

2) Land Tenure

(1) Pastoral cultures

(cf. also "Siberia" under
"Marginals O.W.")

C. Darrell Forde

Habitat, economy and
society

London

1934

on veranda

Forda v. Khabat Economy v. Society
land tenure Kazak (Kazakh)

329 Climate v. Flora

In summer heat intense & so
ground dries out rapidly &
vegetation suffers. In winter
great cold.

(331 - traditional pastures belong to
clan = group of Gens families,
many related.

332-3

In summer the grasses are
parched out by heat & so give
333 Poor pasture. | Hence much
movement to find pasture in
valley hollows, lake depressions &
windward slope of low plateaus -
but even so none lasts long.

"The families and clans do
not lay claims to any stretch
of country at this season, for
the richness of the herbage
in any place varies greatly
from year to year"

333

Winter & summer quarters may be
200 or more miles apart.
Winter quarters are territorial
possessions of clan - in summer
pasture anywhere.
Groups necessarily smaller -

343

Have some agriculture - mostly by
dependent non-Kazak peasants or
Poor Kazaks.

W. H. R. Rivers

2ae. Todas

London 1906

on verbes

Rivers Todas 1906
Land tenure

558

Ord. has ascertain definitely
how grazing rights between 2
clans or families are regulated -
but thinks it quite clear there is
no individual ownership in
land

Each house belongs to a
certain family consisting
normally of a number of brothers

559 with 1 or more wife

560 Buttales are to a very large
extent individual property

6 Todas are purely pastoral people -
Badagas are agriculturists.

about 800 Todas

1,200 Kotās

34,000 Badagas

34-37 Social organization

Tribe

Division I

Division II

Each endogamous

12 clan

6 clans

clan exogamous

1
family

1
family

Mervyn W. H. Beach

The Turk

Oxford

1911

highlands of Brit. East Africa
Proteropate - ~~the~~ Turk grouped
by D with Massai, Nandi and
Turkana. Turk language
resembles Nandi

Beech - Suck - 1911
Land tenure

34 Pastoral Suck:

Grazing areas belong to
whole tribe - no one has
right over any particular
place, the families are in
habit of residing in much
the same vicinities

Turkana - ditto

15 Agricultural Suck

Irrigation ditches are
property of tribe - each
individual

16

In plantations every
man has own allotment.
no periodical redistribu-
tion of land.

17

allotments can be rented
by strangers for a year only.
new allotments can be
purchased with goats.
Each man's produce is his
own property

Willelm. Schmidt
Das Eigentum auf den
ältesten Stufen der
Menschheit

Band II.

Das Eigentum im
Primärkulturbereich der
Herdenviehzüchter
Münster i. W. 1940

or verbatim

abbrev

" Schmidt Eigentum II 1940 "

Schmidt Eigenknecht II 1940

Reindeer herders:

Samiyeds Golbus 1891 170-4, 186-50
Tungus Shirokogoroff 1929 Sov. organ
Reindeer Koryak Gochelov Koryak fam⁶
" Chukchee Bogova Chukchee " 7
tapps

153-

Trapper or reindeer = past Grosse families
(see. tapps) = fr, + married sons or
other male relatives
among tapps = individual family

154-5 But all members of family, women
& children as well as men, can have
ownership of individual reindeer

157

Samiyeds:

Some: communal tenure of land
others: tundra divided among
families & Gochelov

158

Tungus:
land held neither by (Gov.) Families
or clan, but "tribe". Rights of first
occupancy: fences in his
pasture - but not it seems a
lasting occupation

Koryak:

Boundaries of wanderings very
indefinite - individual families
or groups never can wander &
drift far from their customary
localities

Land tenure

158 Chukchee

A Grostamitie has a large wandering ground which remains year after year quite or nearly the same. But can see another, provided this not already occupied by another Grostamitie

Lapps:

Each sida [$\approx$ song. tribe or 2 or more families or larger] sees that other sides do not encroach on its winter pastures - to do so without urgent necessity is looked upon as very bad.

Who would change his summer pastures & pasture on the land of another sida must notify the head of this other sida. Thus often the children have same pastures as their parents had; thus pastures are tacitly "inherited"

Land tenure

Reindeer herders:

Factor:

- 157 Large size of herds soon eat up pasturage, so must move to survive. Hence large areas required. All the more necessary when snowfalls or frost make it difficult or impossible to get ~~past~~ at fodder. Such necessity may reach such proportions that all herds must be pumped or thus land ownership given up altogether.

Schmidt Eigentums II 1500
land tenure
Horse, camel & sheep herders asia.

174 I. Turko-Tataren
W: Bashkir
Kirgis
Kara-Kirgis
Tatar
C: altai
Teleut
Karagassen
Abakan-Tatar
NE: Yakut

II. Mongol

W: Kalmyk
C: Buryat
E: mongols proper

Sources

Pallas

Radloff aus Sibirien

Sierozjewski Yakut

in JAI 1501 31:65/68

Levinskiy. Voyazh Prudy

Rusanovsky - customary

law of mongol tribes

12 ed. 1929

Richeson Yakut

AMNH v. 33, p. 12
1933

Schmidt Eigentum II. 1940
Land leure. H C & S herders Asia

176-7

Steppe nomads vs mountain nomads.

Former: Kirgiz, Kalmyk, Buryat.

move N. in Spring - S. in fall.

(Kirgiz apparently ca 600-700 m.

latter: move up in Spring - down in fall

(Kara-Kirgiz, some Kirgiz)

N/ Cold vs. heat, snow covered vs
snow free, rain vs drought.

179. Best fodder:

Sheep & camels = steppes w. Salzerde
Horses " " w. brown grass

Horned cattle = grass, also leafy plants
of margins of lakes, marshes, rivers.

In N Kirgiz steppes = brown grass

Middle " " = black grass

(for S & C - not for H & HC)

S " " = desert flora
(ditto)

180 H, S, & C = good long-distance travellers

HC = not " " "

N/ Kazak, Kirgiz, Mongols et al.
are especially 3 herders

H, S & C seek fodder under snow -

HC do not " "

N/ Hence pure nomads have
no HC - but have some C
for transport purposes.

land tenure; (cf pp. 181-2)

nomadism imposed by

- 1) Seasonal climatic (temp., rainfall, snowfall) and floral change - as adapted to specific animal domesticated steppes in S. too dry and bare in summer - but rich pasture in N. Hem. But N covered by much snow in winter.

- 2) Not only by consumption of all fodder in given area, but by fact that grass becomes dry in heat & drought or disappears.

- 3) Insects and ~~low~~ live stock

- 4) Deeper the snow becomes in winter, nearer herds driven to W & SW slopes of mts. where wind drives away snow

Schmidt's Experiment II 1940
Tand Terrene H, C, & 3 individuals also
Social organization of " " " "

182-3-6

a) Gesellschaftsverband = blood clan:
largest grouping among nomad herds
all bound together by true,
not fictitious, consanguineal
bonds.

Every such blood clan made up
of members descended from same
ancestor or related ancestors -
admitting in ~~only~~ from other
blood clans only relatives in
female line or poor serving
as laborers.

Each such clan possesses own
places for summer and
fall pasture.

All members wander to and from
summer pasture together.

H, Some mingling with other
blood clans on ~~winter~~
wandering & in winter.

Partition of pasture places is
often only a fight between
blood clans for those in
which stronger clan drives
away weaker.

Based on rather aristocratic
than democratic principles -
with power and wealth as
leadership.

Schmidt Ezyentun II 1940
said kumra 14, C & S beads asin

- 8) Grossfamilie = smallest unit of
Geslechterverband - a very
fine Grossfamilie of various
individual families = called

Khošun = women

Khotton = Kalmuk

Kutan = Osjetin

yal = Yakut

and = Kirgiz

1-2 to 15+ families to a
Grossfamilie or and.

(but concept of and &
Khotton not too clear).

and may contain only blood
relatives, or also clients and
strangers.

at head of every Kirgiz and
is a head - "aksakal".

190

Fundamentally no ownership of
land, by individuals, individ.
families, family groups or
Grossfamilie, or even Geschlechter-
gruppe (= tribes)

Yes Factor:
vast territory available
unreliability of climate
for growth of pasture
[cf Stewart, Gr. Basin]
Seasonal changes

Yes there grows up as over
long time a monopolistic
use of certain pastures and of
the routes thereto - this holds
less for summer than for
winter

moreover, a strongly marked
individual, or at least
individual-family ownerships
of hay meadows

Factor

individ. labor be-
stowed on these from
mowing and then
fencing

Schmidt Eigentum II 1540
Land tenure H, C & S borders Asia

Early
191

of Sabaitshin

Buryats - anyone, even foreigners
could pasture anywhere.
thin population and
abundance of land

Yakuts - about ditto

Kirghiz ~~was~~ (these was are still
pure nomads). Each group
keeps year in & year out to
same area, but summer
pastures fully free for all

Kalmuk, Tatar of Küssil and
minuscinsk, Buryats of Chomsk:
Each pastured where wished
within [tribal] bounds

192. Mongoles. In 1640, territory belonged
to whole clan, but aimed at
independence. Could not change living
& pasture ground. Father family
& independence of. Land came
in.

Schmidt September II 1940
land tenure W. C. O. versus Asia
modern:

192 Summer

Kirgiz - all pastures lands divided
in N-S narrow strips, one for each
large tribe

Kalmuk - somewhat similar

Each and or group had right to
pasture certain meadows only
so long as needed & actually
being used to pasture stock

a. We used: "Sine Gabe des
14 tunnels" - for use of all

b. Changing meteorological
conditions from year to year
against sharply defined
boundaries

But ~~not~~ long occupancy of
certain areas gave a certain
priority right of use - no never
permanent & absolute

Winter

194 Kirgiz -

winter lands belong to and [for to
individual? - apparently
to individual or individual
groups/families]

195

where winter pastures = scarce,
as ~~in~~ in Palowdar and Kara-
Kalmuk, still stricter tenure
of winter pastures

Schmidt Eigentum II 1940
Land tenure H, C + S land area

Factor:

195 Against tenure in severely
abundance of meadows
instability of exploitation

For:

special value of specific
meadows

als welche die Wandern-
schaft zu den Sommer- und

Winterlager & Winterweid
shortage of pasture places
in certain areas

Hay making ~~past~~ meadows

- 196 These of importance where
there is a shortage of pasturable
places, esp. in winter.

In ~~most~~ cases majority of
cases these belong to the and,
the smallest economic unit

apparently in some cases
such hay making meadows that-
inherited equally among
members of and

- 197 altai:
and owns: produce
divided equally

- 198 Kirghiz & Bureats
Fence such meadows.

- 202-3 Kirghiz: different forms:
Farms
communal use
yearly re allotment
mixed forms

Schmidt Eigentum II 1540
land tenure H C T S herders Asia

208-11

Reconstruction of factors

Factor against ownership
large area needed for pasture
uncertain yield of " etc.
climatic conditions
Seasonal needs

Factor for

Custom of following definite
migration routes between
summer & winter stations
 $\therefore$ a sort of property-use claim

Winter station - winter unmob.
herd move, and so longer
stay at winter station
 $\therefore$ greater attachment to
such locality

Further; winter station
used year after year

Further; in winter station
the smaller units, and
cross families, separate
from each other and
go to own winter station

Hay making meadows - involved
labor to exploit [vs. mere
pasturing by herds] -
moreover fencing & some
among Berg-nomads,
and scarcity of some
esp. among Steppe-nomads.

Constantly increasing size of
herds $\therefore$ under wandering
 $\therefore$ rule of force among winter

Schmidt Egyptian II 1940
Land tenure H, C & S under area

251-2

women not properly owners
of ~~land~~ live stock or g. most other
things

253

owner g. live stock is not woman
such, but the man as head g-
Overfamilie. [apparently will
head g- individual families lack
ownership over live stock.]

224

owner g. movable property is
head g- individual family - women
have only usufruct rights.

Use and disposal rights over
live stock rests, not w. head g-
individual family, but w. head g-
Overfamilie

224-7

[Some partial exceptions to
this general rule here

given.

Kirghiz - head g- Overfamilie
may give $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ g-
stock to married son -
but latter has no disposal
right - stock must remain
w. head or with head g-
Overfamilie has disposal
rights - individual families
as well as Overfamilie
can be owners g-stock

268

Division

1. Arabs (tent-dwellers)

a. Arabs proper - camel herders

b. Half-Arabs - sheep & goats,
some gardens - live on
border; - clerks

2. Fellachen: (townspeople - on
border & in villages of
desert)

a. Half-fellachen - farmers

b. Ganz-fellachen

The camel herders consider themselves
masters; land - gardeners under
them.

271 Social organization

Tribe → from same ancestor -

Group - clans - sheik

Clan (purchasers and slaves)

Overstated -

fr. Mr. Chelva, married 2 sons
w. 10 children in 10 children.

Farm, not herds.

304: Camels = chief live stock
sheep & goats secondary
horses came later

275

apparently;

tribes own distinct territories,
as limits clearly defined...
However some compensation
of lands by tribes.

the grasses, etc. belong to all,
with a certain priority for the
tribe in whose territory one
finds himself

also permission to graze allowed
under certain limitations &
w. payment of Butgat
(see next page)

Garden Land:

277 - In some cases Beduins own
oasis land which is cultivated by
settles - lessees

277-8. ~~near Beduins~~

near Beduins;

sheiks & every working
family (man) have privately
owned land for cultivation

278 Sheik of Hegazin in Khat
divides land in 3 equal parts
for 3 sub. tribes - each sub. tribe
then divides equally to each
family

Schmidt Expedition II 1840,
land tenure - camel herders araba

279

almost sole good informant is
panssen (- Sanguac) - for one group
in general, system ~~is~~ seems to be:
tribe has definite territory but
for pasturage this right
suspended; only a vague
priority claim for the resident
tribe as regards pasturing
apparently this weak
ownership in hand, not g.
Grosfamilies or clan, but g.
clan-group or tribe

282-83

In general ownership of live
stock is vested in Grosfamilies -
the father of the Grosfamilies
owns, but in some tribes individ-
ual members of family, even
women, may own some stock

Schmidt's *Cyrtanthus* II 1940
found secure - Camel herders Arabia

307

Environment:

not grassy steppes of S. Siberia
or inner Asiatic desert

not garden regions of steppes of
S. Africa

but great sandy stretches without
flora w. oases far from one
another $\therefore$ need of transport-
ation from one oasis to
another, for herds can't live
on sandy deserts in between

In winter & spring in Inner
& N. Arabia after rains, much
fodder for herds - but in
summer & full must go
elsewhere. Hence Bedouins
have winter & summer grazing-
lands, well defined as also
the routes between them

308 Such property in land held, not by
ownership or clan, but by tribe -
" and " can pasture
freely within tribe limits.

nomadism imposed by environ-
ment, seasonally & otherwise.
It has made roving raids on herds
of others more easy.

Schmidt - Expedition II 1940
found herds - Camel herders Arabia

309

The strict Gersamite is' over 9.
the live stock - under strong leader-
ship of father - with premonition.
Sons also own stock. Women too
own stock. | Among some, daughters
may inherit, if no sons; or estate
divided among sons & dcs; also
widows inherit some stock.

310

Schmidt Engobun II 1940
land tenure, cattle herders S. Arabia

320

among these few cattle herders,
a little more ownership of land - our
data vague. are subsidiary.

In many pastures & trees belong to
no one, but sections of tribes have
settler rights

W. G. Sumner

The Yakuts (abridged
from the Russian of
Sieroshevski^x)

^x
Yakuty St. Petersburg
1896

in
Journ. Anthropological Institute
1901

31:65-110

on venison

were chiefly horsebreeders - then
some cattle - also tillers of
soil

Summer Takuto
land tenure

1501

73-74 social economy.

Y divided into

ulus [U]

↑
nasleg contains 15 43
↑ [N] aga-ussa

aga-ussa (= sib) [A]

74 Reallotments of land between the
N within the ^{same} ulu occur often " "
A " " same N " more " "
and within the A almost every
year.
acc. to Y, betw. the N & A border
it be readjusted every 40 yrs.

In North a certain part of
meadows appertained to certain
households, as inalienable
property of the householders

Pastures & woods almost
everywhere are ⁱⁿ the undivided
use of all inhabitants of a
locality regardless of their N
or A membership. Some
wealthy men have pre-empted
& fenced cattle ranges ^{grazed}

filler fence lands. Plots of ^{grazed} land
were on clearing woods or meadows,
or meadows were by drying swamps
or ponds, if not too large, recognized
as owned by individual & inheritable

Land Tenure

Pastoral factors

- 71 Horses (as contrasted w. ^{horns} cattle)
 cannot be herded economically
 in small groups. Horses will
 roam. Time required to ^{change} ~~position~~
 protect & care for drove of 10
 no less than for one 2-3 head
 as large. Larger the drove,
 the more the power of owning
 groups set free for hunting,
 fishing & handicrafts. Also
 horses like to ~~live~~ live in
 large droves

- 72 Three grown persons in a Y
 family need 7 1/2 milch mares
 to provide food needs in milk.

S. M. Shirokogoroff
Social organization of
the northern Tungus
Shanghai 1929

W4

GN 635

C 556

Shirongogovott N. D. 1929

- 26 Hunting is chief occupation of
Tumpos in all regions, esp. where
good for cattle breeding, agriculture &
reindeer breeding. Squirrel =
major part of yearly income in
whole T area.
- 27 Cervines, ~~esp. reindeer~~, are bases
of food supply
- 120 Clan: group united by consciousness
of common descent from male
ancestor or ancestors - reciprocal
or blood relationships - exogamous.
- 170 Clan varies in number from
few 10's to a few 100's, rarely over
1000 persons
- 191 a few clans (exogamous) have over
100 families
- 192 Original Tumpos organization had no
permanent hereditary chief
- 190-92 affairs of clan settled by meeting of
~~old~~ influential members or heads of
families, no political officials
- 201 - apparently the clan was ordinarily
the ultimate autonomous political
entity. The sometimes 2 or more
- 202 clans formed a political unit and
elected chiefs - either temporary for
special purposes or more lasting
(clan chiefs not elected)

Shirakogroft N. Hughes 1929

45

never kill more game than they
need

194

clans wander but seasonal migrations usually confined to certain regions supposed to be territory belonging to clans. But at pressure clans sometimes change territory & rivers. Sometimes two clans connected by certain relations cede own territory: then 2 or more clans often live side by side, travel together, & intermingle their same territory.

195

almost all Tungus clans had certain fixed territory, but now no " " " " new form has been introduced, viz. division of whole territory among Reindeer Tungus & Manchuria between hunting companies - also individual.

Clan can't live alone since exogamous - territory was usually divided betw. 2 neighboring friendly clans.

294 a group of clans (or ethnic unit) claims given territory & defends it against aggression or slow penetration.

299-300

200 Murie Law recognizes right of use of territory by private persons. Any river, river, route may be occupied by a hunter if such a place is not occupied by somebody else. If occupied may not be occupied by another without asking permission of occupier. Otherwise hunting grounds are occupied by hunters without previous announcement. See territories of hunting cable & other animals w. squares & traps are considered as in use [occupied] by owner of such ~~at~~ hunting appliances. Sections of hunting ground are distributed equitably among members of group, the Transbaikalia during hunting territory is very widely marked.

200 Hunting territories are distributed between the nomadic units = families (or to companies formed of hunters from different families), acc. to needs of families and their possibilities in hunting - this very equitably.

Shirokogorath N Zuyus 1929

305-7 N Zuyus

temporary associations -

5 or more hunters - hunt - divide
product equally among members

306 | a recent phenomenon

due to the fishing. Product equally
divided

Shirokogoroff N. Tungus 1929

46

some Tungus regions suit for
hunting, some for horse breeding -
where I live only by hunting, the
horses are used for riding and as a
heavy burden

Carl Hickisch

Die Tungusen: eine
etymologische Monographie

St. Petersburg 1879

or revised

WC
DK 759
T9 H6

1. Irakisch Tungusien 1879

Land tenure

81 The Jagdgebiet is divided into
certain Révière. Eine oder
mehrere Familien besitzen
zusammen ein gemeinsames
Révier, auf dem sie das Recht
der Jagd haben. An hunter can
follow game into another's
Révier, keeps what he has
over kept to Eigenthümer des
Révière

N, above line
mündwiew

St. Petersburg Zeichnung

1857 no 203 v 204

1 Hakeach Zuvviseen

1875

Signs in words

84

details

V. A. Riaskanovsky

1. Customary law of the
Kirghiz

Chinese Social and
Political Science Review
July 1937 Peking, China

V. 21 1937-38 pp 190-220

2. Customary law of the Yakuts
and pp. 3, 4-29 Oct 1937

3. Juristic customs of the
Voyniks, Ostraks and
Samoyeds

and Jan. Mar 1938 442-62
on various

V A Riasanovsky

1. Customary law of the
Kirghiz

Chinese Social and

Political Studies Review
July 1937 Peking, China

V. 21 1937-38 pp 190-220

2. Customary law of the Yakuts
ibid pp. 3.4-29 Oct 1937

3. Fur trade customs of the
Uguls, Ostyaks and
Samoyeds

ibid pp. 1538 442-62

or revised

Krasanovsky Kirghiz 1937-38

190 Kirghiz or Kirghiz-Kaisaks.
3 herds Kazakh Sov. Republic

191 Pop. over 3,000,000 at beginning.
20th cent.

Kara-Kirghiz are related to K
" Kirghiz Soviet Rep.

213

1 herds Kirghiz
Greater Medium Lesser (+ Bukhara)

Generations 3 4 Alameda (Bakula) Semenovskiy

clans

17-9-9-3

6 - 12 - 7

Nursing

2

1

2

Subdivisions

215 - chief occupation = ~~herding~~ herding -
sheep, horses, camels, horned cattle, & goats

215 no right of private property -
land at disposal of clan units
for cattle breeding & hunting

Rasauvsky Yaluts 1937-38

314 - Pop. 200,000 Est. 5-20% cent.

315 - no individual property in land.
(details)

328 ~~the~~ ~~the~~ belonged to
nukles (= union of several
patriarchal clans, of which
more than 70 in all Yalut 327
w. elder at head of each clan, and
in principle at head of nukles)
and oolooes (= union of several
nukles w. chief). at Yalut 3-
15% cent. 7 oolooes comprising
105 nukles in Yalut country
clan exogamous - now abolished
in 8 degrees of generations)
Pastures = winter & summer.
Land for haymows divided within
nukles by individual lots
which passed from father to son.
Possessors of haymows could
rent or mortgage the pasture
over 4 yrs

Plaschinsky, Wines, Oshkosh, Samoyed 1858

451

Samoyed: hunting grounds and
fishing rivers are mentioned as
hereditary property - determined
forest & fishing districts w. right of
~~of~~ appropriation of wounded animals
& not caught

460

Wines, Oshkosh & Samoyed:
Social organization on clan
principle - clans patrilineal -
have elders who rule & hold
court

land ownership

F. Müller

unter Tungusen und

Takuten

Leipzig 1882

p. 46

Home - Prim. Soc.

Land -

p. 215 - Pastoral people -
personal y stock vs.
communal y pasturage

Buschan
econ.

vk 2
n. Siberia

328

Personal property = only
clothing & weapons
tent, sleds, draught animals,
~~furniture~~ utensils, etc.
belong to family
hunting & pasture grounds
belong to Sippe [kinship
clan]

land

CV

an
Rias^Aovsky, v. a.
Customary law of the
Kerky

Chinese Social &
Political Science Review

21 No 2 221-67
1537

Land tenure

Evans Pritchard

Economic life of the
tribe: Cattle

~~Evans~~
Sudanese tribes & Records

v. 21

I, 31-77

Land tenure

Customary law 9. The
Kerling by Rosenovsky

Chinese Social &

Political Science Review,

1537 21:221-67

See also

"Asia" under Pastoral
and

"Sunday" rest 3-
America

12566 hunters and pastoral

Gladius Richard Sweetley N
Land Tenure Navajo

91-

Pasture land & water go together in Navajo mind. "Anyone may pasture his stock where he will and he may use the available water. But no one would ~~deliberately~~ drive his sheep over to land which is being grazed to its full capacity by another. If a newcomer came to a certain territory the water or grass & water would be talked over with those already there and an agreement made".

If past finally moves, anyone may come in

no dissension or bad feeling - once in town while a strong Navajo present. But public opinion demands more admission

92 Garden plots are properly or unsaved, or one who planned it, or woman - [apparently owned by individual - usually or families until several years after it is deserted

Schapercl

Early Cape Hatteras

land

earliest Hatteras

VI-VII

Indes 7- from several hundred
to a couple of thousand, each
with own exclusive territory
(intrusion resented). No
individual ownership of land,
nor did land belong to chief -
was inalienable

Schapera

Khorsan
12th century

land

286-

Earlier times each H tribe
had own territory & resented
no pass, but boundaries between

287 tribes / not clearly defined.
Frequent fights for pasture
lands between tribes. Permission
to move to land of another tribe
granted if relations good or
tribe demanded " " " "

290 all land claimed by tribe
is common property of tribe -
no individual ownership, nor
ownership by chief - land
too inalienable. Every
member had right to use of
land, water & grazing for
self, family & stock - no
individual or chief's land
interest, merely rights of
use & control.

Today each Topusar family
has rights by hereditary to certain
or individual
291 !nara makes 1 also rights to
well & dug, or to honey found.

Grand Zennu
Summer

the Yakuts

JA1 v. 31 70

on property among
Yakuts

Saspanovich, J. J.
The Koriaks or
Kamchatka

Tientsin 1532

Russian with English
résumé

Land ownership
Kamtschatka
Itchen

q

Stellen

von Kamtschatken

p 107

Fam. hmit. gnuus

ben rup

Sirelius - Jagg... Fumbar

pp. 1455

Land tenure

Survey & Cassin's

map

aa 40: 609-10

1938

König Das Recht der
Polenwölke
anthropos 1529

624

Each Samoyed family
own grazing ground

Raymond E. Crist
Land Tenure in Tunisia

see Scripps Monthly 1941
52: 403-15

on removed

Cross

Tunisia

1941

Land tenure

Bedouin tribes: C. & S. Tunisia
section p. 406

406 Migrate north toward mts,
as summer sun scars pastures
and south in Oct. or Nov. as
occasional rains begin to fall.
Property = animals, not land.
Each tribe had grazing rights
to certain areas which were
recognized by neighboring
tribes. Thus concepts of
land tenure collective and
extensive rather than private
and intensive. Individual
and tribe had no right in
land as such, merely in use
of it

I. Schapera
the Khoisan peoples of
South Africa: Bushmen and
Hottentots known 1530
on revised

Schapera Kherisan 1530

Land tenure totipotots 286-91

286

Earlier totipotots (H) derived
village subsistence from flocks &
chase. $\therefore$ village land: chiefly
pasture & hunt.

287 Every tribe had own territory,
but boundaries apparently not
clearly defined.

Countryside subject to long
droughts. Extensive migrations.
Fights over pasture land common
between tribes.

In SW Africa grass found more
easily than water $\therefore$ stress on
possession of water holes. A tribe
had prior claim on such - other
tribes unwilling to come near had
to ask permission.

290

all land claimed by tribe
was common property of tribe -
under no circumstances prop-
erty of individual or of chief -
generally regarded as
inalienable.

Every member of tribe had
right to use of land, water &
grazing for self, family & stock. Cried
more freely over all tribal land &
put up but were pleased. = Rights
of usufruct, not full ownership to exclusion of
others.

Schepera Khorsan 1530
land tenure. 1200 hectares

291 Hunting rights over tribal
land common to all, but game
regarded as herds of chief -
and parts of killed game expected
by him.

Chief could also order cer-
tain parts of pasture land to
be vacated in order to be rested.

If man dies well or opened
spring, passerby had to have his
permission to use

293 No common herds - every
family has own cattle, sheep &
goats. Usually families living
together pasture herds in common

Berengar von Zastrow

Die Herero

Schultz-Ewerth & Adame

[II], 1930, 213-68

on verso

Zastrow

Iserero

1930

[had only herds - no agree.
by Passage Sindapuka]
before war or approximately
1904

Land tenure section 255-59 *

256 no individual ownership
of land. by individuals or by
chief - one owned by Zalks.
gemeinschaps as such. no
selling or buying of land before
war came.

Value of land to Iserero:

Pasture

hunting wild game

wood for fire

257 If man dig well, another
coming had to get permission
to use from digger. otherwise
every one free to choose ~~his~~
where to settle, pasture, hunt
to dig.

* mostly from
meier, F.

Wirtschaft u. Recht der
Iserero Berlin 1905

m. merker
vñ masai

Berlin 1904

on versand

marker
land tenure

masau

1506

204 Pasture land of area
is common good of all residents.
Plenty of land for pasture
for all