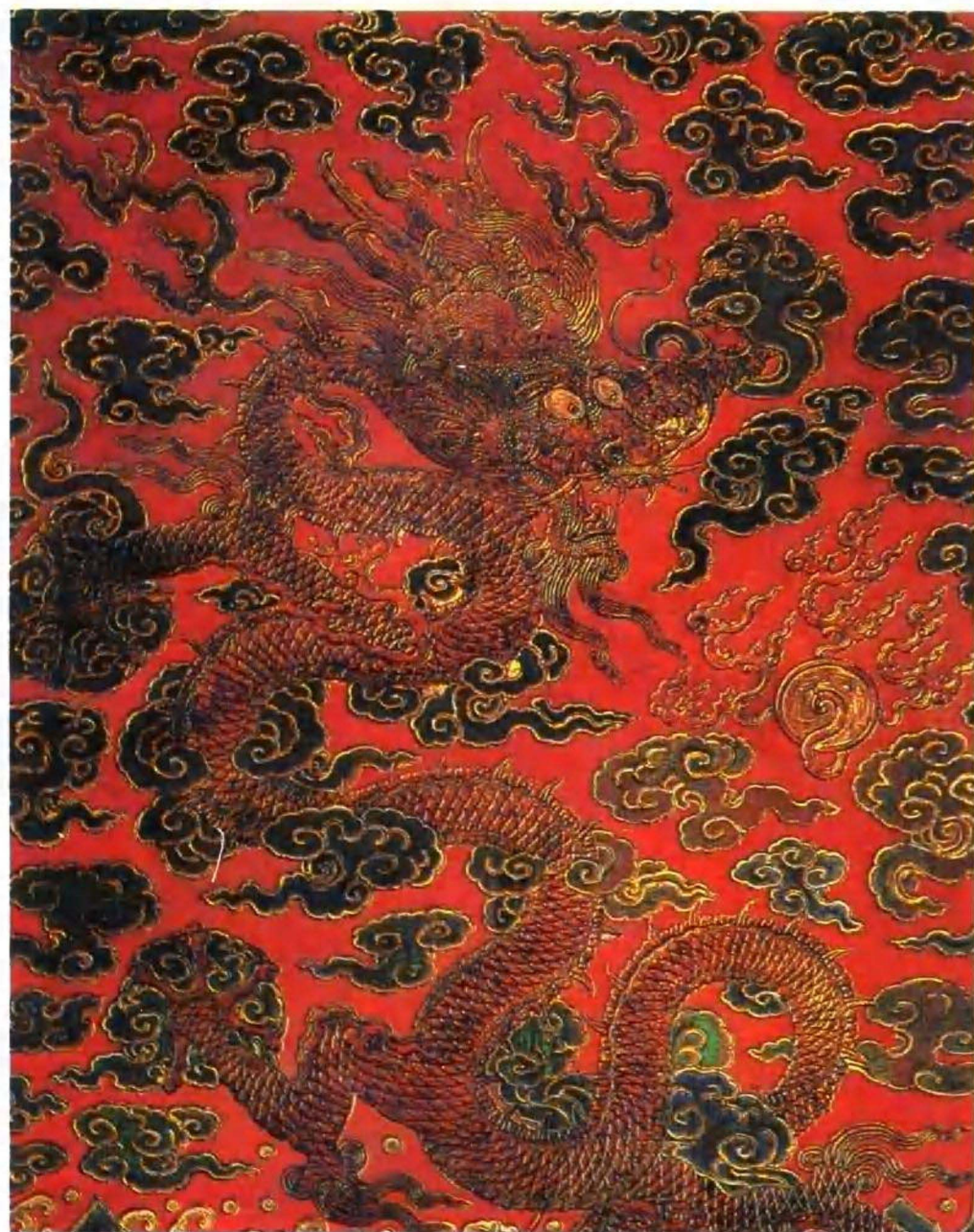


中国市县 大辞典

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF CHINESE CITIES & COUNTIES



中国市县
大辞典



(京)新登字100号

责任编辑 刘扬名
封面设计 张志明
版式设计 任志珍
责任校对 王京京

中国市县大辞典

主编 阎崇年

中共中央党校出版社出版发行

新华书店经销

张家口地区印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 16开 86印张 3600千字

1991年8月第1版 1991年8月第1次印刷

印数1—15000册

ISBN 7-5035-0137-5/Z·5

定价 49.00 元

G1134.114

前 言

阎崇年

《中国市县大辞典》经各层次、各地区、各方面的共同努力，现在出版问世。

《中国市县大辞典》是一部资料性、知识性、科学性的工具书。我国是一个历史悠久、幅员广阔、民族繁盛、人口众多的大国。它的市——直辖市、地级市、县级市，是该地区政治、经济、文化和交通的中心；县则是基本的行政区划单位。市、县数量多，四域八方，星罗棋布。了解市情、县情是认识国情的基础。然而，对于市、县历史与现状、自然与社会、人文与经济的了解，地方志书太繁，不便查阅；某些手册过简，失于疏略。这就需要一部繁简适中的反映市县资料的工具书。于是，试以《中国市县大辞典》作为纽带，将全国市、县的历史与地理、政治与经济、社会与文化、人口与民族、交通与胜迹等资料，纵横论次，稽实载述，以利于读者辨方域、识沿革、广查考、博见闻。特别是诸多市、县，或以实地考察文献，或以新资料填补空白，均载记了可资利用的社会文化因素，具有可贵的价值。

《中国市县大辞典》全书收录截止1988年12月31日全国2370个建制市、县的辞条（台湾市、县暂阙）。这些市、县的分类统计，见下表：

市			县(旗、区*)	总 计
直 辖 市	地 级 市	县 级 市		
3	183	248	1936	2370
434				

《中国市县大辞典》的主要内容，包括市、县的地理位置、面积田林、自然环境、历史沿革、人口民族、行政区划、矿藏资源、社会经济、文教卫生、城建交通、新闻科技、历史文物、名优特产、旅游胜地以及党委、政府、人大、政协四大班子现任领导正职名录等。这部《中国市县大辞典》对于研究历史、历史地理、文物考古、社会经济、水利交通、民族文化以及从事经济、政法、文教、新闻、出版等实际工作的同志，对于各个方面、各部门和各行业，对于国内外的纵横网络联系，都会有一定的参考价值。

* 指县级行政单位的特区、林区、工农区，非指市辖区。

《中国市县大辞典》的编纂说明，略举如下：

第一，稿件来源——主要由各市、县的史志办公室或政府办公室提供稿件，部分稿件由有关自治区、市、县党校提供，撰写人拟稿后，经有关领导审核并加盖公章，甚至经市、县长审批。

第二，统计资料——直接源自该市、县的统计局，截止时间为1988年12月31日。其中有的市、县在时间上稍作变通。援引数据多为第一手资料，经过核审，翔实准确。

第三，编写体例——虽然先发样稿、力求画一，但统汇两千余市、县稿件，出于数千人之手，难得修齐，容有参差，只能趋大同而存小异。

第四，编排顺序——按1989年《中华人民共和国行政区划简册》编排。此外，为便于读者查阅，正文后附有中国市县地名索引。

第五，补写稿件——个别市、县出于种种原因，屡经函催，未掷稿件，只有倩人补写，不足之处，尚希鉴谅。

第六，字数限制——辞条的一般最高限制字数，县1200字、县级市1500字、地级市2000字、直辖市3000字，以避免文字多寡悬殊而比例失衡。各市、县来稿大体按上述约限，过长者稍作删节，但亦略有短长。

《中国市县大辞典》的编纂，得到中共中央党校出版社和各市、县领导及诸多同志的热情支持。在编撰出版过程中，中共中央党校出版社总编耿立、副总编叶佐英同志始终给予热情的支持和指导。中共中央党校出版社总编室编辑组长刘扬名、编辑陈保群同志，中共北京市委《学习与研究》杂志社颜吉鹤主任编辑，北京市社会科学院城市问题研究所宋俊岭副研究员、徐育敏助理研究员和解繁、李云、和梅同志，西藏自治区委党校悦登平措同志、浙江省地方志学会常务理事周金奎同志、云南省昆明市地方志办公室赵丕德同志，以及青海省西宁市地方志办公室的陶宛竹同志，都付出了辛勤的劳动。中共中央党校培训部新疆班的韩寿昌同志在征集新疆地区稿件的工作中曾给予热情帮助。在补写稿件中引用各有关书籍资料，恕不一一开列书名和作者，在此一并表示谢意。

《中国市县大辞典》承蒙中国管理科学研究院田夫院长支持并撰序，谨致谢意。

1990年10月于北京

序 言

田 夫

《中国市县大辞典》，在本书编委和中共中央党校出版社、中国管理科学研究院以及其他方面同志通力合作下，现在与广大读者见面了。这是一件很有意义的事。

县，作为我国的地方行政区划，滥觞于春秋战国，确立于秦，至今已有两千多年历史，是我国历史最悠久、建制最稳定、直接于民的最基本的地方行政单位。西汉时，全国大约有一千余县；历两千余年的发展，近百年来一直稳定在两千个上下。我国是一个多民族国家，实行民族区域自治政策，现在县一级，还包含有一百多个民族自治县、旗、自治旗。作为地方行政区划的城市建制，相对要年轻得多。我国的建制市，始设于本世纪20年代初，如1925年设广州市、1927年设南京市、1928年设北平特别市等，至40年代后期，全国设有69个市。中华人民共和国成立以后，特别是党的十一届三中全会以来，由于经济的迅速发展、以城市经济体制改革为中心的经济结构的变动、非农业人口在城镇的迅速增长，市的建置大大加快了。如1988年，主要通过撤县建市，一年就新增53个市；截止1988年底，全国已有434个市。市，按其在我国行政区划中的地位，又可分为三种：直辖市3个（省级）、地级市183个、县级市248个。直辖市即北京市、上海市、天津市。三直辖市辖35区23县。地级市隶于省、自治区，自1983年开始，逐步实行市、地（行署）合并，确立市管县体制，数量近年呈明显增长趋势。县级市，为省直辖、地辖或地级市辖。截止1988年底，全国共有市、县（旗、特区）2370个（台湾省资料暂缺）。

这部《中国市县大辞典》，从体例上说，以各市、县为辞条单元。内容一般均包括市、县的地理位置、面积、土地、行政区划、人口民族、自然条件、历史沿革、经济资源、经济建设、名优特产、文教科技、体育卫生、城建交通、名胜文物、旅游资源，以及市、县现任党委、政府、人大、政协四大班子正职名录等。辞条的编写，得到各市、县领导的大力支持，绝大部分条目都由各市、县地方史志办公室的同志负责撰稿，有许多还经过市、县主要领导亲自审核。因此，资料最新，又翔实可靠。

我国市、县涵盖着全国960万平方公里国土。可以说，市、县的概况，在一定程度上反映了我国的基本国情。因此，这部《中国市县大辞典》不仅是一部资料性、知识性、权威性的关于我国市、县的工具书，而且是当前进行国情教育、了解我国基本面貌的重要参考书，对于各市、县党委、政府、人大、政协、方志办、图书馆、档案馆、经贸委、科教、工交、政法、城建、环卫、新闻、出版、旅游等部门，都具有实用价值；同时，各兄弟市、县也可借此沟通信息，便于实现横向联系；教师、学生、社会各界人士可借以了解我国各地的面貌、地方优势和

特点；也有助于国际友人对我国地方的全面了解。通过这部书，读者必能看到，在党的经济建设为中心，坚持四项基本原则，坚持改革开放的基本路线指导下，近10年来，我国各市、县的各项建设、人民的生活水平确实取得了长足的进步，且显示出广阔的发展前景。我相信，这部书一定会受到广大读者的欢迎。

台湾省是我国不可分割的一部分，这次台湾省市、县的资料暂缺，不能不说是一个遗憾。我相信总有一天会予以弥补的。

1990年10月1日

Chief Editor: Yan Chongnian

Deputy Chief Editors: Yan Jihe

Song Junling

Lao Yunxing

Liu Yangming

Chen Baoqun

Members of Editorial Board: Chen Baoqun

(arranged alphabetically) He Mei

Lao Yunxing

Li Yun

Liu Yangming

Song Junling

Xu Yumin

Yan Chongnian

Yan Jihe

Yuedeng Pingcuo

Zhao Peide

Zhou jinkui

Responsible Editors: Chen Baoqun

Liu Yanming

Cai Yulong

Su Hua

Liu Zhenchuan

He Jiandong

Han Xuchang

Zhang Haiyan

Dai Qinxiang

Wang Shimin

Preface

by Yan Chongnian

With the collective efforts of various levels, areas and walks of life, The Encyclopedia of Chinese Cities and Counties has now been published.

This Encyclopedia is a reference book of scientific and knowledge value. China is a large country with a long history, expansive territory, prosperous nationalities, and booming population. Chinese cities, including municipalites, cities of the prefecture level, and cities of the county level, are the political, economic, cultural and communicative centers of the relevant areas, while counties are the elemental units in the administrative divisions of the whole country. Therefore, cities and counties are numerous, and widely distributed. To know the general conditions of the cities and counties is in fact the basis for having a perception of the national state. However, for knowing the cities and counties' general conditions, the conventional local records and archives are too complicated for handy and daily references; while the existing relevant handbooks, with many oversights and emissions in them, are too short and simple for an all-round intelligence of the field. Therefore, a reference book of moderate category is badly needed to reflect the current information of these cities and counties. This Encyclopedia is intended to serve as a collection of all these cities and counties' geographical locations, historical evolutions, political and economic conditions, social and cultural conditions, population and nationalities, communication and traffic, historic sites and scenic spots... Thus readers will find it convenient to identify the basic parts of the whole and historical developments of this country, and to broaden their knowledge about the places they might be concerned about. It is particularly valuable that many cities and counties have provided up-to-date data for this Encyclopedia, either by doing field surveys or collecting fresh material; as a result, many valuable social and cultural factors that could be employed and utilized have been included in the current Encyclopedia.

The Encyclopedia of Chinese Cities and Counties has collected entries of all the 2370 administrative cities and counties that had been established by December 31 of 1982, except for the cities and counties in Taiwan province. These cities and counties are categorized as follows:

cities	counties	total
municipalities..... 3;	(district, Qi)	

cities of the pre-
fecture level.....183;

1936;

2370

cities of the
county level.....248;

(note: here district means the administrative units of the county level, such as the special areas, forest or industrial and mineral zones; rather than the districts under the jurisdiction of administrative cities)

The main contents of this Encyclopedia include the city or county's geographical location, areas and agrarian fields, natural environment, historical evolution, population and nationalities, administrative division, mineral resources, social and economic conditions; cultural, educational and health institutions, urban construction and communication, news and scientific and technological situation, historic relics and scenic spots, famous and distinctive products; and, finally the names of the current leaders of the four important positions: the committee of the Communist Party's local organizations, the local government, the local People's Congress, and the local Political Consultative Conference. This Encyclopedia is of great value for those who study Chinese history, historical geography, cultural relics and archaeology, sociology and economics, water conservancy and transportation, national culture; and for those who are engaged in functional work in the areas of economics, politics and law, culture and education, news reporting and publication. Also, it will benefit those professions, departments and fields in developing their internal and external, domestic and foreign, horizontal and vertical links.

Following is a brief introduction of the compilation of The Encyclopedia of Chinese Cities and Counties:

1, sources: all the materials printed here were provided by the archive offices, or by the governmental office of various cities and counties. Some of the drafts were provided by the Party School in the relevant autonomous region, cities, or counties. All the contributions, before being sent out, were checked and approved by the leaders concerned, and stamped with the county or city official seal; or, in some cases, even approved by the mayors or county magistrates in person.

2, statistical data: All the statistical data were directly drawn from the local Statistical Bureaus; the specified time is December 31 of 1988. Some indices were given accommodation in terms of the specified time to meet the requirement of divergent circumstances. The data quoted were mostly from first-hand sources, and approved by the

authorities concerned, thus detailed and reliable.

3, layout of the compilation: In order to have a unified writing and layout of all the entries, a standard sample entry was sent to the contributors. However, the final accumulation of entries was as many as or more than two thousand; and the entries were written by thousands of persons. It is obviously difficult to strictly unify the writing and layout of all the entries, and differences are reasonably tolerated. The final publication, fortunately, meets the requirements of a basically unified layout.

4, the sequence of the arrangement: All the cities and counties included here in this Encyclopedia are arranged according to the «The Brief Handbook of the Administrative Division of People's Republic of China» of 1989. In addition, indices of Chinese cities and counties follow the full text, thus making it convenient for the readers to consult.

5, replenished contributions: Several cities and counties did not answer, for reasons unknown, our announcement to solicit contributions; not even after repeated requests and urging. On such occasions, replenished contributions or entries written by other authors were organized to make the compilation as complete as possible. Should there be some shortcomings in these replenished entries, we hope the cities or counties concerned will excuse us for the compelled option.

6, limits on the length of contributions for entries: In order to make the entries appropriately equal in length, we set limits for the maximum lengths; which, generally, are 1200 characters for counties, 1500 characters for cities of the county level, 2000 characters for cities of the prefecture level, and, finally, 3000 characters for municipalities. The contributions we received from various cities and counties are basically in accordance with the set limits, with few exceptional contributions, which were accordingly shortened.

During the compilation of the Encyclopedia, the Press of the Party School of CCCPC, leaders and comrades of many cities and counties, gave ardent assistance to the work. Geng Li, Editor in Chief of the Press of the Party School of CCCPC, Ye Zuoying, Deputy Editor in Chief, supplied great help and guidance during the process of the editing and publication. Acknowledgements should also be given to Liu Yangming, head of the editing group of the General Editing Office of the Press of the Party School of CCCPC; Chen Baoqun, editor of the Office of the Press; Yan Jihe, Editor in Chief of the editorial committee of the magazine «Studies and Research» published by Beijing municipal committee of CCCPC; Song Junling, associate research fellow of the Institutes of Urban Studies of Beijing Academy of Social Sciences; Xu Yumin, assistant researcher of the above Institute; Li Yun and He Mei of the above Academy; Yuedeng Pingcuo, a comrade of the Party School of the Tibetan Autonomous Region; Zhou Quankui, a member of the standing committee of the Provincial Archive Office in Zhejiang Province; Zhao Yude, a comrade of the Local Records Office of Kunming City of Yunnan Province; Tao Wanzhu, a comrade of the Archive Office in Xining City of Qinghai Province;

sincere gratitude is given to comrade Han Shouchang of the Xinjiang Class in the Training Department of the Party School of the CCCPC for his industrious work in soliciting the contributions from the Xinjiang Autonomous Region. In replenishing the contributions, materials were quoted from various relevant books and references, acknowledgements were also given to the authors of such books; and, Please allow us not to list these books and authors.

Gratitude is also extended to Mr Tian Fu, the director of China Academy of Management, who wrote a foreword to the current publication.

Oct. 1990. Beijing

Foreword

Tian Fu

As a result of the common efforts and successful cooperation of its editorial board, the Press of the Party School of CCCPC, and of the comrades in other fields, The Encyclopedia of Chinese Cities and Counties has finally been published, and is now available to the great reading public, a very significant accomplishment.

Counties are the most elemental units in the local system of administration of China. Enjoying the longest history of more than two thousand years, such administrative units of counties made its first appearance in the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476, B. C.) and the Warring States Period (475-221, B. C.) in China. As the most basic administrative units, counties are fairly stable in the conventionally organized system, and are directly connected to the grass-roots inhabitants. During the West Han dynasty, there were more than one thousand counties all over the country. After two thousand years' development, the number of counties are now fixed at two thousand. China, a country of many minority nationalities, practices a policy of regional national autonomy. Under the present system, there are more than one hundred national autonomous counties, qi, and autonomous qi. In contrast, Chinese cities, as local units in the administrative organization system, are much younger. The earliest administrative cities were established in the early twenties of this century for instance, 1925 saw the establishment of the city of Guangzhou, 1927 the city of Nanjing, and 1928 the special city of Peiping. There were altogether some sixty-nine administrative cities in the whole country of China toward the late 1940s.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially following the convening of the third plenary session of the 11th CCCPC, there has been a rapid development in the organizational system of administrative cities in China; the main reasons for this development are the economic structural changes focused on the reforms of urban economies, the resultant lasting economic growth, and the following fast increase of non-agrarian population in Chinese cities and towns. Looking at the year 1988 for example, there was an increase of 53 in the total number of Chinese

administrative cities; and the increase was realized mainly by removing counties and establishing new cities to take their places. Thus the whole country had, by the end of 1988, 434 administrative cities. Chinese cities are classified, according to their different position in the country's administrative system of organization, into three categories: municipalities that are directly under the Central Government (three in number), cities of the prefecture level (163 in number), and cities of the county level (256 in number). The total number, 434, includes 12 cities with their finances independent of their locating provinces' financial plan. The three municipalities that are directly under the Central Government are Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai; which altogether have 35 districts and 23 counties under their jurisdiction. The cities of the prefecture level are under the jurisdiction of their existent provinces, or national autonomous regions. Since the year 1983, there has been a step-by-step practice of emerging cities and prefectures, and the system of cities managing counties under their jurisdiction has been gradually established. This system covers a growing area in recent years. By the end of the year 1988, the whole country had altogether 2370 administrative cities and counties (including qi and special economic areas), excluding the statistics of the province of Taiwan.

The Encyclopedia of Chinese Cities and Counties has been compiled with each and every city and county as individual entries. Each entry, generally, holds the city or county's geographic location, area, administrative division, population, nationalities, natural conditions, historical evolution, economic resources and construction, famous and special products, cultural, educational, scientific and technological institutions and conditions, health and sport institutions, urban construction and public traffic facilities, historical relics and scenic spots, resources for tourism, and the names of current leaders holding the four important positions in this city or county: the committee of the local organization of the communist party, the local government, the People's Congress at the local level, and, the Political Consultative Conference. Most of the entries were written by the staff in the various city and county archival offices, with the great assistance of the current city or county leaders. Some entries were carefully checked and approved by the local leaders; therefore, the information here provided is fresh, detailed, and reliable.

Chinese cities and counties cover the entire territory of 9.6 million sq. kilometers of China. Thus, the general conditions of these cities and counties, to a great extent, reflect the basic state of the whole country. The current Encyclopedia, consequently, is not only an informational, and authoritative reference book concerning Chinese cities and counties, but also an important guide to the better understanding of the basic national conditions; and it can serve educational purpose in the light of patriotism. It is of great practical value for the current organizations of the Party, government, People's Congress, Political Consultative Conference and administrations in various

provinces, municipalities, cities and counties. Also, it is highly useful for work in archives, libraries, economic and trade organizations, scientific and educational institutions, industrial and communicative entities, politics and law, urban construction and management, news reporting and publication, and tourism. It surely can help the cities and counties included here in promoting one another's understanding and cooperation, hence accelerating the horizontal links among them. For teachers and students, this Encyclopedia could bring about an educational effect in providing the necessary knowledge about the general picture, local advantages and special features of various places in China. Accordingly, it is helpful to enable foreign friends to have an inclusive view of all the places in our country. The great reading public will surely find in the Encyclopedia, that economic and other constructions have indeed taken long strides in development, and the living standards of the broad masses of the people have indeed been raised to a new higher level, which is the result of the Party's basic line to put economic construction at the central place, to stick to the four cardinal principles and reforms and open-door policy. And a new, broad horizon has been opened up for all these cities and counties. I believe, this Encyclopedia will no doubt become very popular with and welcomed by the great reading public.

Taiwan province is an integral part of China. It is really a thousand pities that the cities and counties in Taiwan province are, for the time being, absent from this publication. I am fully convinced that one day this will not be the case.

Oct. 1, 1990

目 录

中国政区略图
中华人民共和国行政区划统计表

北京市(京)

北京市	(7)
昌平县	(9)
密云县	(9)
通 县	(10)
延庆县	(10)
顺义县	(11)
大兴县	(11)
怀柔县	(12)
平谷县	(13)

天津市(津)

天津市	(17)
蓟 县	(18)
武清县	(18)
宁河县	(19)
宝坻县	(19)
静海县	(20)

河北省(冀)

石家庄市	(23)
获鹿县	(23)
井陘县	(24)
栾城县	(24)
正定县	(25)
邯郸市	(25)
邯郸县	(26)
邢台市	(27)
邢台县	(27)
保定市	(28)
满城县	(29)
清苑县	(29)
张家口市	(29)
宣化县	(30)
承德市	(30)
承德县	(31)
唐山市	(32)
迁西县	(33)
迁安县	(33)
滦南县	(34)
丰润县	(34)

玉田县	(34)
唐海县	(35)
遵化县	(35)
乐亭县	(36)
滦 县	(36)
丰南县	(37)
秦皇岛市	(37)
昌黎县	(38)
卢龙县	(38)
抚宁县	(39)
青龙满族自治县	(39)
沧州市	(40)
沧 县	(41)
青 县	(41)
廊坊市	(41)
三河县	(42)
固安县	(42)
永清县	(43)
香河县	(43)
大城县	(44)
霸 县	(44)
文安县	(45)
大厂回族自治县	(45)
武安市	(45)
辛集市	(46)
行唐县	(46)
灵寿县	(47)
晋 县	(47)
藁城县	(48)
高邑县	(48)
赵 县	(49)
新乐县	(49)
深泽县	(50)
无极县	(50)
赞皇县	(50)
元氏县	(51)
平山县	(51)
永年县	(52)
曲周县	(52)
馆陶县	(53)
魏 县	(53)
成安县	(53)
大名县	(54)
涉 县	(54)
鸡泽县	(54)
邱 县	(55)
广平县	(55)

肥乡县	(55)
临漳县	(56)
磁 县	(56)
南宫市	(56)
沙河市	(57)
柏乡县	(57)
任 县	(58)
清河县	(58)
宁晋县	(58)
威 县	(58)
隆尧县	(59)
临城县	(59)
广宗县	(60)
临西县	(60)
内丘县	(61)
平乡县	(61)
巨鹿县	(61)
新河县	(62)
南和县	(62)
涿州市	(63)
定州市	(63)
涿水县	(64)
阜平县	(64)
徐水县	(65)
定兴县	(65)
唐 县	(65)
高阳县	(66)
容城县	(66)
涿源县	(67)
安国县	(67)
安新县	(68)
易 县	(68)
望都县	(69)
蠡 县	(69)
新城县	(69)
曲阳县	(70)
博野县	(70)
雄 县	(71)
完 县	(71)
康保县	(71)
张北县	(72)
阳原县	(72)
赤城县	(73)
沽源县	(73)
怀安县	(74)
怀来县	(74)
崇礼县	(75)

尚义县	(75)
蔚县	(76)
涿鹿县	(76)
万全县	(76)
围场县	(77)
兴隆县	(77)
平泉县	(78)
滦平县	(78)
宽城县	(79)
隆化县	(79)
丰宁满族自治县	(80)
泊头市	(80)
任丘市	(81)
黄骅县	(81)
东光县	(81)
海兴县	(82)
盐山县	(82)
肃宁县	(83)
南皮县	(83)
吴桥县	(84)
河间县	(84)
献县	(84)
孟村回族自治县	(85)
衡水市	(85)
饶阳县	(86)
深县	(86)
故城县	(87)
阜城县	(87)
安平县	(88)
冀县	(88)
景县	(88)
武强县	(89)
枣强县	(89)
武邑县	(90)

山西省(晋)

太原市	(93)
阳曲县	(93)
清徐县	(94)
娄烦县	(94)
大同市	(95)
阳泉市	(95)
平定县	(96)
盂县	(97)
长治市	(97)
长治县	(98)
长子县	(98)
平顺县	(99)
襄垣县	(99)
沁源县	(100)
屯留县	(100)
黎城县	(101)

潞城县	(101)
沁县	(102)
壶关县	(102)
武乡县	(103)
晋城市	(103)
高平县	(104)
陵川县	(104)
阳城县	(105)
沁水县	(105)
朔州市	(106)
山阴县	(107)
古交市	(107)
大同县	(108)
应县	(108)
天镇县	(109)
右玉县	(109)
灵丘县	(110)
阳高县	(110)
左云县	(111)
怀仁县	(111)
广灵县	(111)
浑源县	(112)
忻州市	(112)
代县	(113)
神池县	(114)
五寨县	(114)
五台县	(114)
原平县	(115)
偏关县	(115)
静乐县	(116)
繁峙县	(117)
宁武县	(117)
保德县	(117)
定襄县	(118)
河曲县	(118)
岢岚县	(119)
榆次市	(119)
昔阳县	(120)
灵石县	(120)
祁县	(121)
左权县	(121)
寿阳县	(122)
介休县	(122)
太谷县	(123)
和顺县	(123)
平遥县	(124)
榆社县	(124)
离石县	(125)
文水县	(125)
中阳县	(126)
兴县	(126)
汾阳县	(127)

临县	(127)
方山县	(128)
孝义县	(128)
柳林县	(128)
岚县	(129)
交口县	(129)
交城县	(130)
石楼县	(130)
临汾市	(131)
侯马市	(131)
汾西县	(132)
吉县	(132)
霍县	(133)
安泽县	(133)
大宁县	(134)
浮山县	(134)
古县	(135)
隰县	(135)
襄汾县	(135)
翼城县	(136)
永和县	(136)
乡宁县	(137)
曲沃县	(137)
洪洞县	(138)
蒲县	(138)
运城市	(139)
闻喜县	(139)
新绛县	(140)
平陆县	(140)
垣曲县	(141)
河津县	(141)
永济县	(142)
芮城县	(142)
夏县	(143)
万荣县	(143)
临猗县	(143)
绛县	(144)
稷山县	(144)

内蒙古自治区(蒙)

呼和浩特市	(149)
土默特左旗	(149)
托克托县	(150)
包头市	(151)
土默特右旗	(151)
固阳县	(152)
乌海市	(152)
赤峰市	(153)
宁城县	(154)
林西县	(154)
喀喇沁旗	(155)
巴林左旗	(155)