



Map 01: The Later Han Empire in 189 AD

This map shows the provinces, commanderies, kingdoms and dependent states about 189, at the time of the death of Emperor Ling. For the generality of the empire, commandery units are shown with their boundaries, but in the North China plain they are indicated by the sites of their capitals, with abbreviated names as listed below:

Ji province

- AP Anping
- BH Bohai
- BL Boling
- CS Changshan
- GL Ganling
- HJ Hejian
- JL Julu
- W Wei

Qing province

- BH Beihai
- DL Donglai
- JN Ji'nan
- LA Le'an
- PY Pingyuan
- Q Qi

Xu province

Z Zhao
ZS Zhongshan

DH Donghai
GL Guangling
LY Langye
PC Pengcheng
XP Xiapi

Yan province

CL Chenliu
D Dong
DP Dongping
JB Jibei
JY Jiyin
RC Rengcheng
SY Shanyang
TS Taishan

Yu province

C Chen
L Liang
Lu Lu
P Pei
RN Runan
YC Yingchuan

On the northern and western frontiers, **DS** indicates a dependent state.

Notes to Map 01:

When Emperor Ling came to the throne in 169 the commandery of Hongnong was renamed Hengnong to avoid taboo on his personal name. The variant form, however, seldom appears.

The commanderies of Han'an, divided from Youfufeng, and Nan'an, from the northern part of Hanyang, were short-lived establishments designed to deal with different stages of the rebellion in Liang province from 184: de Crespigny, *Northern Frontier*, 494–495 notes 35 and 37.

The administrative headquarters of Anding, Beidi, Shang, Shuofang and Xihe had been withdrawn from their frontier regions during disturbances of the Xiongnu in the early 140s. Though the commanderies were formally maintained on the map, Chinese imperial authority in the Ordos was now very slight: *e.g.* *Northern Frontier*, 310–311.

A commandery named Gaoxing or Gaoliang was established from the eastern part of Hepu in the far south about 170, but appears to have been abandoned in the early 180s: *e.g.* de Crespigny, *Generals of the South*, 36.

Apart from these and a few lesser changes of names and boundaries, the official geography of China at the death of Emperor Ling was essentially the same as at the time of the census during the reign of Emperor Shun about 140 AD. In the years of civil war from 189, however, a multitude of new commanderies and administrative units were established by one warlord of another, too many and too contradictory to be reflected in a general map. The regional maps which accompany this translation reflect local changes where appropriate, and an excellent overall summary is provided by the *Sanguo junxian biao* of Wu Zengjun, supplemented by Yang Shoujing.