

Examination of Geographical Names in Tang Dynasty Poetry and Prose and the Creation of a Digital Literature Retrieval Database: A Research Report Based on the Middle Volume of Zhu Dong run's "Selected Works of Chinese Literature through the Ages"

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Keywords: Literary Geography; Evolution of Administrative Divisions; Digital Humanities; Tang Poetry; GIS Technology; Database Technology

Abstract: This study takes the Tang Dynasty poetry and prose from the middle volume of Zhu Dong run's "Selected Works of Chinese Literature Through the Ages" as its core text. Building upon traditional research, it achieves interdisciplinary integration by combining historical-geographical investigation with digital humanities technologies. It systematically explores the deep-seated connections between the evolution of administrative divisions and geographical names in Tang literary works. By constructing a "Poetic Route Geography" database and utilizing spacetime layering technology, this study achieves the dynamic visualization of changes in administrative divisions and the precise overlay of textual geographical imagery. This offers a novel, tripartite methodological framework for literary geography research, integrating "institutional history foundation, poetic paradigm, and digital empowerment". Through practice and analysis, the current research validates the fundamental value of administrative evolution for place name verification and reveals the political and cultural symbolic nature of geographical names in Tang texts. Simultaneously, through the practical application of digital technology, it offers an operable and scalable methodological new path for literary geography studies. It also proposes a dynamic administrative grid anchoring method: using the Sui-Tang administrative evolution as the spatial base, it marks three types of place name paradigms (war symbols/cultural symbols/spatial references) onto historical administrative grids through GIS technology, addressing spacetime dislocations in place name interpretation.

1. Introduction

The place names in Tang Dynasty poetry and prose carry cultural connotations that transcend geographical coordinates, which are not only memory symbols of historical space, but also a composite carrier of political governance and literary expression. Although traditional research has achieved remarkable results in the positioning of individual place names^[1], Liu Man's "Northwest Historical Geographical Names Series" argues that "Qin cheng is not Chang an" (2008: 112)), although it is good at positioning, it does not touch the shaping mechanism of place name symbols at the political and district level. However, it systematically ignores the deep constraints on literary place names in the evolution of administrative divisions. In order to solve the above problems, this study examines the poetic paradigm based on institutional history and provides digital technical support: in the current stage, the political and regional evolution of the core governance of the Sui and Tang dynasties is first taken as the spatial base, and the dynamic construction records of Li Jifu's "Yuan he County Map" Volume 40 (Zhong hua Book Company, 1983 edition) "A peaceful universe gathers" are first integrated; On this basis, three types of place name paradigms are classified: "war symbol type" (Yu hai/Tu bo military town), "cultural symbol type" and "spatial virtual finger type". In order to anchor the place names in the text to the political district grid through GIS spacetime layer technology

2. Core Findings and Examples: Administrative Evolution as the Institutional Basis for Examining Geographical Names in Tang Poetry and Prose

The verification and interpretation of geographical names in Tang Dynasty poetry and prose are by no means merely about pinpointing geographic coordinates; they require analysis within the dynamic framework of administrative evolution for historical contextualization. The administrative systems of the Sui and Tang dynasties often followed previous practices, so evidence should be combined accordingly. The frequent establishment and changes of Yang zhi County (e.g., renamed Fen yang County, Luo yin County) during the Sui and Tang periods reflect how administrative power dynamically shaped the referential scope of place names. Through examining administrative changes in Tang-controlled regions and typical areas, this study confirms that the establishment, merger, relocation, and changes in jurisdiction and hierarchy of administrative districts were the core variables shaping the spatial reference, cultural connotations, and poetic function of place names, constituting an indispensable institutional basis for place name verification. Below, we take the Jin yang area and its surroundings as an example for a case study of place name verification.

Examining the administrative evolution^[2] of the Jin yang area: "Tai yuan establishment history" records that in 417 AD, Chang an County was established from the western frontier of Jin yang, later renamed Chang an County. The establishment of Chang an County in 417 AD contracted the spatial perception of "Jin yang" from the core area west of the Fen River to the interior of the military barrier. Yang Xiu Zhi's phrase "Well-eup" specifically refers to this defensive settlement, confirming how administrative additions directly segmented place name references. "Taiyuan History Brief" records that in 550 AD, Chang an County was abolished, enabling Long shan County's establishment. "Yuan he County Map" by Li Ji Fu documents Long shan County's establishment in 575 AD, "named after Long Mountain", specializing in military affairs. Long shan County's establishment expanded "Jin yang" from a walled city to a military jurisdiction encompassing beacon towers east of the Fen River. Spatially expanding "Jin yang", Yu Xin's phrase "banners crowd Jin yang city" gained multi-layered spatial connotations. "Book of Sui Treatise on Geography" records that in 590 AD, Long shan County was abolished and Jin yang County relocated, completing spatial integration across the Fen River. This marked Jin yang's return from military jurisdiction to administrative center. These changes demonstrate that administrative establishment/mergers essentially demarcated geographical boundaries through administrative power. Poetic place name writing was essentially a literary response to these "power boundaries". Therefore, when examining place names, we must not ignore shifts in their geographical referents. The relocation of Jiao cheng County around Jin yang highlights how administrative functional transformation reshaped place name poetic functions. "Yuan he County Map" records that in 691 AD, Jiao cheng's seat moved 70 li south to Que bo Village. From a "mountain stronghold" to a "post road hub. This directly caused fundamental changes to "Jiao cheng" imagery in poetry. Wang Chang Ling used post-relocation "Jiao cheng" as a symbol of southward thoroughfare. Using "Xiao Xiang" to metaphorically suggest the Jiang nan direction along postal routes. The "Old Book of Tang Treatise on Geography" supplements that Jiao cheng connected to Fen River postal networks after relocation. Provide a geographical basis for Cen Shen's return route of "guest house and Bing zhou has been frosted ten times". The same toponym transformed from "military defense symbol" to "transportation network node". Confirming isomorphism between administrative and poetic functions—literary meaning evolves with political function.

From Jin yang, we see close relationships between jurisdictional changes and place name spatial radii. Qin-Han period: Jin yang controlled Taiyuan Basin; Liu Kun's "Bing zhou" meant isolated city. By Tang Tian bao era (742 AD), Taiyuan Prefecture expanded to 13 counties. "Bing zhou" metamorphosed into vast administrative division symbol. Du Fu's "Bing zhou sharp scissors" pointed to Yu County iron workshops. Li He's "Bing zhou jade hairpins" associated with Yu County jade mines. Jurisdictional expansion extended "Bing zhou"'s referential radius from point to area. He long region cases are more cautionary. High Tang: Qin zhou Prefecture governed 12 prefectures; "Tong gu" clearly meant Cheng zhou. After Tu bo invasion (763 AD) caused Cheng zhou's fall. "Old Book of Tang" records: "762 AD: Cheng zhou fell to Tu bos". Cheng zhou seat moved south to

Ni gong Mountain; Tong gu County became nominal. It directly caused confusion about the location of the same valley in the late Tang Dynasty documents, so that the late Tang Dynasty mistakenly placed it in the southern suburbs of Qin zhou, more than 400 miles away. Du Fu's poem annotation quotes "Jiuyu Zhi": "265 li SW to Cheng zhou; Tong gu its subordinate". This article clearly states that the valley belonged to Cheng zhou during the Tang Dynasty, and the straight-line distance from Qin zhou was 265 miles (about 400 miles today). "Tang Hui yao" mentions 789 AD establishment of "the temporarily relocated administration of Cheng zhou" at Tong gu's west border. Indicating the original Tong gu seat was abandoned. This temporary migration led later annotators to erroneously associate Tong gu with Qin zhou suburbs. This "place name drift" is a "spatial coordinate offset" from administrative migration/collapse. Administrative districts are not just place name "containers" but coordinate systems defining "legitimacy". Once coordinates collapse, historical place name positioning becomes systematically misaligned.

Jin yang's administrative establishment, Jiao cheng's functional transformation, and Bing zhou's jurisdictional changes all lead to one conclusion. Tang poetic place names are "literary fossils" of administrative evolution. The generation and evolution of meaning for any geographical symbol are intimately connected to the dynamics of administrative divisions. Neglecting this institutional basis leads to pitfalls like "mistaking real for virtual" (e.g., simplifying Qi lian Garrison to snow mountain symbol). "Mistaking virtual for real" (e.g., mistaking, taking Gao Shi's "wan li" as actual mileage). Or "same name different places" (e.g., Hu lu River spatial confusion) interpretive dilemmas.

3. Geographical Positioning Organization: Integrating Poetic Paradigms with Administrative Evolution

Through the integration of geographical image clicking and the analysis of its classification paradigm^[3], the proper names that refer to a specific place in a place name are classified according to the triple place name paradigm of "war symbols type", "cultural symbol type" and "spatial imaginary finger type", and the symbol system that was born together by administrative evolution and historical context is sorted out, and the geographical images of Tang poetry are prioritized. Still taking our illustration part as an example, the following will analyze these three images and explain their contents.

The evolution of "war symbols" place names directly corresponds to the survival and abolition of frontier political regions and the changes in the military pattern. For example, "Yu hai" was originally the actual site of Qinghai in the "New Book of Tang: Xuan zong Chronicle", and after the An shi Rebellion, the eastward expansion of Tibet led to the fall of He long, and this field name was extended by Du Fu as a symbol of "the road of fish and sea is often difficult", and Cen Shen's "washing the soldiers and fish sea clouds to welcome the formation" was upgraded to a symbol of spiritual purification. This transformation from "geographical existence" to "divine sublimation" is mutually corroborative with the fact that "the fall of the He xi pastoral area was the rupture of the right arm of the Tang Dynasty" ^[4]¹³⁹ during the An shi Rebellion: that is, after the He long region was separated from the control of administrative power, literature made up for the spiritual control of the frontier through "divine rhetoric". Another example is Cen Shen's "Hu lu River" (Tou shi han River), which uses the closed virtual nature of the "gourd" to block people's return journey, reflecting the reality of the political region of the "collapse of the Silk Road beacon system" - the shrinkage of the four towns in An xi has transformed the "Hu lu River" from a post road node to a carrier of spatial anxiety, confirming that the generation of "war symbols" has always been premised on the existence of the political region. Therefore, in view of this intention, we should compare the meanings of these images in different periods to explore whether the poetic knowledge written by the poet really exists on the administrative map of the Tang Dynasty.

"Cultural metaphor" place names are deeply embedded in the "legitimacy narrative" constructed by political regions. The Northern Qi Dynasty set up "Long shan County", borrowing the grand narrative of the Taiyuan Meng shan Grottoes "Long xing Jin yang" ("Book of Sui Geography"), making "Long shan" a geographical symbol given by the monarchy; Yu Xin "embraced Jinyang

City" inscribed this narrative with the symbol of the garrison, forming a closed loop of "political district setting-symbol coding-literary strengthening". Wang Chang ling's "Long cheng Flying General" chose "Lu long City" and abandoned his name, highlighting the political district attributes of "Lu long City" as a border town in You zhou, making it a metaphor for "Chinese martial virtue". On the other hand, Wang An shi's misreading of "Lu cheng" to "Long cheng" is the fading of the Song people's geographical obsession with the Tang people's "agricultural and pastoral interlacing belt as the lifeblood of the dynasty"^[5], that is, "Lu long cheng" stripped away the political context of the "Jin yang-Fan yang Military Corridor", making the image of "flying general" reduced to an empty symbol, which proves that the vitality of cultural metaphorical place names depends on the strength of their association with the historical memory carried by the political region. Compared with other types, we only proofread the pronunciation of this group of place names, and mark the direction of the place name.

The essence of "spatial imaginary fingering" place names is the "spiritual compensation after the loss of geographical control" caused by the contraction of political districts. Chen Zi ang's "Kun lun Yu men Ninety Thousand Miles" extended Yu men Pass into a far-reaching heavenly realm, directly reflecting the collapse of the territory of "Yu men Pass moved east to Gua zhou after the contraction of the four towns of An xi"; After the power of the Central Plains Dynasty withdrew from the western regions, the poet reconstructed his imaginative control of "Yu men" through the virtual finger of "90,000 miles". Zhang Zhong Su's "Jin Wei Xue Dark" places the Altai Mountains as a memory of time and space, and puts the memory of the Han, Xiong War in Ban Gu's "Yan ran Mountain Inscription" into the image of "snow darkness", behind which is the political reality of "the fall of He long forced the poet to reconstruct the Tang land with the old territory of the Han Dynasty": that is, the collapse of the Qin zhou Governor's Mansion in the Tang Dynasty, so that the "Jin wei Mountain" transformed from an existing mountain range to a spiritual symbol of "superimposed Han and Tang territories". In addition, the most impact is Du Fu's transmutation of "Sai men Wind Falling Wood": during the Guang de period, the Tu bo invasion forced the Qin zhou defense line to withdraw 150 miles south, and the "Sai men" transformed from Xiao guan to a metaphor for the opening of the imperial portal, and the bleak scene of "Wind Falling Wood" is the literary reflection of "the left arm of the Tang Dynasty (farming area) is paralyzed". These cases jointly show that "space imaginary" is by no means an arbitrary imagination of the poet, but a symbolic recovery of "lost space" after the retraction of the boundaries of political districts^[6]. We will compare this place name, compare the poet's imaginary reference with the real meaning, and then confirm the true position of the poet's works.

Explanation of table 1 content:

The evolution process of war symbolic place names, such as "Qi lian Garrison", "Yu hai" and "Hu lu River", from the specific political region entities of the Tang Dynasty (such as the military fortress in Qinghai or the rivers under the jurisdiction of the An xi Protectorate) to the imagery symbolizing the difficulty of conquest and road obstruction in literature, and the influence of the existence and abolition of political regions in different periods (such as the fall of He long and the Fan Dynasty) on its semantic transformation. The table explains how these place names were given political legitimacy and cultural narrative connotations through the establishment of political districts (such as the establishment of Long shan County in charge of military towns in the Northern Qi Dynasty), and became metaphorical symbols of power worship or Chinese martial virtue in literature. The table shows how the geographical meaning of the Tang Dynasty's political boundaries (such as the contraction of the four towns of An xi or the southward movement of the Qin zhou defense line) changed from geographical real refers to the poet's spiritual compensation and space time imagination of the lost territory, reflecting the profound interaction between the reality of the political region and the literary imagination.

The classification of place names, and the literature proves that the positioning basis of place names is intuitively presented, and we will extend our research accordingly to establish a complete and detailed comparative investigation database of place names. Below we will draw the diagram and build the database logic.

Table1: Classification and evidence collection

characteristics and examples					
Types of poetic place names	Place names in poetry and prose	Poetry use case	Historical comparison of place names	Geographical location (modern)	Document basis and revision instructions
War Symbol Type Analysis	Yu hai	Du Fu's "It's often difficult to fish by sea" and Cen Can's "Wash the soldiers and fish to meet the array"	Real address of Qinghai (Tu bo Military Town)	Northeast of Qinghai Lake	After the An Shi Rebellion, Tu bo expanded eastward, and the place name changed from real to virtual, which proved that the fish sea was in Tu bo (now Qinghai), not a lake.
	Hu lu River	Cen Can "Tears on the Hu lu River"	An xi Tuo shi han River & Ku long River in Gua zhou	Wu shi County in western region & An xi County in Gansu Province	The original note only mentions the Zucchini River (Tuo shi han River). Cen Can's poem refers to Ku long River in Gua zhou (now An xi County, Gansu Province), which has the same name as An xi place name.
	Qi lian garrison	Cen Can stayed in Qi lian last night.	Su zhou Jiu quan is 130 miles southeast.	Southeast of Jiu quan City, Gansu Province	Not Qi lian Mountain, it was actually a garrison in Tang Dynasty. According to Volume 40 of Yuan he County Records, it is accurately positioned.
Cultural Symbol Type Analysis	Long shan county	Yu Xin Jing Yong Jin yang cheng	Northern Qi Military Town (Fen East)	East bank of Fen he River in Taiyuan, Shanxi	Wu ping in the Northern Qi Dynasty was established in the sixth year (575) and abandoned in the tenth year (590) of the Sui Dynasty. Prove the transformation of military functions in administrative divisions.
Spatial Imaginary Fingering Type Analysis	Lu long cheng	Wang Chang Ling Long cheng Fei jiang	You zhou border town (farming-pastoral ecotone)	Qian an, Hebei/Huai rou, Beijing	Carrying the geopolitical connotation of "Jin yang-Fan yang Military Corridor", it is not a general term.
	Yu men Pass	Chen Zi Ang "Kun lun Yu men Nine Wan Li"	An xi four towns moved eastward after contraction.	Gua zhou, Gan su (non-Han site)	Textual research on the collapse of the mapping territory and the eastward movement of the customs site (Shuang ta Fort).
	Jin wei shan	Zhang Zhong Su Jin Wei Xue Yan	Altai Mountain (battlefield between China and Hungary)	Mongolia-western region border	After the fall of He long, it was transformed into the spiritual symbol of Han and Tang Dynasties, which was directly related to the collapse of the Governor's Office in Qin zhou.
	Semen	Du fu's door fell on the wind.	Originally referring to Xiao Guan, it was blurred in the late Tang Dynasty	Ning xia Gu yuan → virtual finger	During Guang de's reign, the invasion of Tu bo forced the defense line to retreat 150 miles south, and the place name changed into a metaphor for the opening of the imperial portal.

4. The specific of output: the visual path and logic of text geography

Traditional literature geography research is limited by static textual research and qualitative

analysis, and it is difficult to cope with the double challenges of "administrative dynamic" and "geographical complexity". Through the technical practice of constructing the "Poetry Geography" database and the spacetime layer, this study proves that the digital humanistic method can effectively solve the above problems, and its core value lies in bringing the "time dimension" of administrative district evolution and the "spatial dimension" of place name distribution into the same analytical framework, so that the "dynamic administrative district grid" and the "text geographical image" can be accurately superimposed, which provides technical support for the study of literary geography from "static description" to "spacetime interactive interpretation".

The "time slicing" structure of the database (three layers of early Tang/prosperous Tang/late Tang) solves the problem of "matching the times" between administrative divisions and texts. The three periods of Zhen guan Tian bao Tian you supported the political changes in the early Tang Dynasty, the prosperous Tang Dynasty and the late Tang Dynasty, and disassembled them into searchable "historical nodes" (such as the pattern of thirteen counties in Taiyuan in the first year of Tian bao, the contraction of Qin zhou's defense line in the first year of Guang de, etc.), which were related to the poetry texts in the corresponding period, forming the timeline of "political events-text creation". When the user drags the time axis to the first year of Tianbao (742), the system can simultaneously display the pattern of the division and rule of thirteen counties in Taiyuan and the cross-administrative narrative mark of ""The clouds come out of Long shan County, and the autumn is connected to Jin shui yang" in Bing zhou by Wang Wei, making the county boundary of "Long shan, Jin yang" a spatial key to help understand the image of "clouds come out of the County". This linkage between space and text with time as the axis breaks through the limitation of traditional textual research, making the influence of administrative changes on literary writing perceptible and verifiable.

The following is the program logic

First-level menu (period selection) :

- Early Tang Dynasty (first year of Zhen guan)
- Prosperous Tang Dynasty (first year of Tian bao)

Secondary menu (three stages correspond to each other) :

- Author list (A-Z)
- Place name list (A-Z)

Three-level menu

- List of authors corresponding to place names: Path map - poetry + map focus
- List of place names corresponding to poetry and text: poetry (A-Z) - area map + map focus

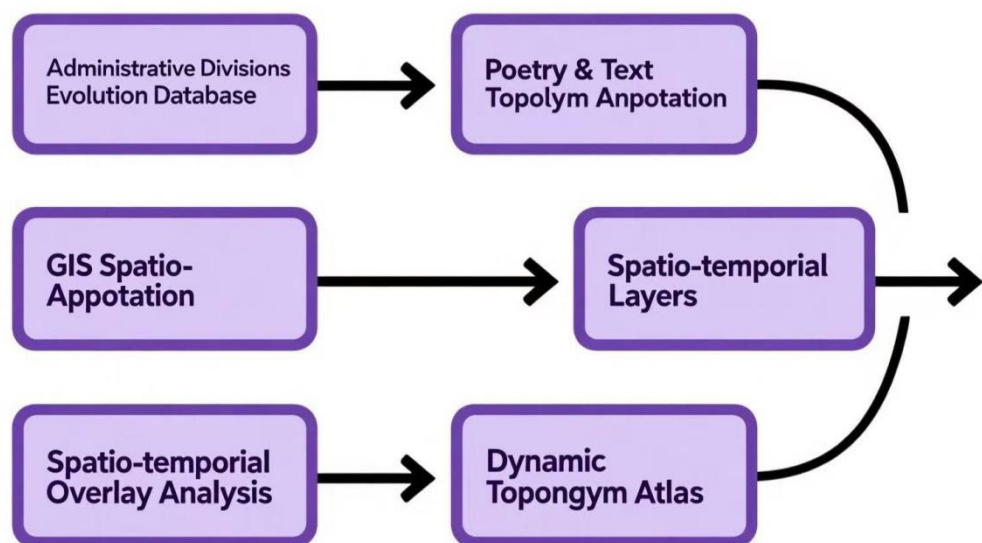


Figure 1: Digital path

According to this figure 1. Based on the political region evolution database, the historical change data of the administrative regions of the Tang Dynasty (such as the "Yuan he County Map" and

other documents) are systematically integrated as the basis for the analysis of institutional history. Subsequently, the place names in the Tang Dynasty poetry and prose were marked and classified (divided into war symbols, cultural symbols, and spatial imaginary types) to establish the relationship between poetry and place names. Then, GIS technology is used to annotate spacetime annotation, map the changes of place names and political districts to geographical space, and construct spacetime layers (such as the layering of different periods in the early Tang Dynasty, the prosperous Tang Dynasty, and the late Tang Dynasty). Through the analysis of spacetime superposition, the interaction between political changes and literary imagery of place names is dynamically compared, and the evolution of the scope of place names, symbolic meanings and poetic functions is revealed. Finally, a dynamic geographical name map is generated to realize the visual interaction between the evolution of political regions and text geography, and provide an operable and verifiable digital humanistic method for literary geography research

Example of Long you Road map conduct

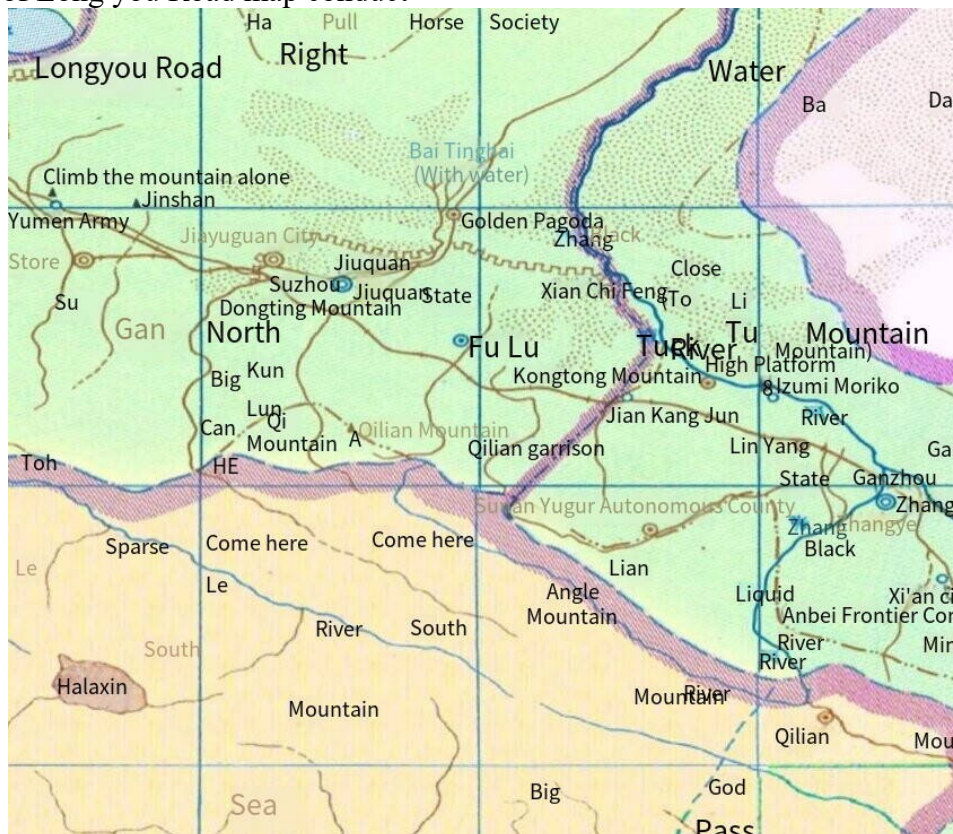


Figure 2: Western area of the Tang Dynasty "Long you Road"

The figure 2 shows the western area of the Tang Dynasty "Long you Road", the purpose is to locate the specific location of "Qi lian Shu", put it in the center, and the follow-up will be based on the base map of the general administrative regions of the Tang Dynasty, by covering different administrative division modules, adding interactive links, clicking to enlarge these administrative districts as shown in the figure, intuitively presenting the survey place names in the area, as shown in the figure, and presenting the introduction information and poetic basis in detail, the basic model construction of the database can be completed.

5. The significance of academic practice and the future research direction

The academic value of this study lies first of all in making up for the "institutional history blind spot" in traditional literary learning. Although past studies have focused on the positioning of individual place names, they have not systematically revealed the deep constraints on the geographical name symbol system of the evolution of political regions. This study confirms through Jin yang and other cases that the changes in the separation, relocation, and expansion of

jurisdictions are the core variables that shape the scope, symbolic meaning and poetic function of place names.

The triple coupling framework of "institutional history foundation-poetic paradigm-digital empowerment" proposed by this study breaks through the limitations of "literature-geography" binary analysis. The framework takes the evolution of administrative divisions as the spatial base, the poetic paradigm analysis as the meaning mediator, and the digital technology as the realization path, forming a closed loop of "historical context, text symbols, and technical presentation". Its innovation lies in not only emphasizing the constraints of administrative divisions on place names, but also attaching importance to the literary response to administrative divisions, and making this "constraint and response" operational and verifiable through digital technology. This interdisciplinary approach provides a new methodology for dealing with the interweaving of "historical complexity" and "textual polysemy"

The limitations of the study are mainly reflected in the coverage of cases and the depth of technology. Due to the characteristics of the migration of political districts in the Tang Dynasty and the trajectory of poets' actions often crossed multiple administrative divisions, in order to prevent the fault between text and place names, the follow-up research should pay more comprehensive and extensive attention to the division of political districts and place names in a specific related range, which is to first focus on a region and reduce dispersion; At the technical level, the cost of drawing GIS images is high, and there are limitations on current scientific research funding, so the output of images may be limited, and the problem of funding restrictions affecting the accuracy of GIS needs to be weakened. The next research will be prioritized in the He xi and Guan long regions from Zhen guan to the first year of Tian bao. At the data level, the accuracy of "time slicing" is still limited by the detailed records of historical documents, and more archaeological data is needed to support the restoration of the boundary of the "military garrison-level administrative districts".

Future research can be promoted from three aspects: first, expand the scope of cases, include more political regions in the Guan long region and the He xi Corridor into the analysis, and build a more complete database of Tang Dynasty poetry and geographical names; The second is to deepen the application of technology, develop the "AI-assisted examination" function, and automatically identify the virtual and real attributes of unmarked place names through machine learning to improve the efficiency of large-scale text analysis. The third is to strengthen interdisciplinary research and interpretation, combine historical geography content to improve the digital restoration of political district boundaries, combine archaeological finds, and accurately position place names.

In summary, this study confirms that the evolution of administrative divisions is the institutional basis for the examination of poetic and geographical names in the Tang Dynasty, and the generation of poetic geographical names forms a deep coupling with the changes of administrative divisions, and digital technology provides the possibility for the visualization and accuracy of this "dynamic association". The framework of "institutional history foundation-poetic paradigm-technical support" has opened up a new path for the study of literary geography in the Tang Dynasty, revealing a core proposition: the geographical image in literature is a composite product of history and reality, politics and literature in the spatial dimension.

Acknowledgments

Guizhou University's "SRT Project" project funding (Project No.: 2024SRT609) Investigation of Tang Dynasty Poetry and Geographical Names and the Production of Digital Literature Retrieval Database - Based on Zhu Dong run's "Selected Literary Works of Chinese Dynasties" as the scope of investigation

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