

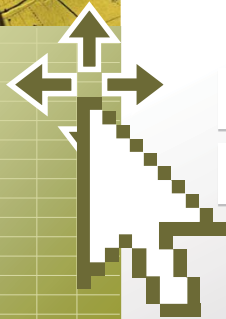
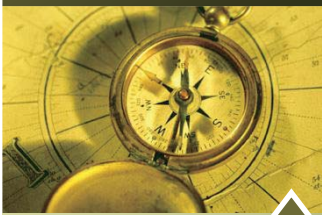


The Third Conference: GIS-based Global History from Asian Perspectives

A Preliminary GIS Analysis on the Settlement Geography under the Garrison and Military Cultivation System in the South China Mountain Area(14-19 Century)

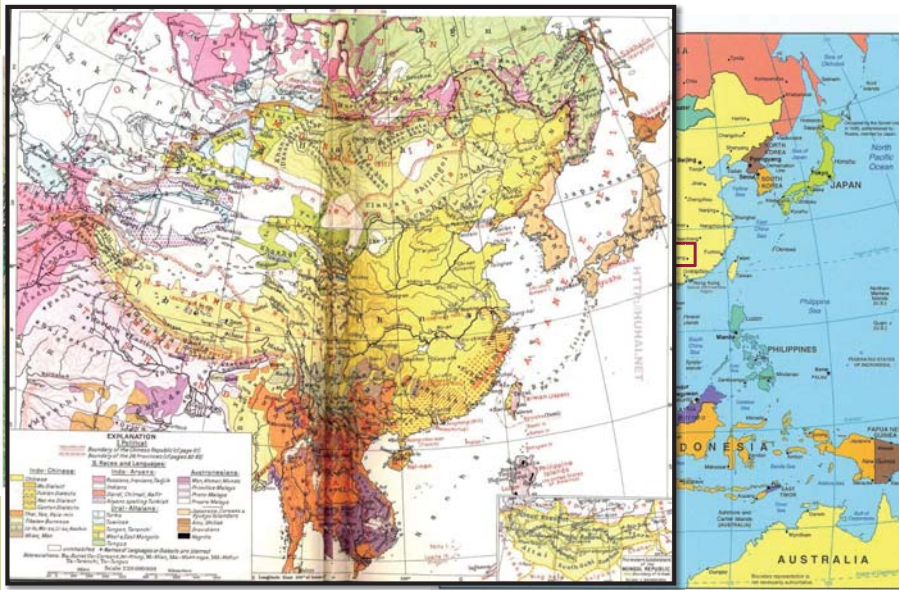
XIE Shi, LIANG Yutian, GUO Chenxiao

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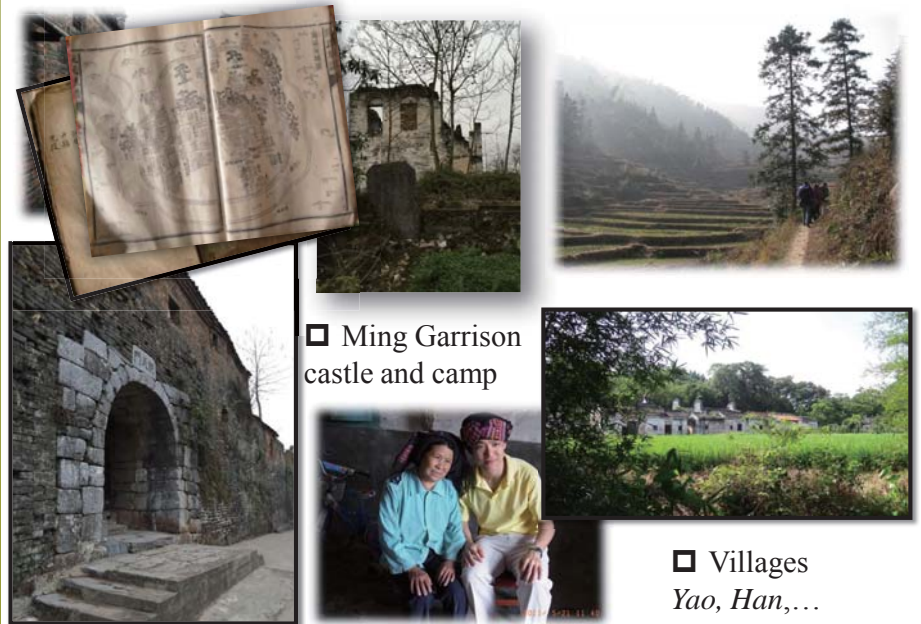


Nanling-The mountainous areas in south China

□ “Nanling National Passageway”



Fieldwork at different villages in Nanling



□ Ming Garrison castle and camp

□ Villages Yao, Han,...

The guard and garrison military system in Ming Dynasty

Guards(*wei*)

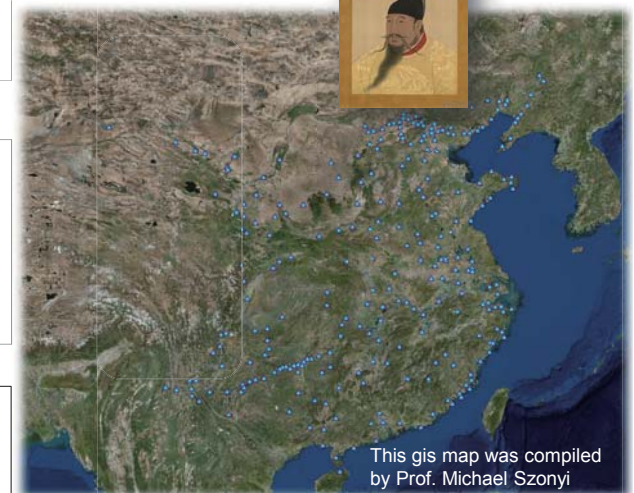
defense area set up in prefecture(*fu*) level, consisted of 5600 hereditary soldiers

Garrisons(*suo*)

Battalion (*qianhu suo*, 1200 soldiers)
Company(*baihu suo*, 120 soldiers)

the number of guards amounted to 493 in early 15th century

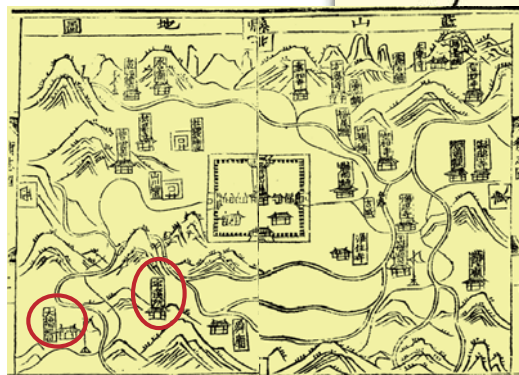
Ming
1368-1644



This gis map was compiled by Prof. Michael Szonyi

Southern Hunan Province

- 4 guards & 10 garrisons
- Lanshan county
- Ningxi battalion
- garrison castle built in 1396
- With camp and fortress



Settlement Geography under the Garrison and Military Cultivation System

400 villages in the southern part of Lanshan County (Shun Xiang)



Gazetteers of Ningxi battalion and Lanshan county

甯
溪
所
城

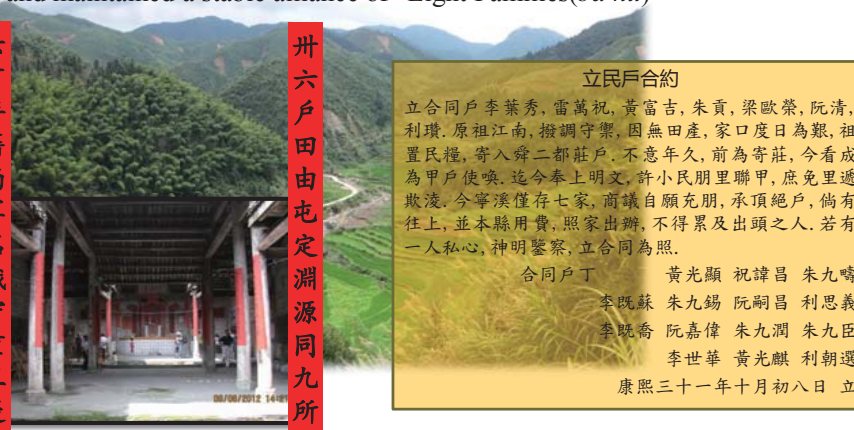


Transformations of the Garrison and Military Cultivation

- Soldier escaped and the military cultivation was for sale or transfer after middle Ming Dynasty(after 15th century)
- The Qing Dynasty(1644-1911) abolished the guard and garrison system
- The owners of military cultivation around Ningxi garrison negotiated a contract, establishing a registration consisting of eight major surnames, and maintained a stable alliance of "Eight Families(*ba hu*)"

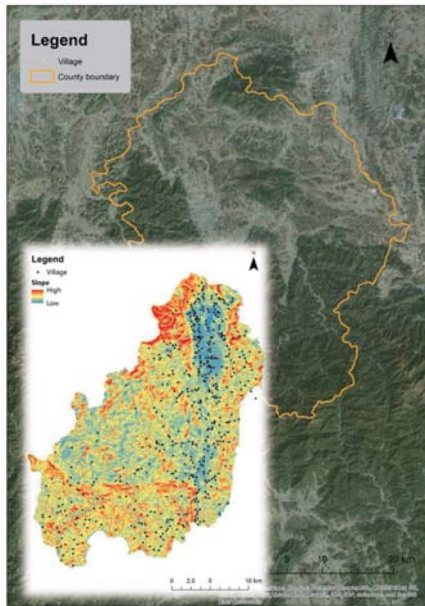
六百年籍尚軍名職守重三邊

卅六戶田由屯定淵源同九所

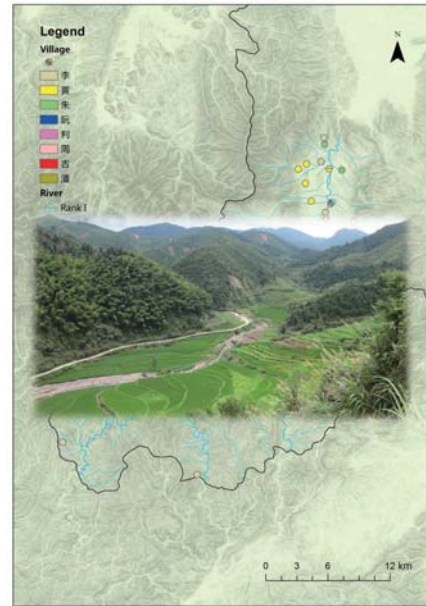


立民戶合約
立合同戶李葉秀, 雷萬祝, 黃富吉, 朱貢, 梁歐榮, 阮清, 利環. 原祖江南, 撥調守禦, 因無田產, 家口度日為艱, 祖置民糧, 寄入舜二都莊戶. 不意年久, 前為寄莊, 今看成為甲戶使喚. 迄今奉上文, 許小民朋里聯甲, 庶免里遞欺凌. 今寧溪僅存七家, 商議自願充朋, 承頂絕戶, 倘有往上, 並未縣用費, 照家出辦, 不得累及出頭之人. 若有一人私心, 神明鑒察, 立合同為照.
合同戶丁 黃光顯 祝諱昌 朱九疇
李既蘇 朱九錫 阮嗣昌 利思義
李晚喬 阮嘉偉 朱九潤 朱九臣
李世華 黃光麒 利朝選
康熙三十一年十月初八日 立

Distribution of villages with different household registration



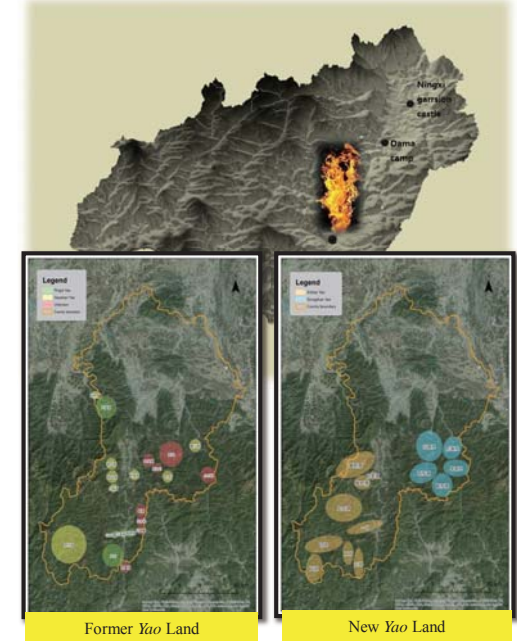
Shun Xiang, Lanshan County



Distribution of the villages related to Eight Families

Wars towards Yao and transformation of Yao distribution

- ❖ 16ct, war broke up at *Daqiao* fortress of *Ningxi* garrison
- ❖ Local power Cheng and Zhong families were appointed as the hereditary officials of pacify the *Yao* people in *Xishan*(west mountain) and *Dongshan*(east mountain), dominating the two major living areas for over 300 years
- ❖ After 16ct —*Yao* People from moving groups to semi-autonomous mountain residents



Former Yao Land

New Yao Land

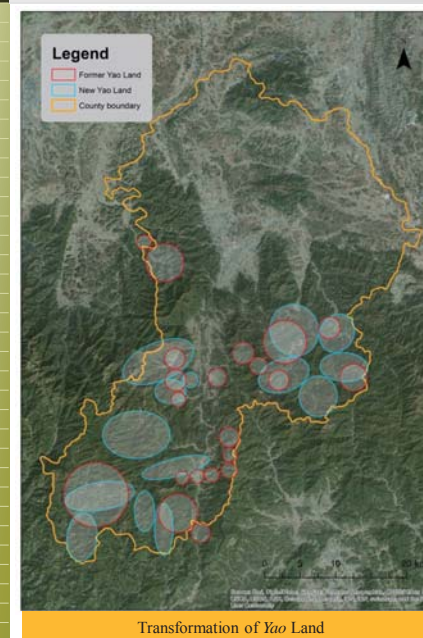
Yao people in Nanling and policies by central government



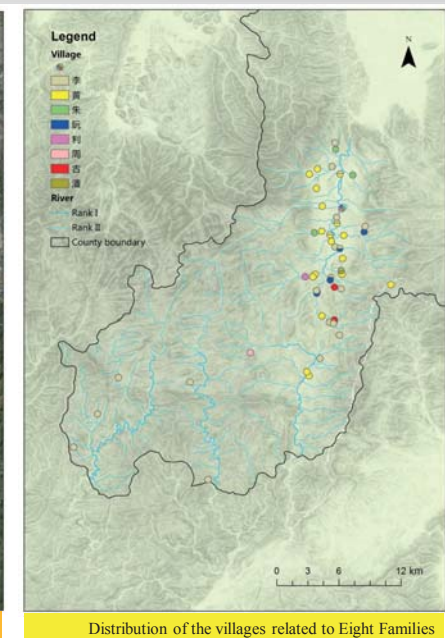
- ❖ before 6ct— *Man*(savagery)
- 6ct— *Mo Yao*
(exemption from corvee)
- after 11ct — *Yao*
- ❖ 11ct-13ct — wavering policies to *Yao* people by the court
- ❖ 14 ct — Early Ming Dynasty grant *Yao* people lands for cultivation



The “missing” Yao land and military cultivation expansion

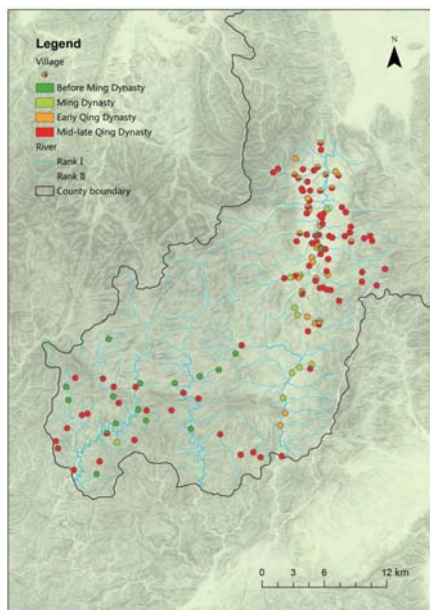


Transformation of Yao Land



Distribution of the villages related to Eight Families

Interaction of Settlers and Development of Settlements

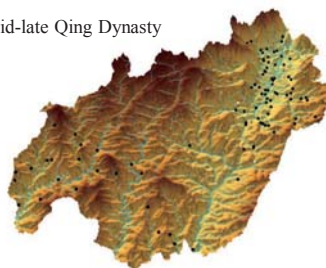


Distribution of villages with different beginning years

Early Qing Dynasty

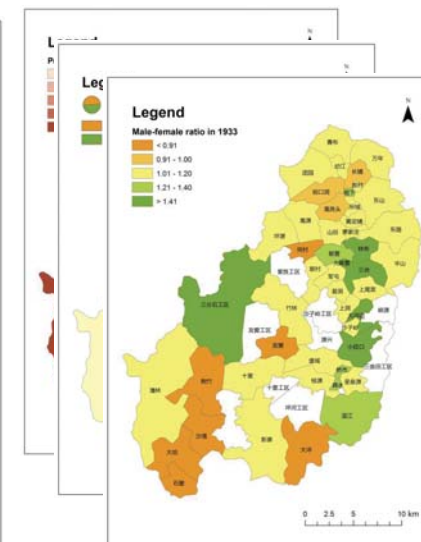
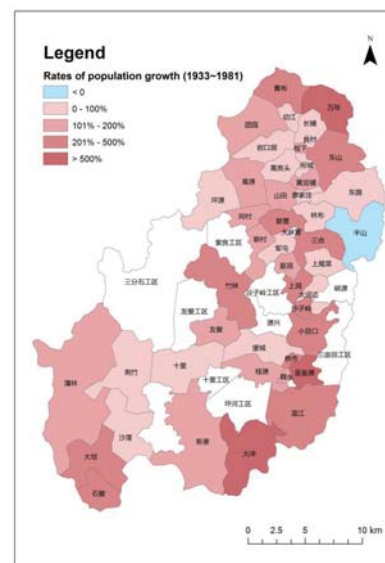


Mid-late Qing Dynasty



Yao nationality in the 20th century

- ❖ Distinct population growth of Yao nationality in high mountain areas
- ❖ Remaining issues to study



Fieldwork, local literature studies and HGIS analysis

- ❖ Case: *Juntun* villages (*Juntun* means Military cultivation)

Thank you