

8) Land Tenure

(1) Marginals - N. Amer. - N.W. Coast

1 JMC FILES
a) Land Tenure

1) Marginal Names

NW Coast

DRUCKER NWcoast

Barnett Gup Ga. Salish
(Table)

NW Coast:

slight - work individuals and
claim own hunt. gr. (Dunbar)

n.w. coast -

coast group = ["village"] primary
social unit

First, hunt, gather. grounds belong to
coast group as whole - but

"belonging" to individuals =
stewardship = right to direct
exploitation (Dunbar)

Tanahmiah

F, H, G grounds may belong to "house"

Kwakwaka

F, H, G .. belong to numaym

N. W. Coast

Writches Range on NW Coast 1939
land tenure

59-60

Such stewardship gave a
measure of political authority (and
prestige).

Rights were inherited

- a) by sister's son among Thlingit,
Tahltan, Tsimshian & Haida
- b) by son elsewhere in area

⁶⁰ usually built & controlled lands being
under eldest son (= primogeniture).
These directed utilization of natural
resources & were acknowledged
heads of groups, i.e. extended
families. Commonly referred to
as "chiefs".

close relations of chiefs
customarily held minor
properties in land & other things

Land tenure -

Unsettled

N.W. Coast

Fishing sites & salmon
tracts owned by ~~old~~
hereditary rich men -
portmoues were inherited,
not gained anew each
generation

Coast. & Inlet, Georgia
[about same]

Norfolk. Kwakwaka
Chief or lineage head owned
most important economic
tracts

Alaska, Alaska, Tsimshian
[about same]

19. 5. Davidson

Family hunting territories
in northwestern North America

Indian notes and conversations
no. 46

mus. amer. Ind. Idage Found.

N.Y. 1928

abbrev "Davidson NWNA 1528"

D. S. Davidson

Family hunting term.
= birds in northwestern
North America

Indian notes and monographs
no. 46

mus. amer. ind. ides
foundation N.Y. 1528

or vamped

- 14 Belovet (Thompson p. 255 - Jesus)
males: was where his
fishing station
- 18 Thingit (data from Louis Sutherland,
a Thingit)
hunting lands owned by individuals
and clans - clan lands usually
used for hunting & fishing usually
owned by only 1 clan - in a few
cases partly by 2 clans
relates usually inherited by 2 or more clans
- 19 Each clan owns several hunting
districts. Each hunting
district subdivided into plots:
each plot is occupied temporarily
during hunting or fishing
(a) season by a family (p. 16 =
nukles), but members have
permanently an indelible
right to plot & more rights
inherited usually by
sister's son etc matrilineal
clan. Usually to sister's son,
but may leave it anyone
of his clan
owns right of hunting,
fishing & harrying

Rural Tenure

Shingit (Cov.) (from Shatredge)

- 21 (b) Individual holdings
 claim exact no control. Can
 be inherited by owner's son.
 occupied only during certain
 seasons or when short crops.
 men in search of food are
 required

Different types of both clan and
family territories:

- 22 most are fishing grounds - along
 streams - w. hunting small
 animals where profitable
 some far back in into the
 mountain goats & other large
 animals - seldom inherited -
 not subdivided into lesser
 districts ~~as~~ as are fishing
~~ground~~ territories. owned by
 clans. may be loaned for
 use to members of other
 clans - with tacit tribute
 also seal-hunting territories
 one claimed mostly by 2
 clans - but other clans with
 some use of it

- 23 1. Berrying grounds - in some cases
 owned by clans, in others by
 individuals. But women
 share generously where
 abundance, as one case at
 clans

Dawson NW NA

1528

Eluqit

- 27 very few distinct outcrops -
most cases separated by
unpassable mts & glaciers -
approachable only from west
- 31 used primarily for fishing

Davidson NWNA 1928

Land tenure

Wakashan. sp. 540 W 10030'

24 Each family w. own fishing grounds
and salmon creeks

Bae-B 30 2: 895'

Kwakwaka

Boas Bae-R 35 1340-48

25 Tamschan

12 mi. fr. persons property 9-
lumber

Boas Bae-R 31 401, 138, N 2
108, 2-44

14 mi. - Each family w. own creek w part of
Iwanton Jeanp 1st. 71 creek

Baranov O. & near Sitka - Sitkans

Family owned tracks - wharves -
may be sold or rented to gov.,
berry, timber or house
plots

(5)
R. Swanton
Contributions to the ethnology of
the Iroquois
^

AMNH, memoir

Season N. Pacific Exped.

v. 5 - pt 1

Ithaca - N.Y. 1905

on record

71

Each Haida family had its own creek, creeks or portions of a creek, where its smokehouses stood. Some smaller creeks said to have had no owners - some families said to have had no land. Any family could pick berries on land belonging to another [family] after owners had finished picking, or consent of latter obtained & certain price paid.

Whatever drifted ashore belonged to the family owning that stretch of coast.

Land could be parked with at any time by the family in possession of it - land might be expropriated in payment of injuries.

Franz Boas

Tsimshian mythology

BAE-R 31

1509-10

Wash. 1916

29-1037

on verisim

land tenure (data from months)

401 I think had bushy ground
as personal property -
inherited by man's son in one
case in north. Sometimes
bushy ground spoken of as
belonging to people's house -
bushy & bushy ground in
one case

499 Property, including a man's
bushy ground & fishing ground
is inherited by man's nephew

Viola E. Garfield

Tsimshian clan and society

new, - Washburne Publ. in Annapolis

2.7 no 3 pp 167-340

sample

1539

on voucher

fund

174

each "house" made up of number
of matrilineal lineages, related or non-
related by blood

1 lineage, policy - varying term.
houses may belong to a house - all
house members have equal rights
therein regardless of lineage

276 Each dwelling and the site on
which it was built belonged to
the members of a lineage. 1 house
head was custodian & manager of
the property on whole group

173 - 4 matrilineal totemic
non-localized, 2000 members claims
clans subdivided into subclans.

174 - within each subclan are
many smaller groups called
"houses"

Frans Boas

Ethnology of the Kwakiutl
based on data collected by
George Hunt

BAE - R 35

1513-14

pls 1-2

work. 1521

on number

Boas

KwaKuchl

1521

1345

thunder q- one numaym' can't hunt
on grounds q- another "

1346

Each numaym' owns berry
picking ground

1347

Each numaym' owns rivers to
catch salmon

owns q- salmon traps or
salmon traps

Ronald L. Olson

The social organization of
the Haida of British
Columbia

anthrop. records v. 2 no. 5-

Berkeley 1940

169 Haida = are a

Kwakwaka. speaking people
upper reaches of Wrangell
channel, B.C. Col.

lin

Gleson
land

Itasca

1540

180

claim as whole, a family, or a chief often said to "own" a lake, valley, or berrying place - owners expected to ask permission before trespassing, but "seldom or never refused. The hunting and berrying rights regarded as prerogatives (like crests or liquors) with prestige value rather than utilitarian

"

Certain Enlacheon fishing spots owned by chiefs, minor chiefs, commoners, and clan.

181 Some fishing & hunting areas belong to clan as whole.

Places for hunting bear and mountain goat are claimed; for hunting deer never ".

Women never own hunting, fishing, or berrying grounds

Charles Heil Tout
evolutionary report on the
Sts Eélis and Sk'arilit's
tribes of the Halkōmél'Em
division of the Salish of
British Columbia

in

JAI 1904 34:311-76

on vented

DONT School. Notes JAC 1504
 found Pierre STSEÉlio *

5+5 Eélis *

found same

34: 330

44: 330
1. study, history, berry
most grounds were all

most grounds were all

One family had no more privileges in this respect than another tribe. Streets =

One family had no more privileges in this respect than another

Tribe: Species =

a Galician note

on verand

* or the Italōkwélem
disease. The Salish
of Port. Columbia

H. G. Barnett

Culture element distributions: IX

Gulf or Georgia Salish

anthrop. records v. 1 no 5

Berkeley

1539

(u)

Barnett G. & George Salish 1939

268

	<u>Owned</u> *		Seal- ing grounds	Clam places	Root plate	Nesting (eggs) place
	Boat- house, lands	Dance hsh. places				
Cowichan	0	✓		✓	✓	0
Nanaimo (a Cowichan division)	0	✓	0	0	✓	0
Pentlatch		✓	✓	0	✓	
Cumox	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
Klahuse	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0
Homalco				0	✓	0
Sechelt	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0
Squamish	0	✓	0	0	0	0
West Sanetch	0	✓	✓	0	?	0

*

Ownership vested in house
chief in all above cases

Philip Drucker
Rank, wealth and kinship
in Northwest Coast society

in

aa 1939

41:55-65

or revised