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The Liao Dynasty and Northern Song Dynasty Period

The Jin Dynasty and Southern Song Dynasty Period

主編 譚其驥

CHIEF EDITOR

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遼 北宋時期圖組編例

一、本圖組包括全圖一幅，分幅圖十八幅，簡圖三幅，插圖四幅。

二、全圖畫出遼天慶元年、北宋政和元年(一一一一年)的疆域政區和當時我國邊區各政權以及民族的分佈地。遼境內畫出五京、五京道轄區、部分府州治所和邊區部族。宋境內畫出四京、二十四路治、路界、部分府州治所和西南邊境一些羈縻州、部、土著部族區。西夏境內畫出部分軍司、府、州治所。西南邊區的大理政權畫出其部分府、郡治所和部族；吐蕃諸部畫出其重要城邑、部族和地區名。西北邊區的西州回鶻和黑汗(喀喇汗)二政權，畫出其重要城邑、部族。

三、分幅圖遼五幅，宋十三幅，各按其大行政區五道、二十四路分幅繪製，畫出天慶元年、政和元年時道或路和府州軍監的轄境和治所，縣的治所和城堡寨關等設治地點，邊境部族和羈縻州、部；中惟遼的中京、上京、東京三道，因資料不足，未能畫出府州界。遼東京道附插圖一幅，北宋廣南東、西路附插圖一幅。

四、遼都中京(統和二十五年即一〇〇七年後)，又有陪都上、東、南、西四京。宋都東京，又有陪都西、南、北三京。遼五京、宋四京都是道或路的治所，除遼中京、宋東京用首都符號外，其餘各京不另製符號，即在道、路治所注記上加注京名。

五、遼的地方行政區劃道以下一般為府州軍城與縣(城)二級。府有京府、蕃府之分，州有節度、觀察、團練、防禦、刺史之分；觀察以下諸州或隸屬於道，或隸屬於府與節度州。圖中京府作道治處理，凡府州軍城作同級處理，不復分別，惟隸於州的城作縣級處理；一般只畫出府和節度州的界綫，不畫防禦州以下諸州和軍城的界綫。

上京道又有所謂“頭下軍州”，是諸王、外戚、公主的私州，不領縣；又有西北邊界上的邊防城，或稱州，或稱城；圖中一概作州級治所處理。

除府州縣外，遼境內又有許多不在州縣界內隸屬於招討司、統軍司、都部署司等邊防官的部族，大部分無考，圖中僅畫出一小部分有大致方位可指的部族和邊防官的轄區治所。

六、宋代路的統治機構主要有轉運使、提點刑獄、安撫使三司，簡稱漕司、憲司、帥司，分掌一路財賦、獄訟、兵防，此外又有提舉常平、茶馬等司，總稱監司。漕、憲、帥三司的分路之制不盡相同，有些路不設安撫司，分路相同的治所也往往不在一地，圖中不可能一一畫清楚，只畫出轉運司的路界和治所，因為北宋監司中負統治一路主要職責的是轉運司，北宋一代所謂“至道十五路”、“天聖十八路”、“元豐二十三路”和崇寧以後的“二十四路”，指的都是這種轉運司。但北宋中葉以後河北、陝西的轉運司都只分二路，而安撫司則河北分四路，陝西分六路，這些路名屢見記載而不見圖，爲了彌補這一缺憾，特在圖背列出它們的名稱、治所和轄境。

七、宋代的州級行政區劃有府、州、軍、監四種，縣級行政區劃除縣外又有隸於府州的軍、監和院、尉司，圖中州級和縣級分別採用同一符號、字體。此外又有一些城、寨、堡、關、鎮、監、井、津、務、場等，或隸於州，或隸於縣，本應予以區別，因記載混亂，難以分辨，圖中一概用聚邑級符號注記。其中監、井、務、場在州縣城廓一里以內者，不另畫符號，只按其方位於州縣治所旁加標注記。

八、西南邊區以當地部族首領爲世襲長官的羈縻州、縣、峒（相當於縣），注記同正州正縣，符號各降一級。列目於《太平寰宇記》、《武經總要》、《元豐九域志》，屬於成都府路黎州、雅州和梓州路瀘州、戎州的羈縻州縣，事實上北宋初年即已成爲“古跡”，並非當時仍有此建置；屬於荆湖北路沅、辰、靖三州者，政和以前亦已大部併入附近州縣；圖中即不再一一畫出或列表，僅將少數爲史事所涉及者作地名用聚邑級符號注記入圖。另有若干羈縻部族和不設羈縻州部的土著部族區如羅氏、羅殿、自杞、特磨道等，標出稱號，畫出其大致範圍，附見成都、梓、夔、廣南等路。

九、西夏境內除設有府州外，又設有十二監軍司以掌防務，因府州領縣僅個別見於記載，故只繪簡圖一幅，畫出其軍司、府、州治所，軍司符號注記同府州。興慶府附近另作插圖一幅。

十、西北邊區簡圖一幅，畫出一〇〇一年西州回鶻、黑汗（喀喇汗）、于闐三政權境內的重要城邑；除都城外，酌情分別作州、縣、聚邑三級處理。

十一、吐蕃諸部簡圖一幅，反映公元一〇三八至一〇六五年時的情況。青唐、邏些、匹播、亞澤、布讓等城是當時主要部族的政治中心，用首府符號。伍如、約如、葉如、如拉等地區名，用表面注記標示其大致方位。寺院城堡用聚邑

級符號注記。建成於十二、十三世紀的一併附見，不另注明。藏布中游地區另作插圖一幅。

金南宋時期圖組編例

一、本圖組包括全圖二幅，分幅圖十六幅，簡圖四幅，插圖三幅。

二、全圖畫出金皇統二年、南宋紹興十二年(一一四二年)和金泰和八年、南宋嘉定元年(一二〇八年)的疆域政區和當時我國邊區各政權以及各族的分佈地。金境內畫出諸京、諸路路治、路界、部分府州治所和邊地部族。宋境內畫出行在所、諸路路治、路界、部分府州治所和西南邊區一些羈縻州、部、土著部族區。西夏、大理、吐蕃地區內容略同北宋，西北邊區的西遼境內畫出其重要城邑和屬部。

三、分幅圖金八幅，以大定二十九年(一一八九年)建制為準；宋八幅，以嘉定元年(一二〇八年)建制為準；各按其時的路制分幅。畫出路和府、州、軍、監的轄境和治所，縣的治所和城鎮堡寨關等設治地點、邊境部族和羈縻州、部。金東京路、宋淮南東路、廣南西路各附插圖一幅。

四、金都中都(貞元元年即一一五三年後)，又有陪都上、東、北、西、南五京；五京都是路治所，不另製符號，即在路治注記上加注京名。宋以臨安府為行在，實即都城。

五、金承宋制，各路也設有總管府(相當於安撫司)、轉運司、提刑司(相當於提點刑獄)三司。三司分路之制和治所亦不盡相同，圖中只畫負統治一路主要職責的總管府路：皇統二年十七路，大定二十九年二十路，泰和八年十九路。南宋初年諸路遍設安撫司，此後安撫司代替轉運司成為一路的主要統治機構，圖中所畫的路即指安撫司路：紹興十二年十六路，嘉定元年十七路。

六、金的地方行政區劃路以下為府州與縣二級。府有京府、總管府、閑散府之分，州有節度、防禦、刺史之分。凡京府皆兼總管府，總管府即一路治所，作路治符號注記。閑散府和州作同級處理。又有隸屬於上京路的蒲與、曷懶、速頻、胡里改四路和隸屬於東京路的曷蘇館和婆速二路，也是相當於府州級的地方行政區劃，因不領民戶只領猛安謀克，故不稱府州而稱路，圖中也採用府州級符號注記。

猛安謀克是以女真人爲主包括歸附契丹人、漢人在內用軍事編制組成的地方行政機構；規定三百戶爲一謀克，相當于一縣，十謀克爲一猛安，相當于一防禦州。此外邊境又有若干統轄游牧部族的部族節度使和群牧所、掌守戍邊堡的詳穩，分別隸屬於西北路、西南路、東北路三處招討司。圖中標出招討司的治所，極少數有地望可指的猛安、謀克和群牧所，其他因無考只得從闕。南宋府州級及以下行政區劃設治地點的情況同北宋、惟院和尉司并已改縣，圖中處理方法悉同北宋。西南羈縻地區和土著部族區的情況和處理方法亦同北宋。

七、邊區簡圖蒙古克烈等部一幅，按公元十二世紀情況編繪，畫出部族分佈和一些著名山川、聚落。西遼一幅按一一五四年至一一六四年的管轄範圍編繪，城邑除都城外酌情分作府州、縣、聚邑三級處理。

大理全境一幅，中部擴大圖一幅，按十二世紀中葉至十三世紀的情況編繪。全境分爲十五個府、郡級政區，畫出其轄境、治所，用府州級符號注記；下轄州、賧、部、郡等比較重要的城邑用縣級符號注記，其餘居民點用聚邑符號注記。

宋金時期西夏的疆域政區，除河套地區和湟水流域略有改動外，不見有任何記載，故本圖組不爲西夏製專幅。吐蕃等部亦因缺乏記載不製專幅。

The Compiling Principles for the Liao Dynasty and the Northern Song Dynasty Period Map-Group

1. This map-group consists of one general map, eighteen component maps, three simplified maps and five insets.

2. The general map deals with the territorial and administrative situation at the first year of Tian Qing (天慶) Period, the Liao (遼) Dynasty, same as the first year of Zheng He (政和) Period, the Northern Song (宋) Dynasty (A.D. 1111), and the distribution of China's border regimes and minorities at that time. The Liao Dynasty has on the map the administrative areas under the five Jing (京, capital) and five Jing Dao (京道), some Fu (府) and Zhou (州)-seats and border tribes. The Song Dynasty has on the map its four Jing (京, capital), the seats and border lines of its twenty-four Lu (路), some Fu (府) and Zhou (州)-seats and some Ji Mi (羈縻, attached) Zhou (州), Ji Mi Bu (部), aboriginal tribes in the southwestern borders. Within the confines of the Western Xia (西夏), the seats of some Jun Si (軍司), Fu (府) and Zhou (州) are indicated. The Da Li (大理) regime in the southwestern border has on the map some Fu (府) and Jun (郡)-seats as well as a few tribes. Minorities like Tu Bo (吐蕃, Tibetan) have on the map their major cities and towns, tribes and names of some particular places. The map also covers two regimes in the northwestern border, i.e. the Xi Zhou Hui He (西州回鶻) and Hei Han (黑汗), namely Ka La Han (喀喇汗, Qarahaniids) with their major cities and towns, and some tribes.

3. Out of the eighteen component maps, the Liao Dynasty takes five while the Song Dynasty takes thirteen. Each map covers one or more Dao (道), or one or more Lu as the five Dao and twenty-four Lu are the major administrative zones for the two dynasties. The maps all present the situation at the first year of Tian Qing Period or the first year of Zheng He Period, including the administrative areas and seats of Dao, Lu, Fu, Zhou, Jun (軍), Jian (監), Xian-seats and other administrative centres like cities, towns, fortresses and stockaded villages, as well as the border tribes and Ji Mi Zhou and Ji Mi Bu. As the Zhong Jing Dao (中京道), Shang Jing Dao (上京道) and Dong Jing Dao (東京道) of the Liao Dynasty have only scanty records, the border lines of the Fu and Zhou under them are not drawn. The Dong Jing Dao of the Liao Dynasty gets an inset. And the Guang Nan Dong Lu (廣南東路) and Guang Nan Xi Lu (廣南西路) of the Northern Song Dynasty each get an inset.

4. The Liao Dynasty had its capital in Zhong Jing (中京, the Middle Capital) after the twenty-fifth year of Tong He (統和) Period (A.D. 1007), and later it set up secondary capitals in Shang Jing (上京, the Upper Capital), Dong Jing (東京, the Eastern Capital), Nan Jing (南京, the Southern Capital), Xi Jing (西京, the Western Capital). The Song Dynasty established its capital in Dong Jing (東京), and secondary capitals in Xi Jing (西京), Nan Jing (南京) and Bei Jing (北京, the Northern Capital). As the five Jing of Liao and four Jing of Song were also the place where a Dao or a Lu had its seat, all the Jing, except Zhong Jing of Liao and Dong Jing of Song to be marked with a symbol for national capital, enjoy no special symbol and have their names written next to the names of the Dao or Lu-seats.

5. Generally speaking, the Fu, Zhou and Jun Cheng (軍城) were, according to the local administrative hierarchy of the Liao Dynasty, under the Dao but above the Xian (縣) or Cheng (城). The Fu fell into two categories: Jing Fu (京府) and Fan Fu (蕃府). And the Zhou as further classified as Jie Du (節度), Guan Cha (觀察), Tuan Lian (團練), Fang Yu (防禦) and Ci Shi (刺史). The Zhou immediately under Guan Cha were subordinated to Dao, or Fu or Jie Du Zhou. On the map the Jing Fu is treated like the Dao; the Fu, Zhou, Jun Cheng are treated alike on the same level; but the Cheng under Zhou is treated as Xian. Border lines are generally drawn for Fu and Jie Du Zhou, but no border lines for Zhou and Jun Cheng under Fang Yu Zhou.

There were in Shang Jing Dao what had been called "Tou Xia Jun Zhou" (頭下軍州),

which were the privately-owned Zhou by the princes, or relatives of an emperor on the side of his mother or wife, or princesses, and which had no subordinate Xian. On the northwestern frontier there were Bian Fang Cheng (邊防城, frontier city), sometimes called Zhou (州) and sometimes called Cheng (城), that are marked as a Zhou-level seat.

Apart from Fu, Zhou and Xian, the Liao Dynasty had certain tribes that were not found within the confines of any Zhou or Xian, but subordinated to Zhao Tao Si (招討司), Tong Jun Si (統軍司), Du Bu Shu Si (都部署司) and other frontier guards officer. But most of them are not verifiable. The maps show a small number of tribes with approximate location and the headquarters-seats of the frontier guards officers.

6. For the Lu of the Song Dynasty, the administrative institutions are primarily Zhuan Yun Shi Si (轉運使司), Ti Dian Xing Yu Si (提點刑獄司) and An Fu Shi Si (安撫使司), Cao Si (漕司), Xian Si (憲司) and Shuai Si (帥司) for short. They were in charge of finance and tariffs, law court and prison, recruiting and defence. In addition to the three, there were Ti Ju Chang Ping Si (提舉常平司), Cha Ma Si (茶馬司) and a few others, generally called Jian Si (監司). But the Lu were not uniform in its composition of Cao Si, Xian Si and Shuai Si. Some Lu, for instance, did not have An Fu Si, and the seats are not regular even when the compositions are uniform for some Lu. So they can not all be clearly drawn. The map indicates only the confines of the Lu of Zhuan Yun Si and their seats. This is because among those Jian Si of the Northern Song Dynasty, only Zhuan Yun Si had been in charge of the chief affairs of the whole Lu. Those institutions of the Northern Song Dynasty, variously called as “Fifteen Lu in Zhi Dao (至道) Period”, “Eighteen Lu in Tian Sheng (天聖) Period”, “Twenty-three Lu in Yuan Feng (元豐) Period” and “Twenty-four Lu” after Chong Ning (崇寧) Period, were actually the Zhuan Yun Si of this sort. But after the middle stage of the Song Dynasty, the Zhuan Yun Si in He Bei (河北) and Shaan Xi (陝西) had only two Lu, but the An Fu Si in He Bei had four Lu while it in Shaan Xi had six Lu. The names of those Lu are frequently seen in records, but not on maps. To make up for this, their names, seats and administrative areas are listed on the back of the map.

7. The administrative institutions of the Song Dynasty at the Zhou-level were Fu, Zhou, Jun (軍) and Jian (監). Those at the Xian-level were Xian, and Jun and Jian under Fu and Zhou, and Yuan (院) and Wei Si (尉司). But the map treats the Zhou-level and Xian-level elements with the same symbol and character-type. Besides, there were some Cheng (城), Zhai (寨), Bao (堡), Guan (關), Zhen (鎮), Jian (監), Jing (井), Jin (津), Wu (務), Chang (場), sometimes under Zhou, sometimes under Xian, to be all treated with the Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited locality)-level symbol and character-type. When those Jian, Jing, Wu, Chang were within one li's distance from the Zhou or Xian-seat town, they are given no symbols, but their names are written next to the Zhou or Xian seats in the direction in which they lay to the town.

8. In the southwestern border area, the Ji Mi Zhou, Ji Mi Xian and Ji Mi Tong (峒) (at the Xian level) governed hereditarily by local tribe chiefs are shown with the same character-type as a regular Zhou or Xian, but the symbol used is one level lower respectively. Those Ji Mi Zhou and Ji Mi Xian subordinated to Li Zhou (黎州) and Ya Zhou (雅州) under Cheng Du Fu Lu (成都府路), or Lu Zhou (瀘州) and Rong Zhou (戎州) under Zi Zhou Lu (梓州路), though they had entries in *Tai Ping Huan Yu Ji* (太平寰宇記, *District Records During Tai Ping Xing Guo Period*), *Wu Jing Zong Yao* (武經總要, *Encyclopedical Military Classics*) and *Yuan Feng Jiu Yu Zhi* (元豐九域志, *Geographical Records During the Yuan Feng Period*), had already by the early stage of the Northern Song Dynasty become “historical existence” and non-existent then. And those subordinated to Yuan Zhou (沅州), Chen Zhou (辰州) and Jing Zhou (靖州) under Jing Hu Bei Lu (荆湖北路) are already by the beginning of Zheng He Period largely been annexed into neighbouring Zhou or Xian. So they are not drawn or listed on the map, though a very few of them, closely connected with historical events are shown as only geographical names and marked with Ju Yi-level symbol and character-type. Some Ji Mi tribes and aboriginal tribes areas such as Luo Shi (羅氏), Luo Dian (羅殿), Zi Qi (自杞), Te Mo Dao (特磨道) where no Ji

Mi institutions were established get treated by showing the names and approximate location, to be seen on the maps of Cheng Du Fu Lu, Zi Zhou Lu, Kui Zhou Lu (夔州路), Guang Nan Lu (廣南路) and so on.

9. The Western Xia regime established twelve Jian Jun Si (監軍司) to take care of defence affairs in addition to the Fu (府) and Zhou (州). Very few of the Xian (縣) that should be subordinated to Fu and Zhou, had been seen in record. Thus a simplified map is drawn to indicate the seats of Fu, Zhou and Jian Jun Si, the symbol and character-type used for Jian Jun Si, being the same for Fu and Zhou. An inset is made to illustrate the vicinities of Xing Qing (興慶) Fu.

10. The northwestern border region is shown in a simplified map that indicates important cities and towns within the three regimes, Xi Zhou Hui He, Hei Han (or Ka La Han, or Qarahanids) and Yu Tian (于闐, Khotan) at A.D. 1001. Those cities and towns, except the capital cities, are, at the compilers' discretion, treated as Zhou, or Xian, or Ju Yi respectively.

11. The Tu Bo (Tibetan) and other tribes are presented in a simplified map that reflects the situation from 1038 to 1065 A.D. Qing Tang (青唐), Luo Xie (邏些, Ra-sa), Pi Buo (匹播, Phying-ba), Ya Ze (亞澤, Ya-tshe), Bu Rang (布讓, Spu-rang), being the political centres of the major tribes at that time, are marked with the symbol for a capital. Names of the districts like Wu Ru (伍如, Dbu-ru), Yao Ru (約如, G-yo-ru), Ye Ru (葉如, G-yas-ru), Ru La (如拉, Ru-lag) are written in Chinese characters in the place where their approximate location was. The religious temples and fortresses are indicated with the symbol of Ju Yi-level. With no special reference to their particular founding years, those temples and fortresses founded in the twelfth and thirteen centuries are also shown on the same map. And there is an inset to illustrate the middle reaches of the Zang Bu (藏布, Gtsang-po) River.

The Compiling Principles for the Jin Dynasty and the Southern Song Dynasty Period Map-Group

1. This map-group consists of two general maps, sixteen component maps, four simplified maps and four insets.

2. The general maps represent the territorial and administrative situation at the second year of Huang Tong (皇統) Period, the Jin (金) Dynasty, same as the twelfth year of Shao Xing (紹興) Period, the Southern Song Dynasty (A.D. 1142), and at the eighth year of Tai He (泰和) Period, the Jin Dynasty, same as the first year of Jia Ding (嘉定) Period, the Southern Song Dynasty (A.D. 1208) respectively, and the distribution of China's border regimes and minorities at that time. For the Jin Dynasty, the map indicates those Jing (京, capital) and the seats of those Lu (路), the Lu border lines, some Fu (府) and Zhou (州)-seats and border tribes. For the Song Dynasty, the map indicates the Xing Zai Suo (行在所, the provisional capital) and the seats of those Lu, the Lu border lines, some Fu and Zhou-seats and some Ji Mi (羈縻) Zhou, Ji Mi Bu (部), aboriginal tribes in the southwestern borders. The Western Xia (西夏), Da Li (大理) and Tu Bo (吐蕃, the Tibetan) areas are much the same as those on the Northern Song Dynasty map. The Western Liao (西遼) regime in the northwestern border region has its major cities and towns, and subordinated tribes indicated.

3. There are eight component maps for the Jin Dynasty reflecting the situation at the twenty-ninth year of Da Ding (大定) Period (A.D. 1189) while another eight for the Song Dynasty reflecting the situation at the first year of Jia Ding Period (A.D. 1208), each map covers one or more Lu. Shown on the maps are the Lu, the administration area and seat of the Fu, Zhou, Jun (軍) and Jian (監), Xian (縣)-seat and locality of cities, towns, fortresses, blockaded villages, passes, border tribes, Ji Mi Zhou and Ji Mi Bu. Dong Jing Lu (東京路), the Jin Dynasty and Huai Nan Dong Lu (淮南東路), the Song Dynasty, each have an inset; Guang

Nan Xi Lu (廣南西路), the Song Dynasty, has two insets.

4. The Jin Dynasty had its capital in Zhong Du (中都, the Middle Capital) (since the first year of Zhen Yuan 貞元 Period, A.D. 1133) and five secondary capitals in Shang Jing (上京, the Upper Capital), Dong Jing (東京, the Eastern Capital), Bei Jing (北京, the Northern Capital), Xi Jing (西京, the Western Capital) and Nan Jing (南京, the Southern Capital). The five Jing were concurrently the seats of Lu. Their name is indicated next to the name of the seat of Lu, but the Jing have no special symbols for identifications. The Song Dynasty had its Xing Zai (行在, the provisional capital) in Lin An (臨安) Fu which was, in fact, its national capital.

5. Copying the Song Dynasty system, the Jin Dynasty established, in each Lu, Zong Guan Fu (總管府, the counterpart of An Fu Si 安撫司), Zhuan Yun Si (轉運司), Ti Xing Si (提刑司, the counterpart of Ti Dian Xing Yu 提點刑獄), three departments in all. The departments vary with different Lu and their seats are not all regular. Therefore the map shows only those Lu with Zong Guan Fu which had actually been in charge of the chief affairs of the whole Lu. Those are the seventeen Lu at the second year of Huang Tong Period, the twenty Lu at the twenty-ninth year of Da Ding Period, and the nineteen Lu at the eighth year of Tai He Period. The Southern Song Dynasty at its beginning, on the other hand, had generally set up An Fu Si in each Lu, which later replaced Zhuan Yun Si as the chief administration in charge of the whole Lu. Therefore, what Lu are shown on the map are actually those Lu with An Fu Si: the sixteen Lu at the twelfth year of Shao Xing Period and the seventeen Lu at the first year of Jia Ding Period.

6. According to the local administrative system of the Jin Dynasty, the Lu had under itself the Fu and Zhou which in turn had under themselves the Xian. The Fu fell into three groups: Jing Fu (京府), Zong Guan Fu and Xian San Fu (閒散府). And the Zhou also had three kinds: Jie Du (節度), Fang Yu (防禦) and Ci Shi (刺史). All the Jing Fu were concurrently Zong Guan Fu where the Lu-seat was and whose symbol and character-type were that of the Lu-level. The Xian San Fu is treated like the Zhou. The Pu Yu (蒲輿) Lu, He Lan (曷懶) Lu, Su Pin (速頻) Lu, Hu Li Gai (胡里改) Lu that were subordinated to the Shang Jing Lu (上京路), and the He Su Guan (曷蘇館) Lu, Po Su (婆速) Lu that were subordinated to the Dong Jing Lu, were all actually local administration at the Fu and Zhou-level and thus marked with the same symbol and character-type as the Fu or Zhou. They were called Lu in stead of Fu or Zhou in that they controlled no civilian households but had Meng An Mou Ke (猛安謀克) under them.

Meng An Mou Ke, a kind of local administration militarily organized, was composed chiefly of the Nu Zhen (女真) people, together with some submitted Qi Dan (契丹, Khitai) and some Han (漢) people. Three hundred households made a Mou Ke, equal to Xian, and ten Mou Ke made a Meng An, equal to a Fang Yu Zhou. Under the Zhao Tao Si (招討司) of Xi Bei Lu (西北路), Xi Nan Lu (西南路) and Dong Bei Lu (東北路) respectively there were Bu Zu Jie Du Shi (部族節度使) and Qun Mu Suo (羣牧所) controlling the nomadic tribes and Jiu Xiang Wen (糾詳穩) in charge of garrison and defence along the borders. The map shows the seats of Zhao Tao Si and very few Meng An, Mou Ke and Qun Mu Suo with verifiable location, and the rest have to be left out. The Southern Song Dynasty had almost the same local administrative situation in terms of Xian, Fu and Zhou, and elements under Xian, as the Northern Song Dynasty, except that Yuan (院) and Wei Si (尉司) of the former Dynasty had been turned into Xian of the Southern Song Dynasty. The map treats all the elements as it does those of the Northern Song Dynasty. It is the same with the Ji Mi (羈縻) districts in the southwest and the aboriginal tribal districts.

7. There is a simplified border map that indicates the Meng Gu (蒙古, Mongol), Ke Lie (克烈) and other tribes during the twelfth century, with the distribution, and a few better known mountains, rivers and inhabited localities. The simplified border map for the Western Liao shows its administration area between A.D. 1154 and 1164, its cities and towns, except the capital, being treated on the Fu-Zhou, Xian and Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited locality) three-level basis.

One map shows the whole of Da Li with an enlarged one illustrating its middle part. Both are drawn according to the situation between the middle of the twelfth century and the

thirteenth century. Da Li then had in all fifteen administration elements at the level of Fu or Jun (郡). Their confines and seats are indicated with the symbol and character-type of the Fu and Zhou-level. Those fairly important cities and towns at a lower level, i.e. Zhou, Dan (賧), Bu (部) and Jun (郡), are marked with the symbol and character-type of Xian. And the rest population centres are indicated with the symbol and character-type of Ju Yi.

The territorial and administrative situation of the Western Xia during the Song Dynasty and Jin Dynasty period received little indicated in historical records except that slight changes took place in the He Tao (河套, the Great Bend of the Huanghe River) district and the Huang Shui (湟水) River Basin. That is why the Western Xia is not treated in a special map in this map-group. It is the same with Tu Bo and other tribes because of the lack of relevant records.

一	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
二	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
三	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
四	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
五	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
六	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
七	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
八	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
九	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
十	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
十一	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
十二	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
十三	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
十四	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
十五	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
十六	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
十七	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
十八	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
十九	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
二十	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
二十一	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
二十二	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
二十三	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
二十四	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
二十五	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
二十六	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
二十七	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
二十八	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
二十九	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
三十	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
三十一	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
三十二	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
三十三	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
三十四	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
三十五	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
三十六	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
三十七	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
三十八	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
三十九	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
四十	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
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四十五	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
四十六	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
四十七	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
四十八	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之
四十九	長萬一千四百	直隸中	6萬分之
五十	長萬一千四百	直隸上	6萬分之

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