

简明

中国历史地图集



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中國歷史地圖集

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中国地理丛书

THE CHINESE GEOGRAPHY SERIES

简明中国历史地图集

CONCISE HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CHINA

中国社会科学院 主办

SPONSORED

BY CHINESE ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

谭其骧 主编

CHIEF EDITOR PROF. TAN QIXIANG



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《中国地理丛书》出版说明

建国三十多年来,我国社会主义建设事业蓬勃发展,我们伟大祖国面貌日新月异。在这片辽阔的土地上,不论是人烟稠密的东部平原地区,还是地旷人稀的西部高原山地;不论是郁郁葱葱的江南大地,还是沙漠广布的西北干旱地区;不论是开发利用自然资源、改造自然环境,还是发展工农业生产、改变不合理的生产布局等等,都已经发生了极其深刻的变化。广大的地理工作者,在十亿神州大地上,进行了大量的考察和研究,积累许多资料。这一切使我国地理学的发展,进入了新的阶段,在理论上和实践上,都达到了新的水平。

在这样的有利条件下,组织编写出版《中国地理丛书》,把我们伟大祖国的锦绣河山和各种丰富的自然资源,特别是三十多年来我国人民艰苦奋斗,改造自然,进行社会主义建设所取得的成就,比较全面、系统地加以总结、宣传,对于向广大群众,特别是青年普及中国地理知识,激发他们的爱国热情,为社会主义现代化而奋斗,有着重要和积极的作用。同时,也将促进世界各国人民对我国的了解。

《中国地理丛书》是普及地理知识的中级读物,包括中国地理总论和人文地理、自然地理、区域地理以及地图集各类。其主要读者对象是具有中等文化水平的广大群众和干部。它既不同于一般性的地理知识读物,也不同于学术性研究著作和教材。因此本丛书注重于科学性和知识性,既要反映我国地大物博、资源丰富,又要反映我国人民利用这些资源进行社会主义建设所取得的伟大成就,以及地区经济开发中的潜力和前景;既要反映我国当代地理科学研究的广度和深度,又要反映我国地理学的优良传统、最新进展和社会主义建设中的地理问题,具有时代的特色。在文字表述上,亦力求做到深入浅出,流畅易懂,形式新颖。

在全国广大地理工作者、出版工作者的共同努力下,这套丛书得以陆续编写出版,是值得高兴的事。但是,由于参加丛书编写的作者很多,出版单位也很多,各方面的条件不平衡,再加上我们的工作做得不够细致,这套丛书在内容和表述上,设计和印制上,都难免存在这样或那样的不足。我们诚恳地希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便再版发行时予以修正和提高。

我们谨向为本丛书的编写出版作出贡献、给予帮助的所有同志表示衷心的感谢。

《中国地理丛书》编委会

一九八五年二月

Compiler's Note on A Book Series of Chinese Geography

Since the founding of our People's Republic for more than 30 years, China's socialist construction has been forging rapidly ahead, and the country has undergone tremendous change in all fields, such as exploitation and utilization of natural resources, transformation of natural environment, distribution and production growth of industry and agriculture, etc. Vast numbers of geographers of our country have made numerous investigations on the subjects above-mentioned throughout the country, and accumulated much information concerned, carrying China's geography to a new stage and pushing it to a new high in terms of its theory and practice.

Under these favourable conditions, it is a matter of cardinal significance to compile and publish A Book Series of Chinese Geography, which rather comprehensively and systematically summarizes and propagandizes China's beautiful land and rich natural resources, especially the achievements of the Chinese people in their hard struggle to transform nature and carry socialist construction during the 30-odd years after the founding of New China, thus the knowledge of Chinese geography can be spread among the broad masses, especially young people, to arouse their patriotic enthusiasm for achieving the socialist modernization. Moreover, this series will be helpful to readers abroad who wish to know our country.

As a kind of popular geography readings of middle rank, the book series covers a general survey of China's geography, human geography, physical geography, regional geography, geographic atlases and so on. It is intended mainly for the readers at secondary school education level. Different from the general geographic knowledge books or the academic research works as well as textbooks, the series lays equal stress upon science and knowledge, so it represents not only the vast territory and abundant resources, but also great successes in socialist construction achieved by Chinese people using these resources, and reveals potentialities and prospects of the regional economy development as well. In addition, with the features of our time, the book series shows the scope and depth of scientific research on China's geography, its fine tradition and latest progress, and geographic problems existing in socialist construction as well. The series is tried to explain the profound in simple terms, write in an easy and fluent style, and be in a new form.

Thanks to joint efforts of numerous geographers and publishers, it is a great pleasure that a book Series of Chinese geography can be compiled and published in succession after all. However, the numerous writers, compilers, publishers participated in the book series work are in different conditions, plus our organization work is not thought out carefully enough, so earnestly hoping that our broad masses of readers put forward comments and suggestions on the unavoidable mistakes and shortcomings both in the contents and description, and in the design and printing of this series, so as to be corrected in the future editions. We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to those who gave us valuable help and made a contribution to writing, compilation and publication of this book series.

Editorial Board of A Book Series of Chinese Geography

February, 1985

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前 言

五十年代开始编绘由中国社会科学院主办的《中国历史地图集》时,目的主要是要把中国历代各个政权的疆界和政区画出来;政区要求画出一二级政区的治所、界线和所有县级治所,此外还要择要画出一些著名地名。要达到这个目的,比例尺就不能大到几百万(五六百万至二三百万)分之一,一个政权的疆域就不能不按大政区划分成好几幅(几幅至二三十幅)。这种图幅我们称为分幅图,这是图集的主体。我们的编绘工作所能达到的详密精确度赖以表达,我们对有关学术界所能作出的贡献也藉此显示。当时我们仅仅认为既然一个时期分画成了好几幅图,就不得不将这几幅用小比例尺综合为一幅,我们称之为总图(后来称为全图),供综览这一时期的概貌之用。因此在每一时期的分幅图完成后,我们就将全组图幅交给制图同志,让他们缩编成全国总图。内容原则上视比例尺而定,一般只能画出一级政区界线治所,不画县治和其他小地名,二级政区只画治所不画区界,治所不能全画则听由制图者随意取舍。这样画出来的总图,在编者心目中一般不予重视,对其内容选择是否恰当,不事审核。当然,有些时期有些边区并无分幅图,只靠分幅图是拼不成总图的,编者还得对这些边区画上一些部族名和山川名。那毕竟只是藉以避免空白而已,其详确程度是远远赶不上分幅图的。总之,当时我们的编图工作侧重于分幅图,对总图比较忽视。而当时这种思想实质上是错误的。

分幅图果然可以由于详密精确而为学者赞赏,但每一个历史时期只能显示某一年代的疆域政区,看不到这一时期的前后变化,对学者而言也还有一个不可低估的缺点。何况图集的服务对象不应该局限于学者,应该尽可能争取为广大读者服务。由于以分幅图为主体,结果全图集多至五百多页,不能不分订为八册,如此巨著,怎能普及,怎能为广大读者服务?

前一个缺点我们在八十年代将原先的内部本改编为公开发行人本时已有所纠正。我们对前后变化较大的若干历史时期如南北朝、唐、宋、金、元、明、清,不再只画一幅分幅图的综合图,都酌情加画了几幅全图。后一个缺点则将出版这册《简明中国历史地图集》予以补救。

这一图册不为专家服务,专为一般读者服务;因此,与八册本全图集相反,删去了原来的主体部分分幅图,专收历代的全图,使读者手此一册,就能窥见中国几千年中历代疆域政区变化的概貌。全集截止于清代,本册又加画了两幅中华民国时期全图,使所包涵的中国历史时代更臻完备。原始社会遗址图的说明曾经考古所王世民同志予以修订。两幅民国图的编绘者是中国地图出版社的顾乃福同志。民国图和卷首中华人民共和国全图的图说都由中国地图出版社陈潮同志撰写。

不无遗憾的是,当初缩编分幅图为总图时,取舍难免有失当之处,由于审核不严,未能改正。此次汇集时,因基本上采用旧版,不便多作改动,只能改正了其中一小部分,仍留有一些当改未改之处。

在编绘图集的分幅图时,原对图中每一个点、每一条线、每一块面都将史料依据和考证结论作有记录。七十年代由于急于出图,未能将这些文字资料一并整理出书。十多年来,当年参与编图的各单位,除中央民族学院已将东北地区的释文汇编成书,于1988年整理出版外,其他

单位都因另有其他繁重任务,未能顾到此项工作。全部释文的出版日期,目前尚难以估计。

图集的释文既然一时还拿不出来,作为图集的缩本的这册简明图,自可不必附以繁重的图面点线的今地考释。但正因为这册图的服务对象是广大普通读者,这些人中很可能有一部分是对中国史的知识知之不多,还不能够完全看懂这册图的,所以地名考释虽然不需要,对中国历代各王朝与政权的兴衰递嬗和政区划分概状,都很需要有一个简括的说明。因此本图册对每幅图都附以一篇大致不超过三千字的图说,希望读者藉此获得一些与地图相互阐发的基本中国历史地理知识。一代兴亡降替和疆域政区的变革要用二三千字来说明是不那么容易的,这些图说肯定有写得不妥当甚至错误之处,希望史学界同志能予以指正,俾得在再版时予以修正。

再者,由于图幅的编绘者是七八十年代参与编绘工作的各单位同志,而图说则全部出于拙撰,很可能会出现若干图与说不相照应或不一致之处,这些缺点的存在都应该由我个人负责。

这一图册和图说的出版,希望能对图集的偏重专门性,普及性不足的缺点能有所补益,希望能对广大普通读者起到一些普及中国历史地理基本知识的作用。就是对已备有八册本全图的学者而言,再备此一册于案头,也可以因其简便受到欢迎。

谭其骧

1990年8月17日

FOREWORD

'The Historical of China' compiled in the fifties and sponsored by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was to show the political boundaries and administrative regions of every regime in the successive dynasties of Chinese history; The political boundaries and seats of the first and second level administrative areas; All county — level seats and some famous place names. For this reason, the map scale could not be as large as one to several millions (such as from 1:6m to 1:2m), and the territory map of a regime had to be divided into separate sheets (several to 20 or 30) according to the large administrative areas. These sheets are called separate maps which are principal parts of this atlas. These maps revealed not only the meticulous and accurate compiling technology of the cartographers but also the contribution of related academic circles. Depending on these separate maps, however, we could not scan the general picture of one regime. We had to put separate maps of one regime together to form a smaller scale map. It was called overall map. On this map we only presented political boundaries and seats of the second — order administrative areas and the seats of the second order administrative areas. We had to present names of tribes, rivers and mountains in some regions that had no separate map. Cartographers could accept or reject these elements by themselves. The quality of the overall map is relatively lower. Therefore, it is a mistake that we only paid attention to separate maps rather than overall maps.

Though these separate maps were praised by scholars for their accurate and detailed content, they merely showed the territory and administrative regions of one dynasty at a special time and could not reflect the changes of dynasty in this period. It is thus a regrettable matter for scholars. In addition, the atlas of eight volumes included more than five hundred pages was too enormous to be popular among the public.

When we made the public edition of the atlas from the restricted edition in the eighties, the former defect was overcome by increasing a few overall maps of dynasties which witnessed relatively great changes (such as the Northern and Southern dynasties, the Tang Dynasty, the Song Dynasty, the Jin Dynasty, the Yuan Dynasty, the Ming Dynasty, the Qing Dynasty). The latter defect will be overcome by publishing this abridged atlas.

Because the abridged atlas is for general readers, not for specialists only, overall maps are collected in contrast with the old atlas. It is possible that the reader can see an outline of changes of territories and administrative regions during a few thousand years in Chinese history with this atlas. In order to remedy a defect that the old atlas' data ended at the Qing Dynasty, we attach two overall maps of Republic of China which are compiled by Mr. Gu Naifu of China Cartographic Publishing House so that the abridged atlas includes all Chinese historical periods. The explanation of the map of remains of primitive society has been revised by Mr. Wang Shimin of Institute of Archaeology. The explanations of these two maps and the first map in this abridged atlas — Peoples' Republic of China are written by Mr. Chen Chao of China Cartographic Publishing House.

It is a pity that on the overall maps of the old atlas there were some mistakes when the atlas were compiled. When we compiled this new atlas, we adopted the plates of the old one, therefore, there will be some defects in this abridged atlas even though we made efforts to correct some original mistakes.

Records about historical evidences and correcting conclusions of every point, line and area were made when we compiled the separate maps of the old atlas. But they have not been published with the atlas at that time, except the explanation of northeastern region published by Central College of Nationalities in 1988.

In this case, for such an abridged atlas, it is unnecessary to attach the numerous explanations of maps, but it is necessary to attach a summary of Chinese history about the administrative division the rise and decline of every dynasty in order to help reader who have a bad knowledge of Chinese history to understand this abridged atlas. The words of summarize is not over three thousand words. We try to make reader acquire knowledge of Chinese historical geography from the abridged atlas. Of course, it is not easy to describe in 3000 words the changes of administrative division, rise and decline of the dynasties. There will be inappropriate views even mistakes in these explanations. We hope historians make comments or criticisms for the reprint of this atlas. Moreover, these maps were compiled by staffs from different institutions in seventies or eighties, the explanations of these maps were all written by me. Thus I will be responsible for the possible inconsistencies between maps and explanations.

We hope that the abridged atlas can remedy the defect of overspecializing of old atlas and help the broad reader to get some essential knowledge of Chinese historical geography. It is also a welcome handy atlas for scholars who have the old atlas.

Prof. Tan Qixiang
Aug. 17. 1990

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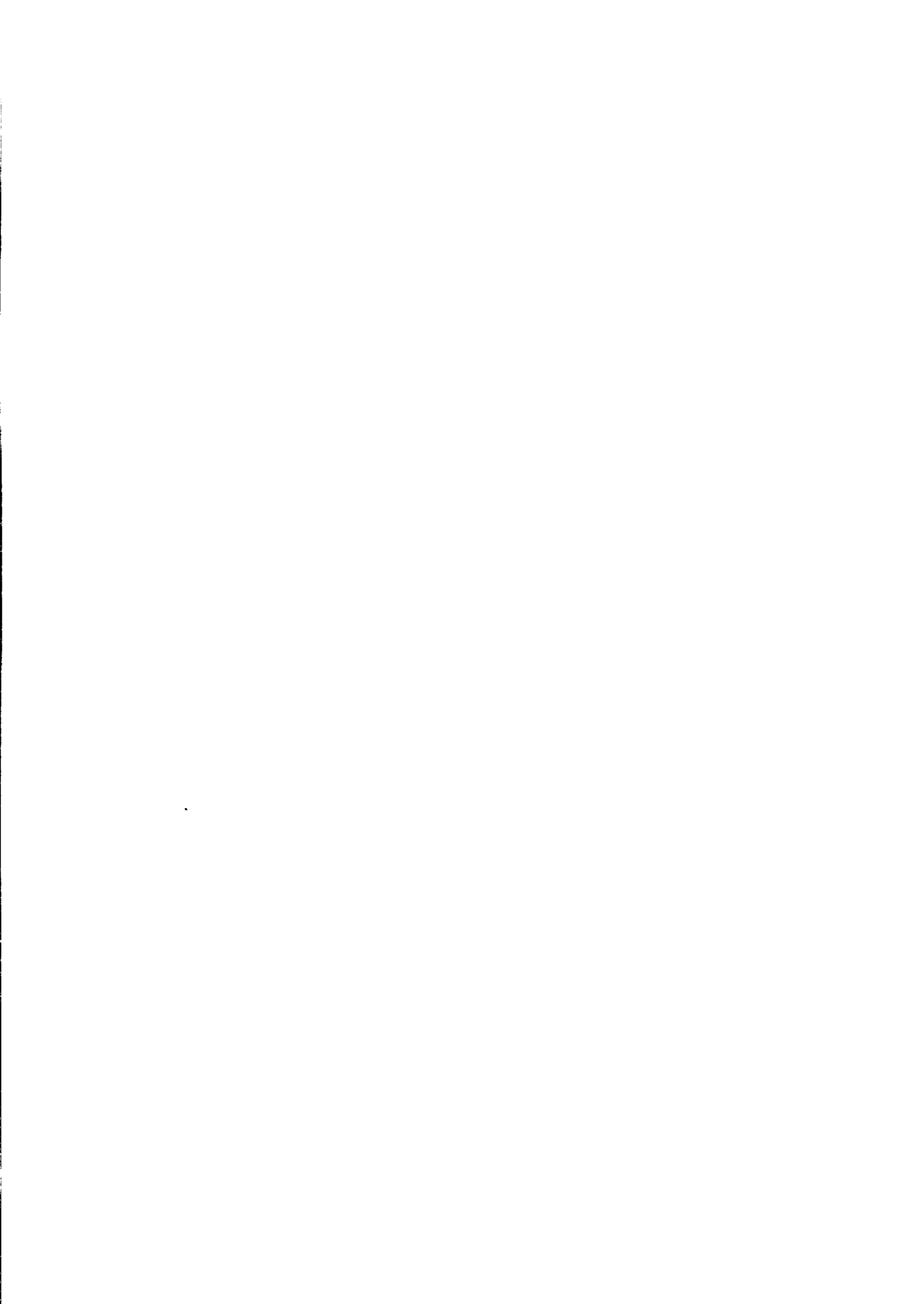
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47—48	The General Map of the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period	1 : 21,000,000
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51—52	The General Map of the Liao Dynasty and the Northern Song Dynasty	1 : 21,000,000
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55—56	The General Map of the Jin Dynasty and the Southern Song Dynasty(II)	1 : 21,000,000
57—58	The General Map of the Yuan Dynasty Period(I)	1 : 21,000,000
59—60	The General Map of the Yuan Dynasty Period(II)	1 : 21,000,000
61—62	The General Map of the Ming Dynasty Period(I)	1 : 21,000,000
63—64	The General Map of the Ming Dynasty Period(II)	1 : 21,000,000
65—66	The General Map of the Qing Dynasty Period(I)	1 : 21,000,000
67—68	The General Map of the Qing Dynasty Period(II)	1 : 21,000,000
69—70	The General Map of the Republic of China Period(I)	1 : 21,000,000
71—72	The General Map of the Republic of China Period(II)	1 : 21,000,000
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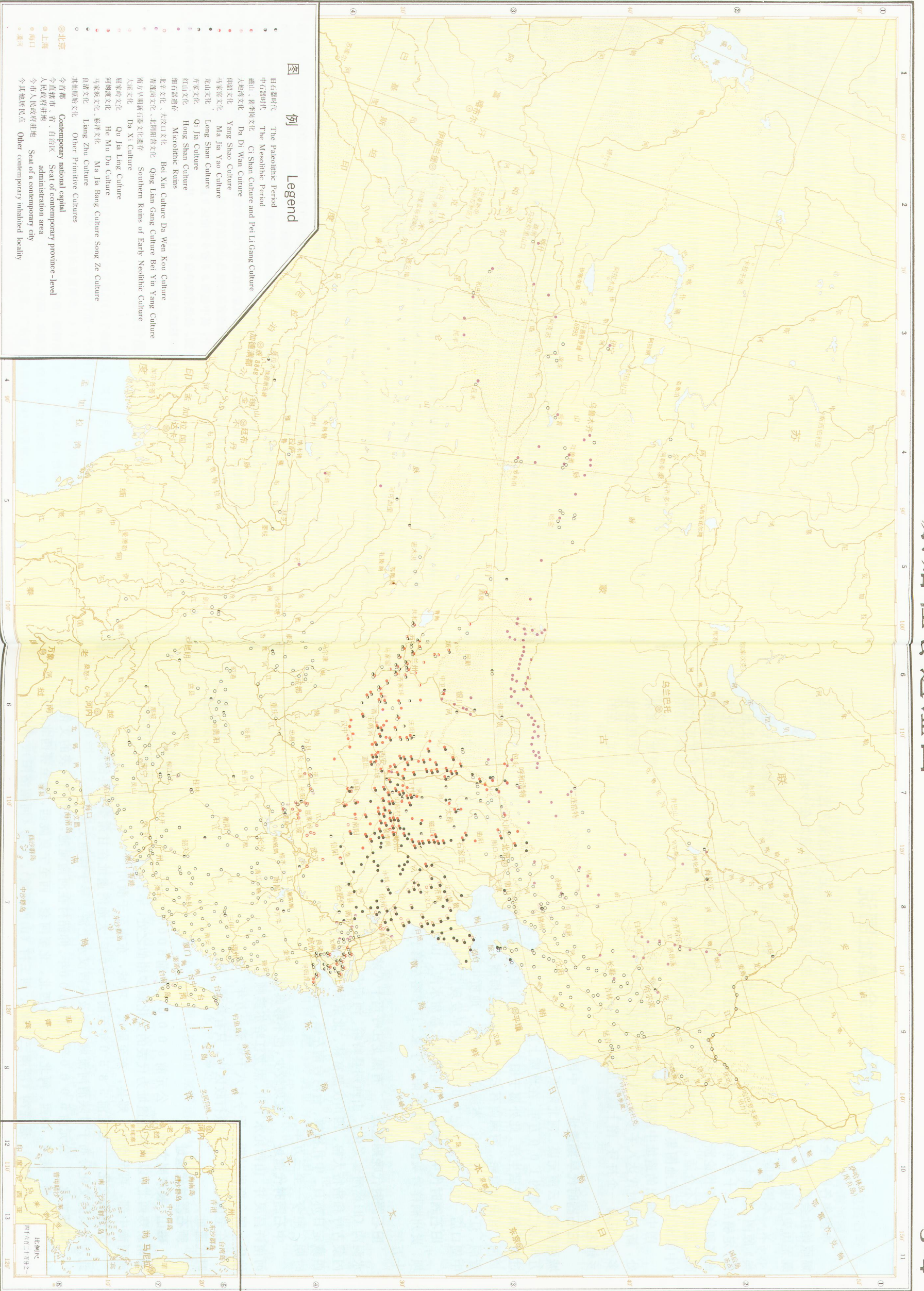
中华人民共和国全国图



本图行政区划资料截止期 1990年12月底

比例尺 二千一百万分之一
200 0 200 400 600 800公里





图例 Legend

- 旧石器时代 The Paleolithic Period
- 中石器时代 The Mesolithic Period
- 大地湾文化 Da Di Wan Culture
- 仰韶文化 Yang Shao Culture
- 马家窑文化 Ma Jia Yao Culture
- 龙山文化 Long Shan Culture
- 齐家文化 Qi Jia Culture
- 红山文化 Hong Shan Culture
- 细石器遗址 Microthitic Ruins
- 北辛文化 大汶口文化 Bei Xin Culture Da Wen Kou Culture
- 青莲岗文化 地阴遗址文化 Qing Lian Gang Culture Bei Yin Yang Culture
- 南方早期新石器文化遗址存 Southern Ruins of Early Neolithic Culture
- 大溪文化 Da Xi Culture
- 屈家岭文化 Qu Jia Ling Culture
- 河姆渡文化 He Mu Du Culture
- 马家浜文化 崧泽文化 Ma Jia Bang Culture Song Ze Culture
- 良渚文化 Liang Zhu Culture
- 其他原始文化 Other Primitive Cultures
- ◎ 今首都 Contemporary national capital
- 今直辖市、省、自治区 Seat of contemporary province-level administration area
- 今市人民政府驻地 Seat of a contemporary city
- 今其他居民点 Other contemporary inhabited locality

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 200 0 200 400 600 800公里

