

Appendix 3: Overview of historical geographical place names mentioned in the sources
 (Lotze, Xia, Zhang, and Shelach-Lavi 2026, “To Build Or Not To Build?”)

No.	Place name	Type	Mentioned in what context(s)	Corresponding present-day place; reference
Political entities:				
1	Song 宋	Neighbor	War/peace, diplomatic, economic relations (border markets).	Our map follows <i>Zhongguo lishi dituji</i> , ed. Tan Qixiang.
2	Xi Xia 西夏	Neighbor	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	Gaoli 高麗	Neighbor	Eastern end point of walls/trenches.	Goryeo; Korea
4	Tatars 鞑靼	Neighbor	Internal subjects and external tribes. Sporadic raids, military conflict, economic relations.	Our map follows <i>Zhongguo lishi dituji</i> , ed. Tan Qixiang.
5	Khongirad 廣吉刺	Neighbor	Mongol tribe; raiding Jin frontier or attacked by Jin.	Ditto.
6	Katagan 合底析	Neighbor	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	Salji’ut 山只昆	Neighbor	Ditto.	Ditto.
Capitals of the Jin:				
8	Shangjing 上京	Capital city	Upper Capital, 1115–1153.	Harbin, Heilongjiang.
9	Beijing 北京	Capital city	Northern Capital.	Ningcheng country, Chifeng, Inner Mongolia.
10	Zhongdu 中都	Capital city	Central Capital, 1153–1214.	Beijing.
11	Xijing 西京	Capital city	Western Capital.	Datong, Shanxi province.
12	Bianjing 汴京, also known as Nanjing 南京	Capital city	Southern Capital, 1214–1234.	Kaifeng, Henan province
Circuits (other than the four key borderland circuits):				
13	Huligai 胡里改	<i>Lu</i> (circuit)	Shizong moved Jurchen troops from here to the Upper Capital.	Circuit in the far northeast.
14	Supin 速頻	<i>Lu</i> (circuit)	Ditto.	Ditto.
Dongbei lu 東北路 (Northeast circuit):				
15	Taizhou 泰州	Border management headquarters	Frontier region close to Mongol tribes in Northeast circuit. Trenches dug here in 1120s or 1130s under Poluhuo. Key place during fort-building of 1165. Forts inspected in 1181.	Near present-day Qiqihar, Heilongjiang province. See Jia, “Jindai changcheng,” 272.
16	Dalidaishi baozi 達里帶石堡子 “Fort Dalidaishi”	Start/end point of walls/trenches	Appears in description of barriers of Northeast circuit.	Eight kilometers to the north of Ni’erjizhen 尼爾基鎮 in Morin Dawa Daur Autonomous banner, Inner Mongolia (Jia, “Jindai changcheng,” 273). See also Zhang Zhiliang 張志良 and Yang Yuqing 楊玉清, “Jin changcheng kao” 金長城考, in <i>Jin changcheng yanjiu lunji</i> 2: 390.
17	Hewu he baozi 鶴五河堡子 “Fort Five Crane River”	Start/end point of walls/trenches	Mentioned as meeting point of walls/trenches in Northeast and Linhuang circuits.	See Jia Zhoujie, “Jindai changcheng,” 273.

Linhuang lu 臨潢路 (Linhuang circuit):				
18	Linhuang 臨潢	Border management headquarters	Linhuang was both the name of a Jin circuit and the name of its HQ or pacification commission (<i>zhaotaosi</i>). In 1165, discussion of plans for 70 new frontier forts. Pucha Zhangjianu inspected forts in here 1181; the number of 24 Linhuang circuit forts is given in the sources for that year. Also in 1181, Shizong resettled <i>meng'an</i> units staffed by Qai people here.	The Linhuang HQ were in the southeastern corner of the present-day town of Lindong 林東鎮 in Bairin Left banner, Inner Mongolia (Jia Zhoujie, “Jindai changcheng,” 272). This was also the location of the Liao’s ‘Shangjing 上京’ capital, originally built in 918 (Kessler, <i>Song Blue and White Porcelain</i> , 152–53).
19	Qingzhou 慶州	Border site	A key borderland site in Linhuang circuit, according to the JS. West from the Linhuang HQ, quite close to the wall/trench line.	Baitazi 白塔子, eastern part of Bairin Right banner, Inner Mongolia (Jia, “Jindai changcheng,” 272).
20	Salinai 撒里乃	Start/end point of walls/trenches	Mentioned as end point of walls/trenches in Linhuang circuit (“from Hewu he baozi to Salinai”). According to JS 24.561, the Xizong emperor once spent the summer here.	Probably in northwest of Ar Horqin banner, eastern Inner Mongolia (Wei Songshan 魏嵩山, <i>Zhongguo lishi diming dacidian</i> 中國歷史地名大辭典 [Guangzhou, 1995], 1247).
21	Hulieme 胡烈么 also known as Xialiniao 轄里裊 and Xialiniyao 轄里尼要	Start/end point of walls/trenches	Mentioned as meeting point of walls/trenches in Linhuang and Northwest circuits. Also known as Xialiniao and Xialiniyao in the JS (with <i>niao</i> 裊 and <i>niyao</i> 尼要 = Jurchen *nor “lake”?). Border market with the Xiechu 斜出 tribe from the steppe beyond Linhuang/Northwest circuits opened here in 1198.	Jia, “Jindai changcheng,” 273, notes that Wang Guowei’s “indication that Hulieme is close to today’s Dalinuo’er Lake (達里諾爾) located at the western end of Hexigten banner seems likely.”
Xibei lu 西北路 (Northwest circuit):				
22	Huanzhou 桓州	Border management headquarters (temporary)	Temporary location of Northwest circuit <i>zhaotaosi</i> which had moved here from Fuzhou (Yanzicheng, c. 200 km to the southwest). In 1196, the HQ moved back from Huanzhou to Fuzhou. Mentioned by Wang Yun in his travelogue as a site close to Jin trenches (source 25).	Identified as the old city of Silang 四郎古城 (or simply 四郎城) in the north of present-day Zhenglan banner, Inner Mongolia. See Jia, “Jindai changcheng,” 273.
23	Fuzhou 撫州 also known as Yanzicheng 燕子城	Border management headquarters (temporary)	According to Zhai Fei 翟飛, “Jindai Xibei lu zhaotaosi zhudi yanjiu” 金代西北路招討司駐地研究, <i>Zhongguo bianjiang shidi yanjiu</i> 2 (2024), location of Northwest HQ before 1168 and after 1196. The Xiechu 斜出 tribe appeared here in 1196 to “surrender” (<i>xiang</i> 降), requesting to open a border market which was permitted.	Zhangbei 張北 county, Zhangjiakou, Hebei. See Wei, <i>Diming dacidian</i> , 1273. On Fuzhou and Yanzicheng as two names for one place, see Pierre Marsone, <i>La steppe et l'empire</i> (Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 2011), 123. See also Zhai Fei, “Jindai Xibei lu zhaotaosi zhudi yanjiu.”

24	Changzhou 昌州	Border site	Appears in general JS description of Jin lands and frontiers. Zhang Dehui's travelogue names it as a site close to Jin walls/trenches.	Jiuliancheng 九連城, c. 100 km southwest of Taibus banner, Inner Mongolia (Wei, <i>Diming dacidian</i> , 652).
25	Jinlian chuan 金蓮川	Hunting ground	Literally “Plateau of the Gold Lotus,” seasonal hunting ground since 1160s. Later, hunting activities moved southward to Longmen (see below).	Between Zhenglan banner (Inner Mongolia) and Guyuan county 沽源县, Hebei (Liu Pujiang, “Chunshui qishan,” 307–08).
26	Longmen 龍門	Hunting ground	Site where Zhangzhong built a temporary residence called Taihe Palace 泰和宮 in c. 1200.	Chicheng 赤城 county, Zhangjiakou, Hebei (ibid., 313).
28	Tanshe 坦舌	Start/end point of walls/trenches	Mentioned as meeting point of walls/trenches in Northwest and Southwest circuits.	See Zhang and Yang, “Jin changcheng kao,” 391.
Xinan lu 西南路 (Southwest circuit):				
29	Fengzhou 豐州	Border management headquarters	The Southwest circuit HQ were also the site of a Jin-Xia border market.	Baitacun 白塔村, southeast of Hohhot, Inner Mongolia. See Wei, <i>Diming dacidian</i> , 137; Jia, “Jindai changcheng,” 275.
30	Jingzhou 淨州 (also written as 靖州 or 靜州 in the sources)	Border market	Site of a Jin-Xia border market and simultaneously an entryway for Mongol envoys into the Jin. Also mentioned in general JS descriptions of Jin lands/borders. The MDBL directly associates it with Jin walls.	Chengbu village 城卜子村 in Dorbod banner, Ulanqab, Inner Mongolia (Kessler, <i>Song Blue and White Porcelain</i> , 123; Ding Xueyun, “Jianguogongzhu tongyin yu Wanggubu yicun,” 105).
31	Wushabao 烏沙堡	Border fort	Built or re-built around 1210 and site of key Mongol attack shortly thereafter. Close to Jingzhou.	Xinghe county, Ulanqab, Inner Mongolia.
32	Dongsheng 東勝	Border market	Mentioned as the site of a Jin-Xia border market and in general JS descriptions of Jin lands/borders.	Archaeological site at Togtoh County 訥克託縣, Inner Mongolia (Kessler, <i>Song Blue and White Porcelain</i> , 54).
Others:				
33	Hulun Lake	Battle site	Jin Right Prime Minister Wanyan Qingchen led a military campaign as far as this in 1195.	Also known as Dalai Lake. Far north of all Jin-era fortifications; closer to Liao walls than to Jin walls.
34	Dayanluo 大鹽瀝 lit. “Great Lake of Salt”	Battle site	Mentioned in JS as close to one of the Taizhou/Linhuang forts: as an example for one of many forts close to saline marches. Jin minister Xi Hushihai noted in a court debate of 1181 that the area around Dayanluo could be searched for trees to build houses for garrison soldiers.	East Ujimqin banner, Inner Mongolia. Significant lake, as the Jin had imperial workshops to produce salt here. In 1195, <i>jiu</i> (mixed army) troops started an insurgency in the region that was suppressed by troops under Wanyan Xiang. See Wei, <i>Diming dacidian</i> , 49.