害分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
76 中华民国时期地震分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
77 中华民国时期旱灾分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
78 中华民国时期水灾分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
79 清末巴县县城河道图 同治六年 .....	1 : 30 000
清末巴县状元坝河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
80 清末巴县广元坝河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末巴县尖山子河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
81 清末巴县南平坝河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末长寿县县城河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
82 清末涪州平西坝河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末涪州陡碛子河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末涪州州城河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
83 清末万县县城河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末丰都县县城河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
84 清末忠州唐土坝河道图 .....	1 : 30 000
清末云阳县汤溪口河道图 .....	1 : 30 000
清末忠州皇华城河道图 .....	1 : 40 000

85 清末丰都县楠竹坝河道图 .....	1 : 30 000
清末云阳县小江口河道图 .....	1 : 30 000
86 清末奉节县大溪口河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末巫山县县城河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末归州叱溪口河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末奉节县县城河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
87 清末巴东县西瀼口河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
88 清末巴东县东瀼口河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末归州泄滩河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末宜昌县县城河道图 .....	1 : 30 000
89 清末归州三斗坪河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
清末归州新滩河道图 .....	1 : 30 000
90 清末归州香溪口河道图 .....	1 : 25 000
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### 人口图组

114 旧石器时代遗址分布图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
115 新石器时代遗址分布图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
116 巴楚文化遗址分布图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
117 西汉及东汉人口分布概况图 .....	1 : 2 100 000
118 西晋及南朝宋人口分布概况图 .....	1 : 2 100 000
119 唐前期人口分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
120 唐中期人口分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
121 北宋太宗年间人口分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
122 北宋元丰年间人口分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
123 明代人口分布概况图 .....	1 : 2 100 000
124 清中期人口分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
125 清末期人口分布概况图 (1910 年) .....	1 : 1 700 000
126 中华民国二十五年人口分布概况图 (1936 年) .....	1 : 1 700 000
127 中华民国三十二年人口分布概况图 (1943 年) .....	1 : 1 700 000
128 1953 年人口分布概况图 .....	1 : 1 700 000
129 元末明代“湖广填四川”移民路线图 .....	1 : 8 100 000
130 清前期“湖广填四川”移民路线图 .....	1 : 8 100 000
131 三峡工程重庆库区移民外迁安置示意图 (1993—2009 年) .....	1 : 8 100 000
132—147 人口图组图说	

## 经济图组

- 150 秦代至南北朝时期农业区域图 ..... 1 : 2 100 000  
151 隋代至清前期农业区域图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
152 清后期至民国时期农业区域图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
153 唐代贞观年间垦殖指数图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
154 唐代开元及天宝年间垦殖指数图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
155 北宋元丰年间垦殖指数图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
156 明代垦殖指数图 ..... 1 : 2 100 000  
157 清代嘉庆年间垦殖指数图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
158 清末民初垦殖指数图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
159 宋代土产土贡分布图 ..... 1 : 1 800 000  
160 明代土产土贡分布图 ..... 1 : 2 100 000  
161 清代土产土贡分布图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
162 元代及以前工矿分布图 ..... 1 : 2 100 000  
163 明清时期工矿分布图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
164 清末工矿业分布概况图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
165 中华民国早期工矿业分布概况图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
166 中华民国三十三年工矿业分布概况图 (1944 年) ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
167—177 经济图组图说

## 交通图组

- 180 历史时期交通概况图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
181 元代交通图 ..... 1 : 2 100 000  
182 明代交通图 ..... 1 : 2 100 000  
183 清末交通图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
184 中华民国时期交通图 ..... 1 : 1 700 000  
185 清末民初川汉铁路规划路线示意图 ..... 1 : 2 700 000  
186—205 交通图组图说

## 城镇图组

- 208 历史时期夔州城址变迁图  
209 清末巴县县治街道图 宣统二年 (1910 年)

- 210 清末江津县县治街道图  
清末长寿县县治街道图  
211 清末江北厅厅治街道图  
清末涪州州治街道图  
清末丰都县县治街道图  
212 清末石柱厅厅治街道图  
清末忠州州治街道图  
清末万县县治街道图  
213 清末梁平县县治街道图  
清末云阳县县治街道图  
清末巫山县县治街道图  
214 清末奉节县县治街道图  
清末兴山县县治街道图  
清末归州州治街道图  
215 清末东湖县县治街道图  
清末大宁县县治街道图  
清末巴东县县治街道图  
216 20 世纪末巴南区木洞镇图  
20 世纪末渝北区洛碛镇图  
217 20 世纪末涪陵区李渡镇图  
20 世纪末涪陵区清溪镇图  
218 20 世纪末涪陵区珍溪镇图  
20 世纪末涪陵区蔺市镇图  
219 20 世纪末涪陵区白涛镇图  
20 世纪末万州区武陵镇图  
220 20 世纪末万州区大周镇图  
20 世纪末万州区瀘渡镇图  
20 世纪末万州区新田镇图  
221 20 世纪末忠县洋渡镇图  
20 世纪末武隆县白马镇图  
222 20 世纪末云阳县双江镇图  
20 世纪末云阳县巴阳镇图  
20 世纪末云阳县故陵镇图  
223 20 世纪末云阳县云安镇图  
20 世纪末石柱土家族自治县西沱镇图  
224 20 世纪末巫山县大昌镇图  
20 世纪末夷陵区太平溪镇图



20 世纪末巴东县官渡口镇图	
225 20 世纪末秭归县郭家坝镇图	
20 世纪末秭归县香溪镇图	
226 20 世纪末秭归县茅坪镇图	
20 世纪末秭归县屈原镇图	
227 20 世纪末秭归县沙镇溪镇图	
20 世纪末兴山县高阳镇图	
20 世纪末兴山县峡口镇图	
228—259 城镇图组图说	

### 军事图组

262 三峡地区古代战争分布图	1 : 1 700 000
263 唐代及以前关隘、城堡分布图	1 : 1 700 000
264 宋代关隘、城堡、寨(砦)堡分布图	1 : 1 800 000
265 明代巡检司、卫所、关隘、寨(城)堡分布图	1 : 2 100 000
266 清代巡检司、卫所、关隘、寨(城、砦)堡分布图	1 : 1 700 000
267 夷陵之战形势图(221—222 年)	1 : 1 200 000
268 王濬等攻吴路线图(279—280 年)	1 : 1 200 000
269 宋蒙(元)之战形势图(1237—1278 年)	1 : 2 100 000
270 明攻夏三峡之战形势图(1371 年)	1 : 2 200 000
271 秦良玉三峡地区征战示意图	1 : 2 100 000
272 张献忠三峡地区军事活动图	1 : 2 200 000
273 护法战争巴县(重庆市)之战图(1917 年)	1 : 800 000
274 第二次下川东之战图(1928—1929 年)	1 : 1 700 000
275 中日石牌之战态势图(1943 年)	1 : 600 000

276 三峡地区解放示意图(1949 年)	1 : 1 700 000
277 夔州古城城址图	
佛图关城图	
278—287 军事图组图说	

### 文教卫生图组

290 隋代以前人才分布图	1 : 2 100 000
291 唐宋时期进士及学校分布图	1 : 1 800 000
292 元代进士及学校分布图	1 : 2 100 000
293 明代进士、学校及著作分布图	1 : 2 100 000
294 清代进士及学校分布图	1 : 1 700 000
295 清代学校及著作分布图	1 : 1 700 000
296 抗日战争前学校分布图(一)(1933 年)	1 : 1 700 000
297 抗日战争前学校分布图(二)(1933 年)	1 : 1 700 000
298 抗日战争时期学校分布图(一)(1944 年)	1 : 1 700 000
299 抗日战争时期学校分布图(二)(1944 年)	1 : 1 700 000
300 抗日战争后学校分布图(一)(1946 年)	1 : 1 700 000
301 抗日战争后学校分布图(二)(1946 年)	1 : 1 700 000
302 明代佛寺及道观分布图	1 : 2 100 000
303 清代佛寺、道观及教堂分布图	1 : 1 700 000
304 中华民国时期医院分布图(1943 年)	1 : 1 700 000
305 中华民国时期医生分布图(1940 年)	1 : 1 700 000
306—319 文教卫生图组图说	
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