

中国社会科学院 主办
谭其骧 主编

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The Yuan Dynasty Period, The Ming Dynasty Period

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元时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图二幅，分幅图十八幅，插图六幅。

二、全图二幅，分别反映前后期疆域政区概貌。

前期全图以1280年（至元十七年）为准，画出中书省和陕西四川、云南、江淮、福建、江西、湖广六行中书省的治所、省界，部分直隶于省的路府州，以及西南少数民族地区的部分土司。其时西南地区有一些洞寨尚未归附，因图上无法勾勒其范围，概作省界内处理。有些地方当时建置不明，图中只标地名，不标路府州县。东北标出成吉思汗诸弟封地大致范围。吐蕃地区领以“总制院”，下设宣慰司、元帅府、招讨司等，具体建置罕见记载，图中从阙。西北窝阔台汗国与察合台汗国联兵抗元，二汗辖境难以分清，且察合台汗笃哇实受制于窝阔台汗海都，故作一区处理，标出二汗国大致范围；窝阔台汗的注记字体略大于察合台汗，籍以表示前者为主宰，后者为从属。二汗常同驻的塔刺思，以首府符号表示。

后期全图以1330年（至顺元年）为准，画出中书省和岭北、辽阳、河南江北、陕西、四川、甘肃、云南、江浙、江西、湖广十行中书省的治所、省界、部分路府州以及西南少数民族地区的宣抚、安抚等司，和甘肃行省以西的哈密力、别失八里、哈刺火州三区，吐蕃地区由总制院改称的宣政院及其所辖三个宣慰司的大致范围。窝阔台汗国已不复存在；察合台汗国分裂为东、西二部，界域不明，故仅标“东部”、“西部”于相应地区，不画界线。二部首府用同一符号表示。其时又设征东行省于高丽国，行省最高长官“丞相”即由高丽国王兼任，“从其国俗”、“自奏选属官”，行省仅有空名，故只标出省名，仍作邻国处理。

三、分幅图以1330年（至顺元年）为准。元十七幅：中书省、岭北、辽阳、河南江北、陕西、四川、甘肃、云南、江浙、江西、湖广十行中书省、宣政院辖地各一幅；中书省及云南、江浙、湖广三行省部分地区建置太密，难以画全，各加一分幅，扩大比例尺，画出全部建置；西北直隶元廷的哈密力、别失八里、哈刺火州三区合一幅。另察合台汗国一幅。

四、地方建置凡直隶于省的路府州军、宣慰司、宣抚司、安抚司、元帅府、万户府作二级（路级）政区；属于路级的府州军凡领县的，注记作二级，符号作

三级,不领县的,注记、符号均作三级(县级)处理。

五、大都路、上都路设有警巡院,比较繁荣的路、府治所设有录事司,管理城市居民;有别于县。因图上难以表示,按省列名于图背面。另有司候司,性质同录事司,而级别较低,一般设于州治。警巡院、录事司、司候司初期设置较多,至顺时司候司已全部并入附郭县,警巡院、录事司亦多所罢并,凡此已废院司的所属路府州军,也附列于后。

六、四川、云南、湖广等行省设有蛮夷军民长官的洞寨、部、族、甸、处等甚多,图中只画出其方位可考者,无考者一概从略,不列表。凡见于《元混一方輿胜览》和《大明一统志》、明代地方志中所载元代确有的各级土司,其方位可考者,也一并画入。

七、元制在离省会较远的地区设有若干作为省的派出机构的宣慰司,一司辖一道,至顺时共有十一道:中书省二,河南江北行省二,四川行省一,江浙行省二,江西行省一,湖广行省三。各司除在图中作表面注记于适当位置外,并标出其治所,所辖路府州军司则在图背表列。

八、云南、湖广行省又有领有路府州军司而不称道的宣慰司和宣抚司,陕西行省又有领有府州的巩昌便宜都总帅府,均画出其治所界线。岭北行省的称海宣慰司不领州县,作路级处理。

九、各省又遍设肃政廉访司,职司监察,一司辖一道,至顺时共有二十二道,分隶三台(御史台、陕西行台、江南行台):中书省三,河南江北行省四,辽阳行省一,凡此内道八,隶于御史台;江浙行省四,江西行省二,湖广行省四,凡此十道,隶于江南行台;陕西、甘肃、四川、云南各一道,凡此四道,隶于陕西行台。各道治所、隶属及所辖路府州军司,图上不予表示,仅列表附于图后。

十、岭北诸藩虽非行省直接管辖,与州县有别,但仍受行省控制,故一并作岭北行省辖区。诸藩境界大致可画出的,用路级界线表示。

十一、吐蕃地区由元廷掌管佛教的宣政院(至元初设总制院,至元二十五年改名)管辖;当地有事则设分院往镇。图中作宣政院辖地,按1288年至1330年期间概况编绘。境内设吐蕃等处、吐蕃等路、乌思藏纳里速古鲁孙等三路三个宣慰司都元帅府,分领元帅府、总管府、万户府、千户所、招讨司、安抚司、万户、千户等机构,或管民,或管军,或总管军民。其中吐蕃等处宣慰司都元帅府《元史·百官志》列于宣政院下,《元史·地理志》列于陕西行省下,实际是两属

性质，图中作宣政院辖地处理。又有两属于四川成都府和本宣慰司的松潘宕叠威茂州等处安抚司下的威州，图中也作宣慰司辖地处理。吐蕃境内凡因记载缺略，各级政区间界线无可查考者，一律不画界，但用注记表示其大致方位。政区治所和其他邑落按其地位重轻，分别作路级、县级、聚邑级符号处理。

十二、察合台汗国是成吉思汗次子察合台后裔所建立的政权，名义上是元朝的宗藩之国，图依纂修于1330—31年的《经世大典》中笃来帖木儿（察合台五世孙）位下图及据此著录的《元史地理志·西北地附录》画出。由于《经世大典》的西北三大汗国地图，是由各国自画进呈元廷的，所以图中根据此前察合台汗国曾经统治过别失八里、哈刺火州二地的传统观念，把此二地画入了察国范围。这是不符合于1330年时的实际情况的，但因此幅既以《经世大典》地图为据，对此二地也就不作改动。汗国境内不画政区界；凡蒙古大汗和元廷在境内设置过的机构和存在年代，均在图中用括号表示。阿里麻里用首府符号，其他地名分别情况，以路级、县级、聚邑级符号表示。

十三、岭北、辽阳行省选绘了一部分具有政区性质的部族。

十四、根据宋明资料，补画了一些元时缺载的重要河流，有的注出名称，有的不注。

十五、已废和后置路、府、州、县择要入图，作县级以下地名处理，注出路、府、州、县等字样。

十六、插图六幅，其中大都附近、和林附近、大宁、辽阳附近、藏布中游地区、碉门地区五幅，是各该地区的扩大比例尺图，岭北行省北部一幅是该地区的缩小比例尺图。

明时期图组编例

一、本图组包括全图二幅，分幅图二十六幅，插图五幅。

二、全图二幅，分别画出前后期疆域政区概貌。

前期全图以1433年（明宣德八年）为准。明疆域内画出两京十三布政使司治所界线，所领部分府州，和少数边卫、土官，羁縻奴儿干、乌思藏、朵甘三都指挥使司及所领少数卫所，以及西北羁縻哈密等卫、西番五王驻地。鞑靼、瓦剌境内画出其名山大川、部族分布和一些邑聚。亦力把里境内画出其名山大川、著名城邑。

三、后期全图以1582年（明万历十年）为准。明内地与西番地区内容与前期略同；唯西番二都司已改宣慰司，东北奴儿干都司实际已不存在，画出海西、建州诸卫。鞑靼瓦剌境内画出主要部族分布。亦力把里已分裂为叶尔羌、吐鲁番、吉利吉思、哈萨克等部，画出其大致疆界、主要城邑。

四、分幅图都凡二十六幅。明两京（京师、南京）、十三布政使司（山东、山西、河南、陕西、四川、江西、湖广、浙江、福建、广东、广西、云南、贵州）各一幅或二幅，共二十一幅；中惟山西行都司幅以正统十四年（1449年）以前为准，其余皆以万历十年为准。又奴儿干都司一幅，以永乐元年至宣德八年（1403至1433年）为准；哈密等卫一幅，以正统元年（1436年）为准；乌思藏、朵甘二都司一幅，以宣德八年为准。全境共二十四幅。鞑靼瓦剌一幅，以1413至1430年（永乐十一年至宣德五年）为准。亦力把里一幅，以1484至1509年（成化二十年至正德四年）为准。

五、明制户分军民，以府州县领民户，以卫所领军户。全境府州县分隶于两京、十三布政使司，卫所分隶于两京、十六都指挥使司、五行都指挥司、二留守司。与布政司同名的十三都司和四川、湖广、福建三行都司所领卫所皆画入各该布政司幅；山西行都司、陕西行都司、辽东都司各制专幅列于山西、陕西、山东布政司幅之后；大宁、万全二都司入京师幅；中都留守司入南京幅；兴都留守司入湖广幅。另绘洪武、建文时代北平行都司（永乐内徙改为大宁都司）一幅，作为插图附见京师幅。

六、布政使司治所通称省会，作一级政区符号；直属于布政司的府州和直

属于都司的卫所,用二级政区符号;画出辖境。府属州县和卫属千户所用三级符号。属州或领县或不领县,图上不予区别。

七、与布政司同治省会的都司,图上不表示。治所不在省会的大宁、万全、辽东三都司,山西、陕西、四川、湖广、福建五行都司,中都、兴都二留守司,和边防重镇辽东、蓟州、宣府、大同、山西、延绥、宁夏、陕西、甘肃九边镇,在其治所府或卫旁加注司名镇名,不另作符号。

八、与府州县及各级土司同名同治的卫所,图上不表示。卫所所管地面和府州县土司辖地或有出入,省去卫所的界线和表面注记。两京两都所领卫所在城内的不画,在城外的作聚邑级地名处理。缘边都司卫所曾经迁移的,括注年代。因资料阙略,有些卫不画辖境。

九、边区土官有宣慰、宣抚、安抚、招讨、长官等司及御夷府州等级别,宣慰司和直隶于布政司都司的各级土司用府级符号,画出辖境,其余作县级处理。

十、府或兼辖军民,称军民府,图中简作府。卫或兼辖军民,称卫军民指挥使司,图中简作卫。守御千户所、千户所皆简作所。军民宣慰司简作宣慰司。长官司及蛮夷长官司、御夷长官司皆简作司。御夷府、州简作府、州。

十一、奴儿干都司治所用省会符号,所领站、寨用聚邑级符号。乌思藏朵甘地区万户府、行都司有治所可考者用府级符号。阐化、阐教、辅教、赞善、护教五王、大宝、大乘、大慈三法王驻地皆用府级符号,加注某王驻地。俄力思三王驻地在注记下加——号。其余城邑分别轻重或用县级或用聚邑级符号。羁縻地区记载阙略,且彼此辖地往往相互交错,一概不画界。

十二、万历时九边主要依恃边墙为守,墙外又设有营、堡、墩、空等工事,而鞑靼则时或驻牧墙下。故图中将边墙以外,边镇设有防御工事的地区,作为明与北族之间双方势力交错地带,用两色交错表示。

十三、《明史·地理志·土司传》所载云南缘边诸土司,明朝都认为是土司,实际情况各不相同;有的确在明朝控制之下,有的徒有虚名,实际上是自主政权。图中分别根据各该图幅年代的具体情况,或作境内或作境外处理。

十四、明自宣德后各省遍设巡抚,中叶后又定设总督若干员,皆以中央都察院兵部堂官派遣在外任其职,地方官自布政使、按察使、都指挥使以下文武百官皆受其节制。名义上虽是中央官,实际上已成为地方最高行政长官,其辖

区已代替布政使司成为一级行政区划。但督抚名称、辖区、治所与省区多数不一致，图上难以表示，今将万历十年时督抚列表于图背。

十五、道是省的派遣机构。各省都设有几个分守道、几个分巡道、几个兵备道，每道分辖几个府州卫所。各道名称、区划、治所极不一致，难以在图面上表示，也列表于图背。

十六、鞞靶瓦剌幅画出其著名山川、部族、城邑。

十七、亦力把里即察合台汗国东支（西支已为帖木儿所夺），初都别失八里，《明史》即称为别失八里，1418年徙都亦力把里，《明史》即以此为国号。国分三区：天山北路及七河流域是亦力把里的本部，天山南路大部分地区和费尔干纳是亦力把里首辅大臣朵豁剌惕家族的世袭领地，土鲁番地区（包括叉力失）长期由亦力把里汗一支直系子孙统治。画出三区的大致界线。亦力把里用都城符号，其余城邑分别轻重或用府级或用县级或用聚邑级符号。

十八、插图五幅：北平行都司幅用以显示明初北平省的北部疆域全貌，成都附近、广州附近、藏布中游三幅是该地区的扩大比例尺图，郑氏台湾幅显示永历三十六年（1682年）郑氏政权在台澎地区的建制。

The Compiling Principles for the Yuan Dynasty Period Map-Group

1. This map-group consists of two general maps, eighteen component maps and six insets.
2. The two general maps provide the territorial and administrative picture of the Yuan (元) Dynasty in its earlier and later periods respectively.

The earlier-period map, based on the situation at the seventeenth year of the Zhi Yuan (至元) Period, i.e. 1280, shows the seats and boundaries of the Zhong Shu Sheng (中書省, administrative Council over the central area of China) and the six Xing Zhong Shu Sheng (行中書省, deputy authority of the Zhong Shu Sheng over a local area) of Shaan Xi-Si Chuan (陝西四川), Yun Nan (雲南), Jiang Huai (江淮), Fu Jian (福建), Jiang Xi (江西) and Hu Guang (湖廣), as well as some of the Lu (路), Fu (府) and Zhou (州) that are under the direct jurisdiction of the Sheng (省). In addition, the map also covers some of the Tu Si (土司, appointed local national minority authorities) in southwest China minority regions. At that time, however, some of the Dong (洞, mountainous hold) and Zhai (寨, fortified barricade) in those regions, had not submitted to the authority of the Yuan Regime. But as the operation ranges of the people there are impossible to delineate on the map, their locations are generally placed within the boundaries of the Sheng concerned. Moreover, there are places where the administrative establishment is vague. The map, therefore, indicates only the geographical names, but not the Lu, Fu, Zhou or Xian (縣) that might be there.

In the northeast are to be found on the map the approximations of the fiefdoms that Chingis Khan (成吉思汗) set up for his feudatory brothers. In the Tu Bo (吐蕃, Tibet) area Zong Zhi Yuan (總制院) had under its jurisdiction Xuan Wei Si (宣慰司), Yuan Shuai Fu (元帥府) and Zhao Tao Si (招討司), but they are not shown on the map for the lack of specific indication in historical records. In the northwest, the two Khanates, Ogodai (窩闊台) and Chaqadai (察合台) for a time joined forces against the Yuan Regime. The demarcation line between them is hardly ascertainable. And Du'a (篤哇), the Khan of Chaqadai, was actually under the influence of Qaidu (海都), the Khan of Ogodai. The two Khanates are therefore treated as one area, with their names separately placed to indicate their approximate location. The influence of one over the other is hinted by using a bigger character-type for Ogodai Khan than that for Chaqadai Khan. The two Khans constantly stayed at Talas (塔刺思), which is marked with the symbol of a capital.

The later-period map, based on the situation at the first year of Zhi Shun (至順) Period, i.e. 1330, shows the seats and boundaries of the Zhong Shu Sheng and ten Xing Zhong Shu Sheng of Ling Bei (嶺北), Liao Yang (遼陽), He Nan-Jiang Bei (河南江北), Shaan Xi (陝西), Si Chuan (四川), Gan Su (甘肅), Yun Nan, Jiang Zhe (江浙), Jiang Xi and Hu Guang, including some of the Lu, Fu, Zhou, and Xuan Fu Si (宣撫司), An Fu Si (安撫司) and other Si (司) in the minority regions in southwest China, and Khamil (哈密力), Beshbalik (別失八里) and Karakhoja (哈刺火州) which are to the west of Gan Su Xing Sheng (行省, short for Xing Zhong Shu Sheng). The Xuan Zheng Yuan (宣政院) administering the Tu Bo (吐蕃) area, formerly called Zong Zhi Yuan, and its three subordinate Xuan Wei Si have their approximate confines drawn. The Ogodai Khanate no longer existed while the Chaqadai Khanate had split into the eastern and western parts, whose boundaries, not known now, are absent on the map. However, Dong Bu (東部, the eastern part) and Xi Bu (西部, the western part) are written in the central of each part respectively and their capitals are marked with the same symbol. The Zheng Dong Xing Sheng (征東行省) was established in that period in Gao Li Guo (高麗國, Korea), whose King was concurrently taking the office of its Cheng Xiang (丞相, premier), higher officer of this Xing Sheng. As it was thought proper to "conform to the local tradition", "the appointment of its officers and officials under the Cheng Xiang was all left to him" with only a notification to the Yuan Regime. This Xing Sheng was truly nominal, and the area is thus treated as a neighbouring country, with only the name of the Xing Sheng indicated.

3. The component maps are all based on the situation at the first year of Zhi Shun Period, i.e. 1330. Seventeen of them belong to the Yuan Regime: one for Zhong Shu Sheng, ten for the Xing Zhong Shu Sheng of Ling Bei, Liao Yang, He Nan-Jiang Bei, Shaan Xi, Si Chuan, Gan Su, Yun Nan, Jiang Zhe, Jiang Xi and Hu Guang, two for the Xuan Zheng Yuan and its jurisdiction area, three drawn to enlarged scale for Zhong Shu Sheng and parts of the three Xing Sheng of Yun Nan, Jiang Zhe and Hu Guang where the administrative establishments are too thick to be properly differentiated, and one for three areas jointly, i.e. Khamil, Beshbalik and Karakhoja in the northwest which are subordinate not to any Xing Sheng, but to the Yuan national administration directly. Chaqadai Khanate has one component map to itself.

4. As for the administration-level symbol, those Lu, Fu, Zhou, Jun (軍), Xuan Wei Si, Xuan Fu Si, An Fu Si, Yuan Shuai Fu, Wan Hu Fu (萬戶府) under the direct jurisdiction of the Sheng are regarded as on the second level, i.e. the Lu-level. The Fu, Zhou, Jun under the Lu are marked with the third-level symbol, i.e. the Xiao-level. Among them, however, those with Xian under its jurisdiction are written with the second-level character-type while those without are written with the third-level character-type.

5. In order to exercise authority over the towns-people, the Jing Xun Yuan (警巡院) was established in Da Du Lu (大都路) and Shang Du Lu (上都路) while in the seats of the fairly prosperous and important Lu and Fu the Lu Shi Si (錄事司) was established. These establishments, owing no authority to the Xian and difficult to represent on the map, are listed at the back of the map under the headings of the respective Sheng they were in. And there was also Si Hou Si (司候司), similar in nature to Lu Shi Si but on a lower level, to be found usually in the seats of Zhou. Though there were many Jing Xun Yuan, Lu Shi Si and Si Hou Si in an earlier time. The Si Hou Si, by the time of the Zhi Shun Period, had all been incorporated into Fu Guo Xian (附郭縣, The Xian that shares the seat with a Lu or Fu), and more of the Jing Xun Yuan and Lu Shi Si had been removed or absorbed. The Lu, Fu, Zhou and Jun that had the Yuan (院) or Si (司) removed or absorbed are also listed at the back of the map.

6. Too numerous are the Dong (洞, mountainous hold), Zhai (寨, fortified barricade), Bu (部, tribe), Zu (族, tribe), Dian (甸, a basin), Chu (處, a place) where Man Yi Jun Min Zhang Guan (蠻夷軍民長官) had been established in the Xing Sheng like Si Chuan, Yun Nan and Hu Guang that the map can only record a few with verifiable location. Those without have to be omitted and no list of them is given. Those Tu Si at various levels, proved to have existed in the Yuan Dynasty, by *Yuan Hun Yi Fang Yu Sheng Lan* (《元混一方輿勝覽》, *The Yuan National Geographical Guide*) and *Da Ming Yi Tong Zhi* (《大明一統志》, *The National Geographical Record of the Great Ming Empire*), are also shown if their location is verifiable.

7. As the Yuan administration system had it, the Xuan Wei Si as the deputy authority from the Sheng, was established in areas far removed from the Sheng-capital, each covering one Dao (道). During the Zhi Shun Period, there were eleven Dao: two in the Zhong Shu Sheng, two in He Nan-Jiang Bei Xing Sheng, one in Si Chuan Xing Sheng, two in Jiang Zhe Xing Sheng, one in Jiang Xi Xing Sheng, three in Hu Guang Xing Sheng. All these Xuan Wei Si have their names written in appropriate place and their seats marked, too. The Lu, Fu, Zhou, Jun and Si under their jurisdiction are listed at the back of the map.

8. Besides, in Yun Nan Xing Sheng and Hu Guang Xing Sheng are found certain Xuan Wei Si and Xuan Fu Si that have under their authority the Lu, Fu, Zhou, Jun and Si but are not called Dao. And there was also, in Shaan Xi Xing Sheng, the Gong Chang Bian Yi Du Zong Shuai Fu (鞏昌便宜都總帥府) that had under its command some Fu and Zhou. All their seats and boundaries are drawn on the map. The Chen Hai (稱海, Chinqai) Xuan Wei Si in Ling Bei Xing Sheng, with no Fu, Zhou or Xian under its authority, is treated as one at the Lu-level.

9. Generally set up in all the Sheng were Su Zheng Lian Fang Si (肅政廉訪司) in a supervisory capacity, each covering a Dao. During the Zhi Shun Period, there were twenty-two Dao belonging to three Tai (臺) respectively: under the Yu Shi Tai (御史臺) i.e. Nei Tai (內臺), there were eight inner Dao, with three in the Zhong Shu Sheng, four in He Nan-Jiang Bei Xing Sheng, one in Liao Yang Xing Sheng; under the Jiang Nan Xing Tai (江南行臺) there were ten

Dao, with four in Jiang Zhe Xing Sheng, two in Jiang Xi Xing Sheng, four in Hu Guang Xing Sheng; under the Shaan Xi Xing Tai (陝西行臺) there were four Dao, with one in Shaan Xi, one in Gan Su, one in Si Chuan and one in Yun Nan. The map gives no indication to the seats, higher-up authorities of all the Dao and the Lu, Fu, Zhou, Jun, Si under their jurisdiction. But they are all listed on the back of the map, nevertheless.

10. Those vassaldoms in the Ling Bei area, though not under the direct authority of the Ling Bei Xing Sheng and different from Zhou or Xian, are subjected to the strong control of the Xing Sheng. They are all drawn as part of the jurisdiction area of Ling Bei Xing Sheng and their boundaries, if roughly traceable, are indicated with the Lu-level lines.

11. The Tu Bo area was placed under the jurisdiction of Xuan Zheng Yuan — it was originally called Zong Zhi Yuan at the beginning of Zhi Yuan Period, but the name Xuan Zheng Yuan was adopted at the 25th year of the same Period. This was a department handling Buddhist affairs of the national administration of the Yuan Regime and a Fen Yuan (分院, a local branch office) would be set up in case of emergencies. The Tu Bo area was drawn, as a region under the jurisdiction of Xuan Zheng Yuan, according to the situation there between 1288 and 1330. Within this area are to be found three Xuan Wei Si Du Yuan Shuai Fu (宣慰司都元帥府) of Tu Bo, etc. (吐蕃等處), Tu Bo Lu, etc. (吐蕃等路), Wu Si (烏斯, Dbus) Lu, Zang (藏, Gtsang) Lu, Na Li Su Gu Lu Xun (納里速古魯遜, Mna'-ris skor gsum) Lu, etc. Respectively under the three Xuan Wei Si Du Yuan Shuai Fu are Yuan Shuai Fu, Zong Guan Fu, Wan Hu Fu, Qian Hu Suo (千戶所), Zhao Tao Si, An Fu Si, Wan Hu (萬戶), Qian Hu (千戶) and what not. These offices were in charge of either civilian affairs, or military affairs, or both of the above three. The Tu Bo, etc. Xuan Wei Si Du Yuan Shuai Fu (《吐蕃等處宣慰司都元帥府》) was ascribed to be under the authority of the Xuan Zheng Yuan in *Yuan Shi Bai Guan Zhi* (元史·百官志, *The Hierarchical Record of Officialdom History of the Yuan Dynasty*), but under the authority of the Shaan Xi Xing Sheng in *Yuan Shi Di Li Zhi* (《元史·地理志》, *The Geographical Records, History of the Yuan Dynasty*). The truth is that it was a matter of dual jurisdiction. The map treats it as one under the Xuan Zheng Yuan. Another case of dual jurisdiction is Wei Zhou (威州) which was under both the Cheng Du Fu (成都府) of Si Chuan Xing Sheng and the Song Zhou, Pan Zhou, Dang Zhou, Die Zhou, Wei Zhou, Mao Zhou, etc. An Fu Si (松潘宕疊威茂州等處安撫司) of this controversial Xuan Wei Si Du Yuan Shuai Fu (宣慰司都元帥府), Wei Zhou is treated as under the Xuan Wei Si on the map. Records are scanty for the various administrative elements within the Tu Bo area and their boundary lines hardly traceable. So surface markings are used instead to show their approximate location. Their seats and other population centres are given symbols of Lu or Xian, or Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited locality) in accordance with their importance.

12. The Khanate of Chaqadai was established by the descendents of Chaqadai, the second son of Chingis Khan. Its vassalage to the Yuan Regime was nominal. The map is based on the figure showing the situation of Durai-Temür's (the great great grandson of Chaqadai) reign in *Jing Shi Da Dian* (《經世大典》), edited and revised during 1330-1331, and on the *Northwest Region Supplement* (西北地附錄) to *Yuan Shi Di Li Zhi*, written on the basis of the figure. The maps of the three great khanates in the northwest in *Jing Shi Da Dian*, are drawn and submitted to the Yuan Regime respectively by each khanate, so Beshbalik and Karakhoja were included into the territory of Chaqadai for the reason that the former had been ruled by the latter. That was not the case in 1330, but since our map is based on the above-said figure, we have left it unchanged. The boundaries of the administrative establishments in the Khanate are not shown. The name and existing period of all those established either by the Yuan Regime or the Great Khan of Mongolia in their territories are provided in brackets. Its capital Almalik (阿里麻里) is marked with the symbol of a national capital while the other places with symbols of Lu-level, or Xian-level, or Ju Yi-level.

13. A few tribes with certain administrative character are selectively drawn in Ling Bei Xing Sheng and Liao Yang Xing Sheng.

14. A number of important rivers, though not seen in the Yuan Dynasty Records, are

added according to data found in the Song (宋) Dynasty and Ming (明) Dynasty records, some with names given and others not.

15. Those Lu, Fu, Zhou and Xian either removed or re-established later are indicated on selective basis and marked with the symbol for an element under the Xian-level though the characters Lu, Fu, Zhou, Xian are given to show their original status.

16. There are six insets. Five of them use an enlarged scale to show Da Du (大都) and its vicinities, Qara-Qorum (和林) and its vicinities, Da Ning-Liao Yang (大寧、遼陽) and their vicinities, the middle reaches of the Zang Bu (藏布, Gtsang-po) River, the Diao Men (碯門) region. The northern part of Ling Bei Xing Sheng is drawn to a smaller scale.

The Compiling Principles for the Ming Dynasty Period Map-Group

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

2. The two general maps provide an overall picture of the territory and administrative establishment of the Ming (明) Dynasty in its earlier and later-periods respectively. The earlier-period map is based on the situation in 1433, i.e. the eighth year of Xuan De (宣德) Period. Within the confines of the Ming Empire are to be found the following items: two Jing (京, national capital), thirteen Bu Zheng Shi Si (布政使司, local administration on the provincial level) with their seats, jurisdiction boundaries and some of the Fu (府, prefecture), Zhou (州, prefecture), a few border Wei (衛, garrison) and Tu Guan (土官, appointed national minority hereditary headman) under their authority, three Du Zhi Hui Shi Si (都指揮使司, local military command on the provincial level) in Ji Mi (羈縻, attached) Nu Er Gan (奴兒干), Wu Si Zang (烏斯藏, Dbus Gtsang) and Duo Gan (朵甘, Mdo Khams) together with a few Wei and Suo (所, minor garrison) under their command, and a few Wei like Ji Mi Ha Mi (哈密, Hami) in the northwest, the governing seats of the Five Religious Kings in Xi Fan (西番, Tibetan area), the better-known rivers and mountains, tribal distribution and some inhabited localities in Da Da (韃靼, Tartars) and Wa La (瓦剌, Oirats), the better-known rivers, mountains, towns and cities in Ye Li Ba Li (亦力把里, Ilbalik).

3. The later-period map reflects the situation in 1582, i.e. the tenth year of Wan Li (萬曆) Period. The interior part of the Ming Empire and the Xi Fan area remained much the same as before except some minor changes. The two Du Si (都司, Du Zhi Hui Shi Si for short) had been re-established as Xuan Wei Si (宣慰司). The northeast Nu Er Gan Du Si (奴兒干都司) no longer existed where while Wei like Hai Xi (海西) and Jian Zhou (建州) appeared. The distribution of the major tribes in Da Da and Wa La is shown. Ye Li Ba Li had disintegrated into tribes like Ye Er Qiang (葉爾羌, Yarkand), Tu Lu Fan (吐魯番, Turpan), Ji Li Ji Si (吉利吉斯, Kirghiz), Ha Sa Ke (哈薩克, Kazakhs), whose approximate boundaries and major towns and cities are drawn.

4. There are twenty-six component maps in all. One or two maps are given to each of the following items: the two Jing, i.e. Jing Shi (京師) and Nan Jing (南京), the thirteen Bu Zheng Shi Si of Shan Dong (山東), Shan Xi (山西), He Nan (河南), Shaan Xi (陝西), Si Chuan (四川), Jiang Xi (江西), Hu Guang (湖廣), Zhe Jiang (浙江), Fu Jian (福建), Guang Dong (廣東), Guang Xi (廣西), Yun Nan (雲南), Gui Zhou (貴州). The total number of the above mentioned maps comes to twenty-one and they are all drawn according to the situation at the tenth year of Wan Li Period except the Shan Xi Xing Du Si (山西行都司) Map drawn to reflect the situation of the fourteenth year of Zheng Tong (正統) Period, i.e. 1449. Among the rest of the component maps, the Nu Er Gan Du Si Map reflects the situation between the first year of Yong Le (永樂) Period and the eighth year of Xuan De Period, i.e. 1403-1433. The Ha Mi Wei (哈密衛) and Others Map the first year of Zheng Tong Period. The Wu Si Zang Du Si and Duo Gan Du Si

Map the eighth year of Xuan De Period. The twenty-four maps so far cover the whole Ming Empire. The Da Da - Wa La Map indicates the situation between the eleventh year of Yong Le Period and the fifth year of Xuan De Period, i.e. 1413-1430. The Ye Li Ba Li Map between the twentieth year of Cheng Hua (成化) Period and the fourth year of Zheng De (正德) Period, i.e. 1484-1509.

5. The official registration system of the Ming Dynasty makes a difference between the civilian and the military, with Fu, Zhou, Xian (縣, county) in charge the civilian while Wei and Suo the military. Fu, Zhou, and Xian were placed respectively under the authority of the two Jing and thirteen Bu Zheng Shi Si whereas Wei and Suo under the command of the two Jing, sixteen Du Zhi Hui Shi Si, five Xing Du Zhi Hui Shi Si (行都指揮使司) and two Liu Shou Si (留守司).

The thirteen Du Si bearing the same name as that of the local Bu Zheng Si (布政司) are to be found in their related Bu Zheng Si maps. So are the Wei and Suo under the three Xing Du Si (行都司) of Si Chuan, Hu Guang and Fu Jian. But the Xing Du Si of Shan Xi, Shaan Xi and Liao Dong (遼東) are each given a separate map right after their related Bu Zheng Si maps. Da Ning (大寧) Du Si and Wan Quan (萬全) Du Si are to be seen on the Jing Shi Map. Zhong Du Liu Shou Si (中都留守司) the Nan Jing Map, Xing Du Liu Shou Si (興都留守司) the Hu Guang Map. An inset in the Jing Shi Map is provided to show Bei Ping Xing Du Si (北平行都司) in the Hong Wu (洪武) and Jian Wen (建文) periods, which, during the inward shift in the Yong Le Period, was changed into Da Ning Du Si.

6. The seat of Bu Zheng Si, generally called Sheng (省, province) capital, is designated with a first level administration symbol. The seats of those Fu and Zhou directly under Bu Zheng Shi Si and those Wei and Suo directly under Du Si with second level administration symbol. And their jurisdiction areas are outlined. The Zhou and Xian under Fu and the Qian Hu Suo (千戶所) under Wei are marked as the third level. No special symbol is given to distinguish the Zhou with Xian from that without Xian under its jurisdiction.

7. Those Du Si sharing the Sheng seat with Bu Zheng Si are not indicated on the map. However, the name, without any symbol, of those Si (司) and Zhen (鎮 major military command) that did not share the Sheng seat is written next to the Fu seat or Wei seat where they were located. They are the three Du Si of Da Ning, Wan Quan and Liao Dong, the five Xing Du Si of Shan Xi, Shaan Xi, Si Chuan, Hu Guang and Fu Jian, the two Liu Shou Si of Zhong Du and Xing Du, the nine strategic border Zhen of Liao Dong, Ji Zhou (薊州, Xuan Fu (宣府), Da Tong (大同), Shan Xi (山西), Yan Sui (延綏), Ning Xia (寧夏), Shaan Xi (陝西) and Gan Su (甘肅).

8. The Wei and Suo sharing the same name and seat with Fu, Zhou, Xian and Tu Si (土司, the appointed national minority authority) at various levels, are not indicated on the map. When the command area of Wei and Suo is not identical with the authority area of Fu, Zhou, Xian or Tu Si, the boundary lines and surface markings are omitted. In case the seat Wei and Suo under the two Jing and two Du (都, i.e. Zhang Du and Xing Du) had their locations within the city walls, the Wei and Suo are not indicated. However, those outside are treated in the fashion of Ju Yi (聚邑, inhabited locality). The particular year of shifting is given in brackets for the Du Si, Wei and Suo along the borders with such experience. Some Wei have very inadequate historical records and their command areas are thus not outlined.

9. There are Xuan Wei Si (宣慰司), Xuan Fu Si (宣撫司), An Fu Si (安撫司), Zhao Tao Si (招討司), Zhang Guan Si (長官司), Yu Yi Fu (禦夷府), Yu Yi Zhou (禦夷州), etc. for the various levels of Tu Guan in the border regions. Among them Xuan Wei Si and those Du Si directly under Bu Zheng Si or Du Si, marked with a Fu symbol, have their jurisdiction boundaries drawn. All the rest are treated as Xian.

10. Those Fu that exercised authority over both the civilian and the military were called Jun Min Fu (軍民府), which is shortened to Fu on the map. Those Wei that exercised command over both the military and the civilian were called Wei Jun Min Zhi Hui Shi Si (衛軍民指揮使司), which is shortened to Wei. Similarly, Shou Yu Qian Hu Suo (守禦千戶所)

and Qian Hu Suo to Suo, Jun Min Xuan Wei Si (軍民宣慰司) to Xuan Wei Si, Zhang Guan Si, Man Yi Zhang Guan Si (蠻夷長官司) and Yu Yi Zhang Guan Si (禦夷長官司) all to Si. Yu Yi Fu (禦夷府) to Fu and Yu Yi Zhou to Zhou.

11. The seat of Nu Er Gan Du Si is marked as a Sheng capital. The Zhan (站, post), Zhai (寨, fortress) under its command as an inhabited locality. But Fu symbol is used for seats, justified by historical records, of Wan Hu Fu (萬戶府) and Xing Du Si in Wu Si Zang and Duo Gan regions. The governing seats of the Five Religious Kings of Chan Hua (闡化), Chan Jiao (闡教), Fu Jiao (輔教), Zan Shan (贊善), Hu Jiao (護教), and the Three Fa Wang (法王, spiritual king) of Da Bao (大寶), Da Sheng (大乘), Da Ci (大慈) are indicated as such and enjoy a Fu symbol. The Three Kings in E Li Si (俄力思, Mnga'ris) have their governing seats underlined on the map. The other towns and cities are marked with a Xian symbol or a Ju Yi symbol in accordance with their importance. No boundaries are drawn in the Ji Mi regions as the relevant historical records are inadequate and the jurisdiction areas are very often interlocked.

12. During the Wan Li Period, the defence of the nine strategic border Zhen depended heavily on the high walls. Outside the walls there were of course other defense works like Ying (營, barracks), Bao (堡, fortress), Dun (墩, earth mound) and Kong (空, evacuated place). The Da Da would now and then graze their cattle right up to the walls. So the map has for the area beyond the border walls where there were defense works found to be set up by the border defense command two-colour stripes as an influence-overlapping region between the Ming Empire and the northern national minority regimes.

13. Those Tu Si along the Yun Nan borders as recorded in *Ming Shi Di Li Zhi Tu Si Zhuan* (《明史·地理志·土司傳》, *Tu Si, Geographical Records, The History of the Ming Dynasty*) were all indiscriminately regarded as Tu Si by the Ming Regime. That was, however, not the true picture. Some of them were indeed under the control of the Ming Regime, but many others enjoyed autonomous authority despite the nominal affiliation. They are discriminated to be either inside the Ming Empire or outside it according to the actual situation at that particular time the map in question involves.

14. Xun Fu (巡撫, governor) had usually been stationed in every Sheng since the Xuan De Period. In addition, a few Zong Du (總督, viceroy) came into existence at the middle of the dynasty. Their office was generally manned by first-ranking officials from the central government departments of Du Cha Yuan (都察院, the Supreme Supervisory Council) and Bing Bu (兵部, The Board of War). The local officials from Bu Zheng Shi (布政使), An Cha Shi (按察使), Du Zhi Hui Shi (都指揮使) downwards were all subjected to their authority. Their official titles indicate that they are part of the central government, but they had in effect become the highest administrative authority in a given local region. And that region under their authority came to be the first level administration area, which used to be governed by Bu Zheng Shi Si. Most of the names, seats and authority areas of Xun Fu and Zong Du differ from those of a Sheng-level authority. And that makes it practically impossible to have them indicated on the map. Therefore, the Xun Fu and Zong Du in the tenth year of Wan Li Period are listed on the back of the map.

15. Dao (道) was an agency of the Sheng level authority. Each Sheng had for itself several Fen Shou Dao (分守道), several Fen Xun Dao (分巡道), several Bing Bei Dao (兵備道) while each Dao was put in charge of a few Fu or Zhou or Wei or Suo. The name, jurisdiction area and seat of Dao are so inconsistent that they can not be properly marked on the map and have to be listed on the back of it, too.

16. The Da Da-Wa La Map shows their better-known rivers, mountains, towns, cities and the tribal distribution there.

17. Ye Li Ba Li was formerly the eastern part of the Cha He Tai Han Guo (察合台汗國, Chagadai Khanate), the western part of it had been annexed by Tie Mu Er (帖木兒, Timour). Its first capital was Bie Shi Ba Li (別失八里, Beshbalik), which was used by *Ming Shi* to refer to the country. Later its capital moved to Ye Li Ba Li and again *Ming Shi* took it for the name of the

country. It was made up of three parts, whose approximate confines are drawn on the map. The major part is Tian Shan Bei Lu (天山北路, North Tian Shan Region) and the river basin of Qi He (七河, Seven Rivers). The second part has most of Tian Shan Nan Lu (天山南路, South Tian Shan Region) and Ferghana, which were the hereditary domain of the prime minister Duo Huo La Ti (朵豁剌惕, Doqulat) and his family. The third part is Tu Lu Fan, including Cha Li Shi (叉力失, Chalish), which had for a long time been ruled by the descendants of a son of Ye Li Ba Li Khan. Ye Li Ba Li is marked with the symbol of a national capital while the other towns and cities are marked, according to their importance, with the symbol of Fu, or Xian, or Ju Yi.

18. There are five insets. The Bei Ping Xing Du Si inset shows all the northern part of what was known as Bei Ping Sheng (北平省) in the early years of the Ming Dynasty. A bigger scale is used for the three insets of Vicinities of Cheng Du (成都), Vicinities of Guang Zhou (廣州) and the Middle Reaches of Zang Bu (藏布, Gtsang-po) River. The inset of Tai Wan Under Zheng Family Regime shows the establishments of the Zheng family regime in the Tai Wan-B Ha area during the 36th year of Yong Li (永曆) Period (1682).

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 和林附近·····五百六十万分之一
 岭北行省北部·····三千五百万分之一
13—14 辽阳行省·····八百四十万分之一
 大宁、辽阳附近·····四百二十万分之一
15—16 河南江北行省·····二百八十万分之一
17—18 陕西行省·····二百九十万分之一
19—20 四川行省·····二百九十万分之一
 21 甘肃行省·····七百万分之一
 22 哈密力 北庭 哈刺火州·····五百六十万分之一
23—24 云南行省·····五百六十万分之一
25—26 云南行省中部·····二百八十万分之一
27—28 江浙行省·····四百二十万分之一
 29 江浙行省北部·····二百四十五万分之一
30—31 江西行省·····二百八十万分之一
32—33 湖广行省·····四百九十万分之一
34—35 湖广行省中部·····二百四十五万分之一
36—37 宣政院辖地·····八百四十万分之一
 藏布中游地区·····二百四十五万分之一
 碉门地区·····二百八十万分之一
38—39 察合台汗国·····八百四十万分之一

明 时 期

- 40—41 明时期全图(一)·····二千一百万分之一
42—43 明时期全图(二)·····二千一百万分之一
44—45 京师(北直隶)·····二百四十五万分之一