

中國社會科學院  
歷史研究所  
編

# 中國歷史地圖集

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# 中國歷史地圖集

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## 清时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图二幅、分幅图二十六幅、扩大图五幅、插图六幅。

二、全图画出清嘉庆二十五年(1820年),光绪三十四年(1908年)的疆域政区。

三、嘉庆全图画出直隶、江苏、安徽、山西、山东、河南、陕西、甘肃、浙江、江西、湖北、湖南、四川、福建、广东、广西、云南、贵州十八省区及其总督、巡抚驻所与所属部分府厅州;盛京、吉林、黑龙江三将军的辖区、驻所及其所辖府治与副都统、总管驻地;标名新疆的伊犁将军辖区、驻所及其所属参赞大臣、办事大臣、领队大臣驻地;乌里雅苏台定边左副将军辖区、驻所及其所属喀尔喀四部和各部本旗,科布多参赞大臣辖区和驻所,唐努乌梁海,库伦办事大臣和恰克图司员驻地;西藏办事大臣及达赖喇嘛的辖区、驻所,帮办大臣及班禅额尔德尼的驻所,卫、藏、喀木、阿里四区;西宁办事大臣辖区标名青海,境区标注青海厄鲁特、玉树四十族;内蒙古六盟部分旗、归化城土默特、察哈尔盟旗部分地区,南与直隶、山西府厅州壤地交错,不画界线;套西二旗自成一区,画出界线。

四、光绪全图画出直隶、奉天、吉林、黑龙江、江苏、安徽、山西、山东、河南、陕西、甘肃、浙江、江西、湖北、湖南、四川、福建、广东、广西、云南、贵州、新疆二十二省区及其总督、巡抚驻所与所属全部府和直隶厅州;蒙藏青海等边区建置略同嘉庆时,惟阿尔泰地区自科布多参赞大臣辖区中划出,增设阿尔泰办事大臣辖区,青海玉树四十族已合并为二十五族。各边区酌情画出一些与清后期著名历史事件有关的地名。

五、分幅图按嘉庆二十五年的省、将军、办事大臣辖区和内蒙古盟旗分为二十六幅,另制直隶、甘肃、四川、新疆、西藏部分地区扩大图各一幅;直隶、甘肃、福建、广东、内蒙古部分地区插图各一幅。福建幅另插入光绪二十年(1894年)台湾省一幅。

六、各省总督、巡抚,盛京、吉林、黑龙江、伊犁、乌里雅苏台将军,西藏办事大臣驻所,均作省级符号,西宁办事大臣驻于甘肃西宁府,在青海幅图框外

注明。

七、十八省区的府和直隶厅、州，均作府级政区，画出治所和界线，府属的厅、州和县，均作县级政区。甘肃、四川、广西、云南、贵州等省少数民族聚居地区，设有文武各级土司，分别作县级或聚邑级处理。

八、分守、分巡道系省的派遣机构，列表注明道名、驻所及辖区，附于各省图幅背面，图中在其治所下用“——”标出。

九、盛京将军辖区设府、州、厅、县和副都统、协领、城守尉、防守尉各级驻防，其主要建制是府、厅、州、县，分级与十八省同；各级驻防自成区域的作县级，其它作聚邑地名处理。

十、吉林、黑龙江将军辖区的副都统作府级，协领、城守尉作县级处理；黑龙江地区设有副都统衙总管，亦作府级处理。

十一、伊犁将军辖区通称新疆，设有都统、参赞、办事、领队等各级驻劄大臣，画出驻所和界线，作府级处理，英吉沙尔领队大臣受喀什噶尔参赞大臣节制，作县级处理；又有隶属于甘肃省镇迪道的镇西、迪化等府州县和安西提督的巴里坤、伊犁、玛纳斯等镇、协、营，不绘入甘肃省幅，即与各驻防城合并绘入新疆幅。绿营驻地作县级处理。南疆各城大臣所辖各处伯克分别作县级及聚邑地名处理。

二十、乌里雅苏台将军统辖的喀尔喀四部（盟）、唐努乌梁海地区与科布多参赞大臣辖区，作府级处理，所属各旗作县级。唐努乌梁海又有喀尔喀各部及喇嘛所属之佐领，用注记标明所属。库伦办事大臣理俄罗斯贸易，兼监理车臣汗、土谢图汗两部事，驻地作府级符号，恰克图司员驻地作县级符号。

十三、西藏办事大臣通过达赖喇嘛、班禅额尔德尼统辖卫、藏、喀木和阿里四区的营、城、呼图克图领地、部族及寺院。卫、藏、喀木、阿里四区，用表面注记标示其大致地区。营、城作县级，呼图克图领地一般大于营，亦作县级，寺院不论大小，均作聚邑处理。营、城下的属城，均作聚邑。部族作表面注记。班禅额尔德尼驻地日喀则营辖数营，作府级政区符号。

十四、西宁办事大臣统辖青海境内厄鲁特二十九旗及玉树等四十族土司，均作县级。

十五、内蒙古六盟、套西二旗、归化城土默特、察哈尔，均作府级政区，画

出界线,所属各旗作县级。这几区合成一幅。

十六、内蒙古盟旗的部分地区,与直隶、山西府厅州县壤地交错,采用内蒙古与直隶、山西图幅两见的办法。

十七、在长城以北和柳条边外设有直属于中央各部门的牧厂,南与直隶口北三厅、山西大同府、盛京奉天府接壤,即附绘于直隶、山西、盛京三幅内。

十八、东北、新疆、蒙古地区的卡伦、驿站、军台、营塘、寺庙,均作聚邑处理。

十九、已废、后置州县择要画出,用聚邑级符号注记。

二十、东北、新疆和青藏地区具有政区性质的部族所在地,注出部族名。

二十一、光绪末年,列强强占强租了中国大片土地,其中有些是在全图上看得清楚的,不另作图,有些为比例尺所限全图上难以表示清楚,另作扩大图七幅: 1.香港、九龙, 2.澳门, 3.旅顺、大连, 4.威海卫, 5.胶州湾, 6.广州湾, 7.江东六十四屯。

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## The Compiling Principles for the Qing Dynasty Period Map-Group

1. This map-group consists of two general maps, twenty-six component maps, five detailed local maps, and six insets.

2. The general maps deal with respectively the territorial and administrative situation at the 25th year of Jia Qing (嘉慶) Period (1820), and at the 34th year of Guang Xu (光緒) Period (1908).

3. The Jia Qing general map has on it the following elements: the eighteen provinces of Zhi Li (直隸), Jiang Su (江蘇), An Hui (安徽), Shan Xi (山西), Shan Dong (山東), He Nan (河南), Shaan Xi (陝西), Gan Su (甘肅), Zhe Jiang (浙江), Jiang Xi (江西), Hu Bei (湖北), Hu Nan (湖南), Si Chuan (四川), Fu Jian (福建), Guang Dong (廣東), Guang Xi (廣西), Yun Nan (雲南), Gui Zhou (貴州), together with the seats of their Zong Du (總督, a viceroy) and Xun Fu (巡撫, a governor) and some of the Fu (府, a prefecture), Ting (廳, a prefecture), Zhou (州, a prefecture); the jurisdiction areas and seats of the three Jiang Jun (將軍, a commander) of Sheng Jing (盛京), Ji Lin (吉林) and Hei Long Jiang (黑龍江), together with the Fu-capital and the seats of the Deputy Du Tong (副都統, a lieutenant commander) and Zong Guan (總管, a lieutenant commander) under their command; the seat and jurisdiction area known as Xin Jiang (新疆) of the Ili Jiang Jun (伊犁將軍), together with the seats of its subordinates: Can Zan Da Chen (參贊大臣), Ban Shi Da Chen (辦事大臣), Ling Dui Da Chen (領隊大臣), the seat and jurisdiction area of Ding Bian Zuo Fu Jiang Jun (定邊左副將軍) stationed at Uliassutai (烏里雅蘇臺) together with the four khalkha (喀爾喀) and the Ben Qi (本旗, home-base banner) of each division, the seat and jurisdiction area of Kobdo (科布多) Can Zan Da Chen, Tannu Uriyangkhai (唐努烏梁海), the seats of Urga (庫倫) Ban Shi Da Chen and Kiachta (恰克圖) Si Yuan (司員, a trade officer); the seat and jurisdiction areas of Xi Zang (西藏, Tibet) Ban Shi Da Chen (Amban) and Dalai Lama (達賴喇嘛), the seats of Bang Ban Da Chen (幫辦大臣, Amban) and Panchen Lama (班禪額爾德尼), the four Regions of Wei (衛, Dbus), Zang (藏, Gtsang), Ka Mu (喀木, Khams), A Li (阿里, Mngaris); the jurisdiction area marked as Qing Hai (青海) of Xi Ning (西寧) Ban Shi Da Chen, together with Qing Hai Oirats (厄魯特) and the Forty-Tribes like Yu Shu (玉樹等四十族); within Nei Meng Gu (內蒙古, Inner Mongolia), some of the Qi (旗, banner) in the six Meng (盟, league), Gui Hua Cheng (歸化城) Tumd (土默特), and Qahar (察哈爾). As some of the Meng and Qi are jigsawed with the Fu, Ting, Zhou of Zhi Li and Shan Xi in the south, the boundaries are not drawn. The Two Qi in Tao Xi (套西, west of the Huanghe River Bend) have a regular shape so that their boundaries are marked.

4. The Guang Xu general map includes the twenty-two provinces of Zhi Li, Feng Tian (奉天) Ji Lin, Hei Long Jiang, Jiang Su, An Hui, Shan Xi, Shan Dong, He Nan, Shaan Xi, Gan Su, Zhe Jiang, Jiang Xi, Hu Bei, Hu Nan, Si Chuan, Fu Jian, Guang Dong, Guang Xi, Yun Nan, Gui Zhou, and Xin Jiang, together with the seats of their Zong Du and Xun Fu, and all the Fu, Zhi Li Ting and Zhi Li Zhou (直隸廳、州, those Ting and Zhou under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial authority). The administrative establishments in the border regions like Mongolia, Xi Zang (Tibet) and Qing Hai remained the same as in Jia Qing Period except the fact that the Altay (阿爾泰) area had been transferred from the jurisdiction of Kobdo Can Zan Da Chen to that of a newly-appointed Altay Ban Shi Da Chen, and the Forty Tribes like Yu Shu in Qing Hai had been reduced to twenty five tribes. Place names related to historical events in the later part of the Qing Dynasty are indicated selectively in the border regions.

5. Twenty-six component maps, showing the situation at the 25th year of Jia Qing Period, are each given to the respective provinces, Jiang Jun and Ban Shi Da Chen jurisdiction areas and the Meng-Qi in Nei Meng Gu (Inner Mongolia). In addition, five enlarged-scale maps are made to show a particular part of Zhi Li, Gan Su, Si Chuan, Xin Jiang and Xi Zang (Tibet) respectively. Meanwhile, Zhi Li, Gan Su, Fu Jian, Guang Dong and Nei Meng Gu each have an

inset to show up one particular area, and Fu Jian has an inset of Tai Wan Province in the twentieth year of Guang Xu Period (1894).

6. The seats are marked on the provincial level of the Zong Du, Xun Fu in the provinces, and the Jiang Jun of Sheng Jing, Ji Lin, Hei Long Jiang, Ili and Uliassutai, the Xi Zang (Tibetan) Ban Shi Da Chen. But the seat of Xi Ning Ban Shi Da Chen at Xi Ning Fu (西寧府) of Gan Su is indicated in the margin outside the Qing Hai map.

7. The Fu, Zhi Li Ting, Zhi Li Zhou in the eighteen provinces are all marked as the administration on the Fu-level, with their seats and boundaries shown. The Ting, Zhou, Xian (縣, county) under the Fu are all treated as the administration on the Xian-level. In provinces like Gan Su, Si Chuan, Guang Xi, Yun Nan and Gui Zhou, civilian and military Tu Si (文武土司, local national minority authority) at various levels, established in the national minority regions, are treated on the Xian-level or Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited locality) -level.

8. The Fen Shou Dao (分守道) and Xun Shou Dao (巡守道) are branch-offices of the provincial authorities. A list is provided at the back of the map of their names, seats and jurisdiction areas. On the map, their seats are marked with an underline.

9. Within the jurisdiction area of the Sheng Jing Jiang Jun are to be found administration units like Fu, Zhou, Ting, Xian, as well as garrisons like Deputy Du Tong, Xie Ling (協領), Cheng Shou Wei (城守尉) and Fang Shou Wei (防守尉). The Fu-Zhou-Ting-Xian units, similar to those in the provinces, take up the majority. Those garrisons with a meaningful jurisdiction area are treated like a Xian. But the rest of the garrisons are marked as the place name of a Ju Yi.

10. The Deputy Du Tong under the authority of Ji Lin Jiang Jun and Hei Long Jiang Jiang Jun is treated on the Fu-level, the Xie Ling and Cheng Shou Wei on the Xian-level. In Hei Long Jiang, the Zong Guan ranking as the Deputy Du Tong is also treated on the Fu-level.

11. The jurisdiction area under Ili Jiang Jun is generally known as Xin Jiang where those elements treated on the Fu-level are the Du Tong Da Chen (都統大臣), Can Zan Da Chen, Ban Shi Da Chen, Ling Dui Da Chen all in the capacity of dispatched authority. Their seats and boundaries are marked. The Yangi-hissar (英吉沙爾) Ling Dui Da Chen subordinated to the Kashgar (喀什噶爾) Can Zan Da Chen is treated on the Xian-level. Those Fu, Zhou, Xian like Zhen Xi (鎮西) and Di Hua (迪化) subjected to the authority of Zhen Di Dao (鎮迪道) in Gan Su Province, and those Zhen (鎮), Xie (協), Ying (營) like Barkul (巴里坤) and Ili, Manas (瑪納斯) under the authority of An Xi Ti Du (安西提督) all go into, in stead of Gan Su map, Xin Jiang map in combination with their respective Zhu Fang Cheng (駐防城, a place where the troops are stationed often in the jurisdiction area of a different authority). The stationing places for Lu Ying (綠營, Green Battalions) are treated on the Xian-level. The various Begs (伯克) under those Da Chen in southern Xin Jiang cities are treated on the Xian-level or as place names of a Ju Yi.

12. The four Karkar divisions or Meng subjected to the authority of Uliassutai Jiang Jun, the area called Tannu Uriyangkhai and the jurisdiction area of Kobdo Can Zan Da Chen are all treated on the Fu-level. And their subordinated Qi are treated on the Xian-level. In Tannu Uriyangkhai area there are also some Karkar tribes and Zuo Ling (佐領) under the authority of the lama whose subordinations are indicated. The Ban Shi Da Chen at Urga handles trade with Russia and has two divisions called Che Chen Han and Tu Xie Tu Han under his supervision, his seat is marked on the Fu-level. The Si Yuan at Kiachta have their seat marked on the Xian-level.

13. The Tibetan Amban, through the instrumentality of Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama, exercises authority over the Ying (營), the Cheng (城), the Khutukutu (呼圖克圖) manors, tribes and temples of the four districts of Dbus, Gtsang, Mnga ris and Khams. The four districts are indicated with spaced out characters to show the approximate location. The Ying and Cheng are treated on the Xian-level. The Khutukutu manors, though usually larger than the Ying, are also treated on the Xian-level. The temples irrespective of size, are all treated as Ju Yi. The minor Cheng under the authority of the Ying or Cheng are regarded as Ju Yi. The tribes are indicated with spaced out characters. Xigaze (日喀則), the seat of Panchen Lama, had under its

authority a few Ying, which are marked with a Fu-level administration symbol.

14. The Xi Ning Ban Shi Da Chen holds authority over the Oirats, the Twenty-nine Qi and those Tu Si of the Forty Tribes like Yu Shu, all of which are treated on the Xian-level.

15. The Six Meng in Nei Meng Gu (Inner Mongolia), the Two Qi in Tao Xi, the Gui Hua Cheng of Tumd, and Qahar are all marked with a Fu-level administration symbol, and their boundaries drawn. And all of them are covered in a single map.

16. Certain parts of the Meng or Qi in Nei Meng Gu (Inner Mongolia) are jigsawed with the bordering Fu, or Ting, or Zhou, or Xian of the Zhi Li and Shan Xi provinces. These parts are to be found both in the map of Nei Meng Gu and the map of Zhi Li or Shan Xi.

17. There are Mu Chang (牧廠, grazing lands) that come directly under the authority of departments in the national government. Established north of the Great Wall and beyond the Liu Tiao Bian (柳條邊 wicker fence), they share their southern boundaries with the Kou Bei Three Ting (口北三廳) of Zhi Li, the Da Tong Fu (大同府) of Shan Xi, and the Feng Tian Fu (奉天府) of Sheng Jing. In the form of an addition, these Mu Chang are seen in the maps for Zhi Li, Shan Xi and Sheng Jing.

18. All the Ka Lun (卡倫, kharun), Yi Zhan (驛站), Jun Tai (軍臺), Ying Tang (營塘) (They are various names of an army post.) and temples in Dong Bei (Northeast China), Xin Jiang and Mongolia are treated as Ju Yi.

19. Those Zhou and Xian, already abolished or established later, are selectively drawn and marked with a Ju Yi symbol.

20. Those tribes with some administrative nature in Dong Bei (Northeast China), Xin Jiang, Qing Hai and Xi Zang (Tibet) are indicated with the tribal names at the location.

21. Towards the end of Guang Xu Period, the foreign powers by force occupied or leased from China large tracts of its territory. Some of them that can be seen clearly on the general map receive no separate treatment. Its scale, however, does not allow the others to be seen with adequate clarity. Therefore seven detailed local maps are added to indicate: 1) Xiang Gang (香港, Hong Kong) and Jiu Long (九龍, Kowloon), 2) Ao Men (澳門, Macao), 3) Lü Shun (旅順) and Da Lian (大連), 4) Wei Hai Wei (威海衛), 5) Jiao Zhou Bay (膠州灣), 6) Guang Zhou Bay (廣州灣), 7) The Sixty-Four Tun East of the Hei Long Jiang River.

# 《中国历史地图集》

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