

Research on the division of Shannan East Road in the middle of Tang Dynasty

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ABSTRACT

The Shannan host road in the early Tang Dynasty was mostly a whole. After the Rebellion of An and Shi, under the influence of the control system, the Shannan East Road began to be divided into Shannan East Road centered on Xiangyang and Jingzhou (Jiangling). The division of Shannan East Road was followed by the adjustment of their respective administrative areas and policies. Under a series of adjustments of the Tang Court, Xiangyang gradually turned into a military town, and Jingzhou gradually became an important financial area of the Tang Dynasty.

KEYWORDS

Shannan East Road; Jingzhou; Xiangyang; Vassal state

Shannan East Road for the Tang Dynasty administrative division, Rui Zong Jingyun two years will Zhenguan first set up Shannan Road in two, set up Shannan East Road. Kaiyuan 21 years set up a governing office, Xiangzhou (Xiangyang), "Jing, Xiang, Deng, Shang, Fu, Ying, with, Tang, Xia, GUI, all, housing, gold, Kui, Wan, Zhong, has been on the sixteen states for Shannan host." ¹The area under the jurisdiction of Shannan East Road covers the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and the Han and Mian valleys north of the Yangtze River, namely Jingxiang area with Jingzhou (Jiangling) and Xiangzhou (Xiangyang) as the central cities. In the second reign of Emperor Su to De, the Tang Court set up the governor of Shannan and the Governor of Jingnan in this area, which was essentially to separate the governor of Jingnan on the basis of the former governor of Shannan.

On the research of Shannan Host Route in the middle period of Tang Dynasty, Zhou Shangbing pointed out in the Strategic Position of Shannan Route in the Tang Regime Security System that the imperial family of Li and Tang had formed the regime security system with Guanzhong, Bashu and Jingxiang as the core areas since the early Tang Dynasty. ²Wang Gungwu emphasized that although the middle reaches of the Yangtze River could naturally become a unified body, it was always divided into more than four administrative and military districts, including Shannan, Jingnan, Eyue and Hunan. ³Fu Xianzhao, in his Research on the Changes of the Districts of Fangzhen in the Late Tang Dynasty, carefully researched the changes of the administrative districts of Shannan East Road and Jingnan East Road after the Second Year of De. ⁴Academic studies on Shannan Host Road mostly

1 李林甫:《唐六典》卷三《尚书户部》

2 周尚兵:《山南道在唐代政权安全体系中的战略地位》,史学月刊 2005 年第 7 期

3 Wang Gungwu. The Middle Yangtze in T'ang Politics[A]. Arthur F. Wright. Perspectives on the T'ang[C]. New Haven and London: Yale University Press 1973

4 付先召:《唐代后期方镇辖区变动研究》,北京:社会科学文献出版社,2023 年

start from the perspective of its geopolitical and strategic position, and the division of Shannan Host Road and the changes of its administrative areas after the arrival of De Dynasty are often ignored without in-depth discussion. Therefore, this paper attempts to discuss the relevant issues in depth and seek advice from the Fang family.

1 Shannan East Road in the early Tang Dynasty

In the seventh year of Wude, Xiangzhou Daoxing Platform was abolished and Xiangzhou Governor's Office was set up. Jingxiang region appeared a brief division at the level of administrative districts. The governor's office of Jingzhou "supervised the eight states of Jing, Chen, Li, Lang, Dongsong, Yue, Xia and Yu, and still governed the seven states of Tan, GUI, Jiao, Kui, Gao, Qin and Yin."⁵The governor of Xiangzhou "supervised Xiang, Deng, Tang, Jun, Zhejiang and Zhong seven states."⁶The two prefectures do not belong to each other. (With conclusion)

In the first year of Zhenguan of Taizong, a road was set up above the state. Jingzhou and Xiangzhou (Xiangyang) were divided into Shannan Road. Shannan Road jurisdiction is very wide, the jurisdiction of the thirty-three states basically covered Jingxiang area and Qinba Mountain, so Rui Zong Jingyun two years of Shannan Road was re-divided, divided into two: "The delegation according to the observation of ten roads, the debate is wide and far Shannan, is divided into east and west road; And divided into Longyou for Hexi Road."⁷On the basis of the ten Zhenguan Roads, they are divided into Shannan East Road, West Road and Hexi Road. Among them, Shannan East Road has jurisdiction over 16 prefectures including Jingzhou and Xiangzhou. However, the "Dao" at this time did not set up administrative offices or official organization, but only defined the division of each Dao and the number of prefections in a large geographical concept. Thus, it can be seen that the "Dao" since Zhenguan was not a new level of administration above the prefecture. Just as the academic circle said, the "Dao" in the early Tang Dynasty was a kind of local administration and inspection unit in the central government, not a first-level government organization.

In the 21st year of Kaiyuan, the establishment of Dao governance offices became the node of the transformation of Tang Dynasty Tao system from virtual to real. "In the 21st year of Kaiyuan, the country was divided into 15 roads, and each road was set up to interview and inspect illegal affairs, such as the post of Han Dynasty history: In Jinggi Province, Jingguan Prefecture, and Guan prefecture, Jingguan Prefecture, Hedongpu Prefecture, Henan Bianzhou Prefecture, Hebei Weizhou Prefecture, Longyou Prefecture, Shanan Prefecture, Xiangzhou Prefecture, Shanan Prefecture, Liangzhou Prefecture, Jiannan Prefecture, Huainan Prefecture, Yangzhou Prefecture, Jiangnan Prefecture, Suzhou Prefecture, Jiangnan Prefecture, Hongzhou Prefecture, Qianzhong Prefecture and Lingnan Prefecture."⁸In this context, Xiangzhou became the political center of Shannan East Road, and Jingzhou was under its jurisdiction. However, Jingzhou still maintained the establishment of the Grand Capital Governor's office after 21 years of Kaiyuan. Through the research of Jingzhou's Grand Capital Governor's Office, it can be found that the relationship between the Shannan East Road District and the Jingzhou Grand Capital Governor's Office was chaotic, as shown in the following figure: (Table name)

Four of the eight prefectures under the jurisdiction of Jingzhou Dadu Governor's Office were not under the jurisdiction of Shannan East Road. The chaotic relationship between Jingzhou Capital

5 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷十九《地理志二》

6 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷十九《地理志二》

7 司马光:《资治通鉴》卷二百一十,睿宗景云元年条

8 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷十八《地理志一》

Administrative unit	Area of jurisdiction	Historical sources
Shannan East Road	Jing, Xiang, Deng, Shang, Fu, Ying, Sui, Tang, Xia, GUI, Jun, Fang, Jin, Kui, Wan and Zhong were sixteen states	Now Jing, Xiang, Deng, Shang, Fu, Ying, Sui, Tang, Xia, GUI, Jun, Fang, Jin, Kui, Wan, Zhong, has been the upper 16 states for Shannan. (The Six Chapters of the Tang Dynasty, Vol. 3)
Jingzhou Governor's Mansion	Jing, Qian (Chen), Li, Lang, Yue, Gorge, Fu, Ying a total of eight continents	Jingzhou Jiangling Prefecture... In seven years, he changed the governor to the governor, supervising Jing, Chen, Li, Lang, Dong Song, Yue, Xia, Yu eight states... In the eighth year, Yuzhou was abolished, and Dangyang County became its subordinate. In the first year of Zhenguan, the waste 鄧州 belonged to Zhangshan. In two years, it was reduced to the capital governor, but only the first seven states to supervise... Eight years, the abolition of East Song state into Xia State..... Ten years, Chenzhou transformed into Guizhou. Governor Gorge, Lishu, Lang, Yue four states,..... Longshuo two years, promoted to the big governor, governor gorge, Yue, Fu, Ying four states. (Geography Records of the Old Book of Tang Dynasty)

Governor's Office and Shannan's host county shows that there was conflict between the local capital governor's office system and the Dao system in the early Tang Dynasty. Guo Feng also pointed out that in the early Tang Dynasty, the Tang rulers had been in a state of uncertainty about the choice and application of the capital governor's office system and the road division inspection system.⁹Therefore, it can be seen that because of the conflict between the Shannan host and the capital government system, two political centers actually appeared in the Shannan host, Jingzhou and Xiangzhou.

In general, the Shannan host Road in the early Tang Dynasty experienced a process of transformation from the virtual to the real, with the establishment of government in the 21st year of Kaiyuan as the key node, the Shannan East Road became a local administrative organ. Although Jingzhou and Xiangzhou were under the jurisdiction of Shannan Host Road, due to the special administrative establishment of Jingzhou's Grand governor's office, the Shannan Host Road formed a dual political pattern with Xiangzhou and Jingzhou as the central cities.

2 Jingzhou and Xiangzhou were separated in Xuansu Dynasty

After the outbreak of An and Shi Rebellion, the two Xuansu emperors' political war in Jiangnan region directly led to the division of Shannan Host Province. Since the fifteenth Year of Tianbao, the two emperors of Xuan and Su carried out different administrative constructions in Jingxiang, and there were obvious contradictions. In the 15th year of Tianbao, Xuanzong issued the "Xingpu 'an County System" on his way to Xingshu: "Yonglin Yizhong Shannan East Road, Qianzhong Road, Jiangnan West Road and other festival branches interviewed all ambassadors, and Jiangling Great capital governor as before."¹⁰And check the "Old Book of Tang · Yongwang Lin Biography" : "To De Yuan Zai..... Lin July to Xiangyang, September to Jiangling, the recruitment will be tens of thousands of people, arbitrary supplement, Jianghuai rent Fu, mountains accumulated in Jiangling, broken

9 郭锋:《唐代道制改革与三级制地方行政体制的形成》,历史研究
10 宋敏求:《唐大诏令集》卷四七《幸普安郡制》,北京:中华书局,1980年

with billions." ¹¹Although King Yonglin is also a number of magistrate, it can be seen from his activities after going to the town that King Yonglin can not achieve the jurisdiction of central Guizhou and Jiangxi, and its jurisdiction is limited to Jingxiang area.

As for the appointment of King Yonglin by Emperor Xuanzong, the biographies of Xingpu 'an County System and the two Books of Tang show that King Yonglin served as the governor of Shannan East Road, Qianzhong Road and Jiangnan West Road as recorded in Xingpu 'an County System, while the two books of Tang show that King Yonglin served as the governor of Shannan East Road, Qianzhong Road, Jiangnan West Road and Lingnan four towns. The difference in historical records is not an error, but a time difference. Makoto Okano has researched, "Xing Pu An county System" when the release of Yongwang Lin had already gone to the town, the New Book of Tang this biography can also be corroborated: "Lu Shan, Emperor to Fufeng, Zhao Lin immediately went to the town. Russia also led Shannan, Jiangxi, Lingnan, Qianzhong four precursors." ¹²Xuanzong had privately ordered King Yong Lin to go to Jiangling before issuing the "Xingpu 'an County System". And Yongwang Lin's concurrently appointed governor of Lingnan should be added after he went to the town. Therefore, the real situation about the appointment of King Yonglin can be roughly stated as follows: Before Emperor Xuanzong arrived in Pu 'an County, Emperor Yonglin had ordered King Yonglin to go to Jiangling County. After Emperor Xuanzong arrived in Pu 'an County, Emperor Xuanlin officially issued an imperial edict appointing King Yonglin as the chief magistrate of Shannan East Road, Central Guizhou Road and West Jiangnan Road. After King Yonglin went to Zhen, he appointed King Yonglin as the chief magistrate of Lingnan Road. The four precepts recorded in the two Books of Tang should be the circumstances after Yongwang Lin went to Zhenjiang and increased his command. According to the actual jurisdiction of Yongwang Lin mentioned above, Yongwang Lin does not have actual jurisdiction over Lingnan area. It can be seen that the starting point of all Xuanzong's strategic layout was to ensure the stability of Jingxiang area during the war. In other words, Xuanzong still tried to administer Jingxiang area by Shannan East Road, and did not plan to separate Shannan East Road.

Emperor Suzong's intention of constructing the Jingxiang area was obvious, that is, to eliminate Emperor Xuanzong's political influence in Jingxiang area. At the end of the reign of De Yuan, after disposing of the influence of King Yong, Emperor Su began to carry out the administrative reconstruction of the east Shannan area: "In the second year of De, I set up Jingnan, also called Jingli, and led Jing, Li, Lang, Ying, Fu, Kui, Xia, Zhong, Wan and GUI ten states to rule Jingzhou." ¹³"In the second year of De... Disbanding the Nanyang governor, promoting the Xiangyang defense Governor to Shannan East Governor, leading Xiang, Deng, Sui, Tang, An, Jun, Fang, Jin, Shang Jiuzhou, and governing Xiangzhou "Emperor Su set up the Jingnan Governor and the Shannan East Governor at the same time in the second year of Zhde, Jingnan Dao was officially separated from the Shannan East Governor. ¹⁴As for the name of Jingnan Road, there are few notes in the history books, and it is generally called Jingnan Jie Degree in the late Tang Dynasty. However, "the epitaph of Ma Jun" said: "Where the emperor received the office, to and from Guizhou, Lingnan, Jiangxi, Jingnan Road, all big government." ¹⁵It can be seen that the Tang people really "Jingnan Road" said. Reference also Jingyun two years separate Hexi Road story: "From the west of the Yellow River,

11 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷六七《永王璘传》,北京:中华书局,1975年

12 宋祁、欧阳修:《新唐书》卷七三《永王璘传》,北京:中华书局,1975年

13 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷三八《地理志》,北京:中华书局,1975年

14 宋祁、欧阳修:《新唐书·方镇表》,北京:中华书局,1975年

15 柳宗元:《柳河东集》,北京:中华书局,2008年

divided into Hexi road... To He Ba Yansi Liangzhou governor, Hexi governor." ¹⁶It can be inferred from this precedent that the establishment of the governor of Jingnan marked the establishment of the "Dao" level administrative district in Jingzhou area. The division of administrative districts during the war was obviously not conducive to the stability of Jingxiang region, but Emperor Suzong still chose to divide Shannan East Road into two parts during the war, and then refer to the specific details of Emperor Suzong's setting up of the East Shannan East Road: "Zhide II... Abolish the Nanyang governor and promote the Xiangyang defense governor to the Shannan East Governor." ¹⁷It mentioned that the Nanyang plan caused "Lu Shan's chaos, and appointed generals. 15 years of the first month, BaijiongShangluo Taishou..... Seek and imperial history doctor, full of Nanyang governor." ¹⁸The Nanyang Precepts were set up by Xuanzong to resist the rebellion of An Shi, which was directly called the precepts of Shannan East Road in the Old Book of Tang, but the act of abolishing the precepts of Nanyang and setting up the precepts of Shannan East Road shows that Suzong did not follow the precepts of Shannan East Road established by Xuanzong Tianbao in 15 years, but set up another precepts of Shannan East Road on the basis of the defense precepts of Xiangyang. There were obvious conflicts between Emperor Suzong and Emperor Xuanzong in the establishment of Jingxiang. Li Biyan believed that after the Zhde, a duality political pattern was actually formed, in which Emperor Xuanzong and Emperor Suzong shared power, and Jingxiang was the focus of Xuansu's political secret war. ¹⁹From this point of view, it can be inferred that Emperor Suzong's action was not to ensure regional stability, but to eliminate Emperor Xuanzong's political influence in Jingxiang and further emphasize his own dominance in Jingxiang. It can be seen that the political infighting of Emperor Xuansu directly led to the division of the administrative districts in Shannan East Dao.

The division of Shannan East Road marked the beginning of the division of Jiangling and Xiangyang into different administrative areas. Although Jiangling and Xiangyang were divided into different administrative areas, due to the special status of Jingxiang during the war, Jiangling and Xiangyang still maintained close political relations during the period of Emperor Su. In the Tang Dynasty, there were two main canal routes: "From Shangdu to Bianzhou was a road stage. The second stage was from Shangdu to Jingnan." ²⁰And "In the last years of Emperor Su, Shi Chaoyi troops separated from Songzhou, Huai transport was blocked, and the rent salt iron followed the Han River." As the Central Plains blocked the troops, the Han River line became the only traffic artery in the Tang Dynasty. According to the research of Yan Gengwang's "Traffic Map of Tang Dynasty", the Han River line consisted of Shangshan Road and Shangjin Road, Shangshan Road was the main road of the Jiangnan line, from Jiangling through Xiangyang to the northwest through Wuguan to Chang'an; ²¹Shangjin Road for Jiangnan traffic line auxiliary road, "Tang world Jin east Xiangyang more water road, west through Jin, Yang to Xingyuan, north through Shangzhou to the capital, all land." ²²Among the two major traffic roads, Jiangling and Xiangyang are both important nodes. In this context, although Jiangling and Xiangyang belong to different political districts, in order to ensure the smooth flow of water transport lines, Jingxiang is still subject to unified dispatch, "in the first year of Shangyuan... Belongs to the east capital, Henan and trapped thieves, the canal road is closed,

16 刘昫:《旧唐书·地理志》

17 宋祁、欧阳修:《新唐书·方镇表》

18 刘昫:《旧唐书·鲁炅传》

19 李碧妍:《危机与重构——唐王朝的地方诸侯》

20 王溥:《唐会要》卷二七《御史台二》,上海:上海古籍出版社,1991年

21 宋祁、欧阳修:《新唐书·食货志》,北京:中华书局,1975年

22 严耕望:《唐代交通图考》,北京:中华书局

the fifth Qi recommended Lun rational energy, worship the history of Shangzhou, filled Jingxiang road rent."²³ At that time, the Shangzhou governor was under the jurisdiction of the governor of Shannan East Road, and Weilun could participate in the leasing affairs of Jingnan as the governor of Shangzhou. It can be seen that although Jingxiang had been divided, Jiangling and Xiangyang were still in unified administrative control due to the problems of water transport.

3 Changes of Jingzhou and Xiangyang prefectures during the Su and Dai Dynasty (肃代时期)

During the reign of Zhibao Yingyuan in the second year of Qianyuan, Jingnan Road and Shannan East Road had obvious changes, mainly focusing on the ownership of Ying, Fu, Jin and Shang four states. Regarding the two states of Ying and Fu, before the second year of Qian Yuan, Ying and Fu were under the jurisdiction of Jingnan Governor, Tongjian records: "September first afternoon of Qian Yuan Second year... When Zhang Jiayan attacked and destroyed Jingzhou, Du Hongjian abandoned the city and left. Officials of Lishu, Lang, Ying, Xia, GUI and other prefectures heard about it and scrambled for refuge in the valley."²⁴ According to the information recorded in Tongjian, 郢州 was captured by the general Zhang Jiayan in the second year of Qianyuan. There is no mention of the restoration of prefectures, but the Map of Yuanhe County says: "Xiangyang governor was in charge of Xiangzhou Dengzhou restoration Yingzhou Tangzhou Junzhou Fangzhou."²⁵ He also checked the districts of Jingnan Prefect in the Upper Yuan Dynasty in the Book of the Old Tang Dynasty: "Taking the former minister Lu 譚 as Yin, he was in charge of Jingnan prefect, leading the eight prefectures of Li, Lang, Xia, Kui, Zhong, GUI and Wan."²⁶ It can be seen that Ying and Fu were probably captured by Zhang Jiayan in September of Qianyuan two years. After the unrest was pacified at the end of Qianyuan two years, Tang assigned Ying and Fu to Shannan East Road. Tang then carried out further changes in Jingnan in the second year of Shangyuan, "In the second year of Shangyuan... The seventeen prefectures of Hunan and Liyang and Baling in Wuling were the official observers of Jingnan."²⁷ Yuan Jie used the names of ancient counties to describe the regions, and examined the Book of the Old Tang Dynasty: "Take Yue, Tan, Chen, Dao, Shao and Lian in Hunan, and Fufan in Guizhou as the seven prefectures, and scribe the Dao."²⁸ It can be seen that the regions described by Yuan Jie were the seven prefectures of Hunan, which were all placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Jingnan in the Tang Dynasty. After this change, Jingnan's former jurisdiction along the northern Hanshui River Ying and Fu two prefectures were assigned to Shannan East Road, Jingnan Road led the seven prefectures of Hunan.

The change of ownership of Ying and Fu reflects the change of business focus of Jing and Xiangfan towns. Ying and Fu are located on the side of the Han River and are major cities along the Han River route. Tang intended to separate Ying and Fu 'erzhou from Jingnan, obviously to weaken Jingnan's influence on the Han River Route, and to assign Ying and Fu 'erzhou to Shannan East Route, so as to realize the unified command of the Han River Route from Shannan East Route. In contrast, Jingnan made the addition of seven prefectures in Hunan a temporary power to ensure the

23 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷四五《韦见素传》,北京:中华书局,1975年

24 司马光:《资治通鉴》卷二二五肃宗乾元二年条,北京:中华书局,1956年

25 李林甫:《元和郡县图志》山南道二,北京:中华书局,1983年

26 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷三八《地理志》,北京:中华书局,1975年

27 元结:《次山集》卷九《吕公表》,北京:中华书局,1960年

28 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷三八《地理志》,北京:中华书局,1975年

stability of Hunan. Since the chaos of An and Shi, there has been frequent wild liao unrest in Hunan. People argue that "If there is no peace, Hunan will be in chaos."²⁹ In the upper Yuan years, Suzong Hunan Xiyuan man had many times to attack the edge, the upper Yuan two years Jingnan lead seven states coincided with Hunan observation, Pang Chengding was accused, Hunan no commander, in this case, Jingnan lead Hunan states, in order to stabilize the situation. In the first year of Emperor Guangde's reign, Hunan was reassigned to Hengzhou Defense Ministry. Therefore, in the two years of Shangyuan, Jingnan increased its leadership to deal with the situation in Hunan cheaply. This change realized the unified management of Shannan's host route, strengthened Jiangling's control over Kuoyuan Hunan and central Guizhou as the "southern capital", and weakened Jingnan's influence on the Han Water route.

The changes of Jin and Shang states were more complicated. To the second year of De, Shannan East province envoys had jurisdiction over Xiang, Deng, Sui, Tang, An, Jun, Fang, Jin, Shang nine states, mentioned above from the Qianyuan two years to the upper Yuan years, Ying, Fu two states, and according to the Annals of Yuanhe County, Shannan East District made "Xiangzhou, Dengzhou Fuzhou Yingzhou Tangzhou with zhou Junzhou Fangzhou."³⁰ In the Annals of Yuanhe County, Jin, Shang and An are mentioned, and according to Zhang Haiqiao's research, Anzhou should be corrupted by the Tongjian. Therefore, it can be seen that after Shangyuan Yuan, Jin and Shang two states changed, "Shangyuan two years..... I summoned Shannan East to arrange for Zhen to go to the Capital. Zhen Le was in Xiangyang, and his soldiers also loved him. They sarcasticated his officers and left them on the table. They went to Dengzhou and returned to town. Commander Luyin(吕諲) in Jingnan, Commander Wang Zhongsheng in Huaixi and their counterparts in Zhong said: 'If you draw in the hearts of the people for a long time, you may not be able to stop it. The observation missions of the Shang, Jin, Jun and Fangbi on the upper side have stopped the six prefectures in Zhen.'³¹ Due to the refusal to obey the orders, Emperor Suzong set up another observation mission in the four prefectures of Cut Shang, Jin, Fang and Jun. The names of the other observation missions in the four prefectures are not accurately recorded in the historical materials, but according to the New Book of Tang · Fang Zhenbiao, it is recorded that "in the second year of the Upper Yuan Dynasty... Abolished the Xingping precepts and set up defensive observation posts in and around Wuguan."³² It can be seen that Shang, Jin, Fang and Jun four states set up another observation, namely, the four states inside and outside Wuguan defense observation. After the two years of Shangyuan, Fang and Jun were re-assigned to Shannan Host Road, and since then, the two states of Jin and Jun have not been assigned to Shannan Host Road.

The direct cause of the change of the two prefectural districts of Jin and Shang was Lai Zhen's disobedience. The relationship between Lai Zhen and the Central government has been studied in the academic circles, but it is not discussed here. The two prefectures of Jin and Shang were located in the northern part of the former Sannan Prefecture Prefecture and adjacent to Gyeonggi Province. From a strategic point of view, the two prefectures of Jin and Shang could serve as the southern barrier of Gyeonggi Province. Emperor Suzong cut the two prefectures of Jin and Shang out of the former Sannan Prefecture Prefecture Prefecture to make them a strategic buffer zone, which was a preventive measure against coming to the prefecture.

From the changes in the ownership of Ying, Fu, Jin and Shang, it can be seen that since the second year of Qian Yuan, Tang gradually weakened the close regional ties between Jing and Xiang

29 宋祁、欧阳修:《新唐书》卷六八《元结传》

30 李吉甫:《元和郡县图志·山南东道二》

31 司马光:《资治通鉴》上元二年条

32 宋祁、欧阳修:《新唐书·方镇表二》

vassals. The governor of Jingnan and the host of Shannan made their respective business focus change. Compared with the situation of Jingxiang and Jingxiang towns in the early years of Emperor Suzong, it can be found that after the second year of Emperor Suzong's Qianyuan period, there were titles such as "Jingxiang Road" about the enunciations in Jingxiang area, which shows that Jingxiang and Jingxiang towns guaranteed independence in terms of administrative power.

On the whole, the change of Jingxiang and Xiangfan towns was the adjustment of Tang's power to the host routes of Jingnan and Shannan. Huang Yongnian once pointed out that the Jiangnan region in the Su Dynasty was not the focus of Tang Court's operation.³³ The adjustment of the Tang Court to the Jingxiang prefecture was more to balance the interests of all parties and strive to achieve the stability of Jingxiang area.

4 Emperor Su suppressed the change of military forces in Jingxiang and Jingxiang

Compared with the change of functions in the early Tang Dynasty, the change of functions in Jingxiang is more directly reflected in the change of garrison forces. There is no detailed record of the garrison forces in Jingzhou and Xiangyang in the late Tang Dynasty, but we can still get a general idea from the historical materials. As for the troops under the command of Jingnan Governor, it is recorded in the Biography of Luyin (吕諲), the Book of the Old Tang Dynasty: "In the first year of the Upper Yuan Dynasty... In September, he changed Jingzhou into Jiangling Prefecture and organized 3,000 troops of Yongping army to deter the attack of Wu and Shu."³⁴ According to the Book of the Old Tang Dynasty, the Yongping army under the command of the Governor of Jingnan numbered 3,000 men. It is also checked in the biography of the New Book of Tang · Luyin (吕諲): "In the first year of the Upper Yuan Dynasty..... Put ten thousand Yongping troops in order to deter the attack of Wu and Shu."³⁵ The strength of the Yongping army recorded in the two Books of Tang differed by 7,000. A clue to the difference between the two records can be found in the Stela of Yuancishan: "The second year of Qian Yuan (759)... Worship king Zuo Jin Wu Cao, take supervision of the imperial history, fill Shannan East section of the staff, still in Tang, Deng, Ru, CAI and other states to recruit and arrest rebel troops. Gao Huang of Shanpeng led more than 5,000 men to submit to the army for a time... There was a special murderer in Jingnan. Lu 諲, as a control officer, resigned without a soldier. He said: 'Yuan Jie has soldiers in Biyang'. It is due to the prince of the water and foreign soldiers in the palace to serve the imperial history, full of justice."³⁶ Monument main Yuan second mountain that yuan knot, yuan knot as Shannan Dongdao festival staff had recruited the rebel army, the number of rebels should be more than five thousand people. "Yuan sub mountain monument" recorded "Zhang Jin killed history," the matter occurred in the first year of the upper Yuan, we know that the first year of the upper Yuan Yuan Knot served as Jingnan festival degree judge, and with its recruited rebel troops to increase Jingnan. Therefore, the "new Book of Tang" recorded "Yongping army ten thousand people" should be the "old book of Tang" recorded three thousand people and Yuanjie led the rebel army sum.

In addition to the Yongping army, there was also a Yongnan army in Jiangling. "There was a Yongnan

33 黄永年:《唐肃宗即位前的政治地位和肃代两朝中枢政局》

34 刘昉:《旧唐书》卷一三五《吕諲传》,北京:中华书局,1975年,1511页

35 欧阳修、宋祁:《新唐书》卷六七《吕諲传》,北京:中华书局,1975年,第877页

36 董诰:《全唐文》卷三四四颜真卿《唐故容州都督兼御史中丞本管经略使元君表墓碑铭并序》,北京:中华书局,2006年,第4167页

army in Jingnan, which was set up in the second year of Qianyuan (759).³⁷ There is no record about the strength of Yong'an's army in historical records, but its approximate size can be inferred from the Yuancishan Stele, which says: "There were special killers in Jingnan, and Luyin was the chief of control, so he resigned without soldiers."³⁸ In the first year of Shangyuan Dynasty, Luyin served as the Jingnan professional. At this time, the Yong'an Army was already set up, but Luyin still "resigned as having no soldiers", which indicates that the size of the Yong'an Army was small and would never exceed that of the Yongping Army. It can be seen that the total strength of Yong'an Army and Yongping Army is about eight thousand to ten thousand. The above research only refers to the troops of Jiangling Prefecture. Considering that Luyin first invaded Jingnan in the first year of the Upper Yuan Dynasty, the troops of the other prefectures under the Jingnan Prefecture were not counted, so the actual troops under the Jingnan Prefecture should be higher than that number. However, for reference to the military deployment in the early Tang Dynasty, apart from Jiangling Prefecture, only two prefectures under the Jingnan Prefecture had Yichong Prefecture. They were weak in military strength.³⁹ According to the logic of the deployment of troops in the early Tang Dynasty, the military strength of the remaining states under the control of Jingnan was not more than 2,000. By the first year of the upper Yuan Dynasty, the military force under the command of the Jingnan Prefecture was about 10,000.

The historical records about the forces under the command of the Chief envoy of Shannan are relatively vague, but through the disobedience of Zhen at the end of Shangyuan, we can get a rough idea of the troops of Shannan's host province at this time. "In the third year of Shangyuan, the Emperor Su summoned Zhen to the capital. Zhen pleased Xiangzhou, the soldiers also admired Zhen's government, because of the irony of the officials, state pastoral officers, county officials asked to stay, go to the edict, and Deng Zhou, the edict returned to town."⁴⁰ Lai Zhen's disobedience can reflect that Shannan Dongdao should have a strong military force at that time, and it can be seen from Lai Zhen's ironic officers that Lai Zhen's power in Shannan Dongdao is deeply rooted. The specific details of the forces under the command of the governor of Shannan can also be roughly estimated from the existing historical materials. At the end of Baoying Yuan, "the capital division of Zhen was divided into garrison Fuchang and Nanyang."⁴¹ The garrison commanders under Zhen were about Pang Chong Tong, Li Zhao, Xue Nanyang and Liang Chongyi. They also checked the Book of the Old Tang Dynasty: "In the first year of Baoying... Two thousand Pang Chong troops marched to Henan and Ruzhou in Zhen march."⁴² Fuchang was located in Ruzhou, so the two historical materials describe the same historical fact. The troops of the garrison commanders under Zhen were all about 2,000 men, while the troops of Xiangzhou must be more than 2,000 men. From this, it can be inferred that the troops of the Shannan East Marshal stationed in Xiangzhou should be more than 10,000 men, but the troops stationed in Xiangzhou did not represent the troops under the command of the Shannan East Marshal. The two prefectures of Tang and Deng were the battlefronts and must have deployed heavy troops. Therefore, it can be seen that the troops under the command of the East Shannan Prefecture should be far more than 10,000.

In the second year of Baoying, the number of troops in the East Province of Shannan changed

37 欧阳修、宋祁:《新唐书》卷三十《地理志》,北京:中华书局,1975年,第968页

38 董诰:《全唐文》卷三四四颜真卿《唐故容州都督兼御史中丞本管经略使元君表墓碑铭并序》,北京:中华书局,2006年,第4167页

39 张沛:《唐折冲府汇考·山南道》,西安:三秦出版社,2003年

40 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷六四《来瑱传》,北京:中华书局,1975年

41 宋祁、欧阳修:《新唐书》卷七八《梁崇义传》,北京:中华书局,1975年

42 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷六四《来瑱传》,北京:中华书局,1975年

somewhat. The Book of the Old Tang records the general number of troops in the second year of Baoying: "In March of the second year of Baoying, Chongyi killed Zhao and Nanyang, threatening the hearts of the people, and the court granted him a degree of discipline. ... Cheng, doctor, Shangshu. Then with Tian Chengsi, Li Zhengji, Xue Song, Li Baochen as the auxiliary car of the potential, there is a Xiang, Han seven states, with a twenty thousand, solid connection, did not pilgrimage." ⁴³After Laizhen's death, Liang Chongyi took over as governor, and by this time the troops under Shannan's East Province had reached 20,000. As for the political background reflected in Lai Zhen's death, there have been many studies in the academic world, so I will not go into details here. It is worth noting that in the second year of Baoying's reign, "Zhen was executed and the government was in charge." ⁴⁴According to the record of the New Book of Tang, after Lai Zhen's death, Yuan Jie took charge of the government affairs of the East Province of Shannan. If the record of the New Book of Tang is true, Yuan Jie should return to Xiangyang in the first year of Shangyuan to increase the rebel army of the South of Jingnan by 5,000. However, according to Sun Wang's research in the Annals of Yuancishan, in the second year of Baoying, Yuan Jie had already resigned his official post and moved to Fanshang with his family, so there was no case of Yuan Jie taking charge of the host government of Shannan. ⁴⁵Therefore, there was no case that Yuan Jie sent more troops to Shannan. It can be seen that by the second year of Baoying, the troops under the command of the governor of Shannan were 20,000. Since then, there is no clear record on the change of the troops of Jing and Xiang Fanzhen during the Su Dynasty.

At the end of Zhen Yuan, both Jing and Xiang vassals expanded their armies on a large scale. In the 14th year of Zhenyuan, in order to prevent the secession of Huai Cai, Shannan East Road began to expand its army. It is recorded in the biography of the New Book of Tang · Yu Xun, "In the 14th year of Zhenyuan, I paid tribute to the East Road of Shannan. At that time, Wu Shao-cheng rebelled... Please raise Xiangzhou to the grand governor's office, recruit soldiers and store good weapons." ⁴⁶As for the expansion of the Jingnan governor's army, "Zhao Zongru's epitaph" says: "When the Jingmen shogunate sent, into the seal of Tianshui County Gong. First demon xing well network, Liu Bei blocked the order, Nagisa palace when, travel wide Wu Fu, in order to prepare him to steal." ⁴⁷"Jing Luo" generally refers to Shu, "Zhu Gong" refers to Jiangling mansion, Jingnan surge is to prevent the Xichuan Liu Pi, Liu Pi chaos Yuan and the first year of peace, Zhao Zongru Yuan and three years took office in Jingnan, according to the conclusion, Jingnan army expansion should happen before Zhao Zongru out of town Jingnan Zhenyuan.

There is no detailed record of the increased forces of Jing and Xiang Fanzhen at the end of Zhenyuan, but the Tongguan Record of Henan Fu gives a rough description of the forces under the control of Yuan and early two towns: "In the three years of Yuan and... Pei Gong of Hedong was the left servant who shot the prime minister. Out of the big state. Kaifu Hannan... Zhao Gong to official officials Shangshu town Jiangling. Hannan connected seven prefectures. One hundred thousand soldiers... The Chu capital of Jiangling. Fifty thousand soldiers." ⁴⁸By the end of the third year of Yuanhe of Xianzong, the troops under the command of the Governor of Shannan and the Governor of Jingnan were 100,000 and 50,000, which were greatly increased compared with the 10,000 and 20,000 under the command of the governor of Shannan during the reign of Emperor Daizong. It can

43 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷七八《梁崇义传》,北京:中华书局,1975年

44 宋祁、欧阳修:《新唐书》卷六八《元结传》,北京:中华书局,1975年

45 孙望:《元次山年谱》,北京:古典文学出版社,1957年,第52页

46 宋祁、欧阳修:《新唐书》卷七十二《于阗传》

47 时明德、李虎、高慎涛:《洛阳唐代墓志拓片集萃》卷106《赵宗儒墓志》,北京:中国社会科学出版社

48 董诰:《全唐文》卷二七九韩愈《河南府同官记》,北京:中华书局,2006年

be seen that from the beginning of De to the end of Zhenyuan, it was the period of large scale increase of troops stationed in Jing and Xiang Fan towns. Judging from the scale of garrison forces, Jing and Xiang towns became the major military towns in China.

In the early years of Xianzong, Jingnan was disarmed twice, respectively in the third and sixth years of Yuan and Yuan. "In the early years of Yuan and Yuan, (Zhao Zongru) checked the school's rites department and kept the eastern capital. Three moved to the inspection school officials, Jingnan, scattered redundant food garrison two thousand people."⁴⁹ Zhao Zongru began to serve as the governor of Jingnan in the third year of Yuan and He, so the historical data should refer to the third year of Yuan and he. In addition, "the imperial rescript of August in the sixth year of Yuan and early years. Jingnan was a land of taxation. With the towns of Guan Right. And Henan and Hebei have heavy troops. The style is different. Out of control. If not, the army should pay more. It's been a long time. The trouble runs deep. Yan Shou asked to stop Yongnan troops. Yiyi."⁵⁰ According to the above research, the strength of Yongnan Army is roughly less than 3,000 people, which shows that the two disarmament of Jingnan at the beginning of Xianzong reduced about 5,000 people.

The nature of the two disarmaments in Jingnan was different and should be discussed in detail respectively. Yuan and three years of disarmament, the two "Tang" mentioned: "scattered redundant food garrison two thousand people", "Zhao Zong Ru epitaphs" also mentioned: "the drama is flat, military ranks follow the tradition. Article Shuli disease, redundant food then reduced."⁵¹ It can be seen that the disarmament in the three years of Yuan and Yuan was a follow-up measure to the large-scale expansion of the army at the end of Zhen Yuan, with a clear purpose, that is, streamlining the army and reducing military expenditure.

The disarmament in the sixth year of Yuan and He is more special. It is mentioned in the imperial decree of Xianzong that "Jingnan is a land of taxes... If not, the amount of troops was set aside. It's been a long time. The trouble runs deep. Yan Shou asked to stop Yongnan's troops."⁵² Although only more than 3,000 people were laid off in the six years of disarmament in Yuan and He, the disarmament directly canceled the establishment of the Yongnan army. Looking at the imperial rescript alone, Xianzong intended to transform Jingnan from a major military town to a place of taxation through this disarmament, which was also in line with Zhang Guogang's definition of Jingnan as a "financial vassal town".⁵³ However, after careful analysis, it is found that there was no such change in Jingnan Prefecture during Xianzong's reign. First of all, in terms of military strength, before the disarmament of Yuan He three years, there were about 50,000 troops under the command of the Jingnan Governor. The two disarmaments of Yuan He cut about 5,000 troops in total. After the disarmament, there were still 45,000 troops in Jingnan, and Jingnan was still a stronghold with strong military strength. Moreover, subjectively, the problem of Huaixi secession in the early years of Yuan and Yuan had not been solved, and Jingnan, located upstream of Huaicai, would never take the initiative to disarm.

Secondly, from the perspective of taxation in Jingnan, Jingnan did not become the main undertaker of national taxation. Li Jifu's Book of the Yuan He State in the second year of Yuan He mentioned: "In total, there are forty-eight square towns in the world... Every year into the Yi office,

49 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷八六《赵宗儒传》,北京:中华书局

50 王溥:《唐会要》卷七八

51 时明德、李虎、高镇涛:《洛阳唐代墓志拓片集萃》卷106《赵宗儒墓志》,北京:中国社会科学出版社

52 王溥:《唐会要》卷七八

53 张国刚:《唐代藩镇研究》

stop in Zhejiang east and west, Xuanxi, Huainan, Jiangxi, Eyue, Fujian, Hunan and other eight." ⁵⁴It can be seen that Jingnan is not the main source of revenue for the country.

Thirdly, considering the financial situation in the early years of Xianzong, the country had no large expenditure in Yuan and early years, and the possibility of making up the financial deficit with the disarmament of Jingnan was also small. ⁵⁵The Pingshu wars did not bring pressure on the state finances, and the expenses of Li Qi's rebellion should have been lower. "There were no jin expenses in the House of Heaven, and the rivers were already quiet; The king's division had no difficulty in fighting, and had eliminated the evil of men." ⁵⁶It can be seen that the two Ping vassals at the beginning of Xianzong did not bring a burden to the state finance, so the large probability of the disarmament of Jingnan was not for economic purposes.

Although from the actual situation, the two disarmments had little impact on Jingnan, Jingnan still had a strong military strength. However, the two disarmments may reflect the change of the court's policy towards Jingnan.

According to Yan Shou's Summary, "The Imperial court had a division of Huai CAI, and ordered the Duke to serve Xiangyang in order to appease it. When he arrived, the next ten days, the king's division was to assist Han, with all the equipment and chariots and apprentices, as if they were basic, with excellent salaries and an army." ⁵⁷Combined with the Biography of Yan Shou in the Old Tang Dynasty, it is recorded: "In nine years, Wu Yuanji rebelled and the court discussed the addition of troops, so he was said to be a great pardon, and could be entrusted with a military handle, which was to grant the East Province of Shannan a control envoy." ⁵⁸It can be seen that the military expansion of Shannan's host province occurred in the ninth year of Yuan and was in response to the Wuyuanji rebellion in the ninth year of Yuan and the Huaixi.

Since Yuan He, the court has regarded the East Road of Shannan as a simple military town, and for the governor of Jingnan, the court of Xianzong carried out a series of financial reforms to reduce expenditure and increase revenue. Although Jingnan did not become the main source of finance, it has undertaken part of the national financial tasks, for example, in the eight years of Yuan and eight years of disaster relief to Jianghuai. Huainan Yang, Chu, Chu three states, Zhexi run, Su, Chang three states, this year's drought is especially bad, the price of rice is particularly high, the word is poor, do you forget to save the shirt. It is appropriate to Jiangxi, Hunan, Eyue, Jingnan, etc. to buy three hundred thousand stone rice relief loan Huainan Road three states, three hundred thousand stone loan Zhejiang road three states." ⁵⁹It can be seen that Jingnan has a strong economic strength.

To sum up, the establishment of Jing and Xiangfan towns in the second year of Jinde marked the division of Shannan host district. After the separation, the adjustment of Jingjing and Xiangfan towns in the Su Dynasty realized the transformation of Jingjing and Xiangfan towns in the focus of management. After the Su Dynasty, from the changes of the respective military forces of Jing and Xiangfan towns, especially the adjustment of the respective military forces in Yuan and Yuan, we can see that the government's policies towards Jing and Xiangfan towns had obvious changes. After the Yuan and He dynasties, the military character of Shannan became more and more serious, while Jingnan could not be defined simply as a military or financial vassal town. While maintaining strong military strength, Jingnan also had certain financial output.

54 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷14《宪宗纪》

55 权德輿:《权德輿诗文集》卷22《李巽墓志》,上海:上海古籍出版社,第341页

56 宋敏求:《唐大诏令集》卷124《平李锜德音》,北京:中华书局2008年版,第665页

57 元稹:《元稹集》卷24《严公(绶)行状》

58 刘昫:《旧唐书》卷96《严绶传》

59 董诰:《全唐文》卷60 唐宪宗《赈贷淮南浙西诏》