

HISTORICAL ATLAS
OF THE
CHINESE EMPIRE.

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CHINESE EMPIRE

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE LATE CHING DYNASTY GIVING THE
NAMES OF THE CHIEF TOWNS AND THE METROPOLIS OF
EACH OF THE CHIEF DYNASTIES OF CHINA

BY

E. L. OXENHAM, F.R.G.S.,

(Late H.B.M. Consul at Chinkiang).

Special Limited Edition

GIVING ONLY THE MAPS IN ENGLISH.

PEIPING:

*COLLEGE OF CHINESE STUDIES,
CALIFORNIA COLLEGE IN CHINA.*

1937.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Oxenham's "Historical Atlas of the Chinese Empire", of which the present volume reproduces only part, was published in Shanghai as long ago as 1888, and in the fifty years that have passed since then no volume has been published in English covering quite the same ground and descending to the same detail. The work was based, as Mr. Oxenham states in his Preface, on the "*Li Tai Yen Ko T'u*". In the First Edition, consisting of a series of 22 maps with Chinese characters, Mr. Oxenham had intended, as the closing words of the Preface indicate, to have an English counterpart of each map printed opposite the Chinese; but, though the counterparts were prepared, it was found impossible to get them printed in Shanghai. The Chinese maps in the First Edition were done from wood blocks the cutting of which, since only Chinese characters with no roman lettering were involved, was of course an every-day affair. Mr. Oxenham had probably hoped that a Chinese block-maker capable of cutting blocks with English lettering could be found; but was in this disappointed. Even at the present time there is considerable difficulty in getting complicated English lettering well cut on wood blocks by Chinese block-makers. Mr. Oxenham's First Edition, therefore, consisted of Chinese maps only.

Mr. Oxenham was preparing a Second Edition with English counterparts of each map but, as his sister explains in her Preface to the Second Edition, Mr. Oxenham's unexpected death at the age of 53 in the autumn of 1896 prevented both his writing, as he had intended, a Special Preface for the Second Edition and his final preparation of the edition for the press. The Second Edition was therefore published in the condition in which he left it. It contained both the Chinese maps and their English counterparts, with a Note by the then Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society announcing the Society's decision to defray the expense of publication and to issue the Atlas under the Society's auspices. It contained also the brief Preface by Mr. Oxenham's sister, from which we have already quoted; and Mr. Oxenham's Preface to the First Edition. The Preface is here reproduced in full because, though later scholarship has rendered some of its earlier sections obsolete, its interpretation of Chinese history from the Chou period onward still has value. So also have the brief accounts of the terminological changes and of the changes in the site of the Imperial capital, though this latter needs to be supplemented by such studies as those of Cornish Vaughan in "The World's Great Capitals".

In the First Edition there appears after Map 4, a greatly enlarged version thereof which is repeated with a coloured English counterpart in the Second Edition. These are not reproduced here as the material is practically the same as Map 4, and reproduction on the same scale as the other maps would hardly be helpful.

The romanization of Chinese words in the Preface has been brought more into accord with current usage; and in the Notes to each map, whilst the original form has been retained so as to facilitate reference to the plates, the more usual current form has been given parenthetically in italics. It should also be noted that in the letter-press accompanying Map 11, where Mr. Oxenham speaks of the Southern Sung Dynasty, he is referring to the Liu Sung Dynasty (A. D. 420 to A. D. 477), of the Epoch of Division between North and South, and not to what is usually called the Southern Sung (A. D. 1127 to A. D. 1280), which was set up after the flight from Pien-Liang (in the modern province of Honan), and established its capital at Hangchow; and that in fact the capital of the Liu Sung was Kien-yeh (Nanking), not Hangchow.

On points of detail there may be some room for dissent from some of Mr. Oxenham's identifications, though all were based on the best scholarship of the time; but the general student is not likely to go far wrong in accepting them if he exercises the discrimination that will be suggested by his reading of later historians, writing with the cumulative results of half a century of increasingly scientific study of Chinese history, archaeology and literature before them.

Mr. Oxenham's Atlas has long been out of print, but the beginner in Chinese studies needs some such work, so the present volume, consisting only of the English counterparts of the Chinese maps has been prepared, especially for the use of students at the College of Chinese Studies, from whom an adequate knowledge of Chinese history is a required subject in the first year course.

The present issue has been prepared for the press by Mr. W. Sheldon Ridge.

COLLEGE OF CHINESE STUDIES,

PEIPING,

1937.

PREFACE TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION

The Compiler has found the Historical Atlas of the Chinese Empire from the earliest times, which he now offers with much diffidence to the Oriental world, of considerable value to him in historical researches in verifying the locality of provinces and places during the earliest dynasties. He trusts the work will be found useful to the small but increasing number of historical students, and that their researches into the vast and most interesting stores of Chinese historical literature will be aided by it.

This Atlas is, he ventures to think, the first attempt of its kind to combine in one volume maps of the Chinese Empire during each successive dynasty. Single, detached maps have appeared in the works of Legge, Richthofen and Howorth; but now the changes that have occurred during four thousand years are placed on paper in one volume, and can be readily seen by a glance of the eye.

The earlier maps of the earliest times of Chinese history contain, it is true, but scanty records of the past; they are, however, full and accurate compared with Occidental maps of equal antiquity.

The progress of the ancient Chinese from Shensi and the Yellow River eastwards to Shantung, westwards to Szechwan, and southwards to the Yangtze, can be traced. The series of maps is commenced with a map of China under Yu, the founder of the Hsia Dynasty, 2205 B.C., to 1818 B.C. (Map 1), when the population of China amounted to between one or two millions, the so-called nine *chow*, or Provinces, being probably stations of colonists dotted about by the direction of Yu among the Miao aborigines. China was then, except in Honan and along the Yellow River, over-run by luxuriant vegetation. Birds and beasts swarmed; grain could not be grown. The only roads were the paths marked by wild beasts; and man had to struggle hard for existence. Elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, lions and tapirs abounded. Yu, as chief of the most civilized race, may have had an indirect control, but he was probably as much Emperor (*Ti*) of China as the "Emperor" of Uganda is of central Africa in modern times. The awe inspired by his name sufficed to preserve his scattered colonists from the attacks of local savages. It is doubtful whether either Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien or Yunnan, were then at all subject even to his influence. The scattered colonists became each in their various settlements probably the nucleus, first of a collection of tribes, and then of a State acknowledging a nominal suzerain in the *Ti* or Emperor in the North. The map of the Shang or Yin Dynasty, 1766 to 1122 B.C., (Map 2), shows still nine Provinces or *chow*; but the modern provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow, Yunnan, the Two Kwang and Fukien, are no longer included within the boundaries of the Empire. During the Chou Dynasty, 1122 to 660 B.C. (Map 3), the tribes, under their colonist nobility of Yu, had so improved in organization and administration as to have coalesced into considerable States. A suzerainty, yearly becoming more and more nominal, was granted to the Wang (Princes) of the House of Chou, but the chiefs of the various States, amounting, in 600 B.C., to some thirteen (Maps 4 and 5) and originally scions of the family of King Wu, the founder of the Chou Dynasty, paid little attention to their suzerain's commands. A series of wars, intrigues, diplomacy, conspiracies, and plots, much resembling what has been occurring in the Empires of Europe during the last two hundred years, ensued. The States were reduced to seven (Map 5) in 475 B.C., and though periods of peace occasionally intervened, a state of unrest, of disturbance, and of frequent wars, ensued. There can be little doubt that the competition in arms, in diplomacy, in military discipline, in material civilization, and in education, caused the Chinese of that period to reach a very high level of ability, of skill and of material progress. It was so under similar circumstances in Greece, in Arabia, in Italy, and it is so in modern Europe; and we can no more wonder at the fond pride with which the Chinese regard that famous time than we can at the European for his admiration of ancient Greece and Rome. Against Plato and Aristotle place Confucius and Mencius; whilst China had then statesmen and orators not greatly inferior to those of classical antiquity.

The rise and establishment of feudalism and provincialism was, however, hostile, and unsuited to the Imperial instinct characteristic of China. Civilization might advance, and cities might prosper, but the cultivator of the soil, who furnished recruits to the armies, and who suffered from each invasion, held the system in abhorrence. Imperial power could alone preserve the poor from the petty tyrannies of nobles and princes; and as small States coalesced into larger ones, so the larger kingdoms in their turn were submitted to the same corroding influence. The Imperial or universal nature of the Chinese hieroglyphical language, bound down by no limits of verbal sound to any district; the magnificent and all-embracing moral system of Confucius; the habit of selecting men of ability, not of birth, to high offices of the State; and, finally, chiefly the existence of a literary class, bound in all the different States by common rules and common standards, aided powerfully in the work of integration. After nearly two hundred years of war, the champion of Imperialism, the State of Ch'in, the Russia of ancient China, like its modern antitype, the largest, the most barbarous and the most unscrupulous of the contending States, won the victory against the divided forces of nationalism and provincialism. In 221 B.C., the State of Chu was over-run, and in 209 B.C. the last Prince of the House of Chou was reduced to the rank of a common man. The first Huang Ti or Sovereign Ruler of China, Ch'in Shih, divided China into thirty-six *chun* (principalities) or provinces (Map 6), and, by a bloody and remorseless tyranny, maintained himself on the throne till 209 B.C., when he died. His persecution of the literati, who, by a conciliatory treatment, would have been his best allies, and his burning of priceless literary treasures, have left an indelible blot on his fame, and his memory is to this day held accursed by all Chinese.

The strife of parties and of States, however, revived when the powerful hand which had subdued and quelled it was withdrawn. Feudalism revived; and it required the military skill of the peasant soldier Liu, the founder of (in 202 B.C.), the great Han Dynasty, to bring the clashing atoms into order. Map 7 shows how the thirty-six *chun* of the First Emperor were increased to 103 fiefs, and the new Dynasty was further strengthened by the adherence of the literati, who were again received into favour. The map also shows how slightly, during the two hundred previous years of strife, Chinese influence had penetrated southwards. Towards the close of the Han Dynasty, in A.D. 23, the Eastern Han arose. Feudalism received a check (Map 8) and thirteen *chows*, or provinces, with civil governors, had some slight superintendence over the 105 fiefs. By A.D. 220, a series of infant sovereigns brought to ruin the great dynasty of Han, and the stirring times of the Three Kingdoms (Map 9) succeeded. This is the chivalrous and romantic period of Chinese history, the tales of whose heroes are known and read of throughout the length and breadth of China and Japan. Though the Three Kingdoms had separate rulers, their language and methods of administration were similar, and the State of Wu in the south, and of Shu in the west, extended the influence of the Chinese race, and assisted its emigration. The troubles and the disturbance incidental to neighbouring and hostile states, re-awakened the longing for harmony and unity of rule, and these aspirations were satisfied by the advent to power of the Chin Dynasty (Map 10), and the Empire was divided into nineteen provinces, or *chows*, with civil governors—an arrangement, with changes of names and numbers, which has continued, with dynastic modifications, to the present day. Again the turbulent feudal elements caused riot and rebellion, and the movement was aided by successive Tartar invasions. These barbarians established the Wei Dynasty (Map 13) in the north of China, the Southern Sung and the Southern Ch'i Dynasties (Maps 11 and 12) governing the south of China. The immigration from the north of many Chinese to the more southern territories, must have assisted in the development of the southern provinces; but it was not until after a hundred and sixty years of frequent warfare and of changes of dynasties, that the harried and harassed Empire found rest under the able but shortlived rule of the Dynasty of Sui (Map 14). At last, in A.D. 618, the great and famous Dynasty of T'ang arose, and lasted for nearly three hundred years (Map 15). Under that beneficent Imperial sway the peasant tilled his land, and the trader sold his goods in peace. The fiercer and more martial spirits found an outlet for their energies in extending the Western boundaries of the Empire, and the triumphs of war and the tranquil pleasures of peace were sung and hymned by some of the greatest poets that China has produced. The Empire was divided latterly into ten provinces, in A.D. 734 increased to fifteen. But peace has its troubles as well as war, and the exactions and cruelties of officials and eunuchs

came latterly to be found as burdensome as the dues and levies of feudalism. A succession of youthful Emperors allowed ambitious generals and invading nomads free paths for their inroads, and in A.D. 905 the great Dynasty of T'ang was overthrown. A period of wasting and incessant civil war, discord, invasions and commotions lasted from A.D. 907 to 960. This epoch is known as the Five Dynasties, and is shown in Map 16. Among the generals contending for Empire, Chao Kwang-yin was pre-eminent. Firm, strong, energetic and benevolent, he won all hearts and subdued all resistance. For some time he distinguished himself as a soldier in the service of the House of Chow but after the death of his master, and whilst leading an army against the Tartars in the north, he was proclaimed Emperor in the camp by his soldiers, and became the founder of the renowned Dynasty of Sung (Map 17). The provinces of the T'ang had been, perhaps, found too extensive for effectual administration, and the new Dynasty divided the Empire into twenty-six *lu*. The first Emperors contended with and defeated the Kitan Tartars, or Liaos (Map 18); but later on, as tranquillity prevailed, philosophical and economic disputes and discussions caused great disturbances. Wang An-shih, an innovator of socialistic tendencies, and of great ability, attacked many of the prevailing dogmas of Confucius, and raised a storm of criticism. A materialistic School of philosophy, professing to be based on Confucianism, emerged from the struggle, and the Sung Dynasty is as famous for its philosophers as the T'ang for its poets. The school of Wang An-shih also attacked the prevailing system of land tenure in China. The scheme was honoured by Imperial patronage, but resulted in widespread ruin and great popular distress; whilst the economic heresies of the new school caused more misery than the invasions of the Tartars. At last, as is usual in Chinese history, the weakness, the extravagance, the shortsightedness, and even the very ambition of a monarch, brought about a Tartar invasion. North China was once more ravaged, and the Empire was eventually divided between the Kin (Chin) Dynasty (Map 19) in the north and the Sung in the south, the Yangtze being the dividing line. Both dynasties were, however, involved in common ruin by Genghis Khan and his Mongolian successors, and in A. D. 1260 Kublai Khan founded the Yuan Dynasty (Map 20). The ten provinces into which he divided China were called *sheng*, whilst the term *lu* was applied to a smaller territorial division. After the death of Kublai, Lamaism, luxury and inattention to administrative duties, bred dislike, hatred and contempt in the minds of the Chinese people against their Mongol oppressors. A Buddhist priest headed a local rebellion, and such was his skill, his wisdom and his energy, that he succeeded in driving the Mongols beyond the Great Wall, and, in A. D. 1368, founded the Dynasty of Ming (Map 21). The ten *sheng* or provinces, of the last Dynasty, were increased to fifteen, and when, in 1616, the Ming Dynasty was in its turn vanquished and overturned by the Manchu Tartars, these fifteen provinces were further increased to eighteen.

It will be seen from the above historical sketch that nothing can be more false than the prevailing cant as to the immobility of China. From the times of Yu the Great, a steady stream of change can be noticed from a number of feudal autonomous States to a single democratic centralized autocracy. The progressive element in Chinese history has been, and is today, the monarchical element. Gradually, and step by step, Emperor after Emperor has whittled away one individual privilege after another. Hereditary nobility, primogeniture, large estates, parks, religious establishments and game preserves have all disappeared and fallen before the resistless pressure of that multitude of China, of which the Son of Heaven is the representative and the incarnation. Many of the laws China is called on to change have been won for her peasantry after centuries of battle. In the United States, the Articles of the sacred Constitution are guarded from innovation; so also in France are the principles of 1789; and when Europe in general possesses similar institutions we shall see if it will be easy or possible to effect a change. Railways will abolish ridiculous superstition and some cruel customs, and will purify the lower official ranks; but it is not probable that they will change one atom the fundamental institutions of China.

It is interesting to trace the history of the names of the territorial divisions. *Chow*, in early history used to denominate a province, has since the Sung Dynasty been applied to districts next in size to a magistracy. *Tao* or *lu*, in the T'ang and Sung and Kin (Chin) Dynasties used to denote a province, has since been used for a circuit including three or more *chows*. *Chun* originally meant a feudal fief;

the name was then applied by the First Emperor to the thirty-six provinces into which he divided the State Empire of ancient China. One constant quantity alone continues, and is the single rock amongst the shifting sands of Chinese nomenclature—the *hsien* or district magistracy. The cities thus called are the lowest in rank of the higher official hierarchy, are the residence of the magistrate, and here is held the Court of First Instance for all civil and criminal cases. The changes of names of places in earlier dynasties were frequent. Taoism and geomantic superstitions were then prevalent, and the principle guiding changes of names will generally be found to be this—that an Emperor thus acts in order to benefit with an auspicious, or to injure with an inauspicious, name a city which he likes and honours or dislikes and fears.

The frequent changes of capital are also noticeable. A centralized democratic autocracy regards as essential a central position for its capital; and it will be generally found that the capital of the period is situated near the centre of the state it belongs to. In earlier history, the capital has usually been placed in the north-east corner of the province of Honan or the south-east of Shensi. Nanking has been the capital of those of the minor dynasties whose territories lay in the south. K'aifengfu in Honan (or Pienliang) was the capital of the Sung, and from A.D. 1180 to 1240 Hangchow (Linan) was the residence of the Southern Sung Emperor. As the domains of the Empire extended northwards and westwards, the centre of the Empire shifted north, and since A.D. 1130, Peking, called successively Yenching, Tahsingfu, and Shuntienfu, has been the capital of China with the exception of a short interregnum for Nanking at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty.

It will be noticed, doubtless, that the maps are of unequal completeness, and, at the best, are none of them perfect. The ancient courses of many of the chief rivers, of the canals and other waterways, are not always given; whilst the distance of the embouchures of the larger rivers from the sea must have varied greatly from dynasty to dynasty. Since very ancient times, the coastline, *e.g.*, of Kiangsu, must have been increased one hundred miles, and the sea has been driven back that distance. Six hundred years back, Chinkiang (=River Guard) was called Chinhai (=Sea Guard), and it is probable that in the days of Yu the sites of many of the Kiangsu cities were then salt marshes and sandbanks, submerged at every high tide. Mountain ranges are not given at all. Maps of all the minor dynasties are not printed, and the few given only show the provinces, and their names and outlines, leaving it for the students of those periods to fill up the gaps themselves. A map of the Liao Kingdom of the Kitan Tartars, and of the Kin (Chin), has been given, including in their limits territories beyond the Great Wall. Otherwise the compiler has strictly confined himself to the names of towns in the Eighteen Provinces.

He is much indebted to the "*Li Tai Yen Ko Tu*" for the maps; and, like so many others, he is chiefly indebted to Chinese works of Chinese scholars. To these men, not only students like himself, but learned sinologues owe great gratitude. It is to their learning, skill, genius and labours that we owe all our knowledge, little as it is, of China and its history; for, with the exception of scientists and botanists, all Chinese students are but translators, copyists and compilers. For the earlier dynasties great assistance has been derived from the monumental works of Dr. Legge.

In launching his frail barque on the ocean of criticism the compiler knows he must expect, and cannot escape, the storms of censure. Mistakes and errors will, he fears, be unavoidable in a work extending over so long a period of time. He trusts these will be freely pointed out, and he will gladly receive suggestions for improvements.

In conclusion, he trusts the work will meet the wants of historical students and that they will derive as much assistance from its information as he has during his studies.

It was originally intended to have had an English counterpart of each map, printed opposite the Chinese, but though the counterparts were prepared it was not found possible to get them printed in Shanghai.

H. B. M. CONSULATE,

CHINKIANG,

July 1887.

E. L. OXENHAM.

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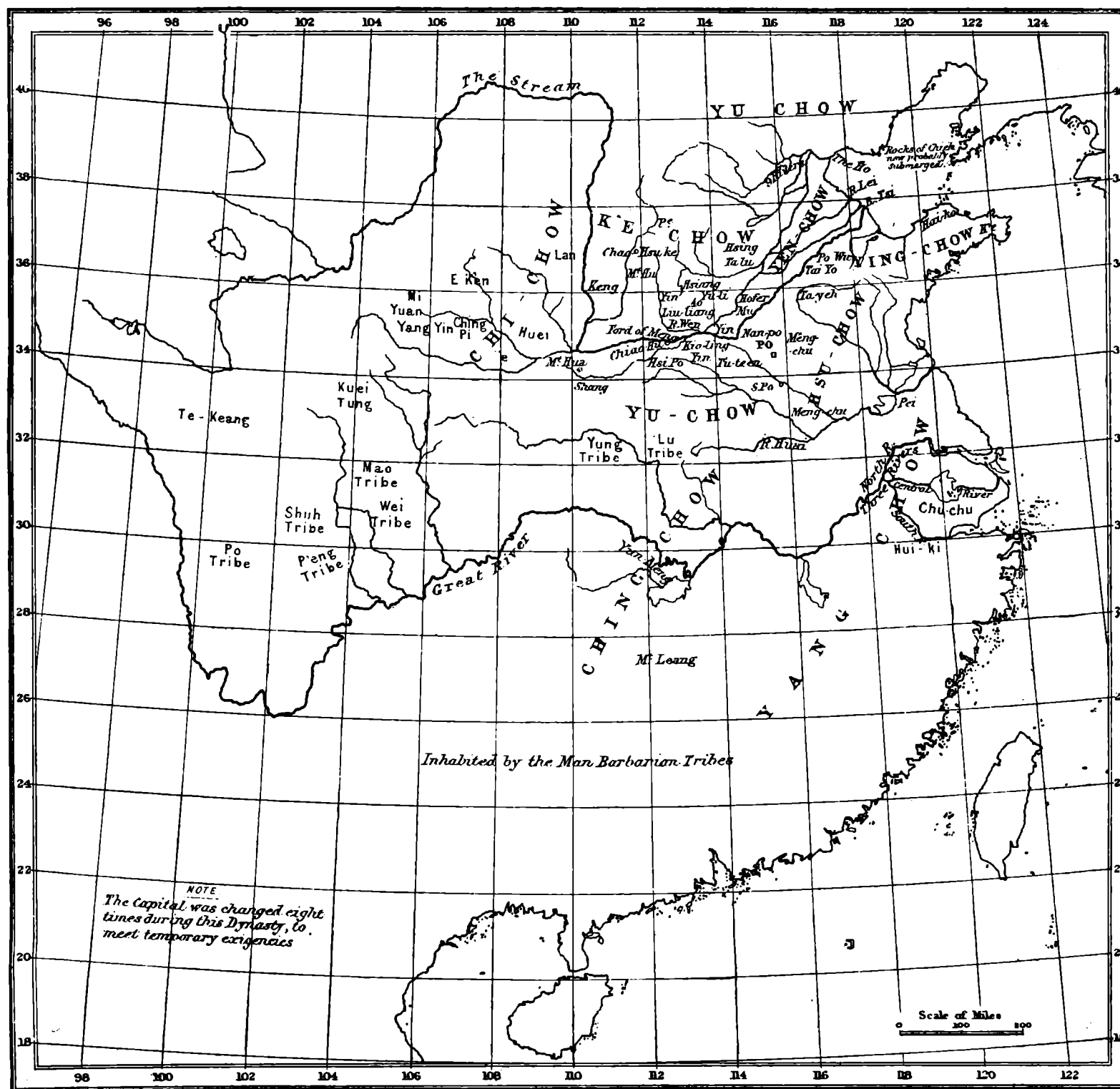
China during the Hsia Dynasty	...	...	Map	1	China during the Southern Ts'i Dynasty	...	Map	12
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NAMES OF PROVINCES or CHOW
DURING THE TIME OF YU THE GREAT
AND OF THE HSIA DYNASTY

Capital at Yang-Hsia,
near modern T'ai Kang Hsien,
in Honan.

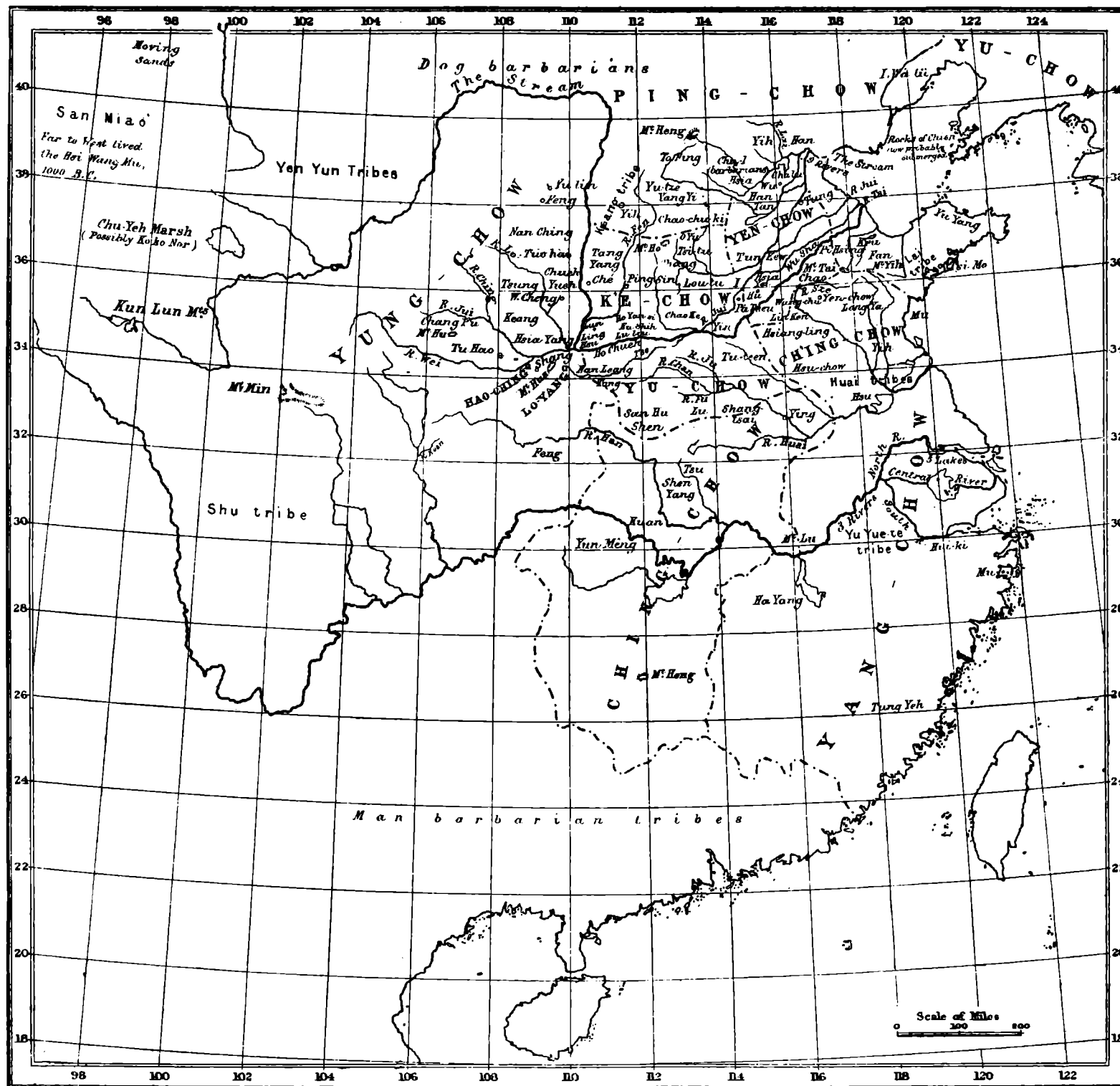
- K'E CHOW
- TS'ING (*Ch'ing*) CHOW
- YEN CHOW
- HSU CHOW
- YÜ CHOW
- YUNG CHOW
- LEANG (*Liang*) CHOW
- CHING CHOW
- YANG CHOW



NAMES OF PROVINCES or CHOW
DURING THE SHANG or
YIN DYNASTY

CAPITAL Po (亳) near modern
Kuei-fu, in Ho-nan Province.

- YU CHOW
- YING CHOW
- YEN CHOW
- CHI CHOW
- CH'I CHOW
- CHING CHOW
- YÜ CHOW
- HSU CHOW
- YANG CHOW



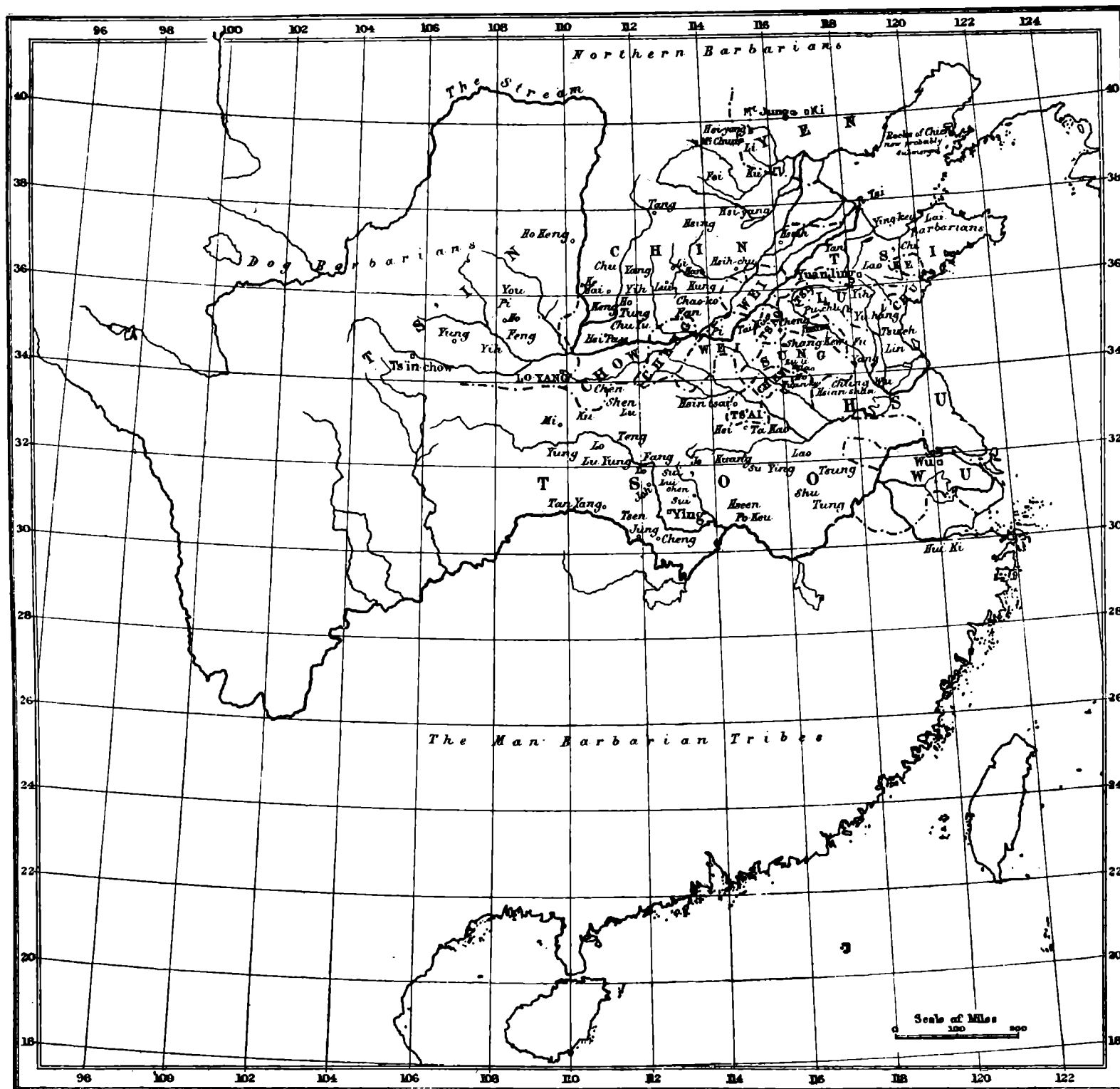
NAMES OF PROVINCES or CHOW (also called REGIONS) during part of the CHOW DYNASTY

Capital (1122 B.C.) Hao-ching now Ch'ang-an and later (781 B. C.) Lo-Yang.

N. B.—The names refer almost exclusively to various rivers.

This dynasty nominally lasted till B. C. 249, but the suzerainty of the king was latterly only honorary and nominal.

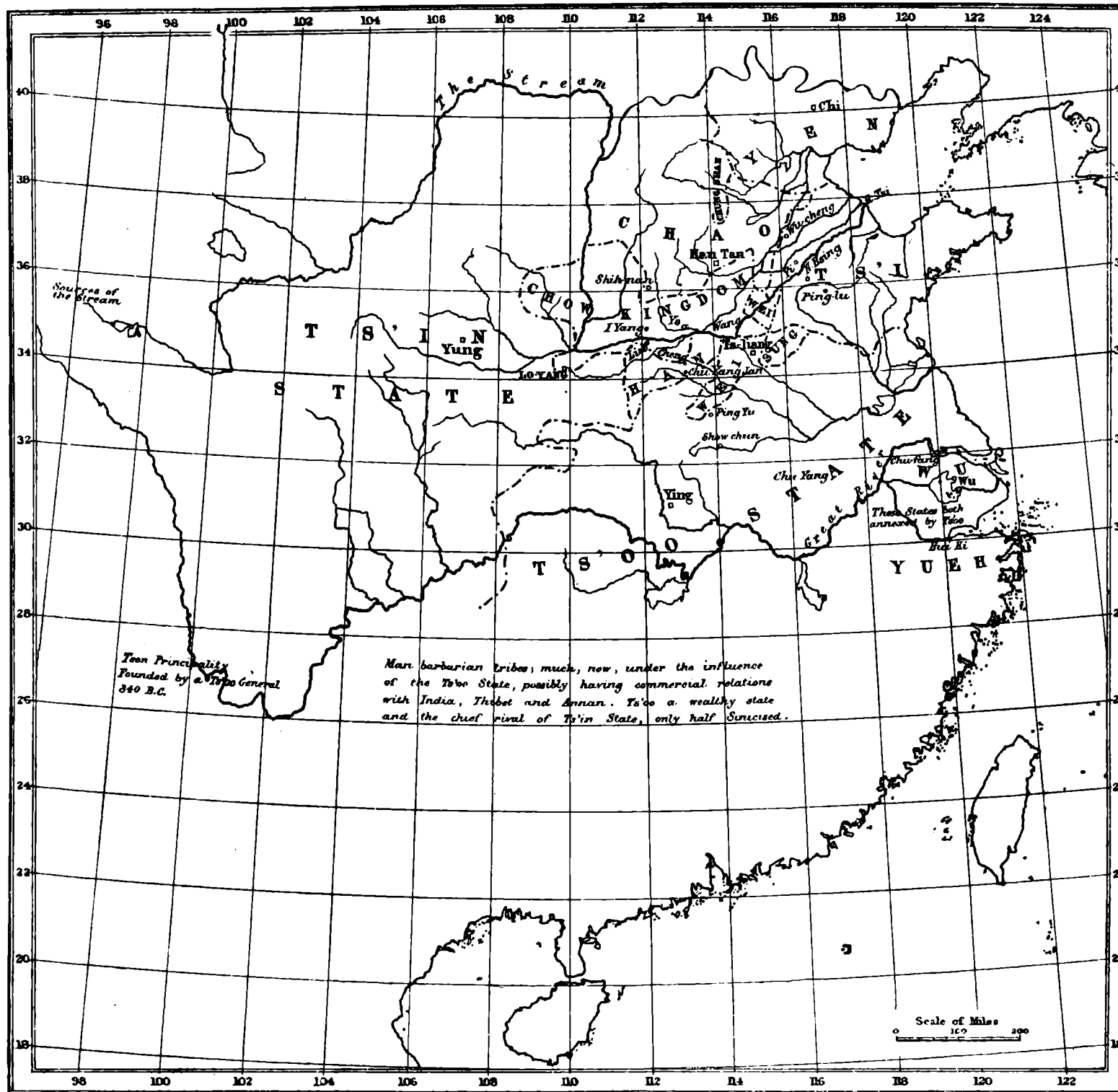
YU CHOW
PING CHOW
YEN CHOW
CH'ING CHOW
CH'E CHOW
YUNG CHOW
CHING CHOW
YANG CHOW
YÜ CHOW



DURING THE SPRING AND AUTUMN PERIOD:

Capital Lo-yang in modern Province of Ho-nan

- Kingdom of Chow:
B.C. 1122-249.
- Principality of Loo (*Lu*):
B.C. 1121-248.
- Principality of Wei:
B.C. 1077-413.
- Principality of Ts'ai:
B.C. 1106-446.
- Principality of Tsin:
B.C. 1106-376.
- Principality of Ts'aou (*Ts'ao*):
B.C. 1051-486.
- Principality of Ch'eng (*Cheng*):
B.C. 805-374.
- Principality of Woo (*Wu*):
B.C. 1290-472.
- Principality of Yen:
B.C. 863-221.
- Principality of Ch'en:
B.C. 853-478.
- Principality of Sung:
B.C. 1077-285.
- Principality of Ts'e (*Ch'i*):
B.C. 1076-220.
- Principality of Ts'oo (*Ch'u*):
B.C. 1077-222.
- Principality of Ts'in (*Ch'in*):
B.C. 908-245.



DURING THE PERIOD OF THE CON-
TENDING STATES:

Capital Lo-Yang in modern
Ho-nan

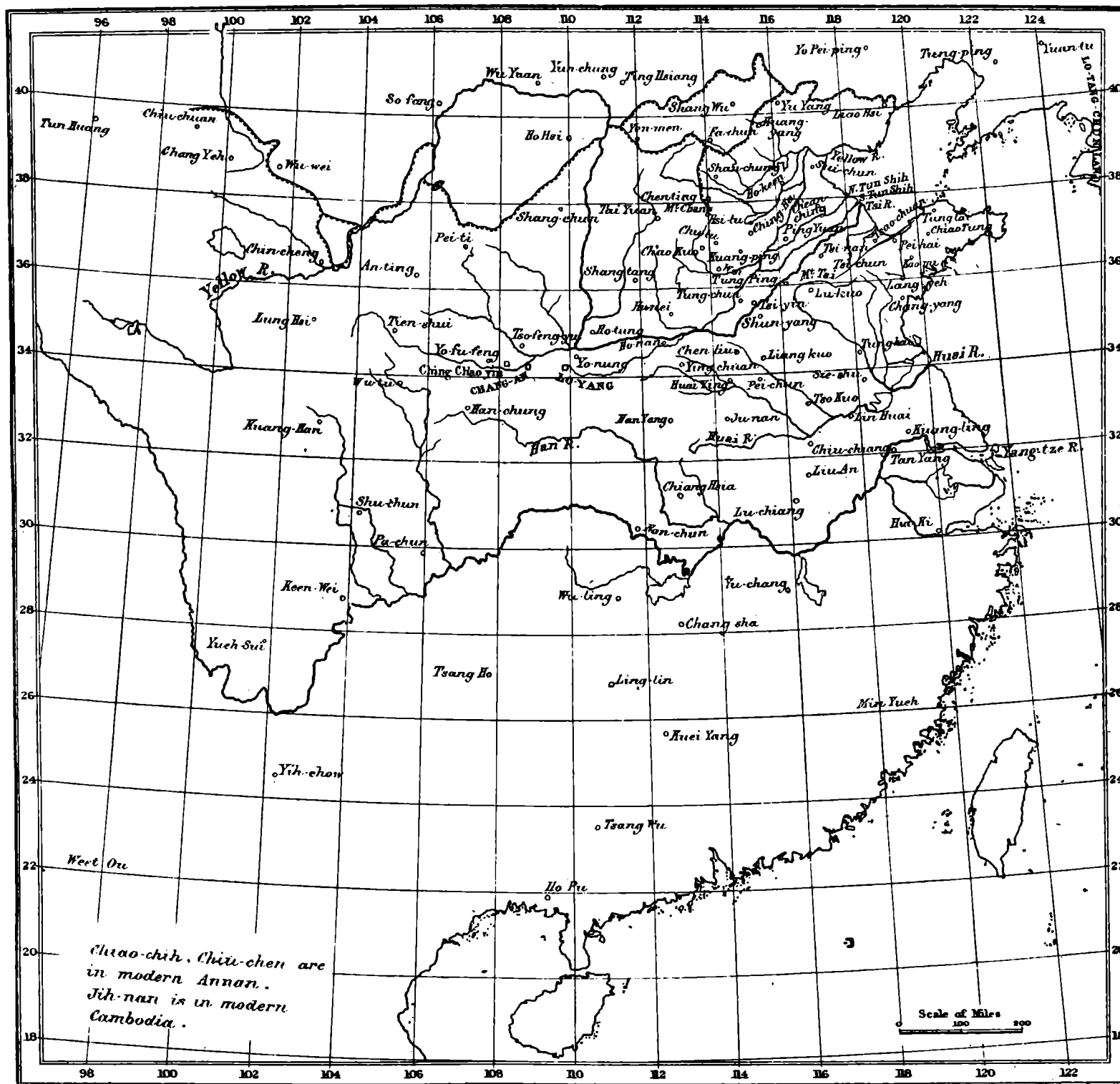
- STATE OF TSOO (*Ch'u*)
- STATE OF CH'IN
- STATE OF CHAO
- STATE OF YEN
- STATE OF HAN
- STATE OF TS'I (*Ch'i*)
- STATE OF WEI

*The two other small States of Sung and Wei
lost their independence in B.C. 405 and B.C.
413 respectively.*

Capital Hsien-yang.

NEI-SHIH CHŪN.
 HAN-CHUNG CHŪN.
 PEI-TI CHŪN.
 LUNG-HSI CHŪN.
 SHANG CHŪN.
 T'AI-YUAN CHŪN.
 HO-TUNG CHŪN.
 SHANG-TANG CHŪN.
 YUN-CHUNG CHŪN.
 YEN-MEN CHŪN.
 TAI CHŪN.
 SAN-CH'UAN CHŪN.
 HAN-TAN CHŪN.
 NAN-YANG CHŪN.
 YING-CH'UAN CHŪN.
 TSI (*C'hi*) OR LANG-YA CHŪN.
 TUNG CHŪN.
 LIAO-HSI CHŪN.
 LIAO-TUNG CHŪN.
 SHANG-KU CHŪN.
 YŪ-YANG CHŪN.
 CHŪ-LU CHŪN.
 YO-(*Yu*)-PEI-P'ING CHŪN.
 CHIU-CHIANG CHŪN.
 HUI-CHI CHŪN.
 CHIANG CHŪN.
 MIN-CHUNG CHŪN.
 NAN-HAI CHŪN.*
 KUEI-LING CHŪN.
 PA CHŪN.
 SHU CHŪN.
 CH'IENTSUN CHŪN.
 NAN CHŪN.
 CH'ANG-SHA CHŪN.
 HSŪEH OR SZE-SHUI CHŪN.
 HSIANG CHŪN.

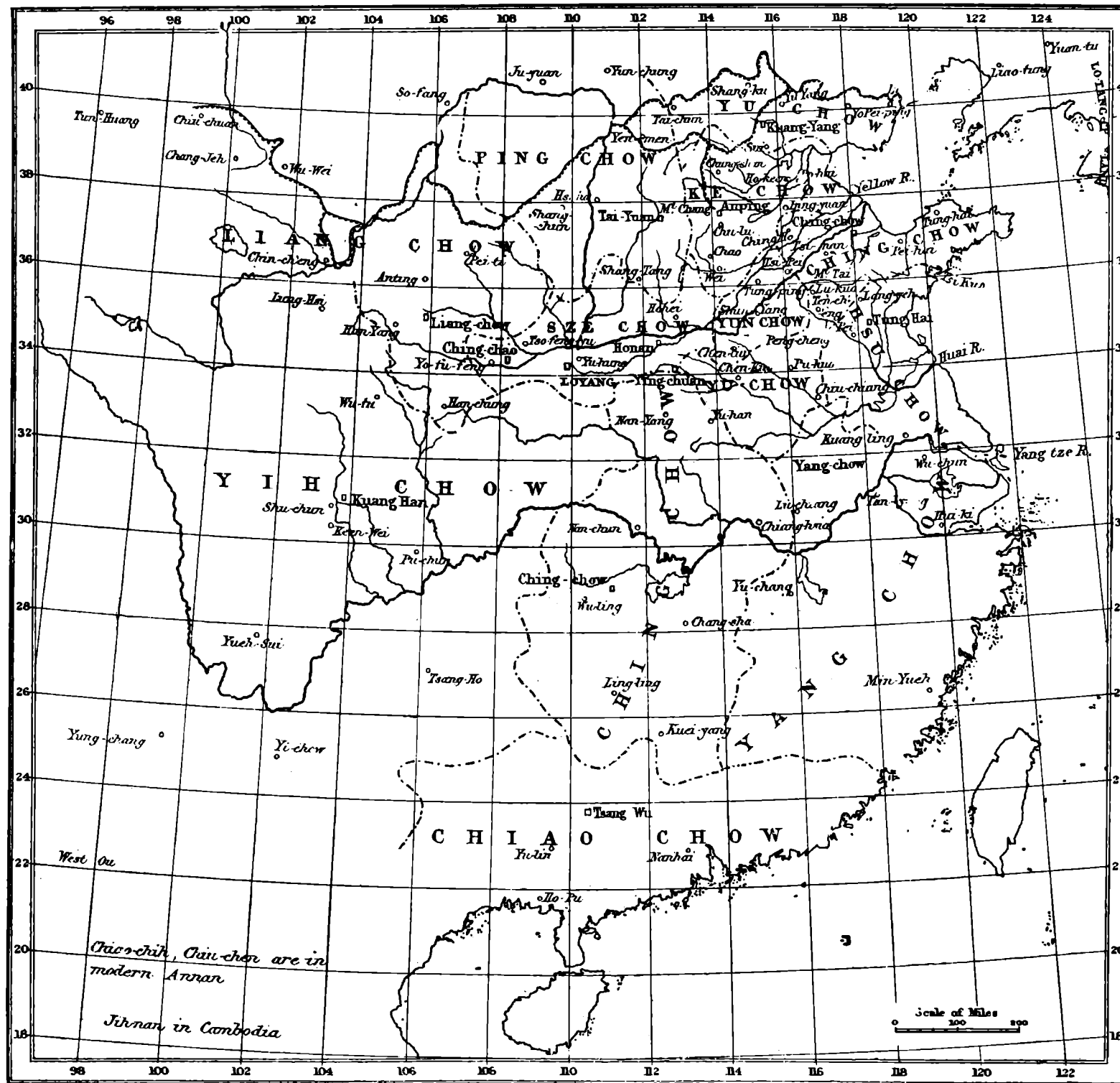
*More correctly Nan-chê Chün



DURING THE HAN DYNASTY:

Capital Ch'ang-an.

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NAMES OF PROVINCES DURING THE EASTERN HAN DYNASTY:

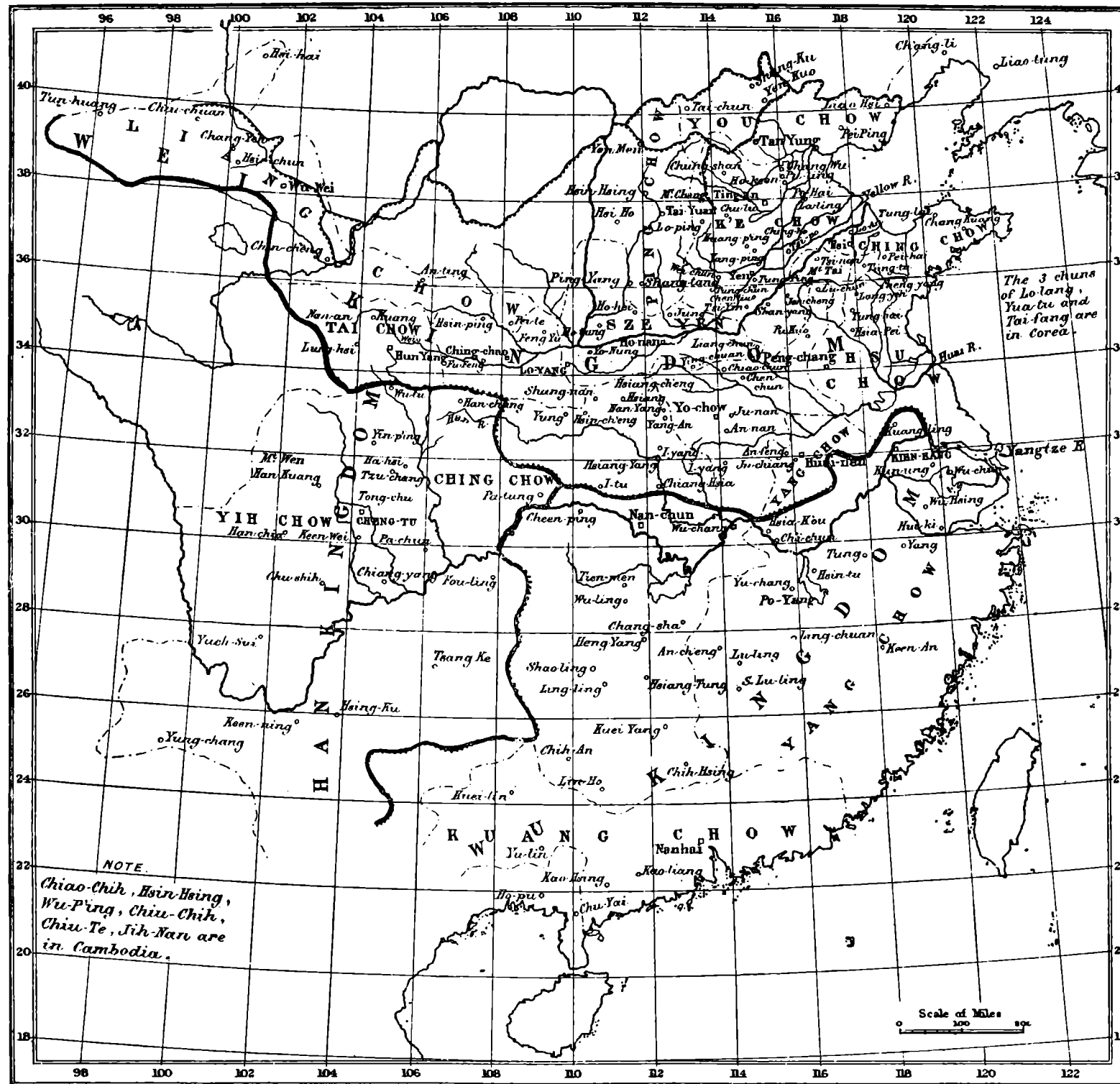
Capital Lo-yang.

Yu (Ke) Chow.
Chi Chow.
Ping Chow.
Liang (Liang) Chow.
Yun Chow.
Hsu Chow.
Yu Chow.
Yih Chow.
Ching Chow.
Yang Chow.
Chiao Chow.
Ch'ing Chow.
Sze (Ssu) Chow.

PROVINCES or CHOW 13

PRINCIPALITIES 105

HSIEN CITIES,
MARQUISATES, } 1,180
TAO



CHINA
DURING THE EPOCH OF
THE THREE KINGDOMS
OF THE
NORTH HAN
OR
SHU
(modern Szechuan):
A.D. 221 to A.D. 263

OF THE
WEI DYNASTY:
A.D. 220 to A.D. 264.

AND OF THE
WU DYNASTY:
A.D. 222 to A.D. 277.

Capital of Wei was Lo-yang.
Capital of Shu was Ch'eng-tz (Shu-chun)
Capital of Wu was Kien-kang (Tan-yang) or
modern Nanking.



NAMES OF PROVINCES UNDER THE
CHIN DYNASTY:

Capital Lo-yang.

Afterwards (A.D. 317) Kien-yeh,
now Nanking.

CHOW or PROVINCES..	19
CHUN CITIES..	172
HSIEN..	1,231

LEANG (Liang) CHOW.

CH'IN CHOW.

LIANG CHOW.

SZE (Ssu) CHOW.

CHING CHOW.

YOU (Yu) CHOW.

CHI CHOW.

CH'ING CHOW.

YUN CHOW.

HSU CHOW.

YU CHOW.

CHING CHOW.

YIH CHOW.

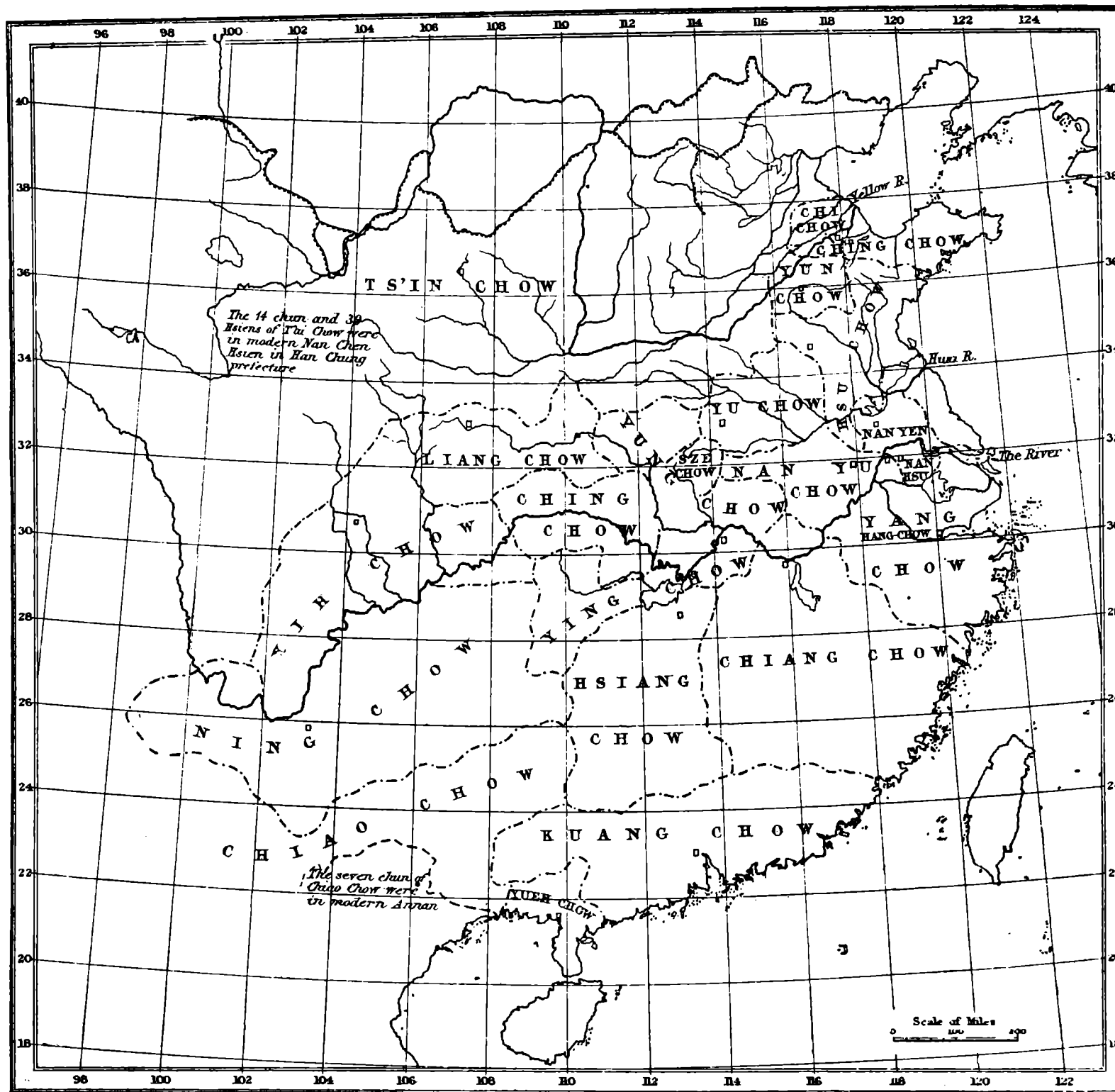
NING CHOW.

KUANG CHOW.

YANG CHOW.

CHIAO CHOW.

P'ING CHOW.

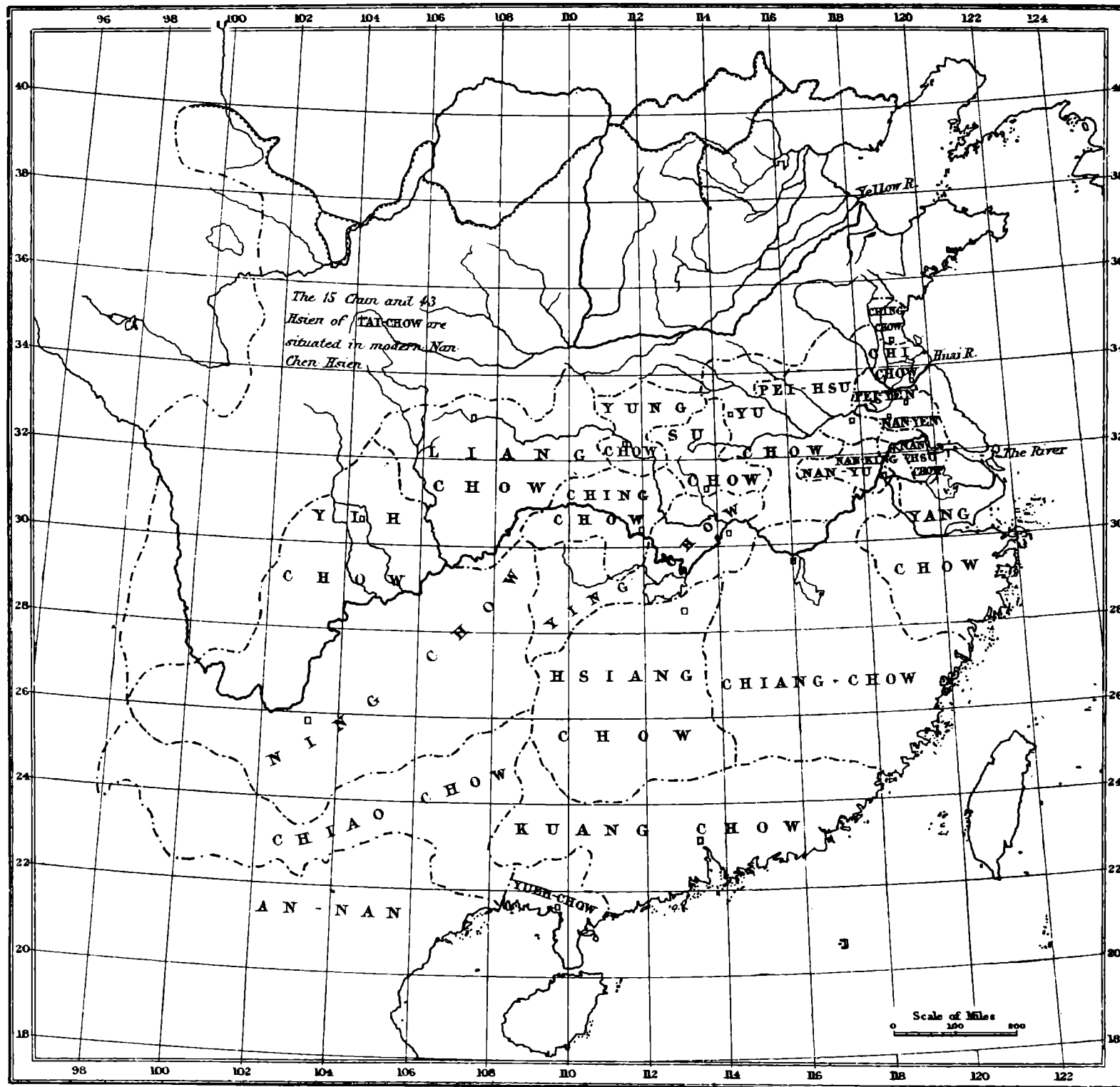


NAMES OF PROVINCES DURING THE SOUTHERN SUNG DYNASTY:

Capital Hang-chow.

CHOW or PROVINCES	...	...	...	22
CHUN CITIES...	...	...	...	278
HSIEN...	...	...	...	1,341

CHI CHOW.
CH'ING CHOW.
YUN CHOW.
HSU CHOW.
NAN YUN CHOW.
NAN HSU CHOW.
YU CHOW.
NAN YU CHOW.
SZE CHOW.
YUNG CHOW.
YING CHOW.
CHING CHOW.
LIANG CHOW.
YIH CHOW.
NING CHOW.
HSIANG CHOW.
CHIANG CHOW.
YANG CHOW.
KUANG CHOW.
YUEH CHOW.
CHIAO CHOW.
Ts'IN CHOW.

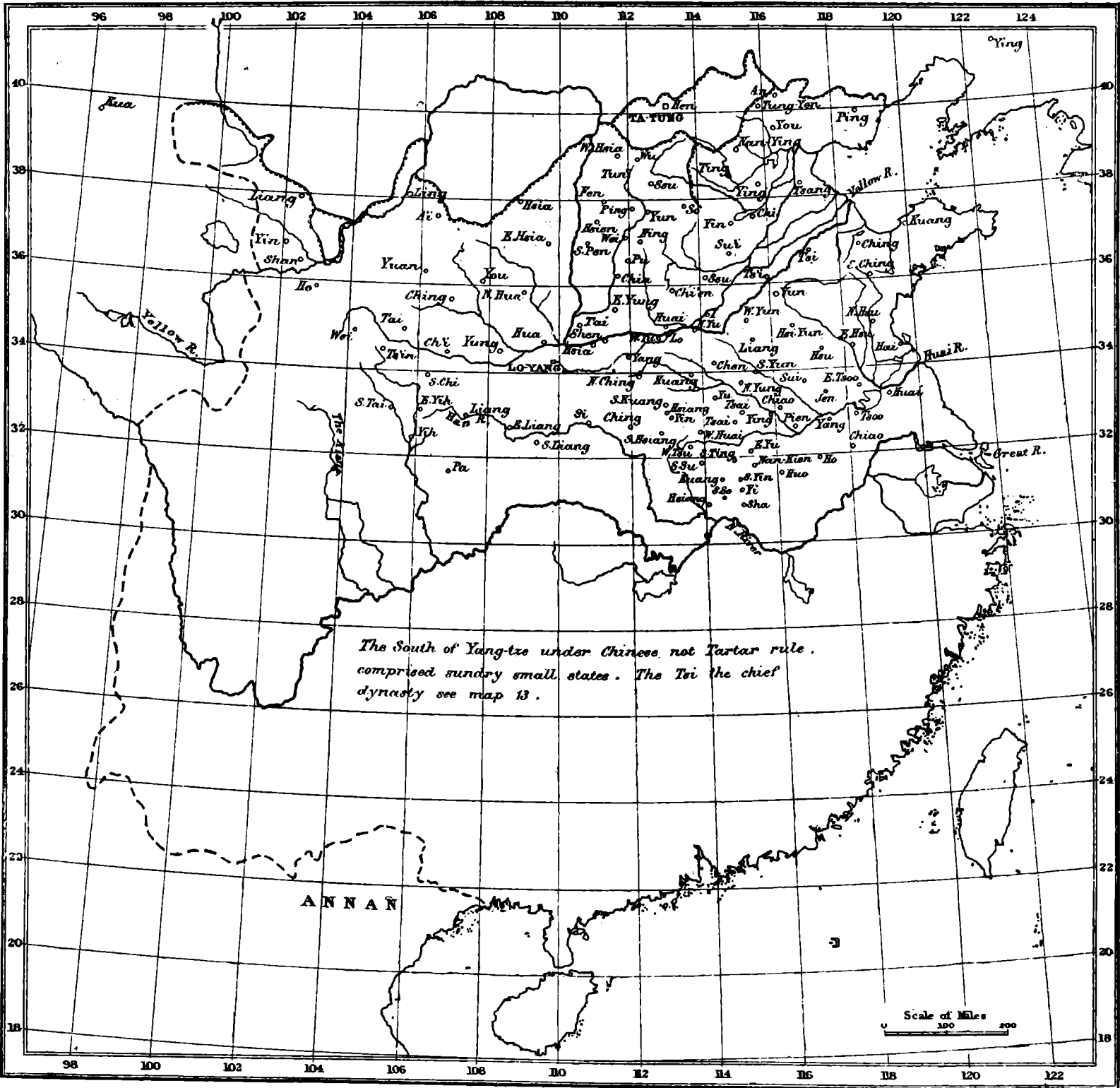


NAMES OF CHOWS DURING THE SOUTHERN TS'I DYNASTY:

Capital Nanking.

CHOW or PROVINCES..	...	...	...	23
CHUN CITIES...	...	...	...	.380
HSIEN...	...	...	...	1,454

YANG CHOW.
NAN HSU CHOW.
YU CHOW.
NAN YU CHOW.
NAN YEN CHOW.
PEI YEN CHOW.
CHING CHOW.
CHIANG CHOW.
KUANG CHOW.
CHIAO CHOW.
YUEH CHOW.
CHING CHOW.
YING CHOW.
SZE CHOW.
YUNG CHOW.
HSIANG CHOW.
LIANG CHOW.
CH'IN CHOW.
YIH CHOW.
NING CHOW.
CHI CHOW.
PEI Hsu CHOW.



NORTHERN WEI DYNASTY :

Capital Ta-tung, and later
Lo-yang

CHOW CITIES	...	...	...	...	...	113
CHUN CITIES...	...	...	...	...	...	522
HSIEN CITIES	...	...	...	...	...	1,462

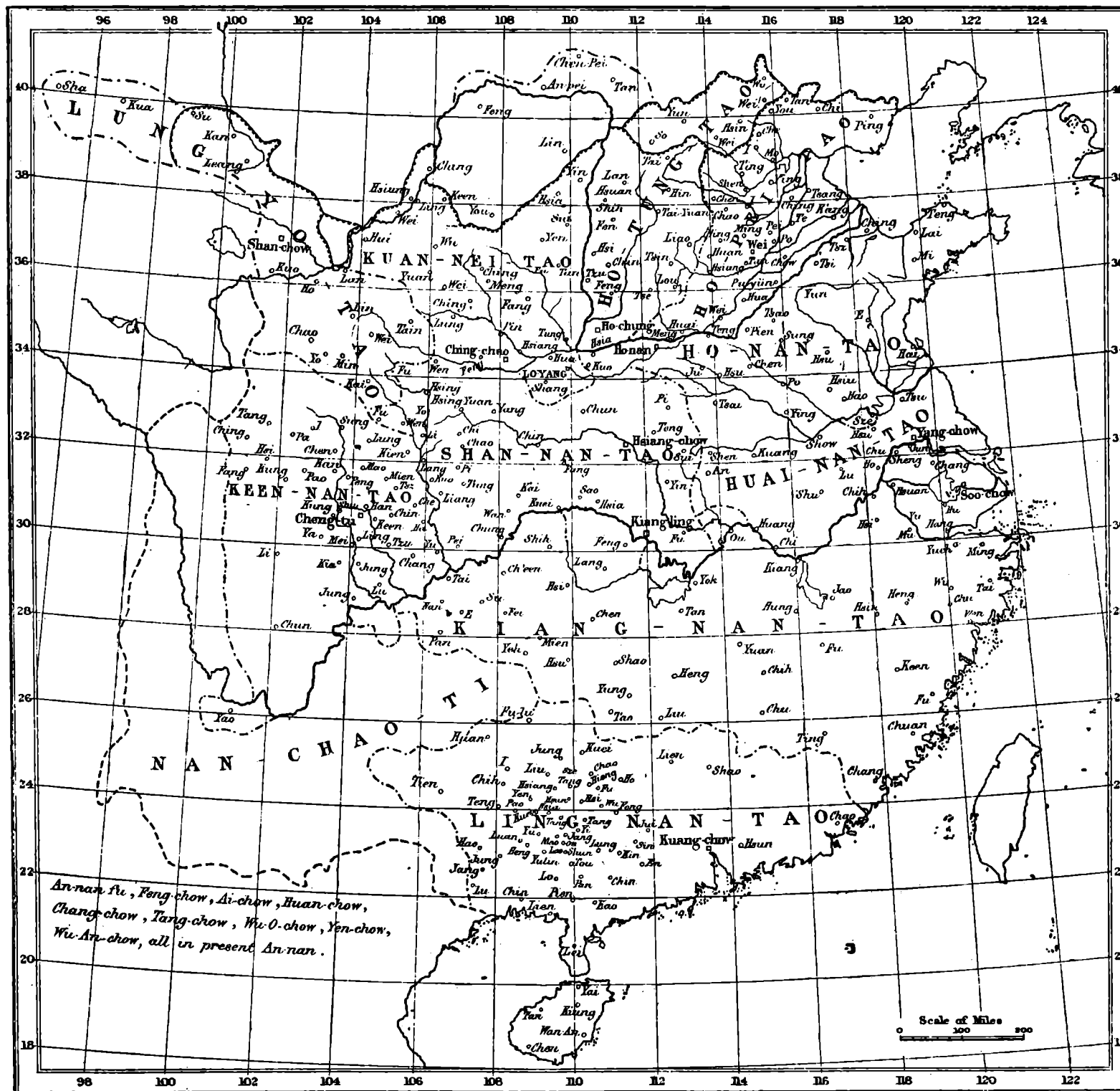


NAMES OF PROVINCES DURING THE SUI DYNASTY:

Capital Chang-an.

CHOW or PROVINCES	9
CHÜN CITIES	190
HSIEN CITIES	1,248

YUNG CHOW.
LIANG CHOW.
YU CHOW.
YEN CHOW.
CHI CHOW.
CH'ING CHOW.
HSU CHOW.
HSING CHOW.
YANG CHOW.



DURING THE T'ANG DYNASTY:

Capital Lo-yang

TAO or PROVINCES	10
FU CITIES..	15
CHOW CITIES..	331
HSIEN CITIES..	1,646

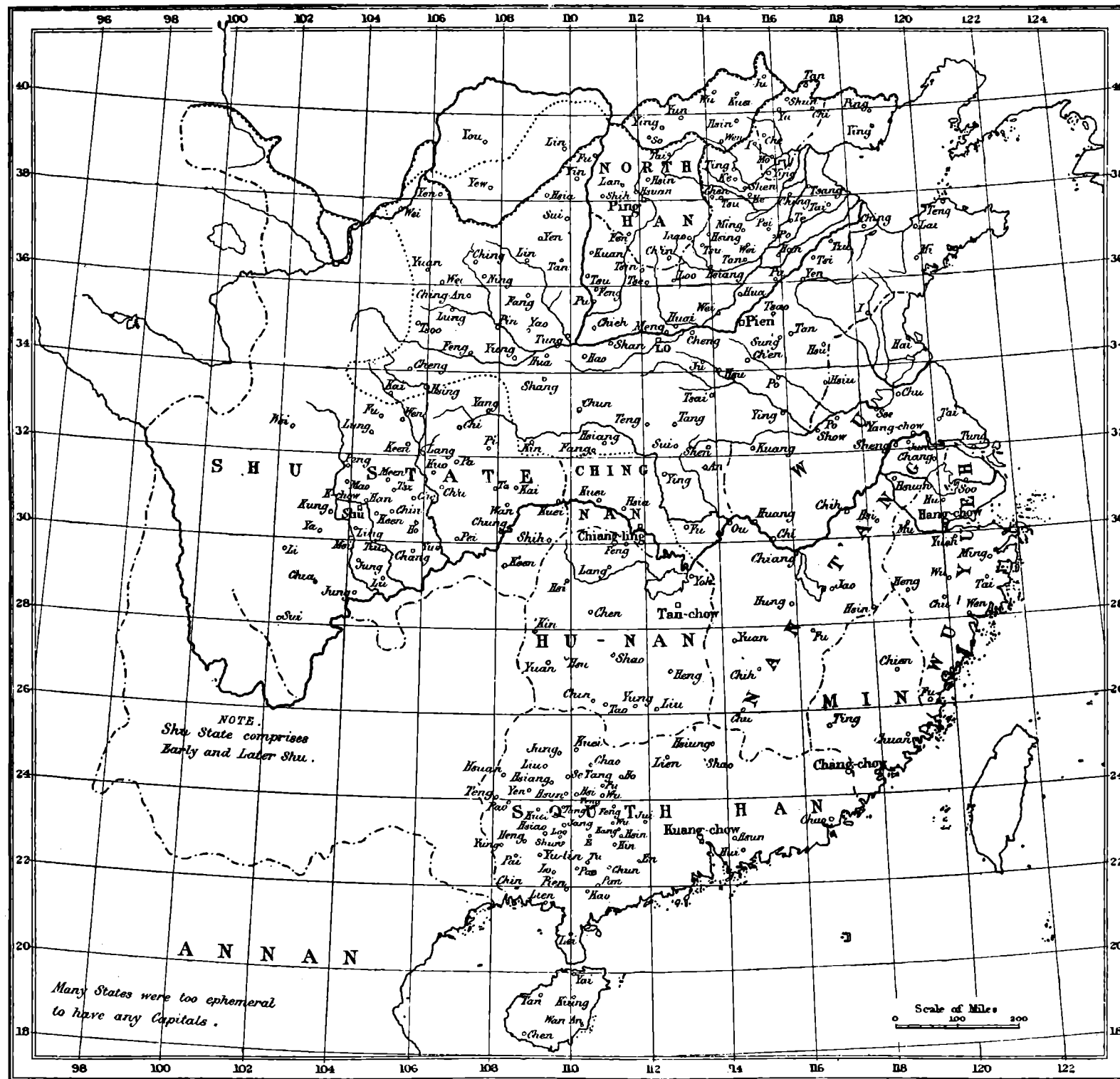
MEDIATIZED DISTRICTS.

TAO or PROVINCES	6
FUS UNDER A MILITARY GOVERNOR	100
CHOW CITIES..	692
HSIEN CITIES..	436

NAMES OF PROVINCES.

- KUAN-NEI TAO
- HO-NAN TAO
- HO-TUNG TAO
- HO-PEI TAO
- SHAN-NAN TAO
- LUNG-YO TAO
- HUAI-NAN TAO
- KIANG-NAN TAO
- KEEN (Chien)-NAN TAO
- LING-NAN TAO

N. B.—Towards the close of dynasty there were 15 tao or provinces made in A.D. 734; the names of these 5 new provinces were Ching-chi, Tu-chi, Shan-nan-tung, Shan-nan-hsi, Kiang-nan-tung, Kiang-nan-hsi, and Ch'ien-chung.



DURING THE ANARCHICAL PERIOD
OF THE FIVE DYNASTIES or
TEN STATES:

Posterior Liang Dynasty:
A.D. 907 to A.D. 921.

Posterior T'ang Dynasty:
A.D. 923 to A.D. 934.

Posterior Chin Dynasty:
A.D. 936 to A.D. 944.

Posterior Han Dynasty:
A.D. 936 to A.D. 948.

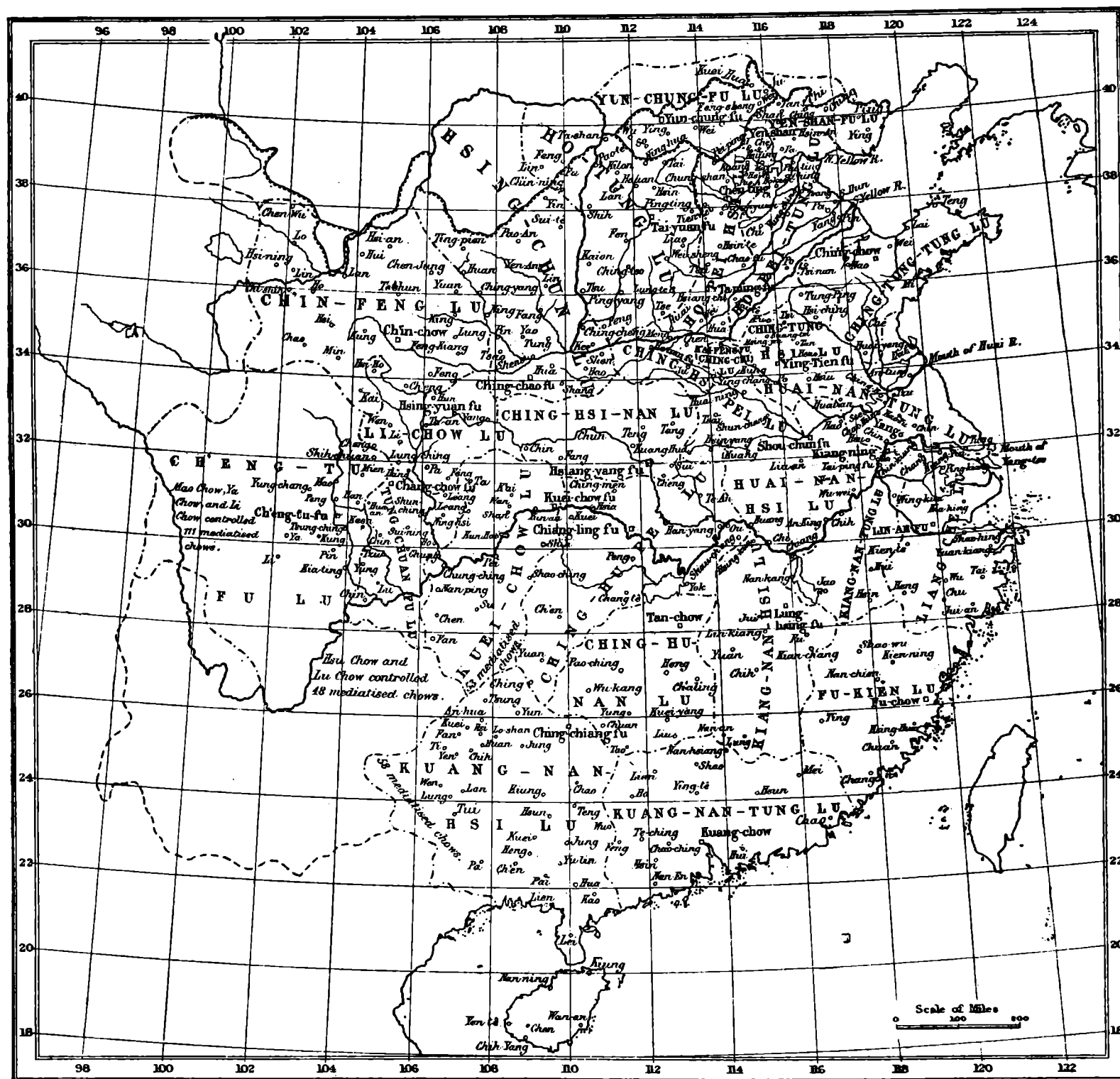
Posterior Chow Dynasty:
A.D. 951 to A.D. 960.

STATES.

Chin-nan, N. Han, Hu-nan, Ch'ien-hou-shu,
S. Han, Wu, S. (Nan) T'ang, Min,
Wu Yueh.

Posterior Liang...	78	chows.
Posterior T'ang...	123	"
Posterior Chin...	109	"
Posterior Han...	106	"
Ching-nan State...	3	"
N. Han State...	10	"
Hu-nan State...	15	"
Former Posterior Shu...	45	"
Posterior Chow...	111	"
S. Han State...	60	"
Wu and S. T'ang State...	30	"
Min State...	5	"
Wu-yueh State...	13	"

HISTORIC CHINA PLATE 17: A.D. 960 to A.D. 1126



NAMES OF THE LOO (*Lu*) DURING THE GREAT SUNG DYNASTY:

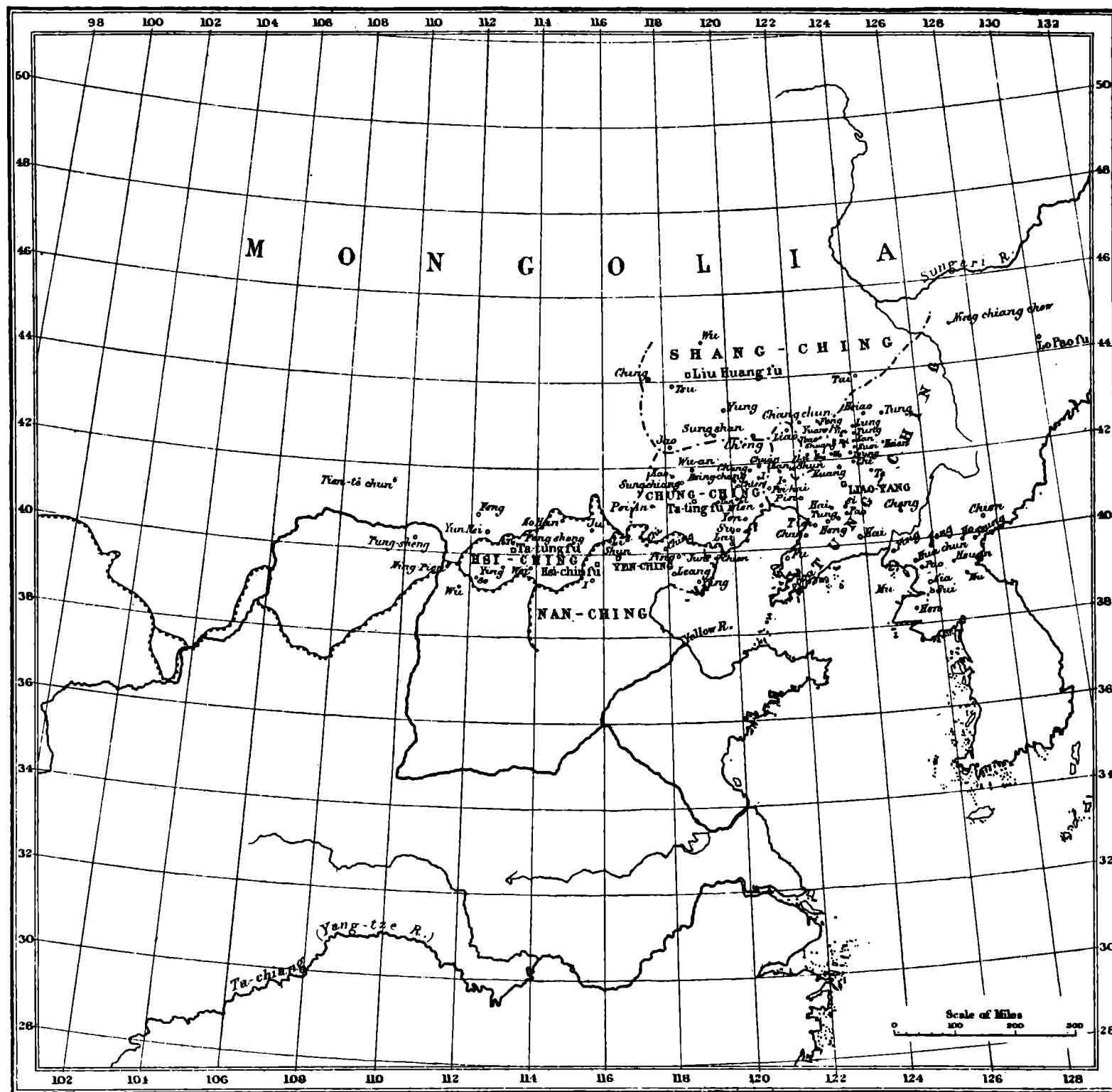
The Southern Sung, when the Sung or Chinese line divided the Empire of the 26 Provinces with the Kin or Tartar dynasty, the Yangtze being the boundary, lasted from A.D. 1127 to A.D. 1278.

Capital of Sung: Pien-leang
or K'ai-feng-fu.

Capital of S. Sung: Lin-an,
or modern Hang-chow.

PROVINCES or LOO (<i>Lu</i>)	26
FU CITIES	62
CHUN CITIES	70
CHOW CITIES	260
HSIEN CITIES	1,290
CIRCUITS, FASTNESSES, WALLED TOWNS, PASSES, MARKET TOWNS	441
MEDIATIZED CHOWS AND HSIENS	270

YUN-CHUNG-FU LOO. (*Lu*)
YEN SHAN-FU LOO.
HO-TUNG LOO.
HO-PEI-HSI LOO.
HO-PEI-TUNG LOO.
CHING-TUNG-TUNG LOO.
CHING-TUNG-HSI LOO.
CHING-CHI LOO.
CHING-HSI PEI LOO.
HSING-CHUN LOO.
CHING-HSI-NAN LOO.
CH'IN-FENG LOO.
LI-CHOW LOO.
CH'ENG-TU-FU LOO.
KWEI-CHOW LOO.
KUANG-NAN-TUNG LOO.
FU-CHIEN (*Kien*) LOO.
KUANG-NAN-HSI LOO.
CHING-HU-NAN LOO.
CHING-HU-PEI LOO.
KIANG (*Chiang*)-NAN-HSI LOO.
KIANG (*Chiang*)-NAN-TUNG LOO.
LIANG-CHE LOO.
HUI-NAN-HSI LOO.
HUI-NAN-TUNG LOO.
TUNG-CH'UAN-FU LOO.



THE LIAO KINGDOM

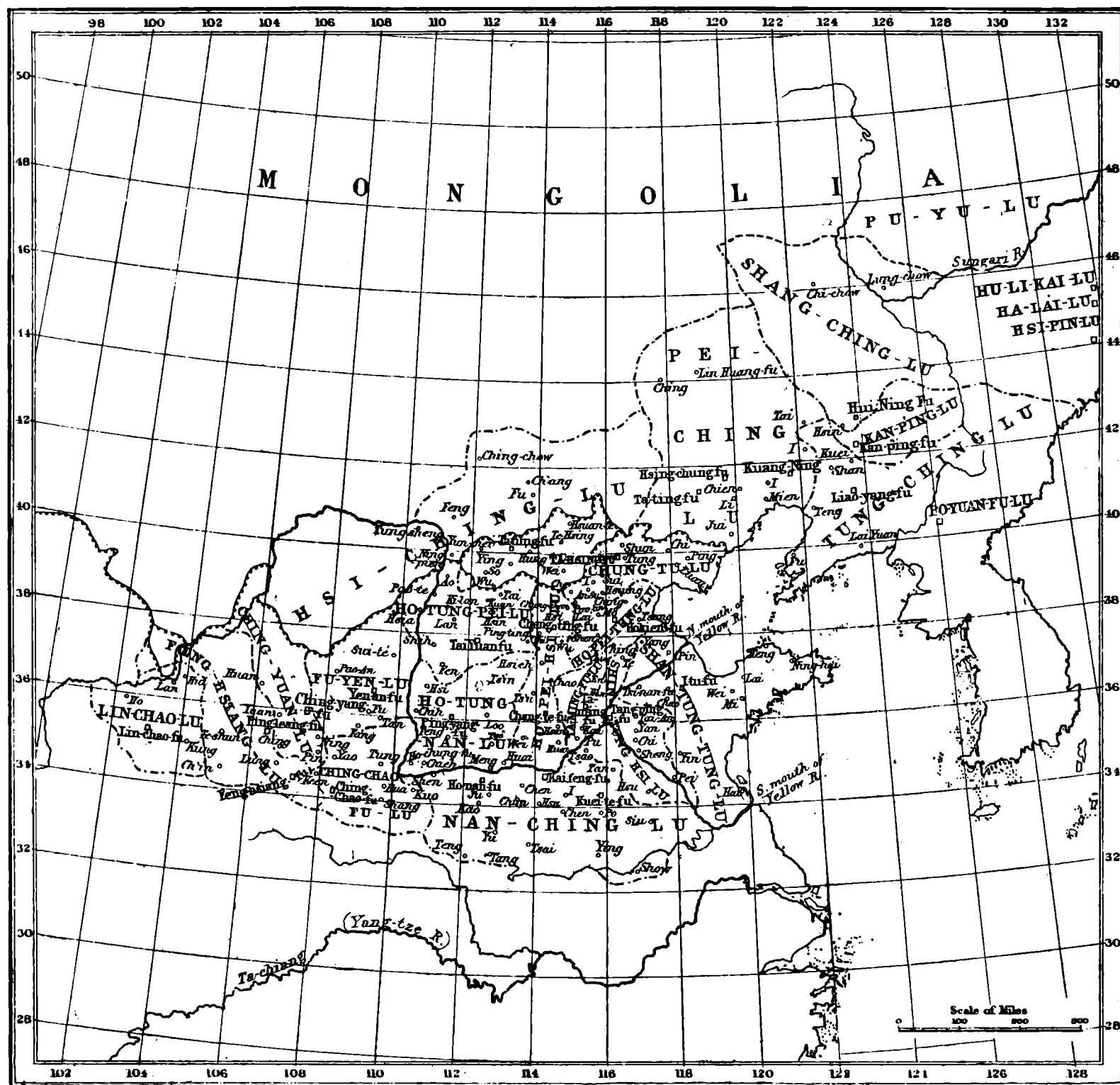
Comprising modern Manchuria and part of Kirin; endured as an independent Kingdom, often threatening and annexing portions of N. China, from A.D. 907 to A.D. 1125, when it was incorporated with, and submitted to the Kin Tartars.

Capital Liao-yang,
later (about A. D. 920) Yen-ching
(modern Peking)

TAO or PROVINCES	...	5
FU, MILITARY DISTRICTS;	}	180
CHOWS, &c.		
HSIENS or DISTRICTS	...	219

NAMES OF PROVINCES

SHANG-CHING TAO.
CHUNG-CHING TAO.
NAN-CHING TAO.
HSI-CHING TAO.
TUNG-CHING TAO.



NAMES OF PROVINCES DURING THE KIN (*Chin*) or TARTAR DYNASTY:

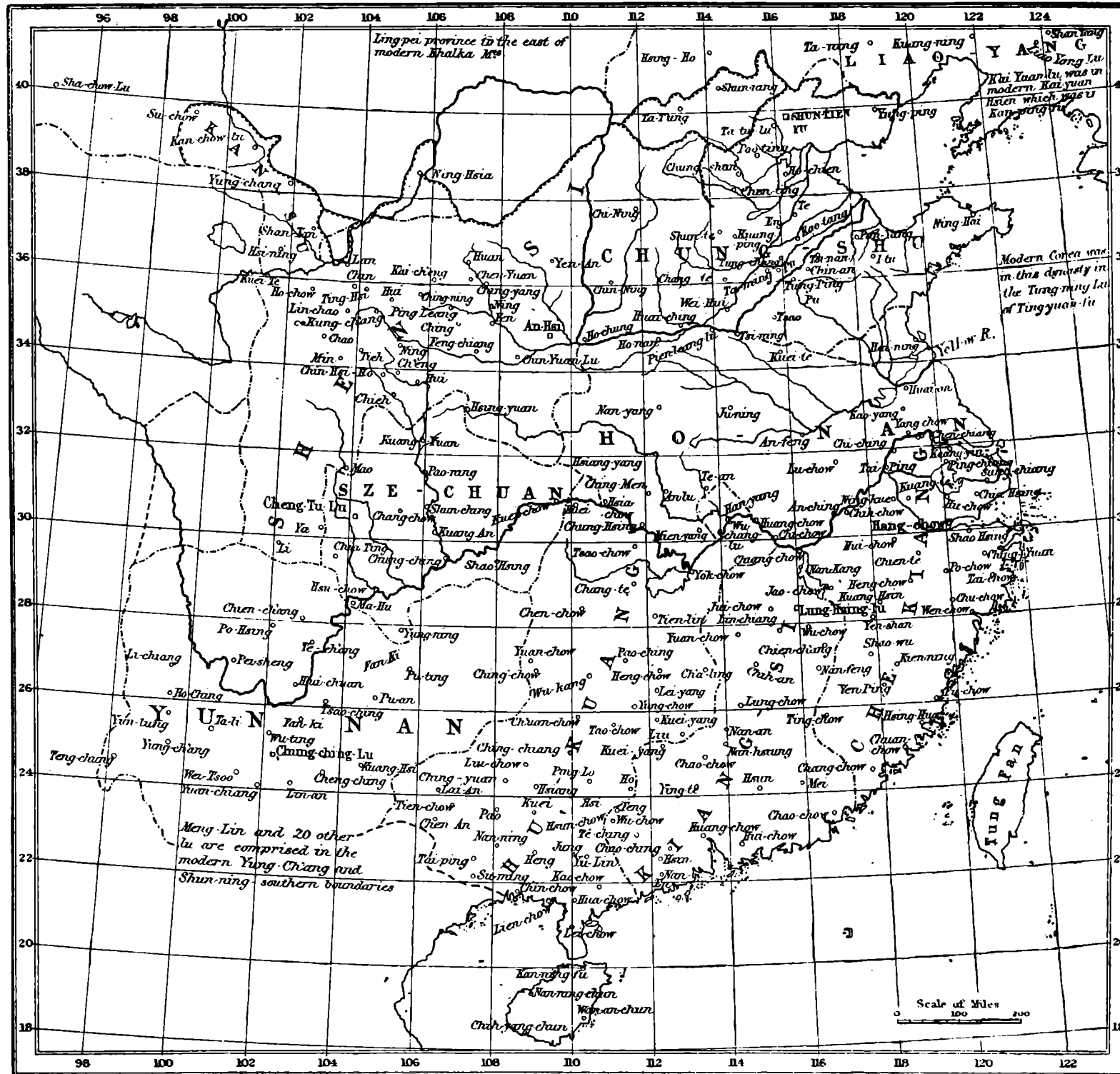
(modern Kirin and Manchuria
are included in this Map):

South of Yangtze belonged to S.
Sung dynasty.

Capital Ta-hsing-fu or Chung-fu
that is, modern Peking.

LOO (<i>LU</i>) or PROVINCES...	25
FU CITIES...	30
CHOW CITIES...	155
HSIEN or DISTRICT...	306
CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, PASSES, FASTNESSES	640

PÜ-YÜ LU.
 HU-LI-KAI LU.
 HSI-PIN LU.
 HO-LAI LU.
 CHAO-CHING LU.
 SHANG-CHING LU.
 KAN(*Hsien*)-P'ING LU.
 TUNG-CHING LU.
 PEI-CHING LU.
 HSI-CHING LU.
 PO-YUAN-FU LU.
 CHUNG-TU LU.
 HO-PEI-TUNG LU.
 SHAN-TUNG-TUNG LU.
 SHAN-TUNG-HSI LU.
 HO-PEI-HSI LU.
 HO-TUNG-PEI LU.
 HO-TUNG-NAN LU.
 TA-MING-FU LU.
 NAN-CHING LU.
 LIN-CHAO LU.
 FENG-SEANG (*Hsiang*) LU.
 CH'ING-YUAN LU.
 CHING-CHAO-FU LU.
 FU-YEN LU.



NAMES OF PROVINCES or SHENG
DURING THE GREAT YUAN or
MONGOL DYNASTY:

Capital Shun-tien-fu,
modern Peking.

PROVINCES	10
FU CITIES	39
CHOWS	316
LOOS	188
MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP	12
CHIH LI CHOWS	62
HSIENS	1,126

LIAO-YANG SHENG
CHUNG-SHU SHENG
SHEN-SI SHENG
HO-NAN SHENG
SZE-CHUAN SHENG
YUN-NAN SHENG
HU-KUANG SHENG
CHE-KIANG SHENG
CHIANG-HSI (Kiangsi) SHENG
KAN-SU SHENG

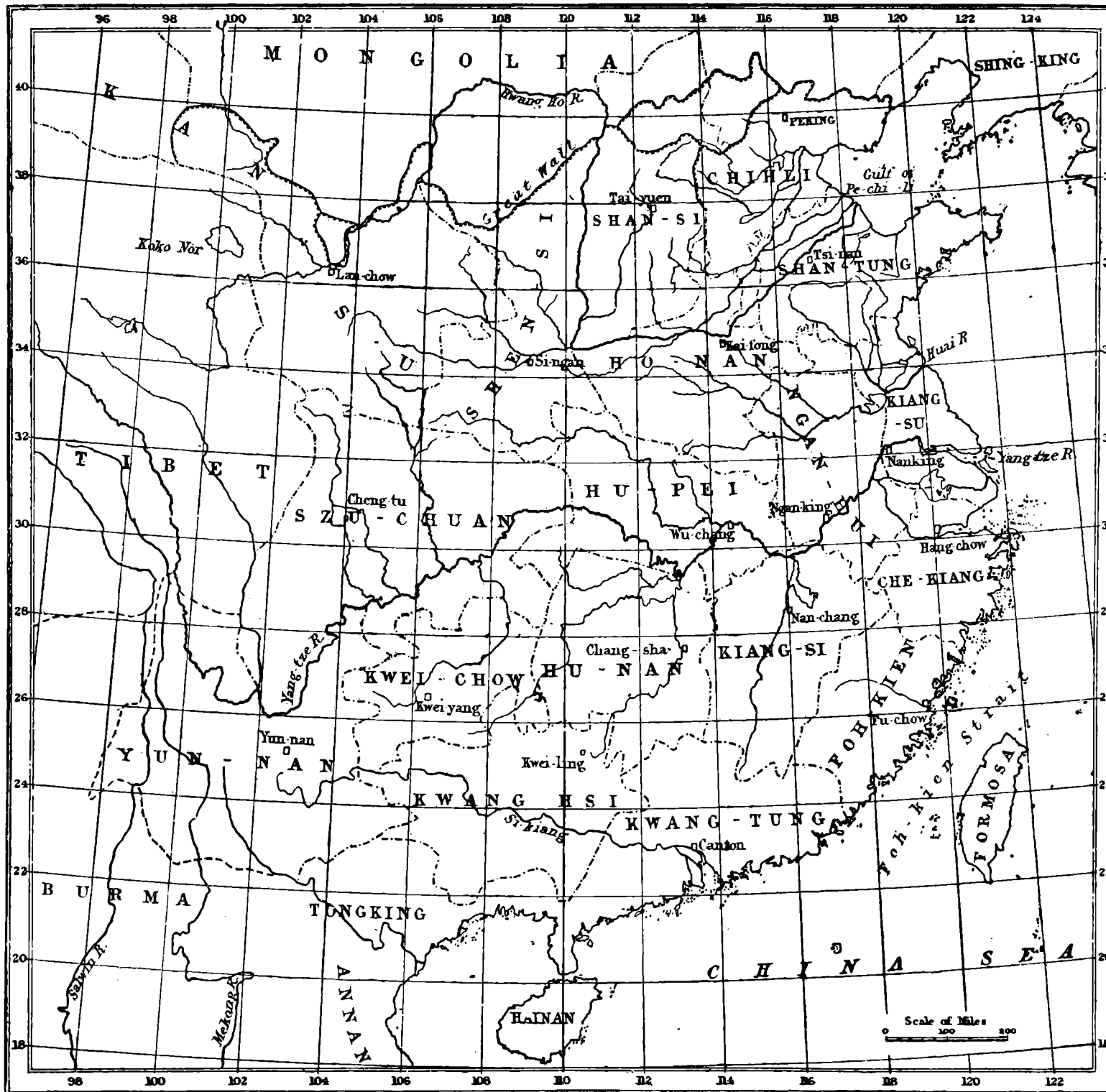


NAMES OF PROVINCES or SHENG
DURING THE GREAT MING
DYNASTY:

Capital: Nanking till about 1415 A.D.
when Peking (or Shuntien) was made the
Metropolis.

PROVINCES ...	15
FU CITIES ...	162
CHOW CITIES ...	260
HSIEN CITIES ...	1,173
MARKET TOWNS, FASTNESSES ...	403

CHING-SHIH SHENG
SHAN-SI SHENG
SHEN-SI SHENG
HO-NAN SHENG
SHAN-TUNG SHENG
NAN-KING SHENG
HU-KUANG SHENG
SZE-CHUAN SHENG
YUN-NAN SHENG
KUEI-CHOW SHENG
KUANG-HSI SHENG
KUANG-TUNG SHENG
KIANG-HSI SHENG
FUH-KEEN (*Fukien*) SHENG
CHE-KIANG SHENG



THE MANCHU
or
TA CH'ING DYNASTY.
1616—1912

Capital: Peking.

CHIH-LI.
SHAN-TUNG
SHAN-SI
SHEN-SI
KAN-SU
HO-NAN
KIANG-SU
CHE-KIANG
FOH-KEEN (*Fukien*)
KWANG-TUNG
KWANG-SI
YUN-NAN
KWEI-CHOW
SZU-CHUAN (*Szechwan*)
HU-PEI
HU-NAN
KIANG-SI
NGAN-HUI (*Anhui*)