

2) hand tenure

1) Marginals - N. Amer. - California

California

Krookbar Patience
Calef - Pale. organ.

1932

258

much of C. California:

Tribelet - small size, overlying
definitely a restricted
territory, usually autonomous.
Sometimes concentrated in
one settlement, as a village
or village community; pre-
sumably not so concentrated

NW Calef: usually very well defined -
evidence from blood or personal
ties or by true co-residence

S. Calef: village groups such as
terr. + chief + a patch bundle.
or HTR
Desert
(= clans or Tribelets, acc. as
circumquity or autonomous
territorially emphasized)

S. Calef
arid
plain: larger villages, = aggregation
of several village, as among
Pomo *

Yuma
Colo. R: true large tribes in range
Plains tribes

* village acc. to Gifford =
equivalent of Speck's
family society bands

A. L. Kroeber
Handbook of the Indians of
California

Bar. B 78

Wash., 1925-

on reserve

above

Kroeber Ind Calif 1925 Bar B 78

830

in NW Calif. : scarcely a tendency to group towns into larger units, & even town not conceived as an essential unit. = intense & political anarchy. Yurok, Karok and Shasta recognized no organization transcending individual & kin groups

3 Yurok

no trace of clans, exogamous groups, chiefs or political units

8 most productive tracts were owned privately

33 nearly all prolific address used as fishing places were owned jointly by several men

34 all land of any value for hunting was privately owned. Rich men had up to 3-4 inherited tracts, poor people perhaps 1, other none, Poenahens sheet. Certain seed gathering prairie belonged to families

141 Fishing rights on river, hunting territories & acorn & seed tracts owned by individual, or family

Powis

228

Political unit = village community w.
ordinarily several settlements, but
one principal village, w. most
managed by whole group

Everyone free to hunt, fish or gather
plants food wherever he wished
within community's territory. Boundaries
definite. But aliens allowed to exploit.

229

228 Gifford. Powis lands on Clew Lake
(22CPCA2 v. 20)

entire portion of lake divided
into tracts, averaging 4 or 5 or
mils & extending inland several
mils, each tract owned by a
family & inherited father to
sons. ~~all~~ Gifford & across
~~all~~ all vegetable products =
by owners only. Hunted deer
& small game, and fishing
in lower streams & the lake
free to all in community

229

about 75 political units in all

237

Powis paper.

Today 1510 1200 smd

ancient pop. ca 8000

[∴ ca 100 to 15]

normally village community
must have been ca 100 smd

250-53

Powers & chief - authority
present but styled

Krocker Ind Calif BACB 78 1524
Calif. Ind. omnivorous found berries - action

- 523 - Calif. Ind. omnivorous
one (alone) absent from many trees
- 524 Found resources bunched in variously
other than in overwhelming abundance
along special lines. Is one supply
piled, a hundred others to fall back
on. (vs. corn, brown, salmon areas).
Is account failed, ~~some~~ substitutes:
short ration, but scarcely
thereafter. Actual numbers
hardly reported in presence of
trade. (vs. Moscow Gardens,
Lower Klamath salmon culture)
- 525 Variety of food secured by related
techniques, none entailing serious
danger, material exposure or even
strenuous effort

Krookher and Caley Barb 78 1525
land tenure - tribal

238

apparently no pressure for food
among Pomo & stocks in Coast Range
n. to Yakima - and in a measure this
true of all Californians outside the
desert.

Evidence:

- a. almost no references in
myth or tradition to famine
- b. communities are friendly
relations welcomed such
visitors' hunters or even
gathering women

239

a fairly liberal food margin,
also variety of resources

Gordon W. Herve

Economic and geographical
= relations of aboriginal
fishing in northern
California
=

npa. pa

California Fish and Game

1942

28:103-10

on vessel

1 serves Fishy N. Calif. 1942

Fishy rocks

107

On lower Klamath, ownership of well situated rocks (offshore as sea lion piers) and of ripples and sea-stacks. Conflicts avoided by distributing surplus to those who lacked properties.

In southern end of [N. Calif.] area, individual fishery ownership absent. communal drives were characteristic.

Factors:

Productive sites in a near fishery are undeniably more permanently valuable than berry patches, hunting grounds or even garden lands, in any society.

Stability of localization basic factor

Philip Drucker
The Tolowa and their
southwest Oregon kin

Cal Publ Archaeol & Ethn.

v. 36 no 4 221-300

Buckley 1537

1937a
on verched

Tolowa = in far northwest corner of
Calif. at Oregon border and in
S. W. Oregon

Paper is on Tolowa and Oregon
archaeologists

Unsettled Salween
Tane Samre = Tolowa

1937a

- 222 - no political subty, greater
than the village (243-4 each
mostly Salween, ^{national})
- 224 abundance of edible roots and
berries, deer, ~~black~~ elk, &
most imp. of all Salween, -
also salt fish, mollusks &
occasionally large sea mammals
(cf. also p. 231)
- 231 Salween - across basic
marine products used

243

Individual hereditary property
Deer hunting, traps
across picking "

Rifles for spearing, trapping Salween & the
most small streams which had inland
sites of 2 annual weirs

N/ hereditary women was hereditary
owner only; was used 9-14
but all this land right to
use; outsiders asked
permission (only given)

Coastal town "owned" beach i.e.
stranded whale

Sea lion rocks - right to make traps to
was hereditary property

Drecker
land tenure

Zolawa

248 (243?)

all members of paternal
kin group which lived
together entitled ~~to~~ to use
hereditary hunting, fishing
etc lands, the one was
nominal owner

Ermine W. Vogelin

capture element distributions: xx

Northeast California

anthropological Records ^{we} ^{no} 7:2
1 1

Berkeley & his disciples

1542

one verbeed

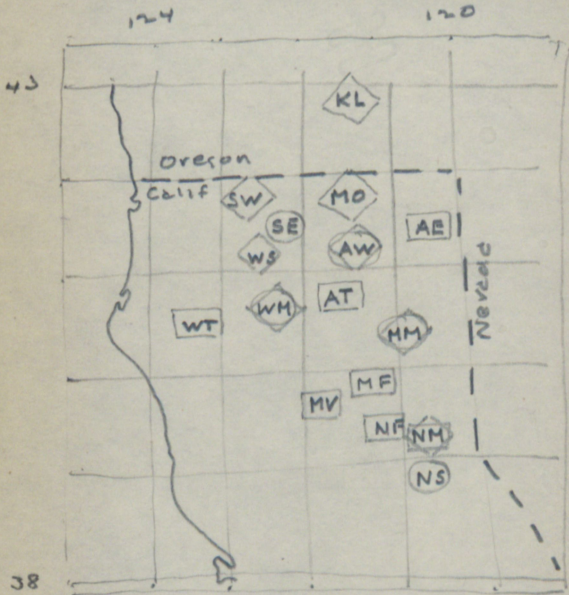
5

Vegetation NE Cales

1942

62

Data copied direct on
tabulation 8.2.



Autonomous pol. unit

□ = each village

○ = community of closely adjacent villages

◇ = local groups embracing several communities

Vespene 1942 NE coast	
KL	Klamath or Klamath marsh
MO	modoc or Tule lake
SE	Shasta, Eastern, of Shasta valley
SW	Western, " Klamath & Rogue River
AT	Atsugewi (Tule Creek)
AW	Achomawi, western (Achomawi proper)
AE	" Eastern (Itamawi)
WT	Wintu, Trinity R. or Hayfork
WM	" McCloud R
WS	" Sacramento R, upper
MM	maiden, Mountain (NE) Indian valley
MF	" Foothill (NW), Rogue river, Cherokee, Yavapai Hill
NF	Nisenan, Foothill, Stampede Hill or Yuba R
NM	" mountain, norwesterly
NS	" Southern, (or mts)
MV	maiden, Valley (NW) mainly Chico

Vorgehen

NE Case.

1542

104

In all groups studied by
her the autonomous political
unit is

either each village ^{AT AE}
or community or closely ^{WT MF NF NM}
adjacent villages ^{MV}

or local group embracing
several communities

KL MO SW AW WM WS
MM NM

Harold E. Driver

Culture element distribution: X
Northwest California

Anthrop. records v. 1 no 6
Bancroft

1939

on verities

5

Driver

NW California

1939

Privately owned

316-17

	Hunt, land or spots	Fish. places	Seed- gath. land	20- bacco plot	Trees per manilla
Tolowa	✓	✓	0	✓	0
Chimariko	0	0	0	✓	0
Upper Karok	0	✓	0	✓	0
Lower Karok	?	✓	?	✓	0
Yurok ⁴ Martin's Ferry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yurok ⁴ Regna	0	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wijot ⁴ R	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Itupa 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
" 2	✓	✓	0	✓	?
Chilula	✓	0	✓	✓	0
Nongate ⁴ Van Orman R.	✓	0	0	✓	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Mattale	0	0	0	✓	0
Sinkyone ⁵ Forks- see R	0	0	0	✓	0
" ² upper Mattale R	?	?	?	?	?
Kato	0	0	0	0	0
Coast Yuki	0	0	0	0	0
	317	316	317	317	317

page

T. T. Waterman

Tsurok geography

UC-PAGE U.16 no 5 177-314

Berkeley

1930

on verso

Waterman Turuk Georg 1930
land

- 218 Fishing places, alom fields and snaring places "owned" by individuals or by families. cf. map 3 on p. 225
- 219 Fishing places, = pools where salmon Anigreale = owned by individuals. Cured he sold, bartered and bequeathed. Some owned by 2 or more persons
- 220 Beach & sea coast rights.
Beaches & all sea-stacks and outlying rocks "owned" by definite and limited groups
- 222 alom places. often or several acres "about" w w impression they were owned, it not by individuals, at least by families
- 222 Snaring-places. I think w. own, little depended on for large game (deer & elk), could be procured anywhere by any individual. But strategically located snarls (set in gullies, passes etc) ~~set~~ set in these snaring-places, latter owned as private property.
- 223 Grass (seed) lands not owned by individuals, the each village had its own localities & never went elsewhere

Wabunan Turuk group 1930
found lime

223 Fishing places could be
described, owned by women.

Shasta

294

Each Shasta pack dam was property of one family. All fish caught in traps in openings of dam belonged to head of family, but custom prescribed giving to all who asked. All also free to spear at dam.

Absugene

317 no private or family ownership of land, etc. for a few claims to particular patches of edible roots or seeds and to eagles' nest - intended for to see

363 355
358 720
744

Pakwin [or Wintun?]

363 chief assigned "picking grounds" annually to each family acc. to needs
maiden

395 land common to all members of community - not clear if any belonged to individual or families

R. H. Lowe
Family and sub

ad 1919^u 21:28-40

on which

36

Shasta v Thompson River
and receiving material.
ownership of - policy of Shasta
v. Patrick. descent of - whole to
them

Tell Thompson. Feb. 1900
Orson, R.B.
Bull. AMNH 1907
v. 17 p. 463 f.

37 Bushman - land descended in
paternal line
Bleek v. Hays, Specimens
of Bushman Folklore
known 1911 pp. 305-7

Howie

Family v. 21

aa 1818 u. 21

Fam. bund. 90.

36

Shack v. Thompson R.
Indian recognized individual
ownership & fishing sta-
tion w. patrilineal
descent & title to them

37

Bushman

~~But~~ found descended in
paternal line. In one case:
~~to man's~~ from man's fr's fr,
to his fr, then to fr's elder
bro, then to man himself.

(Black specimens

Bushman Paleocene

1811 305-7

Gladys A. Tomland
Sinkuone notes

u cae p a a E
v. 36 no 2

149-78
Boulder, 1935
on veranda

an albatrossian tribe = Kaikomaa

Nowland Sinkyone 1530-
land

151

land belonged to tribe, members
hunting, fishing, digging and
gathering over it as well

hunting main source of food &
clothing

152 Game plentiful

Cora Du Bois

Wintu Ethnography

U. Cal. P. Archaeol. v. 3

v. 36 no 1

pp. 1-148

Berkeley

1935

on veranda

Du Bois
Land

winter

1935-

- 18 - man discovering across
tree heavily laden w. acorns
& believing no one else up to
find it, claimed whole
tree & surrounded by
leaving stumps all round trunk

a. L. Kroeber
the Patwin and their
neighbors

UC-PAAE

v. 29 no 4

253-423

Berkeley

1932

one wanted

[N, Patwin: more southerly
tribes]

River Patwin

- 276 Pinole or seed tracts, in distinction from acorn lands, privately owned - [by individuals to more than one ~~as~~ case cited] and inherited
- 277 Some fishing places privately owned. ~~by~~

Hill Patwin

- 296 apparently no private ownership of land, but rights to patches of oaks as long as claim manifested by hanging something on trees after they began bearing: such claims heritable. Land or trees would not be sold. A settler might have rights to a little valley of bulbs

- 299 Patwin apparently organized in "tribes"

E. W. Gifford and Stanislaw Klimetz
Culture element distributions: II

Tana

UC-PAAE.

U.37 no 2

71-100

Burley

1536

on verso

Guprud-Klunuk Yana 1536
land

84

Family land ownership	} by Northern	
Private " " "		Yana -
" ownership of		not absent
seed tracks		among
fishing places	} Central	
	} Yana	
acres owned & unworked	} ditto	

94

Private land virtually unworked
publicly
Chief could order men to hunt
deer on private land

95

Fishing places unworked by serfs -
permission to fish readily
granted - possibly without
permission recalled

Ralph L. Beals
Ethnology of the Nisenan

UC. PAABE v. 31 no 6
335-414

Berkeley
1933

or v. 31

Nisenan = Southern Maidu

Southern maiden

Land

358

Prevailing political unit = com-
munity group, i.e. a no. of settlements
or village under a chief or two
chiefs, owning a definitely
bounded tract. Each village or
~~com~~ settlement in community
generally composed largely of
blood kin.

362

Fishing places occasionally owned-
inherited in direct male line.
Sovereignty same true of
privately owned trees and
small ~~plots~~ fences, but these rarely
property of single person. Some
always alienable rights.

Ownership of land rested in the
political group or community rather
than in individuals. Within
boundaries of community the
individual could hunt, camp,
fish & gather food anywhere, subject
to restrictions of privately
owned trees, small fences, or
fishing places.

363

Trees, such as oak & pine, privately owned

364

Certain fishing spots definitely "

Paul-Louis Faye
Notes on the Southern Maiden

UC-PAAE

20: 33-53

1523

on version

Faye

S. Maeder

1923

land

- 41 land belonged to the family
or "camp", which seems to have
been the usual unit - camps
such owned a certain gathering
area & hunting ground, no
dividing land betw.
individuals - any camp

acorn trees might be
harvested & thus become
individual property - but
seemingly only for one season.
Once harvest over, the tree
became "wild"

Frank Essene
Culture element distributions: XXI
Round Valley

anthrop. Records v. 8 no. 1

Buckley & Co. Angeles

1942

on verified

(tr)

Essene Rerind Valley 1942
Kalek^a (N. Pomo), Kato, Tassik, Yutci

~~47~~ 48 autonomous
Political unit among Kal, Kat
and Ta was the village

47-48
among all four villages were
multiple-lineage and multiple
family

49
facking in all four
Privately or jointly owned
hunting lands or spots
seed-gathering land
Tobacco plot
family owned land
privately or family owned trees

10, 56

Fishing places privately owned
Kalekan - yes, but anyone
may fish there

Kato - yes, permission must
be asked

Yutci - yes, permission
usually asked

10... tassik - no

Omer C. Stewart
notes on Pomo ethnogeography

UC-PAAE v. 40 no 2 29-62

Berkeley v Los Angeles
1943

on verand

0. Stewart Pomo ethnography 1943
 ^ land Potter, Ukiah, Hopland
 56 In interior valleys, private
 ownership ~~as~~ of few resources
 highly developed - oak trees,
 seed fields, fishing sites and
 deer trails controlled by
 individual families, interred
 periodically

~~but~~
 Factor:
 Private ownership
 correlates with advantageous
 living conditions and
 large population

- N. Pomo
 35 Mato Poma of Sherwood valley
 no private ownership of land or
 - few resources
 38 Masut of Calpella - ditto
 39 Katea " Redwood valley - ditto
 42 Yumaba " Scotti " - "

- N Pomo
 40 - Potter valley - priv. ownership of trees
 brush, grass fields etc - private, inter.
 44 C. Pomo - Ukiah valley - Grasslands
 owned
 46 C. " - Hopland

Edward Winslow Gifford
Pond lands on Clear Lake

UC-PAAE

20:75-92

Buckley

1923

on verand

Gifford Pondslands Clear Lake 1523
land

80 Eastern Pomo (Cigom village)

All lands, oak trees, grass seed
places and fishing rights communal
including within restaurant & - any
sort. N/G doubts about exclusively
communal ownership
among E. Pomo

Southeastern Pomo [around lower
head of Clear Lk.]
esp. Elem village

- 81 values of Clear Lake near Elem open
for fishing to all Elemites
mainland to N.E. & S divided into
90 named tracts owned by families.
For deer hunting land communal.
Each Elemite comes hunt on a
fellow villager's tract - but could
not take acorns. Poaching taboo.
Every family of Elem owned one or
more tracts, always one w. a
lake frontage, sometimes .. also in
interior

- 82-3 owners of a Single tract - must
range as high as 15, all of one family
normally, it seems, passed from fr
to ^{male} offspring - not always

- 83 land normally owned by males

- 84 land not held by individuals -
normally held by a patrilineal
family of males

Gifford Pomo Land Clear Lake 1523
land

84 moves & notes and use of family
tracts the normally dead was inherent

Pomo vs Cupeno^N (or S. Calif)

Pomo: small group of patrilineal
Kinmen held a small no.
of tracts

Cupeno^N: a small nuclear
group or patrilineal
Kinmen plus a number of
more distant and
fictitious patrilineal
Kinmen (clan) held a
considerable no. of
tracts

Fred B. Kniffen
Pomo geography

U. cal Pac 2

U. 36 no 6

35-3-400

Buckley

1527

on verand

Knippen Ponds 1939

land Clear Lake Ponds

359

Southwestern Ponds or former V. E. S.
takes had family ownership
or plots fronting on Lake
(Gifford 1923; Vol 1526)

- on
1 Remaining village communities
private ownership intended
only to certain pepperwoods,
oaks, pines and seed-bearing
plants - ownership has not
or land only gathering
privileges
Seasonal ownership or
certain sites along
streams, esp. is occupied
made some improvement
such as construction of
dams

Edwin M. Forb
Pomo folkways

UC-Pa a E

v. 19 no 2 149-406

Berkeley ~~1926~~
1926

ok verified

1926
Pomo packways
land
197 East relays claimed surrounding

hunting grounds - trespassing
strangers liable to be shot. Wl.
large land was communal property

Among East Pomo certain trees
(pinus, alcorn tree, pepperwood,
digger pine, & manzanita) be-
longed to individual families -
mentioned as belonging to eldest
member of family (or for or for her)
but actually to entire family.

Among Coast Pomo - by oldest
member as representative of family -
of trees

East Pomo: fishing landings were
private property

Fishing places along Kelsey Creek,
Cole Creek & Adobe Creek belonged
to individual families; | requested
to maternal nephew or to son

Coast Pomo: ~~fish~~ fish. places
along streams private

East Pomo: seed and bulbs
patches belonged to individual
families as right of family as
long as it cared to keep it - no
alienation by gift or sale

tribe Pomo fullway 1526

land

198 houses & ground on which,
they stood belonged to occupying
families by use tenure -
eldest wife was nominal
owner of house

Harold E. Driver

Wappo ethnography

UCPAAE

6.36 no 3

179-220

Berkeley

1936

on verso

Driver Wappa 1936
land

211

Gathering tracks apparently owned by independent groups & relatives, one hunting territory belonged to whole tribelet.

Fishing places, weirs... ~~made~~ owned jointly, usually by relatives.

Gathering tracks & acorn trees also owned jointly by groups & relatives - others not allowed to harvest.

Robert W. Lowie
Ethnographic notes on the
Wascho

U. Cal P. A. S.

U. 36 no 5 301-52

Berkeley
1939

on ranch

Lower
land

Washo

1539

303

Clumps of pine-oak trees
claimed as property. One case:
two boys inherited such a
clump from their fr. Two-
pass by 3 strangers resembled
one man's fr and paternal
uncle owned 4 clumps

326 Antelope, deer & park
rabbits hunted communally

E. W. Gifford

The Northpark memo

UC. Paas v. 31 no 2

pp. 15-65

Burley 1932

on verand

- 17 no private or family ownership
of alone places, fishing places or
other food gathering places. all
Norfolk memo had equal rights to
wild food products

consideration shifting 9-
personnel in settlements. no
hauled or camp chiefs

- 19 no large central villages
such as Pomo possessed.
Related families sometimes
lived together in a hauled.
~~area~~ Pop. 9. hauled or camp
ranged from 15 35 (average 13)

Harold E. Driver

Culture element distributions: VI
Southern Sierra Nevada

anthrop. records V. I, no 2

53-154

Bureau 1537

or revised

Gr. No. 94, 109, 134

Driver

S Sierra Nevada

1937

Panel

94

Land ownership

Tribal, everything
in commonalityPrivate, household
Seed tracts
or trees

Hunting tracts

Fishing places

Tree crop claimed
by pole *

109

Private, claimed

W. Mono

YOKUTS

Kern River
(Tributaries)

Wte. Chemehevi

Panamint

Owens Valley
Plateau

no

some
Yo

no

yes

Some
WMOSome
Yo

no no

no

"

"

no no no no

"

"

no no no no

"

"

no

no

no no no no

* gatherer left pole used in gathering acorns
or pine nuts leaning against or hanging
from limb of tree

Julian H. Steward
Ethnography of the Owens
Valley Paiute

UC-PaeE

v. 33 no 3

233-350

Bureau

1933

OK checked

Steward Owens Valley Paiute 1533

land

305

(into which O.V. Paiute ^{politically with} ^{W. Indian} ^{descended})

District, communally owned the
hunting, seed gathering & fishing
rights within these boundaries.
Individual hunting, fishing & seed
rights probably unknown.

Irrigated land was communally
harvested.

Title to the district, the
villages & food sources in it
was in all people's domain.

247 Irrigation to by ditches &
ditches to increase natural
yield of - several used seed
plots - tilling, planting &
cultivating unknown

248 = irrigation without agriculture

John P. Harrington

Culture element distributions: XIX

Central California Coast

anthrop. records ~~7~~

vol 7, no. 1

Berkeley 1942
+ to anglos

OK unbound

34

	N. Cortezan	Salman (An M.)	Chumash	Serrano Kik	Fernandeno	Gabrielino
land used everything in communally		no	no	no		some no
Privately (house- hold) owned Seeds, acorns, trees, etc.			some yes	some yes		
Eagles or eagle nests			"	"		

45 * E.g. an old woman would own a
certain oak

Wm. Duncan Strong
= aboriginal society in southern
= California

WC-PAAE vol 26 (whole vol)

Berkeley 1929

on vancouver

Group above Soc S Calif 1929
land
248

Cupeno: only most productive
canyons, oak groves, cactus
patches, and seed-bearing
areas were owned by clans.
all intervening territories
free to all.
hunting for deer, rabbits,
quail, pigeons, etc. was
permissible on any territory
by the members of all clans.

329

Terrans: palatal unit was the
localized autonomous male
lineage - there were units
termed 'clans' by S

330-31

Desert Cahuilla: likewise in
male lineages. occasionally
more than one grouped in
villages | village territories
used communally by clans
or village, but away from
village each clan had own
inclusive food-getting
territory

331

Philip Drucker

Culture Elements distributions : V
Southern California

anthrop. records v. 1 no 1 pp 1-52

Berkeley 1937

no number

1937¹¹6

Truckee Creek Elem. Sch. S. Calif. 1937-
Land

11 - apes. about 100. among some
Desert Wreath, Tuna & Chewchun

29 - these 3 had privately owned fields

Clan owned gathering place among

Serrano

Cahuilla

Cupeno

not among

Diegueno

Chief nominal owner of lands among

Serrano

Cahuilla

Cupeno

no privately (household) owned tracts among

Serrano

Cahuilla

Cupeno

Diegueno

Clan owned eagle nests among

Serrano

Cahuilla

Cupeno

Diegueno

46 no claiming of trees by pole etc. among
S. Ca, Cu, Die

49 Informants generalizations on
land tenure prob. not too reliable

Wm. S. S. S.

S Calif CED

15376

fund

28

treasured clay incense (named) among

Cahuilla

Cipitio

Parties (as ceremonial units) among

Incense

non exp., non hereditary,

Leslie Spier

Southern Diegueno customs

UC-PAAE

20: 295-358

1523

Buckley

Speer

S. Daqueno

1923

land

306 no definite individual ownership of wild products

307 no ownership [by clans] of groves or bearing oaks in the mts. But one gens owned patches of wild plum trees, and scrub oak and of red oak, within that gens' territory

Each gens owned one or more cypresses

308 In theory one gens could not gather vegetable products or hunt within territory of another gens without permission of latter - owners would order trespassers off & enforce w. weapons

298 Real unit is local groups in which one gens predominated - very slight national consciousness

309 Each gens has a chief

299 Gentes are patrilineal exogamous, each definitely associated with a restricted locality