

譚其驤主編

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The Liao Dynasty and Northern Song Dynasty Period

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譚其驤主編

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辽 北宋时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图一幅，分幅图十八幅，简图三幅，插图四幅。

二、全图画出辽天庆元年、北宋政和元年（1111年）的疆域政区和当时我国边区各政权以及民族的分布地。辽境内画出五京、五京道辖区、部分府州治所和边区部族。宋境内画出四京、二十四路治、路界、部分府州治所和西南边境一些羁縻州、部、土著部族区。西夏境内画出部分军司、府、州治所。西南边区的大理政权画出其部分府、郡治所和部族；吐蕃诸部画出其主要城邑、部族和地区名。西北边区的西州回鹘和黑汗（喀喇汗）二政权，画出其主要城邑、部族。

三、分幅图辽五幅，宋十三幅，各按其大行政区五道、二十四路分幅绘制，画出天庆元年、政和元年时道或路和府州军监的辖境和治所，县的治所和城镇堡寨关等设治地点，边境部族和羁縻州、部；中惟辽的中京、上京、东京三道，因资料不足，未能画出府州界。辽东京道附插图一幅，北宋广南东、西路附插图一幅。

四、辽都中京（统和二十五年即1007年后），又有陪都上、东、南、西四京。宋都东京，又有陪都西、南、北三京。辽五京、宋四京都是道或路的治所，除辽中京、宋东京用首都符号外，其余各京不另制符号，即在道、路治所注记上加注京名。

五、辽的地方行政区划道以下一般为府州军城与县（城）二级。府有京府、蕃府之分，州有节度、观察、团练、防御、刺史之分；观察以下诸州或隶属于道，或隶属于府与节度州。图中京府作道治处理，凡府州军城作同级处理，不复分别，惟隶于州的城作县级处理；一般只画出府和节度州的界线，不画防御州以下诸州和军城的界线。

上京道又有所谓“头下军州”，是诸王、外戚、公主的私州，不领县；又有西北边界上的边防城，或称州，或称城；图中一概作州级治所处理。

除府州县外，辽境内又有许多不在州县界内隶属于招讨司、统军司、都部署司等边防官的部族，大部分无考，图中仅画出一小部分有大致方位可指的部

族和边防官的辖区治所。

六、宋代路的统治机构主要有转运使、提点刑狱、安抚使三司，简称漕司、宪司、帅司，分掌一路财赋、狱讼、兵防，此外又有提举常平、茶马等司，总称监司。漕、宪、帅三司的分路之制不尽相同，有些路不设安抚司，分路相同的治所也往往不在一地，图中不可能一一画清楚，只画出转运司的路界和治所，因为北宋监司中负统治一路主要职责的是转运司，北宋一代所谓“至道十五路”、“天圣十八路”、“元丰二十三路”和崇宁以后的“二十四路”，指的都是这种转运司。但北宋中叶以后河北、陕西的转运司都只分二路，而安抚司则河北分四路，陕西分六路，这些路名屡见记载而不见图，为了弥补这一缺憾，特在图背列出它们的名称、治所和辖境。

七、宋代的州级行政区划有府、州、军、监四种，县级行政区划除县外又有隶于府州的军、监和院、尉司，图中州级和县级分别采用同一符号、字体。此外又有一些城、寨、堡、关、镇、监、井、津、务、场等，或隶于州，或隶于县，本应予以区别，因记载混乱，难以分辨，图中一概用聚邑级符号注记。其中监、井、务、场在州县城郭一里以内者，不另画符号，只按其方位于州县治所旁加标注记。

八、西南边区以当地部族首领为世袭长官的羁縻州、县、峒(相当于县)，注记同正州正县，符号各降一级。列目于《太平寰宇记》、《武经总要》、《元丰九域志》，属于成都府路黎州、雅州和梓州路泸州、戎州的羁縻州县，事实上北宋初年即已成为“古迹”，并非当时仍有此建置；属于荆湖北路沅、辰、靖三州者，政和以前亦已大部并入附近州县；图中即不再一一画出或列表，仅将少数为史事所涉及者作地名用聚邑级符号注记入图。另有若干羁縻部族和不设羁縻州部的土著部族区如罗氏、罗殿、自杞、特磨道等，标出称号，画出其大致范围，附见成都、梓、夔、广南等路。

九、西夏境内除设有府州外，又设有十二监军司以掌防务，因府州领县仅个别见于记载，故只绘简图一幅，画出其军司、府、州治所，军司符号注记同府州。兴庆府附近另作插图一幅。

十、西北边区简图一幅，画出1001年西州回鹘、黑汗(喀喇汗)、于阗三政权境内的重要城邑；除都城外，酌情分别作州、县、聚邑三级处理。

十一、吐蕃诸部简图一幅,反映公元 1038—1065 年时的情况。青唐、逻些、匹播、亚泽、布让等城是当时主要部族的政治中心,用首府符号。伍如、约如、叶如、如拉等地区名,用表面注记标示其大致方位。寺院城堡用聚邑级符号注记。建成于十二、十三世纪的一并附见,不另注明。藏布中游地区另作插图一幅。

金 南宋时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图二幅,分幅图十六幅,简图四幅,插图三幅。

二、全图画出金皇统二年、南宋绍兴十二年(1142 年)和金泰和八年、南宋嘉定元年(1208 年)的疆域政区和当时我国边区各政权以及各族的分布地。金境内画出诸京、诸路路治、路界、部分府州治所和边地部族。宋境内画出行在所、诸路路治、路界、部分府州治所和西南边区一些羁縻州、部、土著部族区。西夏、大理、吐蕃地区内容略同北宋,西北边区的西辽境内画出其主要城邑和属部。

三、分幅图金八幅,以大定二十九年(1189 年)建制为准;宋八幅,以嘉定元年(1208 年)建制为准;各按其时的路制分幅。画出路和府、州、军、监的辖境和治所,县的治所和城镇堡寨关等设治地点、边境部族和羁縻州、部。金东京路、宋淮南东路、广南西路各附插图一幅。

四、金都中都(贞元元年即 1153 年后),又有陪都上、东、北、西、南五京;五京都是路的治所,不另制符号,即在路治注记上加注京名。宋以临安府为行在,实即都城。

五、金承宋制,各路也设有总管府(相当于安抚司)、转运司、提刑司(相当于提点刑狱)三司。三司分路之制和治所亦不尽相同,图中只画负统治一路主要职责的总管府路:皇统二年十七路,大定二十九年二十路,泰和八年十九路。南宋初年诸路遍设安抚司,此后安抚司代替转运司成为一路的主要统治机构,图中所画的路即指安抚司路:绍兴十二年十六路,嘉定元年十七路。

六、金的地方行政区划路以下为府州与县二级。府有京府、总管府、闲散府之分,州有节度、防御、刺史之分。凡京府皆兼总管府,总管府即一路治所,作

路治符号注记。闲散府和州作同级处理。又有隶属于上京路的蒲与、曷懒、速频、胡里改四路和隶属于东京路的曷苏馆和婆速二路，也是相当于府州级的地方行政区划，因不领民户只领猛安谋克，故不称府州而称路，图中也采用府州级符号注记。

猛安谋克是以女真人为主包括归附契丹人、汉人在内用军事编制组成的地方行政机构；规定三百户为一谋克，相当于一县，十谋克为一猛安，相当于一防御州。此外边境又有若干统辖游牧部族的部族节度使和群牧所、掌守戍城堡的纥纥稳，分别隶属于西北路、西南路、东北路三处招讨司。图中标出招讨司的治所，极少数有地望可指的猛安、谋克和群牧所，其他因无考只得从阙。南宋府州级及以下行政区划设治地点的情况同北宋、惟院和尉司并已改县，图中处理方法悉同北宋。西南羁縻地区和土著部族区的情况和处理方法亦同北宋。

七、边区简图蒙古克烈等部一幅，按公元十二世纪情况编绘，画出部族分布和一些著名山川、聚落。西辽一幅按 1154 年至 1164 年的管辖范围编绘，城邑除都城外酌情分作府州、县、聚邑三级处理。

大理全境一幅，中部扩大图一幅，按十二世纪中叶至十三世纪的情况编绘。全境分为十五个府、郡级政区，画出其辖境、治所，用府州级符号注记；下辖州、甸、部、郡等比较重要的城邑用县级符号注记，其余居民点用聚邑符号注记。

宋金时期西夏的疆域政区，除河套地区和湟水流域略有改动外，不见有任何记载，故本图组不为西夏制专幅。吐蕃等部亦因缺乏记载不制专幅。

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, Qarahhanids) 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 (蒲與) 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.

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