

## Appendix 3

### County-Level Administrative Changes, 1949–2002

Table A3.1 collects information about administrative changes in Fujian, from 1949 through 2002. The administrative changes cataloged in the table pertain to:

- changes in county boundaries
- relocations of county governments
- county name changes
- changes of county type (as from xian to county-level city).

As explained in Chapter 4, information in Table A3.1 is used to derive shapes representing county boundaries and to place points representing locations of county governments. Information in Table A3.1 is also used in building the annual *CAdmin* tables (Chapter 3).

#### §1 — Design of Table A3.1

In Table A3.1, each line presents information drawn from one source and pertaining to one administrative change at one date. The explanatory comments in this section proceed column by column, through the seven columns of the table. The comments in Section 2 provide additional clarification on several points relevant to the table as a whole.

#### Code

Column 1 assigns a unique identifier to each line in the table. This code takes the form *yyyy.xxx*, where *yyyy* is the year during which the relevant change is reported to have occurred, and *xxx* is a numeral starting in each year from 001. Codes are used for cross referencing within Table A3.1 and for referencing from Table A4.1 back to Table A3.1.

### Date

Column 2 shows the date of the change, as given in the source—sometimes year only, sometimes year/month, sometimes year/month/day. Section 2 of this appendix gives further explanation of dating.

### Description

Column 3 reproduces or summarizes the description of an administrative change, as given in the original source.

In cases affecting county boundaries, the sources almost always indicate creation, abolition, merger, split, or transfer, as follows:

- creation (or establishment, or reestablishment) of a new county by transfer of territory from one or more old counties, which continue in existence with reduced territory
- abolition of a county and transfer of its territory to one or more old counties, which continue to exist with enlarged territory
- merger of two or more counties to form a new county, with the original counties abolished
- splitting a county into two or more new counties, with the original county abolished
- a simple transfer of territory from one county to one other (or from one county to more than one other, or from more than one county to one county), without creating or abolishing any county.

Boundary changes can occur in combination, as when County A is split into two pieces, one piece is transferred to County B, and the remainder of County A is then combined with a County C, to become a new County D. This is a combination of simple transfer and merger. In Table A3.1, composite events of this sort are handled in either of two ways:

- As two or more rows, with separate descriptions. In the example above, one row would describe the transfer from A to B, and a separate row would describe a transfer from A and C to D.
- As a single change. In the example above, a single row would describe a transfer from A and C to B and D.

Choice between the two representations is a matter of convenience and has no effect on the substance of the table. In some cases, the sources lend themselves more to one or the other.

The description of a boundary change typically identifies the territory being transferred, by naming the relevant townships (or communes), brigades, teams, or villages. Entries in the “Description” column are given in English, except that place names are

given in characters. County names are generally not included here; they occupy the “From” and “To” columns, as explained in the next item. These conventions mean that the original description 迪口公社中田大队管辖的小禄自然村,划归古田县管辖 is rendered as “transfer 小禄自然村 from 中田大队 in 迪口公社” (Line 1972.002).

In cases that do not affect county boundaries, the entry in the “Description” column describes a change of name or type (as from xian to county-level city) or relocation of a county-level government.

### From and To

For each of the five types of boundary changes noted in the preceding item, Table A3.1 includes entries in Column 4 (labeled “From”) and Column 5 (labeled “To”).

Type of Boundary Change	From	To
creation of a new county, with no abolitions	the county or counties from which territory is transferred to the new county	the new county
abolition of a county, with no creation of new ones	the county being abolished	the county or counties to which territory of the former county is transferred
merging two or more counties into one new county, with the original counties disappearing	the counties being merged	the county resulting from merger
splitting of a county into two or more new counties, with the original county disappearing	the county being split	the counties resulting from split
simple transfer of territory, with no appearance of new counties or disappearance of old ones	the county or counties losing territory	the county or counties gaining territory

Entries in these two columns are always given in pinyin. In cases of possible confusion between xian and city or between xian and urban districts (Sanming xian versus Sanming City, Putian xian versus urban districts of Putian municipality), “City” is appended to the name of the city or collection of urban districts.

In a few cases, transfers of territory involve counties outside Fujian, as when territory is transferred from a county in Zhejiang province to one in Fujian. These cases are treated as any other, with the outside county listed in the “From” column.

If a change affects the name or type of a county or the location of its government, but not its boundaries, no entries appear in the columns for that change.

### Source

Each line in Table A3.1 pertains to a single source, as identified in Column 6. If essentially the same information is given at more than one point in the source, all relevant pages are listed. This situation arises frequently, when one page describes an event in detail and other pages in the same source summarize that description or make passing reference to the event in question. If conflicting information is given at different points in the source and if the cause of the discrepancy can be identified with a high degree of certainty, that cause is explained in the “Notes” column, as described below.

A single source pertaining to a single administrative change can occupy more than one line in Table A3.1. This situation arises when (1) information given at different points in the source differs in substance (for example, placing a given event in different years) or (2) information in a source pertains to different transfers associated with a given composite event. For further explanation and an example, see Section 2 of this appendix.

Most of the information collected in the table is taken from prefectural and county gazetteers, with some additional information from maps and atlases, provincial year-books, and other sources dealing with the history of territorial administration. All gazetteers, and all other sources, are identified by title. In a few cases, the “Sources” column uses shortened titles; in every such case, the full title is given at the end of the table. Full citations, with authors and publication information, appear in the list of references at the end of the text.

In some cases, the entries in this column point to maps in gazetteers; the notation “color map” means that the map in question appears in the collection of color plates typically found at the beginning of a gazetteer. The most important maps are those in 建瓯县志, 福州市志, 连城县志, 顺昌县志, and 晋江市志.

### Notes

Column 7 provides information of several sorts, including:

- Cross references, identified by code. For example, “See 1950.001–002” points to the two entries for 1950/4, which carry these codes in Column 1.
- Explanation of dating, when given in the source. In many cases, the source identifies the date shown in Column 2 as the date when a given change was approved by the central government or the date when that change went into effect.
- Explanation of a discrepancy in the source, when the cause of the discrepancy is clear.
- Additional information about territory transferred, such as its area or population, or about the size and extent of the receiving county after transfer is complete.

- Pointers to additional sources, mainly maps and atlases, that show boundary changes or that show the locations of places named in the “Description” column.

## §2. —Further Comment on Table A3.1

(1) Entries in Table A3.1 are grouped by year, within year by “from” prefecture (of 1990), and within prefecture by “from” county. Within each year, entries are not arranged chronologically.

(2) In a few cases, rows in Table A3.1 pertain to “liberation” of territory (meaning that the armed forces of the PRC take territory (usually islands) previously held by the Taiwan authorities. These cases are generally not treated as boundary changes.

Jinmen is not counted as a county. Certain islands that are nominally part of Jinmen but are “entrusted” to other counties are treated as parts of those counties. Transfers of “entrusted” territory, from Nanan to Tongan, are treated as any other transfer, with entries in the “From” and “To” columns. See 1970.018 and 1971.004–010.

(3) Table A3.1 can contain multiple entries for a single event. Multiple entries occur when (1) a single event is described in more than one source, (2) different passages in a single source give conflicting information, or (3) a single source gives information pertaining to different components of a composite change of the sort noted under “Description,” above. For example, the disappearance of Shuiji xian in 1956 occupies twelve lines (1956.037 through 1956.048). These lines reference five different sources. Five of the twelve lines reference the Jianou gazetteer, with one entry each pertaining to transfer of territory from Shuiji to Jianou, Songxi, Zhenghe, Pucheng, and Jianyang.

Ideally, every boundary change would occupy at least three lines in the table—one line referencing the gazetteer of the county receiving territory, one line referencing the gazetteer of the county losing territory, and at least one line referencing the gazetteer(s) of the relevant prefecture(s), with perhaps additional lines referencing sources other than gazetteers. In many cases, entries in Table A3.1 accord with this ideal—and the various sources are consistent with one another. In other cases, however, the set of references is incomplete, in that a change is referenced in one or two, but not all three or more of the sources where one would expect to find it.

(4) Dating administrative changes sometimes presents problems, because sources are inconsistent or because dates are not explicitly identified as being either dates of approval or effective dates. These issues are *not* problematical in the context of Table A3.1, which simply collects information as reported in the various sources. It becomes a problem in producing annual maps, which requires dating of boundary changes to a particular year, and, hence, resolution of inconsistencies and ambiguities. See Chapter 4 and Appendix 4 for further discussion.

(5) Chapter 4 and Appendix 4 explain how to construct county shapes for each year going back to 1949, by using the boundary changes cataloged in Table A3.1 in conjunction with atlases and sheet maps. Chapter 4 also explains how the relocations of county governments in Table A3.1 are used to produce a set of points representing seats of government in each year. Chapter 3 describes the resulting collections of shapes and points and how to use them.

Table A3.1 — County-Level Administrative Changes, 1949–2002

Code	Date	Description	From	To	Source	Notes
1949.001	1949/12/25	Transfer 10 xiang: 白湖 and 双湖 from #1 区; 西豹, 净屏, 双岳, 松古, 江南, and 江北 from #2 区; 平远 and 开闽 from #8 区.	Linsen	Fuzhou	福州市志, 69, 118, 127, 129, 136	Date of provincial government decision. Extent of city after transfer: East to 鼓山, south to 白湖亭, west to 洪山桥, north to 开闽乡 (新店). Area [全市总面积] 206 square km, of which urban area [城区] 17 square km. As of 1946, area [市区总面积] was 16.9 square km.
1949.002	1949/12	Transfer all of #2 区 (6 xiang), two xiang from #1 区, two xiang from #8 区.	Linsen	Fuzhou	闽侯县志, 21, 58, 63	
1949.003	1949/12/25	Transfer 10 xiang.	Linsen	Fuzhou	福州市郊区志, 22, 24, 49	1952/12/31, established 福州市郊区行政办事处, under which 4 区: 鼓山, 洪山, 新店, 盖山; area 175 square km.
1949.004	1949/10/9	Entrust Jinmen's 大嶝岛, 小嶝岛, 角屿 to Nanan.			泉州市志, 178	At time of islands' liberation, 委托南安县代管. See 1950.001–002.
1950.001	1950/4	Transfer 大嶝区.			泉州市志, 199, 200	At same time, abolish 中共金门县工委. As of 1952/2, 大嶝区 includes 3 xiang: 嶝东, 嶝西, 小嶝. See 1955.015–016.
1950.002	1950/4	Transfer 大嶝区.			南安县志, 50	
1950.003	1950/8	Transfer 济屏乡.	Dehua	Datian	大田县志, 23, 43, 73, 74, 76	After transfer, these belong to #6 区. As of the 1990s, this region comprises 3 xiang (屏山, 吴山, 济阳).
1950.004	1950/8	Transfer 济屏乡.	Dehua	Datian	泉州市志, 219	
1950.005	1950/8	Transfer 济屏乡.	Dehua	Datian	德化县志, 25, 46	
1950.006	1950/4/19	Rename from Linsen to Minhou.			福州市志, 70, 123	Name previously changed from Minhou to Linsen, 1943/10.
1950.007	1950/4/19	Rename from Linsen to Minhou.			闽侯县志, 21, 57	Date of provincial government approval.

Table A3.1 continues.

Table A3.1, continued

Code	Date	Description	From	To	Source	Notes
1950.008	1950/6/3	Move government of Minhou from 义序 to 尚干.			福州市志, 70	
1950.009	1950/11	Establish Quanzhou city (county level).	Jinjiang	Quanzhou	行政区划图集, 110	See 1951.012–015.
1950.010	1950/11/1	Establish Quanzhou.	Jinjiang	Quanzhou	泉州市志, 166, 172	Date of 政务院 approval.
1950.011	1950/11	Establish Zhangzhou city (county level).	Longxi	Zhangzhou	行政区划图集, 110	See 1951.009–011.
1950.012	1950/end	Transfer 5 villages in 九象乡 (湖山村等), all in northwestern Pinghe.	Pinghe	Yongding	平和县志, 54	See 1951.001–002.
1951.001	1951	Transfer湖山.	Pinghe	Yongding	龙岩地区志, 76	
1951.002	1951/2	Transfer 4 villages from 九象乡 in #1 区: 里佳, 三香, 象樟, 黄杨.	Pinghe	Yongding	永定县志, 43–44, 53, 62	Transferred area called, at various times, #10 区, 三来区, 湖山区, 湖山公社, 湖山乡.
1951.003	1951	Transfer 罗坊 and 四堡.	Changting	Liancheng	龙岩地区志, 76	
1951.004	1951/4	Transfer 四堡区 and 罗坊乡.	Changting	Liancheng	长汀县志, 29, 48, 51	Total area 144.6 square km.
1951.005	1951/2	Transfer 罗坊区: four xiang (上罗, 下罗, 坪上, 萧坑) or five (including also 岚头).	Changting	Liancheng	连城县志, 46, 68, 73; color map of 民国 boundaries	Area 85.82 square km.
1951.006	1951/4	Transfer 4 xiang from 四堡区: 雾阁, 马屋, 双泉, 上枳.	Changting	Liancheng	连城县志, 46, 68, 73–74; color map of 民国 boundaries	Area 58.78 square km.
1951.007	1951	Transfer 北坑乡.	Ningde	Fuan	宁德市志, 51–52	

Table A3.1 continues.