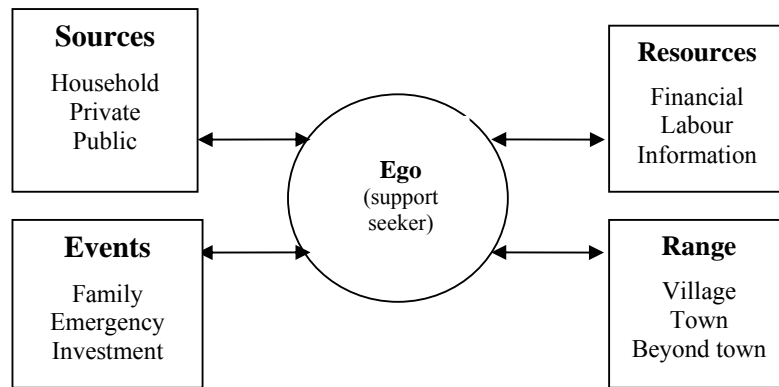
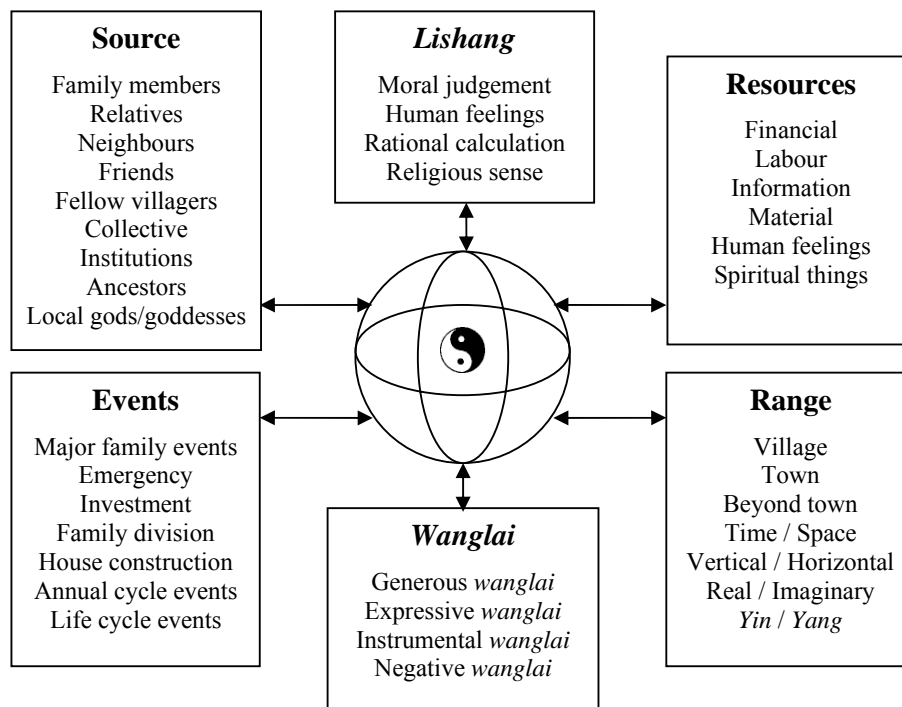


**Figure 1 A framework for social support networks**



**Figure 2 Lishang-wanglai framework**



**Figure 3 Kinship diagram**

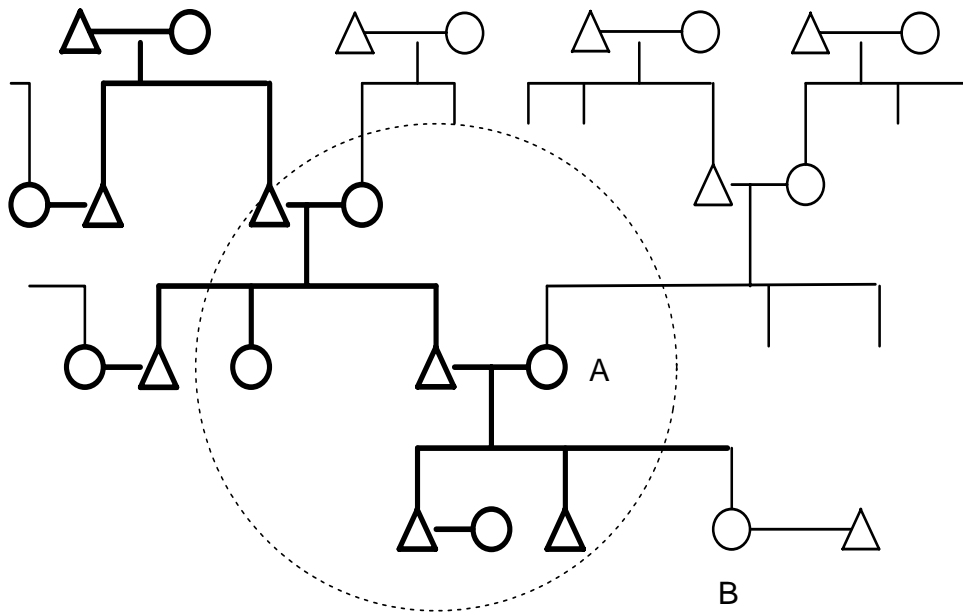


Figure 3 shows the differences of agnatic and non-agnatic kin through a household tree.

- All the kin of a given family can be split into two classes: agnate and non-agnate.
- Agnatic kin are those related to the family in a direct male line, either as ancestors or descendants.
- Non-agnatic kin are related through a female link.
- Direct male ancestry is only one of the possible lines of ancestry in a family tree, so agnatic relatives are in a minority.

On marriage the agnatic relationships of a woman are changed:

- A means a woman becomes agnate to her husband's family
- B means a woman becomes non-agnate to her parent's family

The relatives agnate to a family are thus:

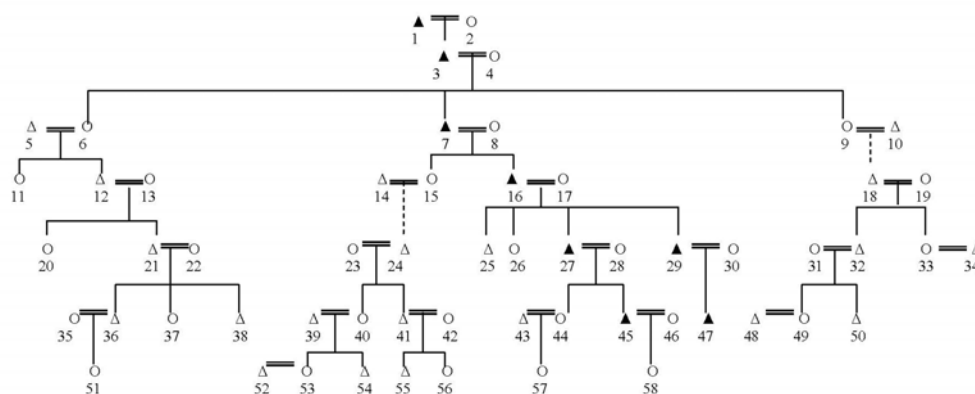
*direct male ancestors or descendants*  
 + {women who marry in to the family}  
 - {women who marry out of a family}

We can see from this that:

- Conversely agnatic relatives have a direct male linkage to the household.
- All non-agnatic kin are linked through a woman to the household.

Non-agnate support for a household will always be through a (genealogical) female link. This does not mean that the woman is necessarily directly in control of the support. The support may come from men (*Jiuju*) or women.

- A woman's status in a household is related to her understanding of local customs and ability to provide resources into the household support from her relatives (non-agnate).

**Figure 4 - FL Zhou family tree**

Interviewees: FL Zhou (No.16), HW Zhou (No.17) and XG Zhou (No 27)

Interviewers: Yinghao Lu (September 1991), Xiangqun Chang (Feb-May 1996 and October 2002)

The blackened code of ▲ means male head of the Zhou family; the empty codes of O Δ means the rest of members of the extended family came from the same clan.

1—HM Zhou; 2—XX Lu; 3—HR Zhou; 4—XX Zhang; 5—TQ Zhou; 6—AD Zhou; 7—RB Zhou; 8—AS Chen; 9—AN Zhou; 10—JR Chen; 11—XX Zhou; 12—SB Zhou; 13—AW Zhou; 14—RS Zhang; 15—AhN Zhou; 16—FL Zhou; 17—HW Zhou; 18—DB Chen; 19—XX Li; 20—XX Zhou; 21—YF Zhou; 22—YN Jin; 23—BN Zhang; 24—XQ Zhang; 25—XF Zhou; 26—XX Zhou; 27—XG Zhou; 28—MY Yao; 29—FS Zhou; 30—SZ Xu; 31—XX Chen; 32—JM Chen; 33—XX Chen; 34—XXX; 35—SB Zhou; 36—PG Zhou; 37—PY Zhou; 38—PQ Zhou; 39—XX Pan; 40—YN Zhang; 41—YH Zhang; 42—XXX; 43—RG Zhou; 44—XF Zhou; 45—YF Zhou; 46—LJ Chen; 47—ZF Zhou; 48—XXX; 49—XX Chen; 50—XX Chen; 51 to 56 —don't know; 57—CY Zhou; 58—MQ Zhou.

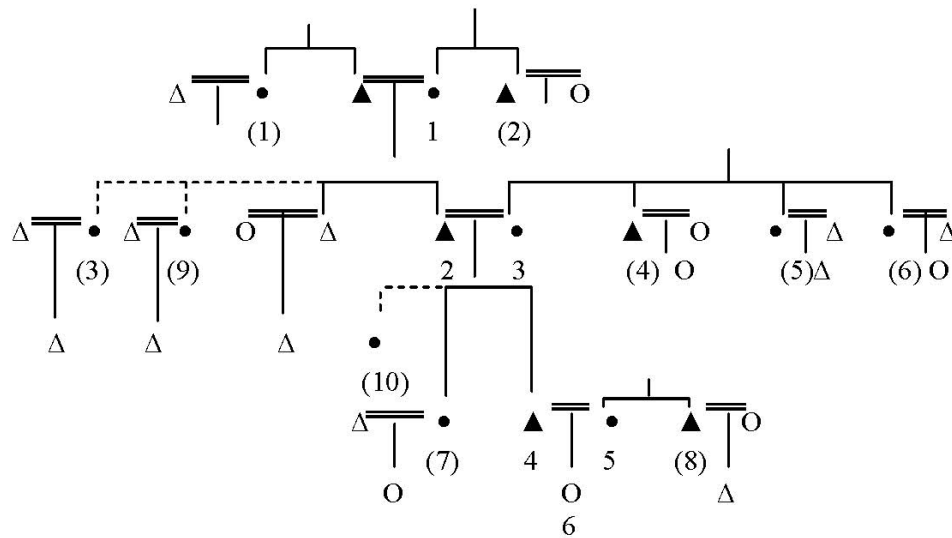
#### Background information for Figure 4

FL Zhou's family tree includes 58 people and 7 generations. No. 16, FL, was the interviewee. He started the family tree from his great grandparents and grandparents. According to FL, his grandparents (No. 3 and 4) had three children, his father (No. 7) and two aunts (No 6 and 9). The old aunt (*da gugu* No. 6) married a farmer in Kaixiangong village. They have one daughter and one son (No. 11 and 12). Their son's family also has one daughter and one son (No. 20 and 21). Their son's family had two sons and one daughter (No. 36, 37, and 38). The older son's (No. 36) family had a daughter (No. 51). FL's younger aunt (*xiao gugu*, No.9) married a rich person in the other village of the same township. They didn't have a child and adopted a son (No. 18). The adopted son had one son and one daughter (No. 32 and 33). His son also had one son and daughter (No. 49 and 50).

FL's parents (No. 7 and 8) had one daughter and one son (No. 15 and 16). FL's sister (No. 15) married a man in the other village of the same township. They did not have their own child but adopted a son (No. 24). After the adopted son married they also had one daughter and one son (No. 40 and 41). The daughter's family also had one daughter and one son (No 53 and 54). The son's family had twins, a son and daughter (No 55 and 56).

FL and his wife (No. 17), HW, had four children in total. The first boy (No. 25) died of dysentery when he was one year old and the second child, a girl (No. 26), died immediately after she was born. The third child, a son, was born in 1944. This older surviving son (No. 27), XG, married a village girl, MY (No.28), in 1964. They had a daughter and son (No. 44 and 45). The daughter XF (No.44) married out from the family in 1986 and the son YF (No. 45) married and lived in the family since 1990. FL (no 17) and HW (No. 18) had their youngest child, a son (No. 29), FS, in 1953. After he got married and had a baby in 1978 the Zhou family divided into three families: the old couple FL and HW as one family, XG's family and FS's family.

**Figure 5 XG Zhou's family non-agnatic kin**



**Members of family:**

- 1—HM Zhou: XG's mother;
- 2—XG Zhou: XG;
- 3—MY Yao: XG's wife;
- 4—YF Zhou: XG's son;
- 5—LJ Chen: XG's daughter-in-law;
- 6—XX Zhou: XG's son's daughter.

**Close kin (mainly non-agnatic kin):**

- (1)—XG's father's sister's family;
- (2)—XG's mother's brother's family;
- (3)—XG's mother's adopted daughter's family;
- (4)—XG's wife's brother's family;
- (5)—XG's wife's sister's family;
- (6)—XG's wife's sister's family;
- (7)—XG's married out daughter's family;
- (8)—XG's son's wife's brother's family;
- (9)—XG's married out daughter's quasi mother;
- (10)—XG's daughter's quasi mother.

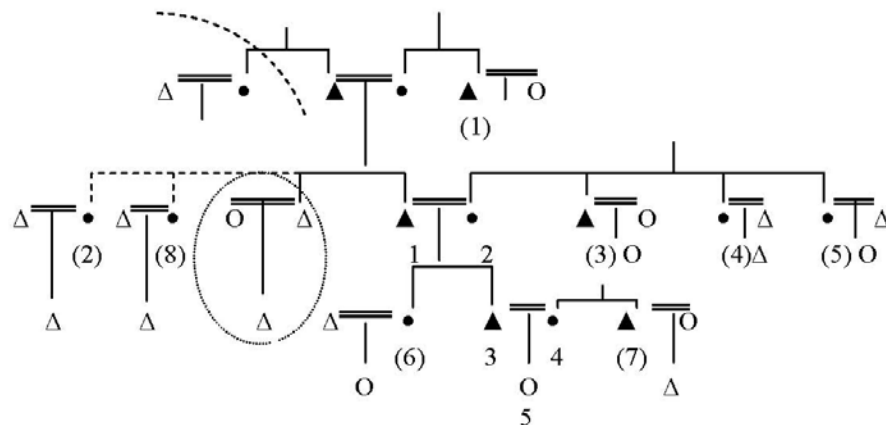
Interviewees: HW Zhou (No.1 of Chart 2) and XG Zhou (No. 2 of Chart 2 or 1 of Chart 3)

Interviewers: Xiangqun Chang (Feb-May 1996 and October 2002)

**Notes:**

- The blackened code of ▲ ● with numbers without ( ) means members of the given Zhou family;
- The blackened code of ▲ ● with numbers in ( ) shows how each non-agnatic kin related the given Zhou family;
- The empty codes of Δ O means the rest of members of agnatic families.

Figure 6 XG Zhou family's close kin list



**Members of family:**

- 1—XG Zhou: XG;
- 2—MY Yao: XG's wife;
- 3—YF Zhou: XG's son;
- 4—LJ Chen: XG's daughter-in-law;
- 5—XX Zhou: XG's son's daughter

**Close kin (non-agnatic kin):**

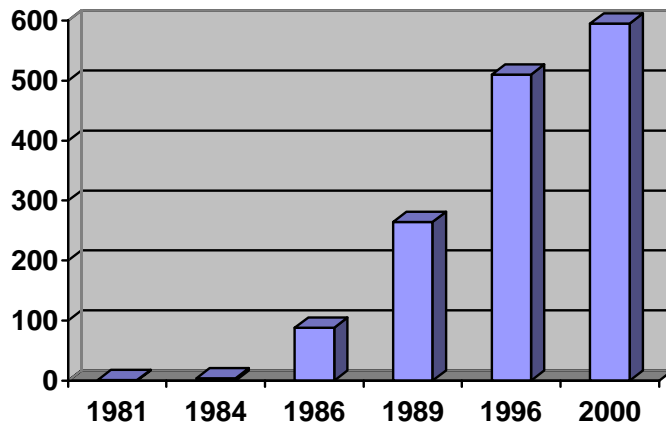
- (1)—XG's mother's brother's family;
- (2)—XG's mother's adopted daughter's family;
- (3)—XG's wife's brother's family;
- (4)—XG's wife's sister's family;
- (5)—XG's wife's sister's family;
- (6)—XG's married out daughter's family;
- (7)—XG's son's wife's brother's family;
- (8)—XG's married out daughter's quasi mother.

Interviewees: HW Zhou (No.1 of Chart 2) and XG Zhou (No. 2 of Chart 1 or 2 of Chart 3)  
 Interviewers: Xiangqun Chang (Feb-May 1996 and October 2002)

**Notes:**

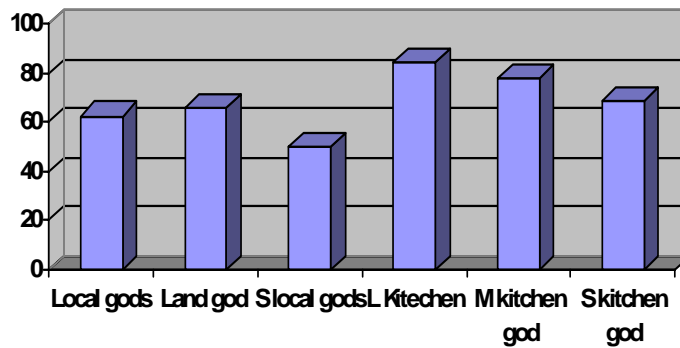
- The blackened code of ▲ ● with numbers without ( ) means members of the given Zhou family;
- The blackened code of ▲ ● with numbers in ( ) shows how each non-agnatic kin is related to the given Zhou family;
- The empty codes of Δ O means the rest of members of agnatic families.
- Outside the dotted arc is XG's father's sister's family which should be on XG' family close kin list. However XG' family stopped *wanglai* with it due to a negative relationship between the two families (see section 1.3).
- Inside the oval is FS's family which should be an agnatic kin of XG's family. Since the brothers' families broken up it has no relation with the XG's family (al see section 1.3).

**Figure 7 - Number of houses built from 1981 to 2000**



\* See Fei 1986:258, Shen 1993:262, Hu 1996:15 and Wang 2002 for the first three numbers, the fourth number came from my fieldwork notes, the last number was given by Wang, the Director of the Village Committee, in a recent telephone conversation. I won't provide the latest date because a neighbouring village joined into the village.

**Figure 8 Percentage worshipping local gods**



**Codes:** - see section 5.4 for details of different sizes of worships

- Local gods
- Land god
- S Local gods – small local god event
- L Kitchen – large Kitchen god
- M Kitchen god – Medium Kitchen god
- S Kitchen god - Small Kitchen god