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ChinaW Dataset: Nineteenth-Century Cities, Yamens, and County-level Units

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This dataset contains a record for every city that served as an administrative capital during the period 1820-1893. The records are so designed that the dataset also contains a record for every administrative yamen at the prefectural and county levels and for every territorial unit at the county level of the field administration. In addition to the 18 provinces of China Proper, the dataset covers Xinjiang (made a province in 1884) and four provinces-in-the-making north of the Great Wall: Shengjing (Fengtian and later Liaoning), Jilin, Heilongjiang, and Nei Menggu. These territories were only imperfectly assimilated to the standard field administrative arrangements, even by 1893. In much of the Northeast, the only administrative apparatus was military, and a few Meng (Mongolian leagues) did not have fixed capitals. Insofar as possible, the units obtaining in those territories have been shoe-horned into the standard hierarchy of county-level units in prefectural-level units. Still, for many kinds of analysis it would be appropriate to limit the coverage to China Proper. (Tibet and Outer Mongolia are entirely excluded.)

The begin year, 1820, corresponds to the date of the Jiaqing Yitongzhi, and most of the data for that year are taken from that source. We selected an end year shortly before the revamping of the field administration that began after 1895. Our primary systematic source is the Jinshen Quanshu for the Autumn quarter of 1893. This version of the manual does not provide detailed information about primary sources. The values shown for many of the quantitative variables often represent our reconciliation of data from multiple sources. A bibliography of gazetteers that were consulted in preparing this dataset accompanies this dataset.

The short designation of any variable is a number preceded by w (for wall). Our research projects involve a dozen or so datasets for China, each of which is designated by a single letter: ChinaA, ChinaT, ChinaX, etc., and in these datasets variables are designated by a number preceded by a, t, or x, as the case may be. Thus, variable numbers that begin with w are identified as ChinaW variables, and the variable IDs are not complete or unique without the initial w. Blocks of variable numbers are allocated as follows:

w01-99	Unit-control variables
w101-299	Raw-data and categorical variables
w301-399	Regional analysis variables
w401-	Analytical variables [not included in this beta version]

In this dataset, zeros appear only as numbers, meaning none. We consider it important for quantitative analyses and for dataset development to distinguish the various categories of missing data. In the case of quantitative variables, we aimed to code every cell that lacks data according to the following scheme. Since wholly numeric variables faciltitate data processing, we have recourse to negative numbers (rather than letters or other non-numbers):

.	Does not apply. This variable is simply not relevant to this unit.
-9	Unknown. Whether or not this variable is relevant to this unit is unknown.
-8	Not available. This variable is relevant to this but, but data are not available (i.e., we have tried available sources and failed to find the needed information).
-7	Research needed. We have not been able to locate an appropriate source to address this case.
-6	Dependent on research. The coding for this case depends on fleshing out other (-7) variables through further research.

ChinaW is organized so that different datafiles (subsets of the complete dataset) may be selected for particular analyses. The usual analysis would be limited to one of three subsets: Capital Cities (w21), Yamens (w22) or County-level administrative units (w23) and to the begin year (1820, w9) or end-year (1893, w10). Cross-tabulations among these categories are informative, but the user would seldom want to begin quantitative analyses using the entire dataset. Subsamples may also be delimited geographically, say, to China Proper (defined either as the 18 traditional provinces or as the eight physiographic macroregions south of the Wall) or to a particular macroregion or province or to groupings thereof. The selection of subsamples is facilitated by the unit-control variables introduced in the first section of this code manual, in particular w31-38 for 1820 analytical datafiles and w41-49 for 1893 analytical datafiles. Throughout the 19th century, borderlands along the northern frontier of Zhili and Shanxi were characterized by dual Mongol/Han jursidictions (see w26). To avoid unwanted duplication of all kinds, the compilers strongly recommend that quantitative analyses begin with the appropriate analytical datafile.

The final column of the dataset is for comments by the compilers to explain anomalous or complex arrangements or to justify our treatment of the case. An asterisk in any cell means that a relevant comment will be found in the final column of that record.

UNIT-CONTROL VARIABLES

w1 ChinaW ID

Since provincial affiliations within China Proper did not change appreciably during the period 1820-1893, we elected to use two-letter province abbreviations as the initial portion of the IDs. However, note that prior to 1884 most of Xinjiang was treated administratively as an extension of Gansu province, and that prior to 1887 Taiwan was a prefecture of Fujian province.

w1 prefix		
AH	安徽	Anhui
CR	察哈尔	Chaha'er
FJ	福建	Fujian
GD	广东	Guangdong
GS	甘肃	Gansu
GX	广西	Guangxi
GZ	贵州	Guizhou
HA	河南	Henan
HB	湖北	Hubei
HL	黑龙江	Heilongjiang
HN	湖南	Hunan
JL	吉林	Jilin
JS	江苏	Jiangsu
JX	江西	Jiangxi
NM	内蒙古	Nei Menggu
SA	陕西	Shaanxi
SC	四川	Sichuan
SD	山东	Shandong
SJ	盛京	Shengjing
SX	山西	Shanxi
TW	台湾	Taiwan
XJ	新疆	Xinjiang
YN	云南	Yunnan
ZJ	浙江	Zhejiang
ZL	直隶(河北)	Zhili (Hebei)

The province abbreviation is followed by a sequential 3-digit number. Before final numbering was assigned, all units in each province were ordered as follows. Prefectural-level units are listed in pinyin alphabetical order. Within each prefecture first comes the prefectural unit itself, and in the case of fu (prefectures per se) the record(s) immediately following are those of metropolitan xian, that is the counties whose yamens are in the prefectural city. (If there are multiple

metropolitan xian, they are listed in pinyin alphabetical order.) Metropolitan counties take the same integer as the fu, plus one decimal digit (.1, .2, or .3). We give a similar treatment to benzhou and benting (the unnamed unit surrounding the zhilizhou or zhiliting capital. These units are administered directly from the zhilizhou or zhiliting yamen, and do not appear as separate entities in imperial gazetteers. We add records for benzhou/benting (with .1 added to the ID for the zhilizhou/zhiliting) because they are in effect county-level units, which our tabular file is also designed to cover. The remaining county-level units (those lacking decimal suffixes) follow in pinyin alphabetical order. In cases where an ordinary county was carved out from a prefectural-level unit or another county and the new county yamen remained in the capital of the original unit, the spun-off county uses the same integer as the original unit, plus one decimal digit (.4 if the original unit is of prefectural-level or.5 if the original unit is a county). Circuit-level units seated in prefectural-level capitals also use the same integer as the fu, plus one decimal digit (.6, .7, .8 or .9). (Circuit yamens located in county-level units use the same integer as the xian, plus one same decimal digit). These ID number conventions mean that when the datafile for 1820 (w9) or 1893 (w10) is selected, a simple sort on w1 ascending puts the file in an order that reveals the position of the unit in the field administrative hierarchy of its province.

w2, w3 Name (hanzi and pinyin)

Asterisks (*) refer to annotations in the Comments column at the end of the dataset. Alternate names are in parentheses.

w4 CHGIS Point Link

Georeferenced points for capital cities were taken, whenever available, from CHGIS map files (China Historical GIS: http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~chgis/data/chgis/) CHGIS distributes its GIS points as three separate files: for prefectural capitals, county seats, and other settlements (cunzhen). To date, CHGIS has issued three versions of its files, each using a distinct set of IDs. Version 1 is now superseded. The annotations in this column take the following forms:

county2 + 4-digit numerical code	County seat file, Version 2
county3 + 5-digit numerical code	County seat file, Ver 3
pref2 + 4-digit numerical code	Prefectural capital file, Ver 2
pref3 + 5-digit numerical code	Prefectural capital file, Ver 3
town2 + 5-digit numerical code	Other settlements (cunzhen) file, Ver 2

CHGIS version 3 IDs are used where available. Since the CHGIS files are pinned to particular dates, some of the capital cities included in the ChinaW dataset are not listed in the CHGIS files for prefectural capitals and county seats, hence the occasional recourse to the cunzhen file. Five meng "capitals" in Nei Monggu appear to have had no fixed location in the 19th century; the points plotted for these cases are centroids of the polygon for the meng and are annotated here as "centroid." Cities not listed in any of the CHGIS files were georeferenced by the compilers at UC-Davis, using all available resources, and are annotated in this column as "ucd + 8 digits."

w5, w6, w7 Fully differentiated types of adm. units (and of their capitals and their yamens). Those coded 11 are provincial-level. Code 12 is used for administrative circuits whose jurisdictions are groupings of prefectures (in a few cases, only one). Those coded 13-20 are considered prefectural-level units; others are treated as county-level units.

w5	w6	w7	
11	附郭府	Fuguo fu	Metropolitan Prefecture (prefecture whose yamen is in a provincial capital)
12	道	Dao	Circuit (jurisdictions are groupings of 1-5 prefectures)
13	府	Fu	Ordinary Prefecture
14	直隶州	Zhilizhou	Autonomous Department
15	直隶厅	Zhiliting	Autonomous Subprefecture
16	盟	Meng	League
17	盟级旗	Mengjiqi	Independent banner (de facto meng-level unit)
18	附郭副都统	Fuguo fudutong	Metropolitan Deputy Military Lieutenant-Governorship
19	副都统	Fudutong	Deputy Military Lieutenant-Governorship
20	道	Dao	Circuit as prefecture (anomalous)
21	附郭县	Fuguo xian	Metropolitan County (county whose yamen is in a prefectural capital)
22	同城县	Tongcheng xian	Ordinary (non-metropolitan) county whose yamen is in a city that is also the capital of another ordinary county or of a department.
23	县	Xian	Ordinary County
24	州	Zhou	Department
25	厅	Ting	Subprefecture
26	旗	Qi	Banner
27	土府	Tufu	Non-Han Prefecture (anomalous; actually at the county-level)
28	土州	Tuzhou	Non-Han Department
29	土县	Tuxian	Non-Han County
31	本府	Benfu	Root fu (anomalous)
32	本州	Benzhou	Root zhou (county-level unit surrounding a Zhilizhou capital and governed directly from the Zhilizhou yamen)
33	本厅	Benting	Root ting (anomalous)
34	土司	Tusi	Non-Han chieftainships
35	参领	Canling	Banner commandery
36	协领	Xieling	Brigade (regiment?) commandery
37	防守尉	Fangshouyu	Garrison commandery
38	牧厂	Muchang	Imperial pasturage
39	盐井司	Yanjingsi	Salt production and distribution center

w8 Categorization of territorial adm. units by level

1 Provincial-level
2 Circuit level
3 Prefectural level
4 County level

w9 1820: Units included in the field administration of 1820

w9=1 when 1820, otherwise **.** (Does not apply).

w10 1893: Units included in the field administration of 1893

w10=1 when 1893, otherwise **.** (Does not apply).

w11 Change events, 1820-1893

0 No change, 1820-1893
1 Establishment of new adm. unit
2 Abolition of an existing adm. unit
3 Change in administrative status
4 Change in proper name
5 Change in proper name and in adm. status
6 Change in jurisdiction (superordinate unit to which attached)
7 Change in adm. status and in jurisdiction
8 Change in proper name and in jurisdiction
9 Change in proper name, in adm. status and in jurisdiction
10 Yamen moved to another capital city
11 Change in jurisdiction; yamen also moved to another capital city
12 Change in proper name and in territorial jurisdiction
13 Change in proper name and in territorial jurisdiction; yamen also moved to another city

w12 End-record year (if ends between 1820 and 1893)

Asterisks (*) refer to discrepancies between sources in w14 annotated in the Comments column at the end of the dataset.

w13 Begin-record year (if begins between 1820 and 1893)

Asterisks (*) refer to discrepancies between sources in w14 annotated in the Comments column at the end of the dataset.

w14 Documentation of change event

JSQ	缙绅全书	Jinshen Quanshu
QHD	清会典	Qing Huidian
QSG	清史稿	Qingshi Gao
STZ	省通志	Sheng Tongzhi (provincial gazetteer)
XZ	县志	Xian Zhi (county Gazetteer)
YTZ	(嘉庆)一统志	(Jiaqing) Yitongzhi
QZB	(牛平汉 1990)清代政区沿革综表	(Niu Pinghan 1990) Qingdai Zhengqu Yange Zongbiao

w21 Capitals: Records for capital cities

When a city has yamens at both the county level and the prefectural level, the record for the prefecture is the record for the city per se. Metropolitan xian and benzhou (and also the oddball benfu and benting) are coded with dots.

w22 Yamens: Records for yamens in the regular field administration at the county, prefectural and circuit levels. (Benzhou are administered from the zhilizhou yamen and so are coded with dots)

w23 Xian: Records for territorial administrative units at the xian level

Benzhou (and the occasional benfu and benting) count as xian-level units. Prefectural-level units are coded with dots unless (as in many zhiliting and an occasional fu and zhilizhou) there are no subordinate units, in which case it counts as a prefectural capital and a prefectural-level yamen but as a xian-level admistrative unit.

w24, w25 Prefectural-level unit (hanzi and pinyin)

The prefectural-level unit in which a county-level unit falls. Also filled out for prefectural-level units (a repeat of the w2 name).

w26 Overlapping Mongol/Han jurisdictions

Along the northern frontier of Zhili and Shanxi provinces, the territory of borderland Mongol banners and leagues were, in the mid-18th century, partially incorporated into prefectures of the provinces. In effect, the Han population was administered by the provincial administration while Mongol affairs were handled by the Mongol units. The territorial overlap is shown striped on our GIS maps, and within that territory both the Mongol and Han "capitals" are included in this dataset. This code identifies county-level units involved in the overlap. Details are in the Comments in w303

1 Han county-level units in Zhili and Shanxi whose territory overlaps that of Mongol qi.
2 Mongol qi whose territory overlaps that of Han county-level units in Zhili and Shanxi

w31-38 1820 Analytical Data files Selection (sortkey)
Code 1 indicates a record included in the datafile in question; dot means excluded.

w31 1820 Capitals: All those in the traditional 18 provinces
This file includes records for every locale that served as any kind of administrative center, capital, including tusi and other non-Han units.

w32 1820 Capitals: Traditional 18 provinces but excluding those tu (Non-Han, Native) units not assimilated to the regular field administration
This file is limited to capitals assimilated to the regular field administration**;** it includes the administrative centers of non-Han units that have proper yamens (including post designations and importance ratings).

w33 1820 Capitals: Traditional 18 provinces but excluding <u>all</u> tu (Non-Han, Native) units
This file is limited to capitals in the regular field administrative system, excluding all non-Han units (tufu, tuzhou, tuxian, and tusi),

w34 1820 Capitals: Empirewide, all types
This file includes records for every locale that served as any kind of administrative center throughout the empire (including the Northeast, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang. and Taiwan)

w35 1820 Capitals: Empirewide, but excluding units not assimilated to the regular administration
This file is limited to capitals assimilated to the regular field administrative system, including those outside the traditional 18 provinces. Units outside the regular field administration but assimilated to it to the point of having established yamens (with post designations and importance ratings) are included, whether military capitals in the Northeast, banners in Inner Mongolia or non-Han units in the Southwest.

w36 1820 Yamens: All those in the traditional 18 provinces
This file is the counterpart to w32. All prefectural and county-level yamens in w32 capital cities are included. Many prefectural capitals have two or more administrative yamens**,** and in this file every yamen has a separate record.

w37 1820 Yamens: All those in the empire
This file is the counterpart to w36, including a record for every yamen in w35 capitals.

w38 1820 County-level units: Traditional 18 provinces only
This file aims to include all de facto county-level units, in theory exhausting the territory of the 18 traditional provinces. Thus, it includes the benzhou and other root units that are directly administered by the zhilizhou or other prefectural-level non-Han county-level units: tuzhou, tuxian, and tusi. Prefectural-level units are excluded.

w41-49 1893 Analytical Data files Selection (sortkey)

Code 1 indicates a record included in the datafile in question; dot means excluded. Descriptions parallel those given above for w31-38.

w41 1893 w4 Capitals: All those in the traditional 18 provinces

w42 1893 Capitals: Traditional 18 provinces but excluding those tu (Non-Han, Native) units not assimilated to the regular field administration

w43 1893 Capitals: Traditional 18 provinces but excluding <u>all</u> tu (Non-Han, Native) units

w44 1893 Capitals: Empire-wide, all types

w45 1893 Capitals: Empire-wide, but excluding units not assimilated to the regular administration

w46 1893 Yamens: All those in the traditional 18 provinces

w47 1893 Yamens: All those in the empire

w48 1893 County-level units: Traditional 18 provinces only

w49 1893 County-level units: 18 provinces plus Shengjing Xinjiang and Taiwan

This file parallels w48, but is expanded to include the new provinces of Xinjiang and Taiwan, as well as Shengjing, whose administrative system was largely regularized in 1877.

w51 Administrative status of capital cities, 1820

Cities are classified according to the highest level in the hierarchy of administrative units of which it is the capital. (w21 capitals only)

1	省以及总督或巡抚级	Sheng yiji zongdu huo xunfu ji	Provinces and/or governor-generalships
2	府	Fu	Prefectures
3	京畿四路厅	Jingji siluting	Sectors of the imperial prefecture
4	直隶州	Zhilizhou	Autonomous zhou
5	直隶厅	Zhiliting	Autonomous ting
6	府属散州及土州	Fu shu sanzhou ji tuzhou	Zhou in prefecture (san zhou and tuzhou)
7	直隶州所属散州及土州	Zhilizhou suoshu sanzhou ji tuzhou	Zhou in autonomous zhou (san zhou and tuzhou)
8	直隶厅所属散州及土州	Zhiliting suoshu sanzhou ji tuzhou	Zhou in autonomous ting (san zhou and tuzhou)
9	府属散厅	Fu shu santing	Ting in prefecture (san ting)
10	府属附郭县(有独立城墙)	Fu shu fuguo xian (you duli chengqiang)	Metropolitan xian in prefecture with independent walls
11	府属县（不包括附郭县）	Fu shu xian (bu baokuo fuguo xian)	Nonmetropolitan xian in prefecture
12	直隶州所属县	Zhilizhou suoshu xian	Xian in autonomous zhou
13	直隶厅所属县	Zhiliting suoshu xian	Xian in autonomous ting

w52, w53 Name of Administrative circuit (Dao) to which this unit belongs, 1820 (hanzi and pinyin)

Administrative circuits consisted of groupings of prefectural-level units. This coding specifies the administrative Dao to which each prefectural-level unit and its county-level components belong.

w54 Number of Circuit (Dao) yamen in capital cities, 1820

w55 Type of Circuit (Dao) yamens in capital cities, 1820

The yamens of administrative circuits were often located in the capital of one of the component prefectures, but could also be sited in xian capitals. The yamens of Dao with specialized functions (3-8) could, in the case of Yanfa Dao (Salt trade circuits) be located in the same city as the yamen of an administrative dao. A given dao yamen could also be responsible for two or three distinct functions. These multi-function dao are coded 9-24. In early and middle Qing, many of the dao in provincial capitals (w5=12, Fuguo fu) were single special function (Liang or Yanfa) Dao with jurisdiction over the entire province (in some cases, over several provinces). In due course, these were transformed to multi-function administrative circuits with jurisdiction over one or more prefectural-level units. Nonetheless, with respect to their specialized functions their jurisdiction continued to be the entire province. In a few cases, the specialized functional name (e.g., Yanfa Dao and Liangchu Dao) of these circuits remain unchanged, and the functional names came to be the proper names of the administrative circuits. In these cases the de facto territorial administrative jurisdiction is specified in parentheses after the functional proper name.

0	无道衙门	No circuit yamen
	单一行政道	Single Administrative Circuit
1	道（包括分巡及分守。监管所属府级单位）	Dao (including both Fenxun Dao and Fenshou Dao. General Surveillance and Administration for prefectural-level units)
2	兵备道（包括分巡及分守。监管所属府级及军事单位）	Bingbei Dao (including both Fenxun Dao and Fenshou Dao. General Surveillance and Administration for both prefectural-level and military units)
	单一专门功能道	Single Special Function Circuit
3	粮道(粮食供给)	Liang Dao (Provisions)
4	盐法道(盐贸规划及管理)	Yanfa Dao (Salt-trade regulation)
5	河道(河道工程规划及管理)	He Dao (River regulation)
6	海防道(亦称兵备海防道，海疆防御）	Haifang Dao (also called HaifangBingbei Dao, Sea Defense)
7	海关道（管理海关事务）	Haiguan Dao (Customs)
8	驿传道（邮政及驿运）	Yichuan Dao (Postal and Courier Service)
	行政道兼专门功能道	Administrative Circuit also responsible for specialized function(s)
9	道（1）及驿传道（8）	Both Dao (1) and Yichuan Dao (8)
10	道（1）及盐法道（4）	Both Dao (1) and Yanfa Dao (4)
11	道（1）及河道（5）	Both Dao (1) and He Dao (5)
12	道（1）及粮道（3）	Both Dao (1) and Liang Dao (3)
13	兵备道（2）及粮道（3）	Both Bingbei Dao (2) and Liang Dao (3)
14	兵备道及盐法道	Both Bingbei Dao (2) and Yanfa Dao (4)
15	兵备道（2）及河道（5）	Both Bingbei Dao (2) and He Dao (5)
16	兵备道（2）及海关道（7）	Both Bingbei Dao (2) and Haiguan Dao (7)
17	兵备道（2）及驿传道（8）	Both Bingbei Dao (2) and Yichuan Dao (8)
18	兵备道（2）及海防道（6）	Both Bingbei Dao (2) and Haifang Dao (6)
19	道（1），粮道（3）及驿传道（8）	Dao (1), Liang Dao (3) and Yichuan Dao (8)
20	道（1），盐法道（4）及河道（5）	Dao (1), Yanfa Dao (4) and He Dao (5)
21	兵备道（2），盐法道（4）及驿传道（8）	Bingbei Dao (2), Yanfa Dao (4) and Yichuan Dao (8)
22	兵备道（2），河道（5）及海关道（7）	Bingbei Dao (2), He Dao (5) and Haiguan Dao (7)
23	兵备道（2），河道（5）及驿传道（8）	Bingbei Dao (2), He Dao (5) and Yichuan Dao (8)
24	兵备道（2），海防道（6）及海关道（7）	Bingbei Dao (2), Haifang Dao (6) and Haiguan Dao (7)
	双重专门功能道	Circuit with two specialized functions
25	粮道（3）及盐法道（4）	Both Liang Dao (3) and Yanfa Dao (4)
26	盐法道（4）及驿传道（8）	Both Yanfa Dao (4) and Yichuan Dao (8)

w56 Span of control, prefectural level, 1820

No. of county-level yamens supervised by this prefectural-level yamen. (Calculated on the basis of records coded w32=1, including w5=32 and w5=33 for prefectural-level units.)

w57 Span of control, county level, 1820

No. of county-level yamens supervised by the yamen of the prefectural-level unit to which this county-level unit belongs. (Calculated on the basis of records coded w32=1, including w5=32 and w5=33 for prefectural-level units.)

w58 Structural type of prefectural-level units by span of control, 1820

(Calculated on the basis of records coded w32=1, w35=1, and/or w36=1 only)

1 Metropolitan prefectures
2 Ordinary prefectures and structural analogs
3 Autonomous Zhou and structural analogs
4 Autonomous Ting and structural analogs

Provincial capitals were invariably capitals of fu (prefectures per se). Metropolitan prefecture is the term for a fu whose capital city is also a provincial capital. Most had very wide spans of control, and none had fewer than 6 subordinate county-level units. Ordinary prefectures also had relatively wide spans of control (and a wide range) but the mean/mode was 7-8 subordinate units. Autonomous zhou all had relatively narrow spans of control, with 1-5 subordinate units, not counting the benzhou (the county-like territory surrounding the zhou capital that was directly administered by the zhilizhou yamen). Autonomous ting usually lacked any subordinate units, in which case its territory is considered a county-level unirt. A few zhiliting have one or two dependent xian, in which case we create a benting record for the county-like territory directly adminstered from the zhiliting yamen.

What this coding does is count anomalous cases (units that diverge from the customary administrative arrangement for that type) according to their structural type. So, in the oddball case where a zhiliting contained a xian or two, its structure (a benting plus one or more counties) resembles that of a zhilizhou, and those cases are coded as having a zhilizhou-type structure. Similarly, in the rare case where a Fu capital supports no xian-level yamen (i.e., the fu has no metropolitan xian), its structure (a benfu plus one or more counties) resembles that of a zhilizhou and is so coded here. The two sectoral capitals of the imperial prefecture (Shuntian Fu) that also served as capitals of administrative Dao are coded here as ordinary prefectures.

w59 Categorization of county-level units by the structural type of their prefectural-level unit (as defined in w56), **1820**.

(Calculated on the basis of records coded w32=, including w5=32 and w5=33 for prefectural-level units.)

w61 Administrative status of capital cities, 1893 (Codes as in w51)

w62, w63 Name of Administrative circuit (Dao) to which this unit belonged, 1893 (hanzi and pinyin)
Administrative circuits consisted of groupings of prefectural-level units. This coding specifies the administrative Dao to which each prefectural-level unit and its county-level components belong.

w64 Number of Circuit (Dao) yamen in capital cities, 1893

w65 Type of Circuit (Dao) yamens in capital cities, 1893
(Codes as in w55)

w66 Span of control, prefectural level, 1893
(Calculated on the basis of records coded w42=1, including w5=32 and w5=33 for prefectural-level units.)

w67 Span of control, county level, 1893
(Calculated on the basis of records coded w42=1, including w5=32 and w5=33 for prefectural-level units.)

w68 Structural type of adm. unit by span of control, 1893
(Calculated on the basis of records coded w42=1 only. Codes as in w56.)

w69 Categorization of county-level units by the structural type of their prefectural-level unit (as defined in w66), **1893**
(Calculated on the basis of records coded w42=1, including w5=32 and w5=33 for prefectural-level units.)

w71 Latitude of capital cities
(capitals only: w21=1)

w72 Longitude of capital cities
(capitals only: w21=1)

w73, w74 Late Qing province, Hanzi and Pinyin abbreviation
(as defined in w1)

w75, w76 Republican province (1937), Hanzi and Pinyin abbreviation

w77, w78 PRC province (2000), Hanzi and Pinyin abbreviation

w75	w76	
安徽	AH	Anhui
北平	BP	Beiping
察哈尔	CR	Chahaer
福建	FJ	Fujian
广东	GD	Guangdong
甘肃	GS	Gansu
广西	GX	Guangxi
贵州	GZ	Guizhou
河南	HA	Henan
湖北	HB	Hubei
河北	HE	Hebei
黑龙江	HL	Heilongjiang
湖南	HN	Hunan
吉林	JL	Jilin
江苏	JS	Jiangsu
江西	JX	Jiangxi
辽宁	LN	Liaoning
南京	NJ	Nanjing
宁夏	NX	Ningxia
青海	QH	Qinghai
热河	RH	Rehe
陕西	SA	Shaanxi
四川	SC	Sichuan
山东	SD	Shandong
上海	SH	Shanghai
山西	SX	Shanxi
绥远	SY	Suiyuan
天津	TJ	Tianjin
新疆	XJ	Xinjiang
西康	XK	Xikang
云南	YN	Yunnan
浙江	ZJ	Zhejiang

w77	w78	
安徽	AH	Anhui
北京	BJ	Beijing
重庆	CQ	Chongqing
福建	FJ	Fujian
广东	GD	Guangdong
甘肃	GS	Gansu
广西	GX	Guangxi
贵州	GZ	Guizhou
河南	HA	Henan
湖北	HB	Hubei
河北	HE	Hebei
海南	HI	Hainan
黑龙江	HL	Heilongjiang
湖南	HN	Hunan
吉林	JL	Jilin
江苏	JS	Jiangsu
江西	JX	Jiangxi
辽宁	LN	Liaoning
内蒙	NM	Nei Menggu
宁夏	NX	Ningxia
青海	QH	Qinghai
陕西	SA	Shaanxi
四川	SC	Sichuan
山东	SD	Shandong
上海	SH	Shanghai
山西	SX	Shanxi
天津	TJ	Tianjin
西藏	XZ	Xizang
新疆	XJ	Xinjiang
云南	YN	Yunnan
浙江	ZJ	Zhejiang

w79 PRC county-level unit or shixiaqu (2000) in which the 19th-century capital now falls (capitals only: w21=1).

w80 Guobiao code of w79 unit

RAW-DATA AND CATEGORICAL VARIABLES

w101 1820 Circuit-level post designations: Chong (冲, “thoroughfare, frequented”)
Binary variable: C if designated, otherwise dash.

w102 1820 Circuit-level post designation: Fan (繁, “troublesome, abundant”)
Binary variable: F if designated, otherwise dash.

w103 1820 Circuit-level post designation: Pi (疲, “fatiguing, wearisome”)
Binary variable: P if designated, otherwise dash.

w104 1820 Circuit-level post designation: Nan (难, “difficult, vexatious”)
Binary variable: N if designated, otherwise dash.

w105, w106 1820 Circuit-level post designations: Complete post designations

w105	w106	
-	无字	No characters (the absence of all four)
C	冲	Chong
F	繁	Fan
P	疲	Pi
N	难	Nan
CF	冲繁	ChongFan
CN	冲难	ChongNan
CP	冲疲	ChongPi
FN	繁难	FanNan
FP	繁疲	FanPi
PN	疲难	PiNan
CFN	冲繁难	ChongFanNan
CFP	冲繁疲	ChongFanPi
CPN	冲疲难	ChongPiNan
FPN	繁疲难	FanPiNan
CFPN	冲繁疲难	ChongFanPiNan

w107 1820 Number of Circuit-level post-designation characters

0 No character
1-4 Number of characters

w108 1820 Importance rating of Circuit-level posts

1 Zuiyao (最要, greatest importance)
2 Yao (要, considerable importance)
3 Zhong (中, middling importance
4 Jian (简, little importance)
. No circuit-level importance rating available

w 109 through w115 1820 Prefectural-level post designations
Same codes as w101 through w107 for circuit-level.

w116 1820 Importance rating of Prefectural-level posts
Same codes as w108.

w117 through w123 1820 County-level post designations
Same codes as w101 through w107 for circuit-level.

w124 1820 Importance rating of County-level posts
Same codes as w108

w125 1820 Post-designation characters included in those of all yamens in the capital city
Same codes as w105

w131 through w155 1893 Circuit-level, prefectural-level and county-level post-designations and importance rating
Same codes as w101 through w125 for 1820.

w161 Center of trade, as designated by *Shina Shobetsu Zenshi* (1915)
Binary variable: T if so designated, otherwise -

w162 Post office, 1915: presence and grade

A First-class post office
B Second-class post office
C Third-class post office
D Postal agency
0 No post office or agency

w163 Post office services, 1915

1 Handles insured packages and COD packages
2 Handles money orders; locality has steamship or rail traffic
3 Handles money orders; locality has no steamship or rail traffic
4 Provides express delivery service
5 Ships mail by steamship
6 Handles certified mail
7 Handles packages according to international postal regulations
0 No special services

w164 Post offices: Grade and special services, 1915

1 A Offers all kinds of special services
2 B Offers three or more special services including #4 and/or #5
3 B Offers two or more special services including #4; or #4 alone.
4 B Offers two or more special services including #3 but not #4; or one special service other than #3 or #4.
5 B Offers special service #3 only
6 B Offers no special service
7 C
8 D
0 No post office or agency

w165 Omnibus coding of trade center and post office

1 T A Offers all kinds of special services
2 T B Offers three or more special services including #4 and or #5
3 B Offers three or more special services including #4 and or #5
4 T B Offers two or more special services including #4; or #4 alone.
5 B Offers two or more special services including #4; or #4 alone.
6 T B Offers two or more special services including #3 but not #4; or one special service other than #3 or #4.
7 B Offers two or more special services including #3 but not #4; or one special service other than #3 or #4.
8 T B Offers special service #3 only
9 B Offers special service #3 only
10 T B Offers no special service
11 B Offers no special service
12 T C
13 C
14 T D
15 D
16 T -

w166 Population class of capital cities, estimated 1893

1	512,000+
2	256,000-
3	128,000-
4	64,000-
5	32,000-
6	16,000-
7	8,000-
8	4,000-
9	2,000-
10	1,000-
11	500-
.	Not estimated

w170 Presence or absence of wall and gates

1	The city had a wall and gates, with at least some data on both
2	The city had gates but no wall
3	The city lacked both wall and gates (confirmed)
-8	The city had a wall and gates, but details have not been ascertained
-9	Whether or not the city had a wall and gates is not known

w171, w172 Wall circumference (in li and in kilometers)

w173 Estimated intramural area (sq. kilometers)

w174 Number of gates

w175 (If only 2 or 3 gates) direction of missing gate (or one of the two missing gates)
Directional code, one or two letters: e.g. N W NW SE

w176 (If only 2 gates) direction of second missing gate

w177, w178 Height of wall (in zhang and in meters)

w179, w180 Thickness of wall at base (in zhang and in meters)

w181, w182 Thickness of wall at top (in zhang and in meters)

w183, w184 Thickness of wall, unspecified base or top (in zhang and in meters)

w185, w186 Reconciled single relative measure of thickness of base (in zhang and in meters)

w187 Construction material of wall

1 Earth only
2 Stone only
3 Brick only
4 Earth faced with brick
5 Earth faced with stone
6 Brick with stone base
7 Earth, brick and stone, unspecified
8 Wood only
9 Wood, earth and stone, unspecified mixture

w188 Number of gate towers

w189 Number of corner towers

w190 Number of towers other than gate or corner towers

w191 Number of towers of all kinds

w192 Number of moon walls or jar walls around gates

w193 Number of battlements

w194 Number of cannon emplacements

w195 Number of sentry posts on the wall

w196 Presence of moat

0 None
1 Partial moat: natural river
2 Partial moat: constructed
3 Full moat: natural river plus ditch
4 Full moat: all constructed

w197, w198 Depth of moat (in zhang and in meters)

w199, w200 Width of moat (in zhang and in meters)

w201 Number of water gates

REGIONAL SYSTEMS VARIABLES

w301 Physiographic macroregions

On our analysis, 20th-century China has nine macroregional economies/societies, excluding Inner Asian territories. We have analyzed the urban and the associated local and regional system hierarchies of these macroregions during the 1982-2000 period. In contemporary China, all nine macroregions exhibit fully developed hierarchies of cities and regional systems. A century earlier, however, two of them, Manchuria and Yungui, were merely emergent, their hierarchical relationships in flux. While the apex metropolises of the nine macroregions have not changed since the late 19th century, their territorial extant most certainly has. Therefore, the macroregional boundaries revealed for the late 20th-century Reform era do not apply to the 19th-century. In our analyses of contemporary China, we let the socioeconomic data pinpoint the boundaries among macroregional systems, but for the nineteenth century we lack data of sufficient quality and detail to proceed in this fashion. Prior to any consequential transport modernization, the logic of regional systems suggests that the human transactions that give rise to the systems hierarchy would be largely contained within physiographic macroregions. Thus, we believe that physiographic regions are the closest possible approximation of 19th-century socioeconomic macroregional systems.

Our GIS map of physiographic macroregions specifies our informed decisions as to (1) the precise location of cutpoints in river systems that extend across regional systems, (2) the macroregional affiliation of small coastal river systems, and (3) which internal drainage basins along the Inner Asian frontier should be included in China Proper. The coding here reflects the mapped data. In the case of three macroregions (Northwest China, Middle Yangzi, and Southeast Coast), the internal physiography that structures subregional systems is sharp and clear, and in these cases the physiographic subregions are mapped and coded. The other six macroregions are coded as if they were internally undifferentiated.

10	Northeast China (Manchuria)	东北区
20	North China	华北区
3	Northwest China	西北区
	31 Wei-Fen Basins	渭汾流域分区
	32 Upper Huang Basin	黄河上游分区
	33 Gansu Corridor	河西(甘肃)走廊分区
40	Upper Yangzi	长江上游区
5	Middle Yangzi	长江中游区
	51 Middle Yangzi proper	长江中游分区
	52 Gan Basin	赣江流域分区
	53 Yuan Basin	沅江流域分区
	54 Upper Han Basin	汉江上游分区
60	Lower Yangzi	长江下游区
7	Southeast Coast	东南沿海区
	71 Ou-Ling Basins	瓯灵流域分区
	72 Min Basin	闽江流域分区
	73 Zhang-Quan	漳泉分区
	74 Han Basin	韩江流域分区
	75 Taiwan	台湾分区
80	Lingnan	岭南区
90	Yungui	云贵区

w302 Location in relation to frontiers of various kinds

1 South and Southwest international frontiers
2 Inner Asian frontiers
3 Internal frontiers: Macroregional only
4 Internal frontiers: Macroregional and Provincial
5 Internal frontiers: Provincial only
6 Provincial and Maritime frontiers
7 Maritime frontiers
8 Removed from any frontier

w303 Core-periphery dichotomy, late 19th century [not included in this version of the dataset]

This is a crude dichotomization of units by position in the core-periphery structure of macroregions and subregions, inferred from population and other data for the last few decades of the empire.

C Core
P Periphery

w304 Core-periphery dichotomy, late 16th century [not included in this version of the dataset]
This is an even cruder approximation of core-periphery structures, based on Ming-period data in Liang Fangzhong, *Zhongguo lidai hukou, tiandi, tianfu (Quantitative Data on Households, Land, and Taxation in Imperial China)*, and on other data for late Ming.

C Core
P Periphery

w305 Comments: Explications, explanations, and justifications.