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第三册
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The Three Kingdoms Period
The Western Jin Dynasty Period

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三国时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图一幅，分幅图十四幅，简图一幅，插图六幅。

二、全图画出公元262年魏(景元三年)蜀(景耀五年)吴(永安五年)的疆域政区及当时我国边区各族的分布地。魏蜀吴三国境内画出州界、州治、部分郡国治所，和西域长史府的辖境治所以及所辖部分属国的首府。边区各族因记载简略，只标注其大致方位并钩出若干条部族的活动范围界。

三、分幅图魏十二州分为八幅，另西域长史府合乌孙为一幅；蜀一州分为二幅；吴三州各一幅。魏幽州、雍州、蜀益州北部、吴扬州、交州各附插图一幅。

四、三国地方行政区划为州、郡、县三级，另有王国相当于郡，又有王国、公国、侯国、伯国、子国、男国相当于县。图中与郡相当的王国以注记相区别，治所符号相同；与县相当的王、公、侯、伯、子、男国用县治符号，注记不分。

五、《三国志》无志，魏蜀吴境内的州郡县建置，据清人吴增仅《三国郡县表》，参谢钟英《三国疆域表》、洪亮吉《补三国疆域志》画出。

六、蜀汉设庾亮都督，统南中七郡，仍隶于益州。分幅图益州分南部、北部二幅，南部幅七郡即庾亮都督所辖。南北部各郡之间仍作郡界，不作州界，都督治所建宁郡仍用郡治符号，加注庾亮都督四字。

七、魏吴境内设有各级农官，皆画出其治所，注出全称；多数相当于县，即作县级处理，少数作聚邑处理，惟吴毗陵典农校尉领县比郡，作郡级处理。

八、魏设有匈奴中郎将、护鲜卑校尉、护乌丸校尉、东夷校尉，监护北边内附诸族，即在其治所旁加注表示。

九、吴于若干幅员辽阔的郡分设都尉领县而仍隶于郡，以东、西、南、北部为名，即在其治所旁加注表示。

十、西域长史府治所用州治符号，其所辖各国用表面注记标示其大致方位，戊己校尉治所高昌城及鄯善、龟兹、于阗、疏勒、焉耆王国首府用郡治符号，其余诸国首府用县治符号。

十一、已废或后置郡县尽可能画出，用聚邑级符号表示，注出“郡”、“县”字样。

十二、水系泽藪除采自《三国志》记载外，一概以《水经》为据。

十三、鲜卑等部简图一幅，以公元236-262年（魏青龙四年至景元三年）为准，画出诸部鲜卑及西北诸部以及境内著名山川和庭帐城邑等；附盛乐附近插图一幅。

西晋时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图一幅，分幅图十三幅，简图一幅，插图四幅。

二、全图画出晋太康二年（公元281年）的疆域政区和当时我国边区各族分布地。晋境内画出十九州和西域长史府的辖境和治所、部分郡国治所和西域属国首府。边区各族因记载简略，只标注其大致方位，并钩出若干条部族的活动范围界。

三、分幅图晋十九州分为十二幅，另西域长史府合乌孙为一幅。司州、梁益二州、扬州、交广二州四幅各附插图一幅。

四、西晋地方行政区划仍为州、郡、县三级，另有王国相当于郡，公国、侯国相当于县，处理方法同三国。益州南部罢康降都督改设宁州。诸农官或罢或改为郡县。诸领县都尉或罢或升为郡。北边诸族监护官惟存东夷校尉。

五、《晋书·地理志》多脱误，本图组州郡县建置据清人毕沅《晋书地理志新补正》、方恺《新校晋书地理志》等考订成果予以补正。

六、西域长史府处理方法同三国。

七、已废或后置县择要画出，用聚邑级符号注记，注出“县”字。

八、水系泽藪除采自《晋书》记载外，又据《尔雅》、《山海经》郭璞注予以增补；凡较大河流湖泊虽不见当时记载，但前后代皆有者，仍画出而不作注记。

九、鲜卑等部简图一幅，插图一幅，年代同西晋，内容及表示方法悉同三国鲜卑幅。

The Compiling Principles for the Three Kingdoms Period Map-Group

1. This map-group consists of one general map, fourteen component maps, one simplified map and six insets.

2. The general map covers the boundaries and administration regions of the Three Kingdoms, i. e. Wei (魏), Shu (蜀), Wu (吳), at 262 A.D. (the third year of the Jing Yuan 景元 Period of Wei, the fifth year of the Jing Yao 景耀 period of Shu, the fifth year of the Yong An 永安 of Wu) and the distributions of the Chinese border minorities at the time as well. Within the regions of the Three Kingdoms, the seats and boundaries of Zhou (州), some of the seats of Jun (郡) and Guo (國), the boundary and seat of the Zhang Shi Fu (長史府) in Xi Yu (西域, the Western Regions) and some of the capitals of Shu Guo (屬國) under the Zhang Shi Fu administration. The records available for the border minorities are inadequate so that the map has on it only their approximate locations and the scope of their operations.

3. There are fourteen component maps in this group: eight for the twelve Zhou of Wei and one for the Zhang Shi Fu and Wu Sun (烏孫), two for one Zhou of Shu, three for the three Zhou of Wu respectively. You Zhou (幽州, Wei), Yong Zhou (雍州, Wei), The northern part of Yi Zhou (益州, Shu), Yang Zhou (揚州, Wu), Jiao Zhou (交州, Wu) each have an inset.

4. The local administration hierarchy for the Three Kingdoms formed by the three levels: Zhou, Jun and Xian (縣). In addition, there are Wang Guo (王國) on the same level with Jun, and Wang Guo, Gong Guo (公國), Hou Guo (侯國), Bo Guo (伯國), Zi Guo (子國), Nan Guo (男國) on the same level as Xian. The former shares the same seat sign with Jun though its special status is indicated. And the latter shares the same sign with Xian while their special status is indicated.

5. There is no *Di Li Zhi* (地理志 *The Geographical Records*) in *San Guo Zhi* (三國志, *The History of the Three Kingdoms*), so the establishments of the Zhou and Jun within Wei, Shu and Wu, have to be based on *San Guo Jun Xian Biao* (三國郡縣表, *Tables of Jun and Xian of the Three Kingdoms*) compiled by Wu Zen Jin (吳增僅) in Qing (清) Dynasty, with a reference to Xie Zhong Ying's (謝鐘英) *San Guo Jiang Yu Biao* (三國疆域表, *Tables for the Administrative Regions of the Three Kingdoms*) and Hong Liang Ji's (洪亮吉) *Bu San Guo Jiang Yu Zhi* (補三國疆域志, *A Supplementation to the Administrative Regions Records of the Three Kingdoms*).

6. The Lai Xiang Du Du (庾隆都督) of Shu, which ruled seven Jun in Nan Zhong (南中, the Southern Areas), was subordinated to Yi Zhou. There are two component maps for the northern part and southern part of Yi Zhou respectively, and the latter indicates the seven Jun ruled over by this Du Du. The demarcation lines between the two parts are treated as those between Jun, not Zhou. The full name of the Du Du is indicated at the seat in Jian Ning Jun (建寧郡) without further marking.

7. Agricultural Offices were instituted in Wei and Wu and their administration seats are indicated on the map together with their full names. Most of them, being on the same level of Xian, share the seat sign with Xian, while the few others are treated as Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited locality) with the exception of Bi Ling Dian Nong Xiao Wei (毗陵典農校尉), being on the same level of Jun, shares the seat sign with Jun.

8. Wei Kingdom instituted military supervisory offices such as Hu Wu Wan Xiao Wei (護烏丸校尉), Xiong Nu Zhong Lang Jiang (匈奴中郎將) Hu Xian Bei Xiao Wei (護鮮卑校尉), Dong Yi Xiao Wei (東夷校尉) over the subordinate tribes in its northern border regions. These institutions have their seats and full name indicated.

9. Wu Kingdom instituted within its bigger Jun the offices of Du Wei (都尉), which ruled over Xian but were still subordinated to Jun, with Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern placed in front of the name. These institutions have their seats and full names indicated.

10. The Zhang Shi Fu in Xi Yu shares the same seat sign with Zhou while Gao Chang

(高昌, Qoco) City where Wu Ji Xiao Wei (戊己校尉) was stationed and the capitals of the five Shu Guo, i.e. Shan Shan (鄯善, Charlik), Qiu Ci (龜茲, Kucha), Yu Tian (于闐, Khotan), Shu Le (疏勒, Kashgar) and Yan Qi (焉耆, Karashahr), share the same sign with Jun and the capitals of the other Shu Guo share the seat sign with Xian. The areas of the Shu Guo under the jurisdiction of the Zhang Shi Fu are roughly what the characters of their names cover on the map.

11. The Jun and Xian, already disqualified or re-established later, are marked, wherever possible, with the sign for inhabited locality and the character for Jun and Xian.

12. The rivers and lakes are based on *Shui Jing* (水經, *Book of Rivers*) except when they are recorded in *San Guo Zhi*.

13. A simplified map for Xian Bei and its neighbours is drawn to illustrate the approximate confines according to the situation between the fourth year of Qing Long (青龍) Period to the third year of Jing Yuan Period, Wei Kingdom, i.e. 236-262, famous mountains and rivers, Ting Zhang (庭帳, the court-tent) and cities in the range of Xian Bei and the tribes northwest of it. An inset of Sheng Le (疏勒) and vicinities is also added.

The Compiling Principles for the Western Jin Dynasty Period Map-Group

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

2. The general map covers the territory and administration regions of the Western Jin (晉) Dynasty at the second year of the Tai Kang (太康) Period (281 A.D.) and the distributions of the Chinese border minorities at the time as well. Indicated in the range of Jin are the seats and boundaries of the nineteen Zhou (州) and Zhang Shi Fu (長史府) in Xi Yu (西域, the Western Regions), some seats of Jun (郡) and Guo (國), and some capitals of the Shu Guo (屬國) in Xi Yu. The records available for the broader minorities are inadequate so that the map has on it only their approximate locations and the scope of their operations.

3. There are twelve component maps for the nineteen Zhou and one of the Zhang Shi Fu in Xi Yu and Wu Sun (烏孫). Among them, four maps (i.e. Si Zhou 司州, Yi Zhou 益州 and Liang Zhou 梁州, Yang Zhou 揚州, Jiao Zhou 交州 and Guang Zhou 廣州) each have an inset.

4. The local administration hierarchy for the Western Jin Dynasty is based on three levels: Zhou, Jun, Xian (縣). In addition there are Wang Guo (王國) on the same level as Jun, and Gong Guo (公國) and Hou Guo (侯國) on the same level as Xian. All of them are treated in the same fashion as in the Three Kingdoms Map-Group. But in the southern part of Yi Zhou, Ning Zhou (寧州) had been established instead of Lai Xiang Du Du. The Agricultural Offices had been replaced with Jun and Xian or simply ended. Du Wei, which had Xian as its subordinates, had been upgraded to Jun or ended. Among the military supervisory offices over the subordinated tribes in the northern border regions, only Dong Yi Xiao Wei (東夷校尉) survived.

5. The establishment of Jun and Xian in this map-group are mainly based on *Jin Shu Di Li Zhi* (晉書地理志, *The Geographical Records of the History of the Jin Dynasty*), which is found to be incomplete and erroneous in many places. Corrections and supplementations have to be made according to Bi Yuan's (畢沅) *Jin Shu Di Li Zhi Xin Bu Zheng* (晉書地理志新補正, *New Corrections and Supplementations for Jin Shu Di Li Zhi*) and Fang Kai's (方愷) *Xin Jiao Jin Shu Di Li Zhi* (新校晉書地理志, *New Rectifications for Jin Shu Di Li Zhi*) as well.

6. The treatment for the Zhang Shi Fu in Xi Yu is similar in the Three Kingdoms Map-Group.

7. The Xian, disqualified or re-established later have selectively marked with the sign for inhabited locality and the character for Xian.

8. The rivers and lakes are based on *Jin Shu*, and to a less extent, *Shan Hai Jing* (山海經)

and annotations by Guo Pu (郭璞) of *Er Ya* (爾雅). Some fairly big rivers and lakes, though not seen in records of that time, are also drawn, but with no name indication, if they are verifiable in records both before and after it.

9. As for the simplified map for Xian Bei and its neighbours and its inset the marking year is the same as that of the Western Jin maps while the content and treatment remain the same as in the Three Kingdoms Map-Group.

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中国历史地图集

中华人民共和国全国图

中国历史地图集

三国时期全图



中国历史地图集

三国魏

司州

