

a) land tenure

(1) Marginals - N. Amer. - N. Althepaskan

AThobaskens

Kaj Burkes-Smith
contributions to Chipewyan
ethnology

Rpt 5th Thule Expedition
1921-24 v. 6, no. 3

Copenhagen 1930

OK marked

- 66 Real political necessity &
power scarcely credible.
- 69 no fixed social unit beyond
family
no family hunting
grounds, so far as B-J. could
discover.

Factor: Probably because
collective hunts of all
Caribou crossing places
are or have been of
much greater importance
than individual
hunting

J. M. Pénard

land ownership and
-chieftaincy among the
Chippewyan and
Caribou-eaters

Prim. man 1529
v. 2 : 20-23

on verbed

Pennard Chip. & Carbon Eaten 1929
Land Tenure

- 21 Trap lines private property
discovered & beaver lodge put
mark over them & gave right
to beaver there - provided
not in a particular hunter's
territory

1 hunting territories owned =
apparently area adjacent
to trap line - not clearly
delimited

one could open trap line in any
unoccupied section

Sometimes other hunters would
ask to join your band -
one small band / w.

22

owner as chief who
indicated to each where he
was to hunt: first belonged
to each hunter of band,
next to whole band.
Chief could dismiss
member; member could
leave freely

Trap lines hereditary: ordinarily
to one's sons. As man left
only small orphans, first
corner took trap line

In war chiefs had had more
power.

Penard Primm man II 1929

21-2

"However, it ordinarily happened that when some one proved that he was a good hunter, others made requests of him to join him & to hunt with him in his territory. Thus small bands were formed, & the owner of the territory obtained the position of chief, indicating to each one where he was to hunt"

This among Chipewyan where trap lines in operation

Jays had

found ①

found 9 - Fleas
Caribou - 2 seen
(Chap. & Yellow Kn)

253

" of man's work, caribou-
hunting comes first of
all. Today, as much as
ever before, it is upon this
that the Indian's very
existence depends
throughout the major
portion of each year.
Trapping is an activity
which engages him, if
he has time "

254 Hunting caribou

(a) During spring & fall
migrations:

mainly at narrow
passes & beartail swimming
places. mass slaughter -
no conservation - many left to rot

Privatad

Land ②

Food & Feeds
Carbon-zetes
(chip v YK)

(6) When birds had scattered:

Driven past ambush
or into corrals (fences).
also swans

255

N, also some musk oxen
taken at this time

"Compared with carbon-
bunting no other species
for game, now as formerly,
is of the least significance.

During every winter months
there is no other ^{food} problem
save that of venison. During
remainder of year moose,
ducks, swans, geese, muskrats,
et cetera, come to the fore."

Staple food in summer
months is fish - the hunting
is the more honorable
pursuit. Fishes lazily

Ingsbad

Barrens

Land of Peace
Carbon - Salts

192

as home in woods -
the Barrens are a foreign
land to them - as home
only in forest

Inyati
land

land & Reas-
carbon-zales

201

in route to headwaters of
Shelton R. quarreled over
favorable places to set
traps for musk, marten
etc

Ingestad
Property

249

Fund of Feast
Carbon 2000
(chip. - 41 cm)

"He who has obtained
authority to hunt in a
certain territory can
insist on having his
rights respected"

"He who owns more than
his fellows must divide"

"He who kills an animal,
upon dressing the meat, is
entitled to the head, the liver
or fat about the entrails,
and, in spring & autumn, the
back-fat"

2nd Linné

208-

Pursue chase over tracks of
country hundreds of miles in
diam. Strictly right to hunt.
Gr. seemingly not maintained by
several members of the widely
spread Tinné nation - so
several tribes may resort to
same districts in pursuit
of deer. Thus our presence
as Ft. Confidence brings
various bands of Itare,
Wog. rib and warbe. take
ind. to NE arm of Great
Bear lake

206 In winter fishing is
productive, and animals
not scarce but have to be
followed often to a great
distance

Itare & Wog. ribs seldom
store ~~water~~ provisions for
winter

G. T. Emmons

The Tahlitan Indians

Univ. of Penna, the museum,
anthrop. publications

v. 4 no 1

Phila 1911

OK verified

Emmons - Takhtan - said

28-

"The whole country is divided among the families, and subdivided among households and individuals; and while in travelling through another's territory one might kill an animal for food, the pelts would be given to the landowner."

Boys hunt on father's ground - but after reaching manhood exercise rights of mother's family. After marriage, man hunts on country of wife's direct family as well as in his own country. - polygamy to take advantage of such hunt. privileges

on vander

Julian H. Steward
Determinism in
primitive society?

Scientific Monthly Dec 1941 NY

53: 491-501

on verapex

491

customary for man to remain
in territory he knows intimately,
to exploit resources for NW & SW

492 local group rarely over 50 -
usually members related - men
male line - zoogamy -
patrilineal, patrilineal, zoogamous.
land - owning band

In N. Australia male,
wives superimposed on
patrilineal bands

In S. California patriline,
wives adopted by several
tribes w. patrilineal bands

found tenure

495 Carrier Ind. g. Br. Col.

trapped furbeared & hunted
large game - also work salmon.

I think early Carrier organi-
zation of love bands like interior
Athapascans

496 In late prehistoric times
took over ^{NW coast} Tsimshian zone.

Economic organization: tubular
marches & clans, maternal -
each clan & march w. economic
resources. / found previously

497 belonging to whole group now
divided among men holding
possession titles

497-9.30 Contact w. white men
respected in ; breakdown of
inheritance of wealth & titles by
having cross-cousin marriages,
and taking over white's paternal
inheritance & ownership. ∴ because
or some certain men divided rights
among own sons. also from
whites, saving or earlier part-
labeling. also breakdown of
maternal groupings clans.

Today individual families have
exclusive rights to certain trap lines

Diamond Jones
The Sekani Indians of
British Columbia

National Museum of Canada

Bull. no. 84

anthrop. series no. 20

Ottawa

1937

on verso

James

Sekani

Family hunting grounds

44 -

none formerly belong to families - such family rights have come only in recent times after the trade induced Indian to return year after year to some trapping district and to conserve beaver supply, land owned by more band - or one family fails to occupy its usual ground, another does not seem to take its place

45

Each band was small and its members closely related

44

Each band possessed its own hunting territory

Mobile Ala. Carr. Soc. Indig. Soc.
Land tenure Carriers

115 Run under 9.
On coming 9-4 whites,
"in most cases landed
Estates were parcelled out
to heads of families"
among the carriers

117 None in general (apart from
carrier), lack individual
rights to hunting grounds

Pliny Earle Goddard
the Beaver Indians

Annals - ap v. 10, ~~11~~
part 4

N.Y. 1516

on verso

Goddard Beaver

1516

212

Each family or larger band
visits some localities at
different seasons each year

Alexander Mackenzie
Voyages from Montreal
through the continent of
North America 1789 and
1793 2 v.

N.Y. 1902

as revised

hackmugge wryage 1502
fms Friendly vellox
2:313

one man has right to
salmon weir or fishing
314 place |, apparently the chief
shore who helped erect it
had participatory rights. But
chief had power over it.
no one could fish in it
without his permission

Bar-B 30

Friendly vellox - an amathocum
velox, ~~or~~ prob. g. Takulli, on
Salmon R., Brit. Columbia

Cornelius Osquod
Contributions to the
ethnography of the
Kutchin

Yale univ. publ. in anthrop.
no. 14
New Haven 1936

on record

land

Pee River Kutchee

- 114 hunted ownership of fishing and hunting territories
owner of fishing trap site has right to use it over from one year to next - if not occupied by owner during season, may be taken over & retained by another

Occupation of certain hunting territory by a family for a long period gives them certain rights. Not exactly owning; but resents anyone else coming too close

- 115 Caribou surrounds owned by wealthy men - built by owner's family & others, w. respectability & share of game. Some surrounds owned by 2 or more individuals

Trap sites and hunting grounds may be inherited, for the son, or, if he only has one son - w. l.

- 108 I have charts [looks like composite based on memory]

Kutchee

- 133 Richardson, p. 32: surrounds are hereditary possessions of families who constructed them

Cornelius Osgood
The Ethnography of the
Tannians

Yale re. Publ. in anthr.
no. 16

Nitawan 1937

or revised

Osgood
land tenure

Tandania

141

individual or family owner-
ship of hunting territories
at Sliamna and Kachemak Bay

a) at Sliamna: man owns
area in which to hunt
ground squirrels - and a
place to ^{shoot} them

b) at Kachemak Bay
Fish trap places owned
individually, or by clan,
or by moiety, ~~possibly~~
or acc. to still other
informants / by no one.

142

142 Citing ^{as} learned
In Sushina area son inherits
portion of his father's hunting
grounds, generally the
territory drained by some
stream. In any other
native kills game on
this ground pays owner
a certain amount,
usually $\frac{1}{4}$, of game
by man finds bear's lair,
~~by~~ by tying branches, grass
in surrounding trees, reserves
right to kill bear

C. B. Osgood
The ethnography of the
Great Bear Lake Indians

repr from
annual report, 1931, National
Museum of Canada
31-~~97~~97 Ottawa 1933
on vermic

= Sapidene

- Osgood Gr Bear Talca 1833
found
- 35 called Saturated
- 39 no individual ownership &
fishing places
- 38 Fish abundant at Gr Bear L.
- 41 no individ. ownership &
hunting grounds
(McClean [McLean?], 25
years .. 1849, 2:2-20 says
same for Slave Indians)
- 71 Person or partners who set
traps or trap line have monopoly
of line, but this not very clearly
respected
- 72 said no hunt. grounds - none
may hunt where he pleases
- 73-75
Formerly no chiefs
anybody long w. such heads &
parents as were best hunters,
the wealthier & specialized or
hereditary

Ernest ~~Seton~~ Thompson Seton
the arctic prairies

N.Y. 1911

on verities

Selma Anhe Prairie

1511

12 mi. S. Selma

578

— Braque, a Chipewyan
has been ^{trapping} ground here -
near Ft. Chipewyan &
has been for years - no one
preaches on it - way rolled
wounded animal into
neighbor's territory but not
trap there

on overland

Selma Apache Prairie
Chaparral 1911

1570-1

"By an ancient custom
law the whole country
is roughly divided among
the hunters. Each has his
own recognized hunting
ground, usually a given
river valley, that is his
exclusive & hereditary
property; another hunter
may follow a wounded animal
into it, but not begin a hunt
there or set a trap upon it.

Thus, their time is spent
at the village, but the
hunting ground is visited at
proper seasons."

Robert T. Sullivan

The Ten's food quest

Chad Anthon. Ser. no 11

Wash.

1542

on vermicel

Sullivan Tena had quest 1542
land tenure (a) section 89-90, 93

89 Groups or Tena or single
individuals may hunt the Caribou
moose and bear over the
whole territory where these
animals found, and no section
of land is reserved to any
one person or group of hunters.

But as regards smaller
animals, each man has exclusive
right to his trap line and no one
else may encroach on territory
over which it is set

may select any inappropriate
place for his line - once
traps set no one else will
not touch on that section or
near it without first getting
his permission (rare)
Returns w. family to same
trap line year after year or
no one else will touch in -
unless he clearly signified
intention to abandon it &
move to another section.
man about to die or too old
to trap may transfer line to
one of sons

Sullivan India Post 1542
land tenure (6)

- 90 3's informants claimed
trap line individual tenure
existed in "old times".

Factor

- 93 Deadfalls generally
lasted several seasons -
one or seasons advanced
for each man retaining
exclusive rights to his
trap line
N/Sweet this obtained
in former days, individ-
ual tenure formerly
in so far continued

- 64 Once man chooses site for
fish trap [= large structure]
he has exclusive right, retained
from year to year - no one else
allowed to set one near. may
sell or donate his right to
another. Is abandoned site,
anyone may come, use, & have
exclusive claim to site

Kaj Birket-Smith and
Frederica de Laguna

the Eyak Indians of the
Copper River delta,
Alaska

København 1538

or verped

very brief date p. 153

Burke Smith
Tayana
land Tayana

Eyak

106

"no special hunting
grounds reserved for
families or moieties or
village groups"
(Cf. p. 153)

105

"see Eyak generally hunted
in groups, led by a chief(?)
whose orders the others had to
obey, only the best hunters
went out alone." If goat
killed, all hunters particularly
got a share - but larger share, w.
horns & skin, to actual killer.
Successful hunter kept what
he needed for his family & gave
away the rest. If failed to
share game was ostracized.

Cf 461.2 hup discussion w.
references

Burke. Smith - de Payma Esak 1938
Tandenna

193

Hunting & fishing grounds,
camp sites, or house sites
were open & free to all
members of the tribe, regardless
of moiety, family or village
affiliations.

Esak seem to have had
clear feeling of limits of their
tribal territory

H61 Hunting grounds not individual
property but owned by tribe as
whole

only in a few places do
individual families claim
certain places for setting
seal & salmon nets

Burke's 3, de Laguna Egypt 1938
land tenure

461

7 hunting grounds considered
res nullius by a number of
tribes

in the Mackenzie area

Sekani (Fennell 1937, 40)

Satudene (Osgood 1933, 417)

Chipewyan (Burke's 1930, 69)

on the Plateau

Saiswap (Tee 1900-09 b 172)

Cours d'Alene } { 1930 162

Okanagan } { " 277

Kutenai Chamberlain

1893, 1-18

Klamath Speer 1880 149

Washington and

Oregon Goble 1877 12

Southern NW Coast

Puget Sound Chamberlain

Gumich 1930 12

whereas family hunting terr.
was east on the N. part
of the coast

N. Evidence in Thana

unsubstantiated

also in

Kamuchadal

Osgood 1937a
141 f

462

possibly the Yukagher

Speer 1774 30-7

Nicholson 1926 123 ff

E. Allard

notes on the Kaska and
upper half Indians

Prun man 1529

2:24-26

allard

Kaska v Upper hard 1929

band tenure

Kaska

or Dease River area

24

all members free to hunt
and fish over all of tribal
territory

upper hard or upper hard River

26 - apparently ~~ditto~~

Land tenure

India & China

Co. Research Problem in Northwest
Indian Economies

in Oct-Dec
ad 1945 47:626-30

esp. pp. 627-28