

2) Wand tenure

61 Merquins - N. Amer. - Eskimo

ESKIMO

JMC-FILES
u) Land Tenure
Marginals N.
Amer.

Edward Moffat Weiser, Jr.
The Eskimos, their environment
and folkways

New Haven 1932

OK verified

Weiser
fund tenure

Estimates

1932

173 - natural resources scanty but
selfish appropriation of - all
secured would be futile, for
vicissitudes of fortune affect
members of community unequally at
any one time, hence necessity of
sharing fund

Land tenure

174

(p. 1522, 91-92)

Copper Eskimos - land = property of community for hunting & fishing. Strangers have no right unless accepted for time being as members of community.

Caribou Eskimos - no individual or community may lay claim to any particular hunting territory. Wood, Soapstone etc. in same category as game (Birket Smith, 1929, 1: 260-62)

Labrador Eskimos: sea free for hunting to everyone - also the interior for deer hunting in autumn & spring. Ordinarily, family may occupy a fishing station year after year, but no exclusive right to it (Lawrence 1916 20)

175^a West Greenland Eskimos: hunting places free to all, but in some sections claims in salmon never not to be exploited by strangers (Crawley, 1967, 1: 180; Birket Smith, 1924, 136).

East Greenland Eskimos: salmon pursued in lakes & rivers common property - but hunter owns own seal breathing hole (Thalbitzer 1914 224-25)

175 Alaskan Eskimos:

^{the} 1) Umanit: more productive places
for setting seal & salmon nets
are privately owned - appear
entirely by individuals - & can
be rented or given out on
shares (Nelson 1855, 207)

2) Point Barrow: caribou hunting
grounds inland from Point
Barrow; ~~about~~ 4-5 families
in camps ca 1 day journey
apart - same people return
each year - seemed these
localities considered the
property of certain in-
fluential families

Wenger Eskimos

1532

Partnerships

1763

Crew catching whale opportunist
among selves ca 1/2 the animals

177 white whale divided among
those who helped catch it
walrus divided among boat's
crew

Wesley Estlin
Favors

1532

188

We think the communalistic
tendencies have arisen as
an adjustment to irregular-
ities in the food supply.

185 It perhaps acc. to seasonal
phases & vicissitudes - perhaps
∴ larger unit serves as
stabilizing factor. Mem-
bership in community
confers insurance for
individual & family. Thus
communalistic customs are
cultural adjustments to
harmonizing people with
environment, unless individ.
helps other (= group) he will
not derive benefit when his
personal or family interests
are at stake

Raj Birket-Smith

The Eskimos, U.

N.Y. 1535

or vermin

Burke-Smith Eskimos 1535
land

148

trapping grounds & hunting
fields are properly g- all &
none, which was even the
Tribe 'can ~~also~~ lay claim to.
Every one may hunt where he
pleases.

149 Only among Aleuts are
family hunting territories / said
to occur.

Places where seal or fish
nets are put are, both in
Alaska & W. Greenland,
considered family property.

John Richardson
Arche searching expedition
N.Y. 1842

on vermed

Richardson Arche Search Exp. 189-2
Estimo

209

Estimo maintain territorial
rights w. precision. We learned
at C. Bushers that each head
or a small community had a
right to the point of land on
which his winter house or cluster
of houses stood, and to the
hunting grounds in the vicinity

149

Even hunting grounds of
families are kept sacred