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隋·唐·五代十國時期

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中國歷史地圖集

THE HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CHINA

第五册
Volume V

隋·唐·五代十国时期
The Sui Dynasty Period, The Tang Dynasty Period,
The Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period

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隋时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图一幅、分幅图十三幅、简图二幅、插图一幅。

二、全图画出隋大业八年(612年)的疆域政区和当时我国边区各族的分布地。

隋的行政区划为郡(583年后为州,607年后为郡)、县两级制,大业时共有一百九十郡,图内只画出一部分郡治,不画郡界。

边区各族一部分画出界线,东爨、西爨和宝髻、附国、女国等因记载简略,只标注其大致方位。

三、分幅图十三幅,十二幅画出隋大业八年境内全部郡县,一幅画出开皇时南宁地区。

四、隋境内因郡的辖区较小,故一幅包括数郡,采用当时传统的地区名称,标作“某某诸郡”。河南诸郡附插图一幅,辽西诸郡附见边外室韦、靺鞨等部。

五、隋郡、县建制以大业八年为准。《隋书·地理志》不载,而《元和志》等书明确记载大业八年存在的县,亦予画出。一百九十郡统辖一千三百余县,画出郡界和郡、县两级治所。

六、南宁州总管府辖区以开皇十七年(597年)为准,与邻近濮等部并为一幅,标作“南宁地区”。南宁州总管府及所辖诸州,均作郡级政区处理。南宁州总管府的治所注出全称,以示区别。

七、已废或后置郡、县择要入图,作聚邑级地名处理,注出郡、县等字样。

八、《隋书·地理志》县下的“关官”,根据《元和志》等书所载的关隘参照杨守敬《隋书地理志考证》酌情表示。

九、山川、湖泊、岛屿除据《隋书·地理志》画出外,又据《水经注》、《元和志》、《两唐志》等予以增补。凡各书名称不同的,取《水经注》名称。前后朝均无和只见前朝或后朝记载的,一般不画,特别重要的画出但不注其名称。

十、边区政权东西突厥各作简图一幅,东北各族附见隋辽西诸郡幅,西南宝髻等族不另作图。西突厥以大业七年至义宁元年(611—617年)为准,其所属的高昌、焉耆、疏勒、龟兹、于阗等,作郡级政区处理。

唐时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图三幅，部分地区扩大图二幅，分幅图十七幅，简图五幅，插图六幅。

二、全图画出唐总章二年(669年)、开元二十九年(741年)、元和十五年(820年)的疆域政区和当时我国边区各族的分布地及其所建立的政权。

三、总章全图画出唐内地部分州治、缘边分隶于安东、安北、单于、安西四都护府和若干边州都督府的羁縻都护府、都督府、州。其时十道是按山川形便划分的地理区域，全境各级行政单位习惯上以道划分，故标出道名，画出界线。边区画出室韦、靺鞨、吐蕃等部。

四、开元全图画出唐内地部分府州治所、缘边分隶于六都护府和若干边州都督府的羁縻都督府、州。其时缘边又设有节度使十、经略守捉使三，是边防军区的将领，在其驻所符号旁注出名称。道已演变为以采访使为首的监察区域，分为十五道，各道采访使治所在其所驻府州注记下画线表示。边区画出当时的突厥、吐蕃等政权。

五、唐自安史乱后以方镇统辖诸州，成为实际上的地方最高行政区域。元和末年除都城所在京兆府外，全境共分为四十七镇。元和全图画出唐境内四十七镇的辖境和治所。其时采访使已废除，但十五道仍作为地理区域名继续使用，因易与方镇区划混淆，图上不再画出。边区画出当时的渤海、回鹘、南诏等政权。

全图限于比例尺，各镇治所以外的州(支郡)未能一一见图，另制扩大图《元和方镇图》一幅，除边境若干行州外，诸州治所全部画出。行州列表附图后。

六、分幅图按唐朝的监察区十五道分幅，画出全境府、州、县的治所和府州辖境，各级羁縻政区的治所和辖境，以及各级军事防戍设治点。十七幅中除关内道北部、陇右道西部外，其余十五幅皆以开元二十九年建制为准。

七、十五道采访使掌“检察非法，如汉刺史之职”，分幅图即依道的辖区分幅，或一道一幅，或二道一幅，或一道分为二幅。采访使治所在其所驻府州注记下加“——”线表示，惟京畿、关内二道采访使治京城内，不予表示。

八、开元末共有三百二十八府州，一千五百七十三县；中惟伊、西、庭三州

见陇右道西部幅，其余皆见以开元末建制为准的十五分幅。地望无考和地理志列目名称与图中名称有异的州县，均列表附于图后。

九、唐制除设置流官的正州正县外，又有以内属边区部族首领为世袭都督、刺史、县令的羁縻都督府、州、县，和从边区内迁，侨寄在缘边正州正县界内的羁縻都督府、州、县。盛唐时都凡八百五十六府州，分别隶属于六都护府和若干边州都督府。限于资料，图中表示方法不能一致，只有少数府州画出辖境、治所，多数府州不画界，只标出大致方位或治所，一部分括注其族名或国名。内迁的侨府州县即在其侨居地加注府州名，若干府州侨治一地者，注记作“某某等府州”或“某某等州”，另于图后列出全部府州名，剑南道所领羁縻府州县能上图的仅一小部分，故仍将全部府州县名列表附图后。凡羁縻府州县注记同正州正县，符号则各降一级，以资区别。

十、开元末于边境设有节度使十、经略守捉使三，掌一方军事防戍，各在其驻所标出名称。所领镇戍、军、城、守捉，除安西四镇用县级符号注记外，其余皆用聚邑级符号注记。

十一、都护府统辖远边地区的羁縻都督府、州，辖境一般较大于边州都督府。开元时共有安西、北庭、安北、单于、安东、安南六都护府，因其设置年月有先后，且废置不恒，治所屡迁，图中一一标出其置废迁治年代。别有昆陵、濛池二羁縻都护府，分统碎叶川东西以西突厥诸部族所置的都督府、州，初隶安西，后隶北庭，图中标注其大致方位。

十二、关内道北部安北单于二都护府、陇右道西部安西都护府各一幅，依据总章二年(669年)建制编绘，用以显示唐朝北境西境极盛时期版图。开元末安北单于二府故土即其时的突厥；安西、北庭(长安二年/702年分安西设)二府的辖境见全图，不另作分幅。

十三、唐时期边区先后有五大政权，每一政权各用简图一幅画出其强盛时期版图。突厥以唐开元二十九年(741年)为准；回鹘、吐蕃、渤海以唐元和十五年(渤海建兴二年、820年)为准；南诏以唐乾符六年(南诏贞明三年、879年)为准。

十四、突厥、回鹘境内画出牙帐所在(用都城符号注记)、著名城址、碑址，并标注其属部方位。吐蕃境内画出都城(逻些城)、各级城镇和属部方位。城镇符号注记按其重要性分别或作县级处理，或作聚邑级处理。又有伍如、约如

叶如、如拉、孙波如五个军政区，作地区处理。凡不易辨认的地名，列表附于图后。渤海境内有五京十五府六十二州，画出其十五府三独奏州界线。符号注记上京作首都处理，其余四京作陪都处理；府作州级处理，州作县级处理，县和聚邑都用聚邑级符号，但用注记予以区别。因记载阙略，州县皆未能画全。南诏境内有六节度、二都督、十賧，画出界线。都阳苴咩城，别都善阐府，符号注记分别作首都、陪都处理。节度都督治所作府州级处理，所统賧、府、州、郡、城、部等分别按其重要性作县级或聚邑级处理。

五代十国时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图一幅，简图十一幅。

二、全图画出晋天福八年(943年)我国中原和边区各政权的疆域政区以及边区各族的分布地。中原各政权及契丹、大理画出其都城、陪都和部分府、州、军、郡。边区各族因记载简略，一般只标出其大致方位，不画界。

三、这一时期中原地区各政权历年短促，疆域狭小，政区建制基本上沿袭唐代，变化不大，故一律用简图表示，只画出节镇和府州治所，不画县级和县级以下地名(个别重要地名例外)。各政权基本上按其最大疆域画出。黄河流域的梁、唐、晋、汉、周五代各一幅，共五幅；北方割据政权包括梁时期的晋、岐和卢龙等镇、十国之一周时期的北汉附见。南方的割据政权吴、南唐、前蜀、后蜀、南汉、吴越、闽、楚、南平九国和西南边区政权长和或一国一幅，或二、三国合一幅，共为五幅。另西域边区政权西州回鹘、于阗、九姓乌护、葛逻禄等部合一幅，总计凡简图十一幅。

四、五代十国各幅的疆域政区以下列年代为准编制：

梁 晋 岐 卢龙等镇	梁开平二年、晋 岐天祐五年(908年)
唐	清泰元年(934年)
晋	天福八年(943年)
汉	乾祐二年(949年)
周 北汉	周显德六年、北汉天会三年(959年)
吴 闽	吴大和六年、闽龙启二年(934年)
南唐 吴越	南唐保大十二年、吴越显德元年(954年)

前蜀	乾德六年(924年)
后蜀	广政十七年(954年)
南汉	乾和十二年(954年)
楚南平	天福八年(943年)

西南边区至五代后期才进入大理政权时期, 937年以前, 先后经历了长和、天兴、义宁三个短祚政权; 特于全图见大理外, 另制928年以前的长和政权一幅。

西域西州回鹘等政权和见于全图的契丹一律以943年为准。

五、五代十国地方行政区划根据《旧五代史·郡县志》、《新五代史·职方考》, 参照清吴任臣《十国春秋·地理表》, 画出方镇、府、州和府州级的军、监, 少数县和县级的制置院。行州用州级注记、制置院用县级注记, 符号均作聚邑级处理。部分羁縻州根据《新唐书·地理志》、《武经总要》、《宋史·蛮夷传》画出, 前朝有后朝无或前朝无后朝有者, 一般不画。聚邑择要画出。

The Compiling Principles for the Sui Dynasty Period Map-Group

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

2. The general map deals with the territorial and administrative situation of the Sui (隋) Dynasty at the eighth year of Da Ye (大業) Period (A.D. 612) and the distribution of China's border minorities at that time.

The Sui Dynasty had a Jun (郡) -Xian (縣) two level local administrative system (The Jun, however, was called Zhou 州 from A.D. 583-607, and after A.D. 607, Jun was used). During the Da Ye Period it had 190 Jun, but the map shows only part of the Jun -seats, and no Jun-borderlines.

The area of some border minorities is delineated, but Eastern Cuan (東爨), Western Cuan (西爨), Bao Ji (寶髻), Fu Guo (附國), Nu Guo (女國) and a few others suffer from inadequate records and have only their approximate locations marked.

3. Out of the thirteen component maps, twelve present all the Jun and Xian of the Sui Dynasty at the eighth year of Da Ye Period and one deals with the Nan Ning (南寧) area during the Kai Huang (開皇) Period.

4. As the Sui Dynasty's Jun are not large, one component map will cover a number of them. And the map is called, adopting the traditional name used at that time, "Those X Area Jun". "Those He Nan (河南) Area Jun" has an inset. Border tribes like Shi Wei (室韋) and Mo He (靺鞨) are to be found on the "Those Liao Xi (遼西) Area Jun" map.

5. The Jun and Xian of the Sui Dynasty are based on the situation at the eighth year of Da Ye Period. Those Xian clearly recorded as existing at the eighth year of Da Ye Period in books like *Yuan He Jun Xian Zhi* (元和郡縣志, *Records of Jun and Xian During the Yuan He Period*) are marked though they may not appear in *Sui Shu Di Li Zhi* (隋書地理志, *Geographical Records, The Sui Dynasty History*). There were more than 1,300 Xian under 190 Jun. The Jun and Xian seats and the borderlines of Jun are drawn.

6. The administrative area of Nan Ning Zhou Zong Guan Fu (南寧州總管府) is based on the situation at the seventeenth year of Kai Huang Period (A.D. 597). And it shares with the neighbouring tribes like Pu (濮) one map called "Nan Ning Area". The Nan Ning Zhou Zong Guan Fu and its subordinate Zhou are all treated as Jun-level administration. At its seat the full name of Nan Ning Zhou Zong Guan Fu is given to show its status.

7. Those Jun and Xian, earlier disqualified or later established, are drawn on a selective basis and treated as a Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited locality)-level locality while marked with the Chinese character for Jun or Xian.

8. Those Guan Guan (關官, officer in charge of a pass) as recorded in books like *Yuan He Jun Xian Zhi*, with a reference to Yang Shou Jing's (楊守敬) book *Sui Shu Di Li Kao Zheng* (隋書地理考證, *Examinations on the Geographical Records, The Sui Dynasty History*).

9. Mountains, rivers, lakes and islands are based on the *Geographical Records, The Sui Dynasty History*, with a supplement from *Shui Jing Zhu* (水經注, *Notes to the Book of Rivers*), *Xin Jiu Tang Shu Di Li Zhi* (新、舊唐書地理志, *The Geographical Records, The Old Tang Dynasty History and The New Tang Dynasty History*), etc., when the names from various books are inconsistent, the one from *Shui Jing Zhu* is chosen. If an element is seen in records of neither earlier dynasty nor later dynasty, or in either earlier dynasty or later dynasty, it is generally left out. But those with exceptional importance will be drawn with indicating the name.

10. The border regimes, Eastern Tu Que (突厥, Turks) and Western Tu Que (突厥, Turks) each have a simplified map to themselves. The tribes in the Northeast are to be found in the map

of "Those Liao Xi Area Jun" of the Sui Dynasty. Bao Ji and other tribes in the Southwest get no special treatment. The marking year for the Western Tu Que regime is set between the seventh year of Da Ye Period (A.D. 611) and the first year of Yi Ning (義寧) Period (A.D. 617), and its subordinate Gao Chang (高昌, Qoco), Yan Qi (焉耆, Karashahr), Shu Le (疏勒, Kashgar), Qiu Ci (龜茲, Kucha), Yu Tian (于闐, Khotan) and other tribes are treated as a Jun-level administration.

The Compiling Principles for the Tang Dynasty Period Map-Group

1. This map-group consists of three general maps, two enlarged local maps, seventeen component maps, five simplified maps and six insets.

2. The three general maps deal respectively with the territorial and administrative situations of the Tang Dynasty at the second year of Zong Zhang (總章) Period (A.D. 669), the twenty-ninth year of Kai Yuan (開元) Period (A.D. 741) and the fifteenth year of Yuan He (元和) Period (A.D. 820), and the distribution areas of China's border minorities and the regimes they established at that particular time.

3. The Zong Zhang general map covers some Zhou (州)-seat in Tang's interior region, border areas that belonged respectively to the four Du Hu Fu (都護府) of An Dong (安東), An Bei (安北), Shan Yu (單于), An Xi (安西), and a number of Ji Mi (羈糜, attached) Du Hu Fu under some border Zhou Du Du Fu (都督府), and then some Du Du Fu and Zhou. The ten Dao (道) then are largely geographical regionalizations drawn with the convenience of the run of rivers and mountains. The administrative units in all China were customarily put under the Dao, that is why the name and borderlines of the Dao appear in the map. Besides, tribes in the border areas such as Shi Wei (室韋), Mo He (靺鞨) and Tu Bo (吐蕃, Tibetan) are also covered.

4. The Kai Yuan general map covers some Fu (府) and Zhou-seats in Tang's interior region, border areas that belonged respectively to six Du Hu Fu and a number of Ji Mi Du Du Fu and Ji Mi Zhou under some border Zhou and Du Hu Fu. Established along the frontiers at that time were ten Jie Du Shi (節度使), three Jin Lue Shou Zhuo Shi (經略守捉使), which are the official names of the commanding officers of the border military regions, and are given beside the symbol of stationing place. The Dao had evolved into supervisory regions, fifteen in all, under the command of Cai Fang Shi (採訪使), whose office-seat is indicated with a line under the name of a Fu or a Zhou where the official stationed. The regimes in the border areas such as Tu Que (突厥, Turks) and Tu Bo are also indicated.

5. After the An Lu Shan (安祿山)-Shi Si Ming (史思明) Rebellion, the Tang Dynasty established Fang Zhen (方鎮, when applied in particular cases, it is usually called so and so Zhen, while Fang Zhen is used collectively) as the top of local administrative hierarchy. At the last year of Yuan He Period there were forty-seven Zhen in all China, with in addition the Jing Zhao Fu (京兆府) where the national capital was. The Yuan He general map covers the area of all the forty-seven Zhen and their seats. By then the Cai Fang Shi had been done away with, but the fifteen Dao were still in use as geographical names. However, as they were likely to be confused with Fang Zhen regionalizations, they are left out. The regimes then in the border areas such as Bo Hai (渤海), Hui Hu (回鶻) and Nan Zhao (南詔) are indicated.

Being limited by its scale, the general map does not cover all the Zhou that are not at the seat of various Zhen, which are referred to as Zhi Jun (支郡, sub-Jun). So an enlarged map, Fang Zhen in the Yuan He Period, is specially made to cover all the Zhou-seats except some Xing Zhou (行州, provisional and resident in nature) in the border areas. But the Xing Zhou are listed on the back of the map.

6. The division of the component maps is in accordance with the division of fifteen supervisory Dao in the Tang Dynasty. The maps cover all China in terms of the Fu, Zhou and Xian-seats, the administrative areas of Fu and Zhou, the seats and administrative areas of the Ji Mi units at all levels, and all the military garrison points. Apart from the two maps on Northern Guan Nei Dao (關內道) and Western Long You Dao (隴右道), the remaining fifteen maps are drawn according to the administrative situation at the twenty-ninth year of Kai Yuan Period.

7. As the Cai Fang Shi of the fifteen Dao assumed "the supervision against all illegalities like the Ci Shi (刺史) in the Han (漢) Dynasty", the component maps are based on the division of the Dao, one map covering one Dao, or one map two Dao, or two maps one Dao. The office-seat of the Cai Fang Shi in the Dao is indicated with a line under the name of a Fu or Zhou where the official stationed, except Jing Ji Dao (京畿道) and Guan Nei Dao whose Cai Fang Shi and their office-seats within the national capital.

8. There were at the end of Kai Yuan Period 328 Fu or Zhou consisting of 1573 Xian. All of them, except Yi (伊) Zhou, Xi (西) Zhou and Ting (庭) Zhou to be found in the Western Long You Dao component map, are presented in the fifteen component maps, marked according to the administrative situation at the end of Kai Yuan Period. Those Zhou and Xian that are either hardly verifiable or found having different names in the *Di Li Zhi* (地理志, *Geographical Records*) from those on the maps are all listed on the back of the maps.

9. The administrative system of the Tang Dynasty had the regular Xian with their Liu Guan (流官, officials sent by the central government) as well as the Ji Mi Du Du Fu (羈縻都督府), Ji Mi Zhou (羈縻州) and Ji Mi Xian (羈縻縣), the office of whose respective commanding officers, i.e. Du Du (都督), Ci Shi and Xian Ling (縣令), was hereditarily taken up by generations of the chiefs of the tribes that were attached to the Tang's border areas, and those Ji Mi Du Du Fu, Ji Mi Zhou and Ji Mi Xian having shifted inward from the border areas and residing in the regular Zhou and regular Xian near the borders. The Tang Dynasty at its peak of influence boasted of 856 Fu and Zhou, under six Du Hu Fu and a number of border-Zhou Du Du Fu. Handicapped by inadequate records and data, the maps are inconsistent in the treatment: only a few Fu and Zhou have both their administrative area and seat marked while most of the Fu and Zhou have only the seat or approximate location marked but not the border lines, and the names of tribes and kingdoms are given in brackets in a few cases. The resident Fu, resident Zhou and resident Xian that had shifted inward have their names added at the residing places, when several Fu and Zhou co-administered in one residing place, the indication will be "X and other Fu and Zhou" or "X and other Zhou", the full list of those Fu and Zhou is found on the back of the map. There is room for only a small part of the Ji Mi Fu, Ji Mi Zhou and Ji Mi Xian in Jian Nan (劍南) Dao to appear on the map, and so the full list of the Fu, Zhou and Xian there is provided on the back of the map, when the Ji Mi Fu, Ji Mi Zhou and Ji Mi Xian share the same character-type with the regular Zhou and regular Xian, the mark-symbol for the next downward level is used for the former units in order to differentiate.

10. At the end of Kai Yuan Period, ten Jie Du Shi and three Jin Lue Shou Zhuo Shi were established along the borders to take charge of military and garrison affairs. Their names are marked at the places where they stationed. The Zhen Shu (鎮戍), Jun (軍), Cheng (城) and Shou Zhuo (守捉) under their command are all marked with the symbol of Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited locality), but those in the four Zhen of An Xi enjoy the symbol of Xian.

11. As the Du Hu Fu ruled over the Ji Mi Du Du Fu and Ji Mi Zhou in remote border areas, its administrative area is generally larger than that of the border-Zhou Du Du Fu. During the Kai Yuan Period there had been six Du Hu Fu, namely An Xi, Bei Ting (北庭), An Bei, Shan Yu, An Dong, An Nan (安南), but they were established at different times and subjected to irregular disqualification or re-establishing, and their seats had been on the move. The particular years are indicated in a series on the map when the establishment, disqualification and seat-shifting took place. In addition, there were Kun Ling (昆陵) Ji Mi Du Hu Fu and

Meng Chi (濛池) Ji Mi Du Hu Fu that ruled over the Du Du Fu and Zhou established by tribes like Tu Que in Eastern Sui Ye Chuan (碎葉川, Chu), Western Sui Ye Chuan, and west of Sui Ye Chuan. Both of them, belonging first to An Xi and then Bei Ting are indicated in their approximate location.

12. Two maps are drawn according to the situation at the second year of Zong Zhang Period (A.D. 669) to illustrate the territorial area in China's northern and western borders when the Tang Dynasty was at its peak of power. One is An Bei Du Hu Fu and Shan Yu Du Hu Fu in the northern part of Guan Nei Dao, the other is An Xi Du Hu Fu in the western part of Long You Dao. But the old location of An Bei and Shan Yu, i.e. the Tu Que at the end of Kai Yuan Period and the administrative areas of An Xi Fu and Bei Ting Fu (Bei Ting Fu was established at the second year of Chang An 長安 out of An Xi) are all to be found in the general map, with no component-map indication.

13. There were five major regimes along the borders of the Tang Dynasty, each having a simplified map to illustrate its territorial area at its peak of influence. For the Tu Que map the marking year is the twenty-ninth year of Kai Yuan Period of the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 741); for the Hui He, Tu Bo and Bo Hai maps the fifteenth of Yuan He Period of the Tang Dynasty (same as the second year of Jian Xing 建興 Period of Bo Hai Regime, A.D. 820); for the Nan Zhao map the sixth year of Qian Fu (乾符) Period of the Tang Dynasty (same as the third year of Zhen Ming 貞明 Period of Nan Zhao Regime, A.D. 879).

14. In Tu Que and Hui He, the location of Ya Zhang (牙帳, headquarter tent) marked as a capital, famous cities and stone tablets are drawn, together with the localities of the tribes attached to them. In Tu Bo, its capital Luo Xi Cheng (邏些城, Ra-sa), cities and towns, the localities of the tribes attached to it are all drawn. For the cities and towns, markings are made either as Xian or Ju Yi according to their significance. There were, moreover, five military and civilian zones, i.e. Wu Ru (伍如, Dbu-ru), Yue Ru (約如, G-yo-ru), Ye Ru (葉如, G-yas-ru), Ru La (如拉, Ru-lag), Sun Bo Ru (孫波如, Sum-pa'i-ru) to be treated as a local region. All those difficult geographical names are listed on the back of the map. Bo Hai had five Jing (京, capital), fifteen Fu (府), sixty-two Zhou (州). Among them, fifteen Fu and three Du Zou Zhou (獨奏州, the Zhou enjoying the privilege to report to the court directly) had their border lines drawn. The Shang Jing (上京, Upper Capital) is treated as a capital, the other four Jing as Pei Du (陪都, secondary capital), the Fu as the Fu-Zhou of the Tang Dynasty, the Zhou as the Xian of the Tang Dynasty, the Xian and Ju Yi as Ju Yi, but the character-type of their names are used differently. The Zhou and Xian are not all covered because of lacking records. Nan Zhao had six Jie Du (節度), two Du Du (都督) and ten Dan (談) and their border lines are drawn. Its capital Yang Ji Mie Cheng (陽直祥城) and the other capital Shan Chan Fu (善贊府) are treated as the capital and secondary capital respectively. The seats of Jie Du and Du Du are treated as the Fu-Zhou of the Tang Dynasty. And the Dan, Fu, Zhou, Jun, Cheng (城), Bu (部) under them are treated as the Xian of the Tang Dynasty or Ju Yi according to their significance.

The Compiling Principles for the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period Map-Group

1. This map-group consists of one general map and eleven simplified maps.
2. The general map deals with the situation at the eighth year of Tian Fu (天福) Period, Jin (晉), including the territorial and administrative areas of the regimes in central China and border regions, and the distribution of the border minorities. The capital and secondary capital, and some of the Fu (府), Zhou (州), Jun (軍), Jun (郡) are drawn as far as the central regimes and Qi Dan (契丹, Khitai) and Da Li (大理) are concerned. The border minorities suffer from inadequate records, and so only their approximate locations are marked, without the delineation of their border lines.

3. As the central China regimes of this period are short-lived and comparatively small in area, which led to their copying, with little variation, of the administrative system of the Tang (唐) Dynasty, they are here presented all in simplified maps, covering only the seats of Jie Du Shi (節度使), Zhen (鎮), Fu, Zhou, but not the names of Xian and lower-than-Xian localities, some with justifiable significance are given. The regimes are drawn when they generally had the largest area. The five dynasties in the Huanghe River basin, i.e. Liang (梁), Tang (唐), Jin, Han (漢), Zhou (周), each have a map to themselves, marking a group of five. The separatist regimes in the North, including Jin (晉) and Qi (岐) during the Liang period, and some Zhen like Lu Long (盧龍), and Northern Han (漢) (i.e. one of the Ten Kingdoms) during the Zhou period are all to be found in the above five maps. The nine separatist regimes in the South, i.e. Wu (吳), Southern Tang (唐), Former Shu (蜀), Later Shu (蜀), Southern Han (漢), Wu Yue (吳越), Min (閩), Chu (楚) and Nan Ping (南平), and the border regime Chang He (長和) in the Southwest are presented in five maps, sometimes two or three sharing one map. There is still another map to cover the border tribal regimes in Xi Yu (西域, the Western Regions) like Xi Zhou Hui He (西州回鶻), Yu Tian (于闐, Khotan), Jiu Xing Wu Hu (九姓烏護), Ge Luo Lu (葛邏祿, Karluks). Thus the total number of simplified maps will be eleven.

4. The territories and administrative regionalizations of the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms maps are drawn in accordance with the situation of the following particular years:

Liang, Jin, Qi, Lu Long and other Zhen

— the second year of Kai Ping (開平) Period, Liang (same as the fifth year of Tian You 天祐 Period, Jin and Qi) (A.D. 908)

Tang

— the first year of Qing Tai (清泰) Period (A.D. 934)

Jin

— the eighth year of Tian Fu Period (A.D. 943)

Han

— the second year of Qian You (乾祐) Period (A.D. 949)

Zhou, Northern Han

— the sixth year of Xian De (顯德) Period, Zhou (same as the third year of Tian Hui 天會 Period, Northern Han) (A.D. 959)

Wu, Min

— the sixth year of Da He (大和) Period, Wu (same as the second year of Long Qi 龍啓 Period, Min) (A.D. 934)

Southern Tang, Wu Yue

— the twelfth year of Bao Da (保大) Period, Southern Tang (same as the first year of Xian De Period, Wu Yue) (A.D. 954)

Former Shu

— the sixth year of Qian De (乾德) Period (A.D. 924)

Later Shu

— the seventeenth year of Guang Zheng (廣政) Period (A.D. 954)

Southern Han

— the twelfth year of Qian He (乾和) Period (A.D. 954)

Chu, Nan Ping

— the eighth year of Tian Fu Period (A.D. 943)

It was during the later stage of the Five Dynasties Period that the southwestern border came into the Da Li regime period. The place had seen three short-lived regimes in succession before A.D. 937, which are Chang He, Tian Xing (天興) and Yi Ning (義寧). A map is made to illustrate the Chang He regime before A.D. 928 while Da Li can also be found on the general map. And A.D. 943 is chosen as the marking year for Xi Yu just as Qi Dan on the general map.

5. The local administrative regional system for the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms is based on *Jiu Wu Dai Shi Jun Xian Zhi* (舊五代史郡縣志, *Jun-Xian Records, Old Five Dynasties History*) and *Xin Wu Dai Shi Zhi Fang Kao* (新五代史職方考, *Examination on Administrative*

Regional System, The New Five Dynasties History), with reference to *Shi Guo Chun Qiu Di Li Biao* (十國春秋地理表, *Table of Geographical Names, The Annals of the Ten Kingdoms*). Presented on the maps are Fang Zhen (方鎮), Fu, Zhou and Jun (軍) and Jian (監) at the Fu-Zhou level, and a few Xian and Zhi Zhi Yuan (置制院) at the Xian-level. Xing Zhou (行州) has the same character-type as Zhou. Zhi Zhi Yuan has the same character-type as Xian, but both are marked with the symbol for Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited locality). Some of the Ji Mi Zhou (羈縻州) are based on *Xin Tang Shu Di Li Zhi* (新唐書地理志, *Geographical Records, The New Tang Dynasty History*), *Wu Jing Zong Yao* (武經總要, *Encyclopedical Military Classics*) and *Song Shi Man Yi Zhuan* (宋史蠻夷傳, *National Minorities, The Song Dynasty History*), but those with inconsistent records are left out. Important inhabited localities are selectively drawn.

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