

中国社会科学院 主办
谭其骧 主编

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秦·西汉·东汉时期

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中國歷史地圖集

THE HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CHINA

第二册

Volume II

秦·西汉·东汉时期

Qin Dynasty Period

Western Han and Eastern Han Dynasties Period

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秦时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图一幅，分幅图四幅。

二、全图画出秦朝后期的疆域政区包括内史、四十八郡和“置吏”十余年的西南夷地区夜郎、滇等部族，以及当时我国边区各族的分布地。秦朝内部只画出郡治和部族方位，不画界。秦辖境以外的边区各族因记载过于简略，只用注记表示其大致方位，不画疆界。西域国、族无明确史料记载，概称城郭诸国。

三、分幅图四幅，将秦朝疆域按自然区域分幅，每幅各包括若干郡。西南“置吏”诸部族分属何郡无可考，姑另作一区附见淮汉以南诸郡幅。

四、关于秦郡的总数和名目，自来有多种不同说法，本图采用了考订秦郡诸家中最后出的谭其骧为《中国大百科全书·中国历史》卷所写《秦郡》的说法，秦末除京师附近为内史辖区外，全境分为四十八郡。郡界主要据谭其骧《秦郡界址考》（《长水集》上册）画出。

五、秦制以郡统县，而秦县见于记载者极少。图中画出的县，一部分是见于唐宋以前史籍中的“秦置”县；一部分是见于战国记载而在西汉时尚存在的县；此外，凡见于秦灭六国至西汉统一以前的地名西汉时是县的，也作为秦县画出。

六、郡县以外，凡见于当时记载的山川聚邑等，也尽可能画出。

西汉时期图组编例

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、全图画出西汉朝后期的疆域政区包括司隶部、十三刺史部所察各郡、国和西域都护府辖区，以及当时我国边区各族的分布地。汉朝内部画出十四部界，标注部名，画出大部分郡、国治所；西域只标出国名，不画界。边区各族因记载简略，只标注其大致方位，各族之间不画界线，惟匈奴按其大致活动范围画界。

三、分幅图按汉朝当时的监察区司隶部和十三刺史部分为十二幅，另西域都护府一幅。司隶、荆州、幽州、交趾四幅，各附插图一幅。

四、关于西汉的分部，旧说无朔方，称交趾为交州，本图采用了顾颉刚《两汉州制考》（载前历史语言研究所《蔡元培先生六十五岁庆祝论文集》）的考证结论。

五、西汉后期的地方行政区划以一百零三郡、国统辖一千五百多个县、邑、道、侯国。郡和国用注记分别，治所符号不分。邑、道、侯国治所一律用县治符号，注记不予区别。各郡都尉均在其治所旁加注记表示。

六、《汉书·地理志》所载郡、国名称是平帝元始二年(公元2年)的制度，但郡、国辖境系成帝元延(公元前12—前9年)、绥和(公元前8—前7年)之际的情况，今从《汉志》记载画出郡、国辖境改用元延、绥和之际的郡、国名称(参考周振鹤《西汉政区地理》，人民出版社1987年版)。

七、西域都护府驻地作郡治处理，所辖属国的首府作县治处理。校尉治所用县治符号，并加注记标明，其他各城皆作聚邑处理。诸国辖境用表面注记标示其大致地区。

八、已废或后置的郡县尽可能标出，用聚邑级符号注记，括注其置废年代。

九、水系泽藪以《汉志》为据，参证《水经注》记载画出。如班说与郦说不同，以班说为准。《汉志》所载间有为当时地理知识所限，与实际情况不符处，不画。

十、匈奴等部简图一幅，画出匈奴境内部族分布、著名山川、庭帐和城等。

东汉时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图一幅，分幅图十三幅，简图一幅，插图三幅。

二、全图画出东汉顺帝永和五年(公元140年)的疆域政区包括司隶校尉部、十二州刺史部所察各郡、国(王国)、属国和西域长史府辖区，以及当时我国边区各族的分布地。汉朝内部画出十三部界，标注部名和部刺史治所；画出大部分郡、国治所；西域只标出国名，不画界。边区各族因记载简略，只标注其大致方位，各族之间不画界线，惟鲜卑按其大致活动范围画界。

三、分幅图按汉朝当时的监察区司隶校尉部和十二州刺史部分为十二幅，另西域都护府一幅。司隶、豫州、荆州三幅，各附插图一幅。

四、东汉永和中的行政区划以一百零五郡、国、属国统辖一千一百八十个县、邑、道、侯国、公国。郡、国、属国用注记分别，治所符号相同。邑、道、侯国、公国治所一律用县治符号，注记不予区别。

五、东汉仅少数边郡设置都尉，在其治所旁加注记表示。又设有使匈奴中郎将、护乌桓校尉、护羌校尉、东夷校尉等主卫护内附诸族，中惟前二者有治所可考，即在其治所旁加注表示。

六、郡、国、属国的名称、辖境和治所，都按《续汉书·郡国志》画出。《续汉志》所载以顺帝永和五年簿籍为据，但是年九月上郡、朔方二郡已内徙于冯翊、五原，而《续汉志》仍列出全部属县；章帝章和元年置阜陵国，永和时见在，而《续汉志》竟不载，因无可确考，姑从《续汉志》画出。

七、已废或后置郡县择要画出，用聚邑级符号注记。

八、西域都护府以和帝永元六年至安帝永初元年（公元94——107年）为准，治所作郡治处理，所辖属国的首府作县级处理。校尉、都尉等治所用县治符号，其他各城皆作聚邑处理。诸国辖境用表面注记标示其大致地区。

九、水系泽薮除据《续汉志》画出外，又据《后汉书》纪传、《说文》、《周礼》郑玄注、《水经》、《汉书》注引应劭说予以增补。凡较大水道湖泊不见于东汉记载而前代已见后代仍有者，画出而不加注记。

十、鲜卑等部简图一幅，以桓帝永寿二年至灵帝光和元年（公元156——178年）为准，画出鲜卑及其西北诸部境内著名山川、庭帐和城等。

校尉
国边
部分
大致方
二幅，
几十个
国、公
奴中郎
治所可

The Compiling Principles for the Qin Dynasty Period Map-Group

1. This map-group consists of one general map and four component maps.
2. The general map illustrates the territory and administrative regionalization of the later Qin (秦) Dynasty which covers Nei Shi (内史), forty-eight Jun (郡, prefecture), and tribes like Ye Lang (夜郎) and Dian (滇) in the Xi Nan Yi (西南夷, national minorities in south-western China) district where jurisdiction had been established for more than a dozen years, and the distribution of the border minorities of the Chinese nation at that time. All the seats of Jun and the tribal locations are indicated, but not the border lines between them. The minorities beyond the Qin Dynasty jurisdiction, because of the scarcity of available records, are marked only by way of their approximate location, but not the border lines. Nationalities and states in Xi Yu (西域, the Western Regions) with no definite indication in historical records are indiscriminately referred as the Various City-States (城郭諸國).
3. The whole Qin Dynasty territory is divided into four component maps according to natural regionalization, each of them covering a certain number of Jun. As there is no clear evidence as what particular Jun the south-eastern China tribes already under the Qin Dynasty jurisdiction did respectively belong to, they are treated as part of the component map illustrating the various Jun south of the Huaishui River (淮水) and the Hanshui River (漢水).
4. The names and number of the Jun of the Qin Dynasty are a matter of controversy. What is followed here comes from the latest publication of all the studies examining the various Jun of the Qin Dynasty, i. e., "The Jun of the Qin Dynasty" (*Encyclopedia of China, History of China*, No. 5, 1982) by Prof. Tan Qixiang (譚其驤) who concluded that the Qin Dynasty had forty-eight Jun, apart from Nei Shi which means a jurisdiction area in the vicinity of the capital. at the end of Qin. The border lines between the Jun are drawn mainly in accordance with the judgement of "An Examination on the Confines of the Jun of the Qin Dynasty" (*Chang Shui Ji*, Vol. 1) by Prof. Tan Qixiang.
5. As the Qin system had it, the Xian (縣, county) was lower than the Jun in the hierarchy, but the names of Xian found in their contemporary records are very few. The Xian marked on the present maps are either those referred to as "first established in the Qin Dynasty" in historical records before the Tang (唐) and Song (宋) Dynasties, or those that had appeared as Xian (縣) during the Warring States Period and continued to exist till the time of the Western Han Dynasty, or those places seen between the conquest of the Six Kingdoms by Qin and the national unification of the Western Han Dynasty, that were recorded as Xian in the Western Han Dynasty.
6. Apart from the Jun and Xian, names seen in their contemporary records of the mountains, rivers and Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited localities) are provided as many as possible.

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

1. This map-group consists of one general map, fourteen component maps, one simplified map and four insets.
2. The general map illustrates the territory and administrative regionalization of the later Western Han (漢) Dynasty, which covers all the Jun and Guo (國, principality) under the supervision of one Si Li Bu (司隸部) and thirteen Ci Shi Bu (刺史部) and the jurisdiction area under the Xi Yu (西域, the Western Regions) Du Hu Fu (都護府). For the former, the names and boundaries of the fourteen Bu (部) and the majority of the seats of the Jun and Guo are provided; for the latter, only the names of the states, but not the border lines. The national minorities in border regions, for the scarcity of available records, are indicated only by way of

their approximate location. And no lines are drawn between their distributions except for Xiong Nu (匈奴, the Huns) whose approximate range of operation is defined.

3. Apart from one map for the Xi Yu Du Hu Fu, there are twelve maps to illustrate the fourteen supervisory zones, i.e. one Si Li Bu and thirteen Ci Shi Bu, within the confines of the Han Dynasty. The four maps, i.e. Si Li (司隸), Jing Zhou (荊州), You Zhou (幽州), Jiao Zhi (交趾), have to each an inset.

4. It is traditionally alleged that the division of Bu of the Western Han Dynasty did not include Shuo Fang (朔方), and Jiao Zhi (交趾) should be called Jiao Zhou (交州). However, what is followed here is based on "An Examination of the Zhou (州) System of the Western and Eastern Han" by Prof. Gu Jiegang (顧頡剛) from *Anthology of Essays in Honour of Mr. Cai Yuanpei (蔡元培) on His Sixty-fifth Birthday*, edited by the former History and Language Research Institute.

5. As the local administration system in the later period of Western Han had it, more than 1,500 Xian, Yi (邑), Dao (道), Hou Guo (侯國) were placed under the direct jurisdiction of 103 Jun and Guo. Distinction is made between Jun and Guo, though they share the same seat sign, by giving Jun or Guo to their names. But no distinction is made between Yi, Dao, Hou Guo and their seats all share the same sign as that of Xian. The Du Wei (都尉) in various Jun are indicated by adding Du Wei to their names.

6. The names of Jun and Guo recorded in *Di Li Zhi (地理志)* of *Han Shu (汉书, History of the Han Dynasty)* reflected the system of the second year of the Yuan Shi (元始) period in the Reign of Ping Di (平帝), i.e. the second year A. D., while the jurisdiction areas show the situation at the turn of the Sui He (绥和) Period (12th—9th year B. C.) and the Yuan Yan (元延) Period (8th—7th year B. C.) in the Reign of Cheng Di (成帝). The jurisdiction areas of the Jun and Guo all accord to the records from this source book and their names during the turn of Sui He Period and Yuan Yan Period are used in reference of Prof. Zhou Zhenghe's (周振鶴) *The Administrative Geography of the Western Han Dynasty (Beijing: Renmin Publishing House, 1987)*.

7. In the Western Regions, the place where Du Hu Fu was stationed is treated as the seat of Jun, and the seats of the Shu Guo (屬國) under the former's jurisdiction are treated as that of Xian. The place where Xiao Wei (校尉) was stationed is marked with the sign of a Xian seat, with Xiao Wei added to its name. And the rest of the towns are all treated as inhabited localities. The jurisdiction areas of the Guo are indicated by the spaced out Chinese characters of their names which cover the approximate location.

8. Those Jun and Xian that had been disqualified or re-established at a later time are, to a maximum degree, marked out with the sign of inhabited locality with an indication of their name and the year of disqualification or re-establishment in brackets.

9. The indication of rivers and lakes is based on the records in *Di Li Zhi* of *Han Shu*, with reference to *Shui Jing Zhu (水经注, Notes to the Book of Rivers)*. In case where the two sources contradict each other, the former is followed. And omission is made where the former, limited by the geographical knowledge it so far had, is found to deviate obviously from the actual situation.

10. A simplified map for Xiong Nu and its neighbours illustrates the national distributions, famous mountains and rivers, Ting Zhang (庭帳, the court-tent) and cities in the range of Xiong Nu.

The Compiling Principles for the Eastern Han Dynasty Period Map—Group

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

2. The general map illustrates the territory and administrative regionalization of the Eastern Han Dynasty in the fifth year of the Yong He (永和) Period of the Reign of Shun Di (順帝), i.e. 140 A.D., which covers all the Jun, Guo and Shu Guo under the supervision of the Si

Li Xiao Wei Bu (司隸校尉部) and the twelve Zhou Ci Shi Bu (州刺史部), and the jurisdiction district under Xi Yu Chang Shi Fu (西域長史府). For the former, the names and boundaries of the thirteen Bu together with their seats and the majority of the Jun seats and Guo seats are indicated while for the Western Regions, only the names of the states, but not their border lines are shown. The national minorities in border regions, for the scarcity of available records, are indicated by way of their approximate location except for Xian Bei (鮮卑) whose approximate range of operation is defined.

3. Apart from one map for the Xi Yu Du Hu Fu, there are twelve maps to illustrate the supervision zones, i.e. one Si Li Xiao Wei Bu and twelve Zhou Ci Shi Bu. The three maps, i.e. Si Li (司隸), Yu Zhou (豫州) and Jing Zhou (荊州) have to each an inset.

4. According to the situation of the Yong He Period, the Eastern Han Dynasty consisted administratively of 1,180 Xian, Yi, Dao, Hou Guo, Gong Guo (公國) under the jurisdiction of 105 Jun, Guo and Shu Guo. The higher level elements are differentiated though their seats share the same sign. But no distinction is made between the Yi, Dao, Hou Guo and Gong Guo and their seats all share the same sign as that of Xian.

5. The Eastern Han Dynasty established Du Wei only in a small number of Jun on the frontiers and their names are given against the seat of the related Jun. For supervising and protecting the border minorities in vassaldom, there set up also were Shi Xiong Nu Zhong Lang Jiang (使匈奴中郎將), Hu Wu Huan Xiao Wei (護烏桓校尉), Hu Qiang Xiao Wei (護羌校尉) and Dong Yi Xiao Wei (東夷校尉), of which only the first two had their seats in records and get indicated next to the seat signs.

6. All the names, jurisdiction areas and seats of the Jun, Guo and Shu Guo are indicated according to *Jun Guo Zhi* (郡國志, *Records of Jun and Guo*) of *Xu Han Shu* (續漢書, *The Continuation to the History of the Han Dynasty*). What was found in this source book was a reflection of the records of the fifth year of the Yong He Period of the Reign of Shun Di. By September this year, however, the seats of Shang Jun (上郡) and Shuo Fang (朔方) had been transferred inward to Ping Yi (馮翊) and Wu Yuan (五原). But this source book still kept all the Jun and Xian unchanged. It was said that the Fu Ling Guo (阜陵國) was established in the first year of the Zhang He (章和) Period of the Reign of Zhang Di (章帝) and it still existed during the Yong He Period, but it was not recorded in this source book. It is omitted in our maps accordingly because supporting evidences are not available.

7. The Jun and Xian disqualified or re-established at a later time are, on a selective basis, marked out with the sign of inhabited locality.

8. In the Western Regions, the Du Hu Fu is drawn according to the situation between the sixth year of the Yong Yuan (永元) Period of the Reign of He Di (和帝) and the first year of the Yong Chu (永初) Period of the Reign of An Di (安帝), i.e. 94-107 A.D. Its seat is treated as that of a Jun and the seats of the Shu Guo under its jurisdiction are treated as that of Xian. The seats of Xiao Wei and Du Wei are marked out with the same sign as that of Xian, and the rest of the towns are treated as inhabited localities. The jurisdiction areas of the Guo are indicated by the spaced out Chinese characters of their names which cover the approximate location.

9. The indication of rivers and lakes is based on *Jun Guo Zhi* of *Xu Han Shu* with reference for further information to the biographies of the same book, *Shuo Wen* (說文), Zheng Xuan's (鄭玄) notes to *Zhou Li* (周禮), *Shui Jing* (水經), quotations from Ying Zhao (應劭) in notes to *Han Shu*. Those bigger rivers and lakes that were not found in contemporary records but were seen in both earlier and later records are marked without mentioning their names.

10. The simplified map for Xian Bei and its neighbours, is drawn to illustrate the approximate confines according to the situation between the second year of the Yong Shou (永壽) Period of the Reign of Huan Di (桓帝) and the first year of the Guang He (光和) Period of the Reign of Ling Di (靈帝), i.e. 156-178 A.D. Famous mountains and rivers, Ting Zhang and cities are indicated in the range of Xian Bei and the tribes north-west of it.

目 录

1—2 中华人民共和国全图·····二千一百万分之一

秦 时 期

3—4 秦时期全图·····二千一百万分之一

5—6 关中诸郡·····四百二十万分之一

7—8 山东南部诸郡·····三百五十万分之一

9—10 山东北部诸郡·····四百二十万分之一

11—12 淮汉以南诸郡·····八百四十万分之一

西 汉 时 期

13—14 西汉时期全图·····二千一百万分之一

15—16 司隶部·····二百四十五万分之一

长安附近·····八十四万分之一

17—18 并州、朔方刺史部·····三百五十万分之一

19—20 兖州、豫州、青州、徐州刺史部·····二百八十万分之一

21 东郡北海间诸郡·····二百一十万分之一

22—23 荆州刺史部·····三百五十万分之一

宛县附近·····二百一十万分之一

24—25 扬州刺史部·····四百二十万分之一

26 冀州刺史部·····二百四十五万分之一

27—28 幽州刺史部·····四百二十万分之一

涿郡勃海郡·····二百八十万分之一

29—30 益州刺史部北部·····四百二十万分之一

31—32 益州刺史部南部 哀牢·····四百二十万分之一

33—34 凉州刺史部·····四百九十万分之一

35—36 交阯刺史部·····四百九十万分之一

日南郡南部·····四百九十万分之一

37—38	西域都护府	七百万分之一
39	匈奴等部	一千六百八十万分之一

东 汉 时 期

40—41	东汉时期全图	二千一百万分之一
42—43	司隶校尉部	二百四十五万分之一
	雒阳附近	六十万分之一
44—45	豫州、兖州、徐州、青州刺史部	二百八十万分之一
	颍川郡	二百一十万分之一
46	东郡齐国间诸郡	二百一十万分之一
47—48	冀州刺史部	二百一十万分之一
49—50	荆州刺史部	三百五十万分之一
	宛县附近	二百一十万分之一
51—52	扬州刺史部	四百二十万分之一
53—54	益州刺史部北部	三百五十万分之一
55—56	益州刺史部南部	四百二十万分之一
57—58	凉州刺史部	四百九十万分之一
59—60	并州刺史部	三百五十万分之一
61—62	幽州刺史部	三百五十万分之一
63—64	交州刺史部	四百九十万分之一
65—66	西域都护府	七百万分之一
67	鲜卑等部	一千六百八十万分之一
68—88	索引	

Contents

1 - 2	The General Map of the People's Republic of China	1:21,000,000
-------	---	--------------

The Qin Dynasty Period

3 - 4	The General Map of the Qin Dynasty Period	1:21,000,000
5 - 6	The Jun in Guan Zhong	1:4,200,000
7 - 8	The Jun in Southern Shan Dong	1:3,500,000
9 - 10	The Jun in Northern Shan Dong	1:4,200,000
11 - 12	The Jun South of the Huaishui River and the Hanshui River	1:8,400,000

The Western Han Dynasty Period

13 - 14	The General Map of the Western Han Dynasty Period	1:21,000,000
15 - 16	Si Li Bu	1:2,450,000
	Vicinity of Chang An.	1:840,000
17 - 18	Bing Zhou and Shuo Fang Ci Shi Bu	1:3,500,000
19 - 20	Yan Zhou, Yu Zhou, Qing Zhou, Xu Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:2,800,000
21	The Jun between Dong Jun and Bei Hai Jun	1:2,100,000
22 - 23	Jing Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:3,500,000
	Vicinity of Wan Xian.	1:2,100,000
24 - 25	Yang Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:4,200,000
26	Ji Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:2,450,000
27 - 28	You Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:4,200,000
	Zhou Jun and Bo Hai Jun.	1:2,800,000
29 - 30	The Northern Part of Yi Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:4,200,000
31 - 32	The Southern Part of Yi Zhou Ci Shi Bu Ai Lao	1:4,200,000
33 - 34	Liang Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:4,900,000
35 - 36	Jiao Zhi Ci Shi Bu	1:4,900,000
	The Southern Part of Ri Nan Jun	1:4,900,000
37 - 38	Xi Yu Du Hu Fu.	1:7,000,000
39	Xiong Nu and Neighbours	1:16,800,000

The Eastern Han Dynasty Period

40 - 41	The General Map of the Eastern Han Dynasty Period	1:21,000,000
42 - 43	Si Li Xiao Wei Bu	1:2,450,000
	Vicinity of Luo Yang.	1:600,000
44 - 45	Yu Zhou, Yan Zhou, Xu Zhou, Qing Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:2,800,000
	Ying Chuan Jun	1:2,100,000
46	The Jun between Dong Jun and Qi Guo	1:2,100,000
47 - 48	Ji Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:2,100,000
49 - 50	Jing Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:3,500,000
	Vicinity of Wan Xian.	1:2,100,000
51 - 52	Yang Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:4,200,000
53 - 54	The Northern Part of Yi Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:3,500,000

55 - 56	The Southern Part of Yi Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:4,200,000
57 - 58	Liang Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:4,900,000
59 - 60	Bing Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:3,500,000
61 - 62	You Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:3,500,000
63 - 64	Jiao Zhou Ci Shi Bu	1:4,900,000
65 - 66	Xi Yu Du Hu Fu	1:7,000,000
67	Xian Bei and Neighbours	1:16,800,000
68 - 88	Index	

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