

PRIMITIVE SOCIETY

ROBERT H. LOWIE, Ph.D.

ASSOCIATE CURATOR, ANTHROPOLOGY, AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

AUTHOR OF Culture and Ethnology.

LONDON:

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, LTD.,
BROADWAY HOUSE, 68-74, CARTER LANE, E.C.

Printed in Great Britain by
MACKAY & Co., Ltd, CHATHAM.

PREFACE

NTHROPOLOGISTS are hard put to it when asked to recommend a book that shall give the layman a brief summary of what is now known regarding their science as a whole or any one of its branches. They are usually obliged to confess that such an up-to-date synthesis as is likely to satisfy the questioner does not exist. In no department of anthropology has the want of a modern summary made itself more painfully felt than in that of social organization. Sociologists, historians, and students of comparative jurisprudence all require the data the anthropologist might supply, but for lack of a general guide they have been content to find inspiration in Morgan's Ancient Society, a book written when scientific ethnography was in its infancy. Since 1877 anthropologists have not merely amassed a wealth of concrete material but have developed new methods and points of view that render Morgan hopelessly antiquated. His work remains an important pioneer effort by a man of estimable intelligence and exemplary industry, but to get one's knowledge of primitive society therefrom nowadays is like getting one's biology from some pre-Darwinian naturalist. It is emphatically a book for the historian of anthropology and not for the general reader.

As I discovered during a year's lecturing at the University of California, the college student who takes anthropological courses suffers as grievously from the want of an introductory statement on primitive social organization as the interested layman or the investigator of neighboring branches of knowledge. It is the

Printed in Great Britain by
MACKAY & Co., LTD, CHATHAM

PREFACE

NTHROPOLOGISTS are hard put to it when asked to recommend a book that shall give the layman a brief summary of what is now known regarding their science as a whole or any one of its branches. They are usually obliged to confess that such an up-to-date synthesis as is likely to satisfy the questioner does not exist. In no department of anthropology has the want of a modern summary made itself more painfully felt than in that of social organization. Sociologists, historians, and students of comparative jurisprudence all require the data the anthropologist might supply, but for lack of a general guide they have been content to find inspiration in Morgan's Ancient Society, a book written when scientific ethnography was in its infancy. Since 1877 anthropologists have not merely amassed a wealth of concrete material but have developed new methods and points of view that render Morgan hopelessly antiquated. His work remains an important pioneer effort by a man of estimable intelligence and exemplary industry, but to get one's knowledge of primitive society therefrom nowadays is like getting one's biology from some pre-Darwinian naturalist. It is emphatically a book for the historian of anthropology and not for the general reader.

As I discovered during a year's lecturing at the University of California, the college student who takes anthropological courses suffers as grievously from the want of an introductory statement on primitive social organization as the interested layman or the investigator of neighboring branches of knowledge. It is the

requirements of these three classes of readers that I have had in mind in the preparation of the present volume, which purports to present the position of modern American workers.

I am naturally under obligations to more of my colleagues than can conveniently be named here. Above all I must acknowledge my indebtedness to my preceptor, Professor Franz Boas, the champion of scientific method in all anthropological research. To Dr. Clark Wissler of the American Museum of Natural History I owe abundant and varied field experience among North American Indians and a great deal of stimulation in our common field of specialist investigation, the Plains area. To Professor A. L. Kroeber I am indebted for the opportunity to lecture at the University of California during the academic year of 1917-18, which led to a systematization of my views on primitive society and thus indirectly to the present volume. Among many of my Berkeley associates from other departments I found quite unexpectedly a most encouraging interest in anthropological theory. More particularly, I was stimulated by my friend, Professor Francis S. Philbrick, now of Northwestern University, whose broad knowledge of comparative jurisprudence helped greatly to enlarge my own vision of primitive law. Finally, I must express my obligations to my friend, Mr. Leslie Spier, of the American Museum of Natural History, for reading and acutely criticising the typescript of chapters II to VIII before setting out on a field trip; and to Miss Bella Weitzner for the competent preparation of the index.

ROBERT H. LOWIE.

CONTENTS

CHAPT	ER 1	PAGE
I.	Introduction	1
A 11.	Marriage Prohibitions. Means of Acquiring a Mate. Preferential Mating.	13
Д ин.	Polygamy Polygyny. Polyandry. Sexual Communism. Hypothetical Sexual Communism.	38
ry IV.	THE FAMILY The Bilateral Kin Group. Looseness of the Family Unit. Matrilocal and Patrilocal Residence. Sexual Division of Labor. Segregation of Unmarried. Sexual Segregation. Adoption. Summary.	60
x v.	Kinship Usages Mother's and Father's Kin. Parent-in-law Toboo. Other Taboos, Privileged Familiarity. Taboo and License. Teknonymy.	76
Ç, VI.	THE SIB Types of Sib organization. Unity or Diversity of Origin. Sibs of Higher Order. Totemism.	105
NII.	HISTORY OF THE SIB Priority of the Family. Origin of the Sib. The Sib and the Dakota Terminology. Mother-Sibs and Father-Sibs.	139
/ VIII.	THE POSITION OF WOMEN Theory and Practice. The "Matriarchate." Matrilocal Residence. The Economic Interpretation. Correlations with Stages of Civilization.	177

viii	CONTENTS	
CHAPTI	ER	PAGE
∜ IX.	Property Primitive Communism. Tenure of Land. Chattels Incorporeal Property. Inheritance.	
X.	Associations Andaman Islands. Australia. Masai. Bank Islands. Pueblo Indians. Crow. Hidatsa.	2 45 s
XI.	THEORY OF ASSOCIATIONS Schurtz's Scheme. Sex Dichotomy. Age-Classes Varieties of Associations. The Plains Indian Age Societies. General Conclusions.	
XII.	RANK Bravery. Shamanism. Wealth. Caste. Conclusion.	324
XIII.	GOVERNMENT Australia. Polynesia and Micronesia. Melanesia and New Guinea. Africa. North America. De mocracy and Primitive Organizations. Tribal and Territorial Organization.	•
√ xiv.	JUSTICE Collective Responsibility. Criminal Motive. Weregild. Evidence. Australia. Ifugao. Eskimo. Plains Indians. Polynesia. Africa. Conclusion.	
XV.	Conclusion Bibliography Index	414 431 441
	THE 1 OF AGAIN	77-

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Note.—This Bibliography includes all the literature cited in this work. The following abbreviations are used to designate serial publications:

Amer. Anth. Amer	rican Anthropologist
Amer. Anth., Mem.	Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association
A.M.N.H.	Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History
A.M.N.H., Bull.	Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History
A.M.N.H., Hd.	Handbook Series of the American Museum of Natural History
A.M.N.H., Mem.	Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History
B.A.E.	Annual Report of the Bureau of (American) Ethnology
B.A.E., Bull.	Bulletin, Bureau of American Ethnology
Can. Geol. Sur., Mem.	Memoir, Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey
Can. Geol. Sur., Mus.	Museum Bulletin, Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey
Can. Sum, Rept.	Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Canada
Field Mus.	Anthropological Series, Field Museum of Natural History
J.A.F.L.	Journal of American Folk-Lore
J.A.I.	Journal of the (Royal) Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
Reports	Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition
U Cal,	University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology
Z. vgl R.	Zeitschrift für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft

Adair, J.

1775. The History of the American Indians. London.

Alldridge, T. J.

1910. A Transformed Colony: Sierra Leone. London.

Annual Archaeological Report. Toronto, 1906.

Baden-Powell, B. H.

1896. The Indian Village Community. London.

Bandelier, A.

1878. On the Distribution and Tenure of Lands and the Customs with respect to Inheritance, among the Ancient Mexicans. Reports of the Peabody Museum, 11, No. 2, 385-448.

Barrett, S. A.

1917. Ceremonies of the Pomo Indians. U. Cal., XII, 397-441.

Barton, R. F.

1919. Ifugao Law. U. Cal., xv, 1-127.

Bleek, W. I., and Lloyd, L. C.

1911. Specimens of Bushman Folklore. London.

Boas, F.

1888. The Central Eskimo. 6 B.A.E., 409-669.

1897. The Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians. Report of the U.S. National Museum for 1895. 315-733.

1907. The Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay. A.M.N.H., Bull., xv.

1911. The Mind of Primitive Man. New York.

1916 (a). Tsimshian Mythology. 31 B.A.E.

1916 (b). The Origin of Totemism. Amer. Anth. xviii, 319-326.

Brown, A. R.

1913. Three Tribes of Western Australia. J.A.I., xLIII, 143-194.

Castren, M. A.

1853. Reiseerinnerungen aus den Jahren 1838-1844. St. Petersburg

Codrington, R. H.

1891. The Melanesians: Studies in their Anthropology and Folk-Lore. Oxford.

Cole, F. C.

1913. The Wild Tribes of Davao District. Field Mus. x11.

Cunow, H.

1894. Die Verwandtschafts-Organisationen der Australneger Stuttgart.

1912. Zur Urgeschichte der Ehe und Familie. Stuttgart.

Cranz, D.

1765. Historie von Grönland. Barby.

Czaplicka, M. A.

1914. Aboriginal Siberia. Oxford.

Dixon, R. B.

1905. The Northern Maidu. A.M.N.H., Bull. xvII, 119-346.

1907. The Shasta. Ibid., 381-498.

Dorsey, J. O.

1884. Omaha Sociology. 3 B.A.E., 211-370.

Ellis, A. B.

1890. The Ewe-speaking Tribes of the Slave Coast of West Africa.

London.

Ellis, Wm.

1831. Polynesian Researches. London.

Erdland, P. A.

1914. Die Marshall-Insulaner. Anthropos-Bibliothek. Münster i. W.

Ferguson, W. S.

1918. The Zulus and the Spartans. Harvard African Studies, 11, 197-234.

Fletcher, A. and La Flesche, F.

1911. The Omaha Tribe. 27 B.A.E.

Frazer, J.

1892. The Aborigines of New South Wales. Sydney.

Frazer, J. G.

1910. Totemism and Exogamy. 4 vols. London.

1911. The Golden Bough. 3d. ed., pt. 11. London.

1912. Psyche's Task. London.

Franciscan Fathers, The.

1910. An Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navaho Language. St. Michaels.

Freire-Marreco, B.

1914. Tewa Kinship Terms from the Pueblo of Hano. Amer. Anth., xvi, 269-287.

Freud, S.

1912, 1913. Ueber einige Uebereinstimmungen im Seelenleben der Wilden und der Neurotiker. Imago, 17-33; 213-227; 1913, 1-21, 357-408.

Frobenius, L.

1913. Und Afrika Sprach. 1. Berlin-Charlottenburg.

FF

Gifford, E. W.

1916. Miwok Moieties. U. Cal., XII, 139-194.

1918. Clans and Moieties in Southern California. U. Cal., XIV.

Goddard, P. E.

1903. Life and Culture of the Hupa, U. Cal., 1, 1-88.

1913. Indians of the Southwest. A.M.N.H., Hd.

Goldenweiser, A. A.

1910. Totemism; an Analytical Study. J.A.F.L., XXIII, 179-293.

1912. On Iroquois Work. Can. Sum. Rept., 464-475.

1913. On Iroquois Work. Can. Sum. Rept., 365-373.

1918. Form and Content in Totemism. Amer. Anth. xx, 280-295

Gurdon, P. R. T.

1907. The Khasis. London.

Hahn, Ed.

1905. Das Alter der wirtschaftlichen Kultur der Menschheit. Heidelberg.

Hartland, E. S.

1917. Matrilineal Kinship, and the Question of its Priority.
Amer. Anth. Mem., 1v, 1-90.

Hawkes, E. W.

1913. The "Inviting-in" Feast of the Alaskan Eskimo. Can. Geol. Sur., Mem. 45.

1916. The Labrador Eskimo. Can. Geol. Sur., Mem. 91.

Hearne, S.

1795. Journey from Prince of Wales Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean. London.

Hobhouse, L. T.

1915. Morals in Evolution. London.

Hocart, A. M.

1913. The Fijian Custom of Tauvu. J.A.I., xLIII, 101-108.

1915. Chieftainship and the Sister's Son in the Pacific. Amer. Anth., 631-646.

Hodson, T. C.

1911. The Naga Tribes of Manipur. London.

Hollis, A. C.

1905. The Masai. Oxford.

1909. The Nandi. Oxford.

Howitt, A. W.

1904. The Native Tribes of South-east Australia. London.

Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. 1896-1901. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 71 volumes.

Jochelson, W.

1908. Material Culture and Social Organization of the Koryak.
A.M.N.H., Mem. x.

1910. The Yukaghir and the Yukaghirized Tungus. A.M.N.H., Mem., xiii.

Junod, H. A.

1912. The Life of a South African Tribe. 2 vols. Neuchatel.

Keysser, Ch.

1911. Aus dem Leben der Kaileute, in Neuhauss, R., Deutsch Neu-Guinea, 111. Berlin. 1-242.

Kingsley, M. H.

1904. Travels in West Africa. London.

Kohler, J. 1897.

Urgeschichte der Ehe. Z. vgl. R. x11.

Krämer, A.

1902. Die Samoa-Inseln. Stuttgart.

Krause, A.

1885. Die Tlinkit-Indianer. Jena.

Krocher, A. L.

1904. The Arapaho. A.M.N.H., Bull., xviii, 1-229, 279-454.

1908. Ethnology of the Gros Ventre, A.M.N.H., 1, 145-281.

1917 (a). Zuñi Kin and Clan. A.M.N.H., xvIII, 39-205.

1917 (b). The Tribes of the Pacific Coast of North America. XIX International Congress of Americanists. 385-401.

Lang, Andrew.

1885. Custom and Myth. London.

Laufer, B.

1900. Preliminary Notes on Explorations among the Amoor Tribes. Amer. Anth., 297-338.

1917. The Beginnings of Porcelain in China. Field Mus., xv.,

Lehnor, St.

1911. Bukaua, in Neuhauss, Deutsch Neu-Guinea, 111, 397-485.
Berlin.

Lowie, R. H.

1912. Social Life of the Crow Indians. A.M.N.H., 1x, 179-248.

1913. Societies of the Crow, Hidatsa and Mandan Indians. A.M.N.H., x1, 145-358.

1915. Exogamy and the Classificatory System of Relationship, Amer. Anth., 223-239.

 Plains Indian Age-Societies: Historical and Comparative Summary. A.M.N.H., x1, 877-984.

1917 (a). Notes on the Social Organizations and Customs of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Crow Indians. A.M.N.H., xxi-1-99.

1917 (b). Culture and Ethnology. New York.

1919 (a). The Matrilineal Complex. U. Cal., xv1, 29-45.

1919 (b). Family and Sib. Amer. Auth., 28-40.

Maclean, Colonel.

1858. A Compendium of Kafir Laws and Customs. Printed for the Government of British Kafraria. Mount Coke.

Maine, H.

1861. Ancient Law. London.

Malinowski, B.

1913. The Family among the Australian Aborigines.London.

Man., E. H.

1883. On the Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Andaman Islands.
London.

/ Marett, R. R.

1912. Anthropology. Home University Library.

Markham, Clements.

1892. A History of Peru. Chicago.

Martin, R.

1905. Die Inlandstämme der Malayischen Halbinsel. Jena.

Merker, M.

1910. Die Masai. Berlin.

Mooney, J.

1907. The Cheyenne Indians. Amer. Anth., Mem., 1, 361-442.

Morgan, L. H.

1871. Systems of Cansanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, xvii.

1877. Ancient Society. New York.

Murdoch, J.

1892. Ethnological Results of the Point Barrow Expedition. 9 B.A.E., 19-441.

Nelson, E. W.

1899. The Eskimo about Bering Strait. 18 B.A.E., 19-518.

Parkinson, R.

1907. Dreissig Jahre in der Südsee. Stuttgart.

Parsons, E. C.

1916. Avoidance in Melanesia. J.A.F.L., XXIX, 282-292.

Philbrick, F. S.

1918. (Translator) Huebner, R. A History of Germanic Private Law. Boston. Powers, S.

1877. Tribes of California. Contributions to North American Ethnology, 111.

Radloff, W.

1893. Aus Sibirien. I. Leipzig.

Restrepo, Vicente.

1895. Los Chibchas antes de la conquista española. Bogota.

Radin, P.

1911. The Ritual and Significance of the Winnebago Medicine Dance. J.A.F.L., xxIV, 149-208.

1915. The Social Organization of the Winnebago Indians, an Interpretation. Can. Geol. Sur., Mus., No. 10.

Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits, Vols. v. and vi. Cambridge, 1904, 1908.

Rivers, W. H. R.

1906. The Todas. London.

1914 (a). Kinship and Social Organization. London.

1914 (b). The History of Melanesian Society. 2 vols. Cambridge.

1915. "Marriage"; in Hastings' Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, VIII.

Rockhill, W. W.

1891. The Land of the Lamas. New York.

Roscoe, J.

1907. The Bahima: a Cow Tribe of Enkole in the Uganda Protectorate, J.A.I., 93-118.

1911. The Baganda. London.

Roth, W. E.

1903. North Queensland Ethnography. Bulletin 5. Brisbane.

1906. North Queensland Ethnography. Bulletin 8. Brisbane.

1915. An Inquiry into the Animism and Folk-Lore of the Guiana Indians. 30 B.A.E., 117-384.

Routledge, W. S. and K.

1910. With a Prehistoric People. London.

Russell, F.

1908. The Pima Indians. 26 B.A.E., 17-389.

Sapir, E.

1911. Some Aspects of Nootka Language and Culture. Amer. Anth., 15-28.

1913. A Girl's Puberty Ceremonial among the Nootka Indians. Transactions, Royal Society of Canada, 3d series, 67-80.

1915. The Social Organization of the West Coast Tribes. Ibid., 355-374.

Schinz, W.

1891. Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika. Oldenburg.

Schmidt, M.

1905. Indianerstudien in Zentralbrasilien. Berlin.

Schultze, L.

1907. Aus Namaland und Kalahari, Jena.

Schurtz, H.

1902. Altersklassen und Männerbünde. Berlin.

Seligmann, C. G. and B. Z.

1911. The Veddas. Cambridge.

Skeat, W. W., and Blagden, C. O.

1906. Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula. 2 vols. London.

Skinner, A.

1913. Social Life and Ceremonial Bundles of the Menomini Indians. A.M.N.H., XIII, 1-165.

Speck, F. G.

1909. Ethnology of the Yuchi. University of Pennyslvania, Anthropological Publications of the University Museum 1, 1-154.

1915. (a) Family Hunting Territories. Can. Geol. Sur. Mem., 70.

1915. (b) The Family Hunting Band as the Basis of Algonkian Social Organization. Amer. Anth., 289-305.

1918. Kinship Terms and the Family Band among the Northeastern Algonkians, Amer. Anth., 143 seq.

Spencer, B., and Gillen, F. J.

1899. The Native Tribes of Central Australia. London.

1904. The Northern Tribes of Central Australia. London.

Spieth, J.

1906. Die Ewe-Stämme. Berlin.

Spinden, H. J.

1908. The Nez Percé Indians. Amer. Auth., Mem., 11, 165-274.

1917. Ancient Civilizations of Mexico and Central America.
A.M.N.H., Hd.

Stack, E., and Lyall, C.

1908. The Mikirs. London.

Stair, J. B.

1897. Old Samoa. Oxford.

Stevenson, M. C.

1909. The Zuñi Indians. 23 B.A.E.

Swanton, J. R.

1905 (a). Contributions to the Ethnology of the Haida, A.M.N.H., Mem., VIII.

1935 (b). The Social Organization of American Tribes. Anth., 663-673.

1906. A Reconstruction of the Theory of Social Organization. Boas Anniversary Volume. 166-178. New York. 1908. Social Condition, Beliefs, and Linguistic Relationship of the Tlingit Indians. 26 B.A.E., 391-485.

Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley. B.A.E., 1911. Bull. 43.

1912. A Foreword on the Social Organization of the Creek Indians. Amer. Anth., 593-599.

Tafel, A.

1914. Meine Tibetreise. Stuttgart.

Talbot, P. A.

1912. In the Shadow of the Bush. London.

Teggart, F. J.
1918. The Processes of History. New Haven.

Teit].

The Thompson Indians of British Columbia, A.M.N.H. 1900. Mem., 11.

The Shuswap. Ibid., IV. 1909.

Thalbitzer, W.

1914. The Ammassalik Eskimo. Copenhagen.

Theal, G. Mc.

1907. History and Ethnolography of Africa South of the Zambesi. London.

Thomson, Basil.

1908. The Fijians. London.

Thurnwald, R.

1910. Das Rechtsleben der Eingeborenen der deutschen Südseeinseln. Berlin.

1912. Ermittlungen über Eingeborenenrechte der Südsee. Z. vgl. R. xxIII, 309-364.

Torday, E., and Joyce, T. A.

1910. Les Bushongo. Brussels.

Tregear, E.

The Maori Race. Wangani. 1904.

Turner, B.

1884. Samoa. London.

Tylor, E. B.

On a Method of Investigating the Development of 1889. Institutions; applied to Laws of Marriage and Descent, J.A.I., XVIII, 245-272.

The Matriarchal Family System. Nineteenth Century, xL, 1896. 81-96.

Von den Steinen, K.

1897. Unter den Naturvölkern Zentral-Brasiliens. Berlin.

Waitz, Th., and Gerland, G.

1872. Anthropologie der Naturvölker. vi. Leipzig.

440 PRIMITIVE SOCIETY

- Webster, H.
 - 1908. Primitive Secret Societies. New York.
- Weule, K.
 - 1908. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse meiner ethnographischen Forschungsreise in den Südosten Deutsch-Ostafrikas. Berlin.
- Whiffen, T.
 - 1915. The Northwest Amazons. New York.
- Wilson, G. L.
 - 1917. Agriculture of the Hidatsa Indians. University of Minnesota.
 Studies in the Social Sciences, No. 9. Minneapolis.
- Wissler, C.
 - 1911. The Social Life of the Blackfoot Indians. A.M.N.H., vii, 1-64.
- Zahn, H.
 - Die Jabim, in Neuhauss, Deutsch Neu-Guinea, III, 289-394.

INDEX

Adolescent ceremonies, for girls, 305.

Adoption, Andaman Islands and Torres Straits, 158; of children, 74; part played in Sib membership, 109-110.

Adultery, punishment for, 401-402, 410.

Age-classes, 300-306, and four class system, 256; Cunow on, 245; Hidatsa, 280, 281; Masai, 259, 260-261, 261-263, 280-281; Omaha, 308; Plains Indian, 320-321; in Schurtz's scheme, 285-287, 289, 301-306; secondary,

308–309, 315, 318.

Age, factor, in African and American tribes, 301-302; factor in Australian organization, 252, 303; factor, Dakota Comrades, 306; factor, within the family, 301; factor Plains military societies, 309; grading by, Andaman Islands, 247; purchase and rank, in Plains Indian societies, 311-315.

Age-grades, Australian class system, 256-258; Hidatsa, 278.

Age-groupings, plains societies, 310-312.

Age-societies, Plains Indian, 310-321; interpreted 320 f. See also Age-classes.

Agriculture and horticulture, 184. 185, 187-188; division of labor in, 71; woman's share in, 152, 169, 174–175, 208.

Alliances, between North American

tribes, 373-374.

Animal names for Sibs, Admiralty Islands, 114; Buin, 114, 130-131; Iroquois, 135-136; Winne-Northwest Coast bago, 112; moieties, 121.

Aristocracy, basis among Plains Indians, 326-327; basis, New Zealand, 326; in primitive, society, 340. See Caste.

Associations, 245-321, 379-81; in Andamans, 247 seq.; co-existing with Sibs among Crow, 412 seq. : defined, 245; historical survey of, 245-247; rarity in Asia, 297; relation to political organization, 380 f.: relation to Sibs, 245, 250; theory of, 284-323; varieties of, 306-310; women's Hidatsa, 281-282; women's, in women's North America, 292.

Autocracy, African rulers, 361,

362; Natchez, 368.

Avoidance, Frazer's interpretation of rules of, 86, 88, 972; parentin-law, Tylor's interpietation of, 89-92; psychoanalyte motivation in parent-in-law taboo, 86-

Avunculate, 237; defined, 77-80; and cross-cousin marriage, 163; examples of usages connected with, 78-79; and matrilineal and patrilineal descent, 162-164; in Oceania, 169; and privileged familiarity, 95.

Bachelor's Kraals, Masai, 260-261. Bachelors segregated, Andamans, 247, 302 f.; Australia, 252; Bororo, 47; Masai, 47, 259; North America, 304; Zulu, 303, **360.**

Baden-Powell, on joint ownership of land in India, 221 f.

Bandelier, on Mexican land tenure, 208 f.

Betrothals, infant, 17, 49. Bilateral family, universality of,

Bilateral kin group, 61-64. Blood feuds, 354, 386, 390, 400.

Blood-kin, prohibition against marriage of, 14-15.

Blood-money, 390.

Boas, on totemism, 132, 137; on Tripartite organization of Northwest Coast tribes, 129—130.

Borough-English. See Juniorright.

Bravery, influence on prestige, Bagobo, 328; Masai, 327–328; New Zealand, 327; Plains Indian, 325.

Bride-price, and dowry, in North America, 19-21; Kai, 19; influence of patrilocal and matrilocal residence, 68-70; influence of practice of polygamy, 40; Thonga, 19-20.

Bride-purchase in Siberia, 168-169. Brother-in-law and sister-in-law, privileged familiarity between, 95, 96.

Brother-sister marriage, 14.

Brown, on Australian family, 63-64; on Australian kinship usages, 76-77; on Australian four-class system, 256.

Bull-roarer, 253-254, 298-299; its equivalent, 267.

Bundles, ceremonial, Hidatsa, 282, 292.

Burial customs, influence on rules of inheritance, 233.

Caste, 331-341; affects prestige, 327, 331 seq., 338 seq., 348-353; affects property rights, 223; system, Marshall Islands, 216, 351-352.

Caste, system, 331-341; affects prestige, 327, 331 seq., 353 seq., 348-353; affects property rights, 223; Africa, 335-339; Maori, 331-333; Marshall Islands, 217, 351-352; Natchez, 337-339; New Zealand, 327; Northwest Coast, 339-341; Polynesia, 331; Samoa, 333-335.

Ceremonial chambers, Pueblo, 295; functions of Sibs, 113-114, 120; life, Hidatsa, parental kin in, 62; objects, ownership and transfer of, 228; organisations, Zuñi, 269-270; paraphernalia, 260, 266; 277; privileges, individual owner-

ship of, 226-227; privileges, transfer and ownership of, 228-232.

Ceremonies, for absolution from taboos, Adamans, 248-249; women's position in, 187-188.

Chattels, laws relating to, 222-224. Chiefs, Africa, 210-211, 336, 356 seq., 409, 410; Algonkian, 370; Australia, 346; California, 328-Crow, 370-371; Marshall Islands, 329, 390; Dieri, 248; 351-352; Melanesia. Natchez, 337-339, 368-369; New Guinea, 355; New Zealand, 217, 348-350; 331-332, North America, 370-373; Northwest Coast of North America, 339, 370-373; Northwest 368–369; Oceania, 214–218, 331 seq., 348 seq.; Plains Indian. Polynesia, 214, 331; 325; Samoa, 333, 349-351; Solomon Islands, 354-355.

Chieftaincy, succession of, Buin,

Children, adoption of, 74; individual ownership of property, 222-223; relations with maternal uncle, 78-79; relations with paternal kin, 79-80; status, in matrilocal household, 67, 68; status, in matrilocal and patrilocal residence, 150; status in patrilocal household, 67, 68; tendency to stabilize marriage, 66.

Chronology, family and Sib, 139—142, 157; levirate, sororate and sib, 155—166; matrilineal and patrilineal stages of culture, 160—174.

Civil law, Kafir, 408-410; paucity of, 383.

Circumcision, Masai initiation, 259-261.

Clans, defined, 105. See Mother-

Classes, distinction of, by primitive man, 324; social, Africa, 335-337; New Zealand, 332-333; Northwest Coast, 339-354; Samoa, 333-335.

Class system, Australia, 254-258.

Clubs, graded, Banks Islands, 263-265; graded, Oceania, military, Crow, 275-278; Schurtz's scheme, 287; secular, Crow, 274-275. See also Men's Clubs, Secret Societies, Men's Tribal Society.

Collateral inheritance, 238 f., 357. Collective ownership, of property, Hidatsa, 208.

Collective responsibility, for crime, 385–386; Africa, 404, 408; in Australia, 393; Ifugao, 397–399. Communal hunting, Plains Indians, 370-371.

Communism, primitive, 195-200; based on communal solidarity, 198; co-existent with individualism, 199 f., 206, 222; connected with food, 200; distinguished from joint ownership, 196; distinguished from hospitality and moral obligations, 197; as to land, 218-222.

Compensation, for crimes, 389-390, 409.

Composition. See weregild.

Comrades, Dakota, a form of association, 306.

Consanguine family, 53-55.

Convergence, 420 f.; junior right, a case of, 242.

Convergent evolution, 242; Siberian parent-in-law taboo, 98-99; in teknonymy, 103; in totemism, 133.

Council, governing, Africa, 358, 362 f.; America, 372 f.; Australia, 343, 344 f.; Central Australia, 345-346; as Court, 407; Dieri, 344-345; Ewe, 363; Iroquois, 373; Natchez, 368; Northwest Coast, 369; Omaha, 402; Samoa 349; Thonga, 358-359.

Court etiquette, Ewe, 363; procedure, 406 seq.; Thonga, 359.

Courts, Uganda, 411.

Cousins, classification into parallel OF CFOSS, 127.

Cousin-marriage, 14-17.

Couvade, 165-166.

Crests, Northwest Coast tribes, 121-122.

Crimes, Australian methods of dealing with, 393-395; collective responsibility for, 385-387; expiation for, 393-394; recognized, in Australia, 394-395; recognized by Omaha, 402; and torts, 384, 387 seq., 408; voluntary and involuntary, 387-388. Criminal law, Kafir, 408-410;

motive, 387-388.

Cross-cousin, defined, 24; marriage, distribution, 24-27; marriage, discussion of origin of, 26-29; marriage, and the avunculate, 163; marriage, influence on classification of kinship, 29-30; marriage, and sib exogamy, 140; privileged familiarity between, 94.

Cunow, on age-classes, 245, 254; on Australian class system, 255-258; on Hawaiian kinship systems, 55–56.

Dance organizations, Omaha, 308. Democracy, East African, 265; Masai, 336; in North America, 209–210, 324–325, 337, 368, 370 ; and primitive society, 374-376.

Descent, Khasi, 181; Maori, 331-332; matrilineal influence on position of women, 180; matrilineal and patrilineal, 157-175; Melanesian, 379–380; Plains Indians, 118-119; rules of, 168; rules of, influence on inheritance. 164, 236; rules of, sib systems east of the Mississippi, 116-117; rules of, and transmission of property, 158-159.

Despotism, Africa, 213, 356, 359, 363 seq.; Hawaii and Marshall

Islands, 216, 351 f.

Diffusion, 421 f.; age-societies. 315; and the avunculate, 162-163; of culture, explanation of theory of, 8-12; of resemblances in sib systems east of Mississippi, 116-117; importance in all problems. 289; influence on cultured traits, 167; influence on elaboration of graded series of societies, 315-319; junior-right

usage, 242; levirate, sororate, and sib, 155-156; parent-inlaw taboos, 80-83, 84-87, 88-89; and Schurtz's scheme, 389; of teknonymy, 102. Devination, 392, 408.

Divorce, 18, 65, 66, 67.

Domestication of animals, a masculine achievement, 71, 174-175,

Dual organization, and Dakota kinship terminology, 127, 128; defined, 112; simplest conceivable, 128; Southwestern sib system, 120.

Economic, basis of marriage, 61conditions, influence on matrilocal or patrilocal residence, 68, 69; interpretation, of woman's position, 184-191; interpretation criticised, 341.

Elder's class, Australia, rule of, 345. Endogamy, defined; tribes having, 15-16, 152.

Endogamous, groups, 28; moieties, 125-126, 129.

Environment, examples of adaptation to, 7-8.

Ethics, and law, differences between, Plains Indians, 197-198.

Evidence, 388, 391-393.

Evolutionary doctrine, influence on theories of social phenomena, 52-53.

Exogamy, effect on marriage customs, 140; Blackfoot, 119-120; Crow, 107; defined, 15; and endogamy, not mutually exclusive, examples, 16; Gros Ventre, 119; Hupa, 106; Iroquois, 107; law of, 107-108; 106: and lesser and greater sibs, 125; Melanesia, 100; Miwok, 107; and the sib system, 108; in sibs east of Mississippi, 116; and totemism, 133-134; Zuni sibs, 120.

Exogamous groups, Northwest Coast tribes, 123; quarters, Northwest Coast tribes, 122. Expiatory combat, 393-394.

Familiarity, privileged, 93-94. Family, the, 60-73; bilateral character of, 60-61, 105, 139; individual, a social unit, 63; influence of avunculate on, 78-79; life, influence of kinship usages on, 77; polygynous, 41-42; priority of the, 139-148; and sib, distinction between, 106-107; unit, looseness of, 64-65.

Fatherhood, determination of, in fraternal polyandry, 44–45.

Father-sibs, defined, 106; development of, in Siberia, 169; exogamous, 112, 114, 129, 167.

Father's sister, social relations with nephew, 79.

Feasting societies, Omaha, 308. Feuds, Eskimo, 400; Ifugao, 397. Fines, 395 seq., 387-388, 409, 410. Four-class system, Australia, 255. Fraternities, Zuñi and Hopi, 270-273, 322.

Frazer, on the levirate, 58; on rules of avoidance, 86, 88, 92; on social behaviour of relatives by blood and marriage, 95-96; on teknonymy, 102; on totemism, 133-135.

Friere-Marreco, on Pueblo family life, 67.

Freud, on psycho-analytic motivation of parent-in-law taboos, 86-89.

Fruit trees, special ownership law in Africa, 213; in Oceania, 215.

Genealogies, Polynesian, 332. Gentes, defined, 105. See fathersibs.

Gerontocracy, Australia, 345–346. Ghost-organizations, Banks Islands, 265, 294-295, 349.

Gifford, on Miwok Cross-cousin marriage, 26, 28-29; Miwok kinship terms, 38; on sib systems of California, 121.

Goldenweiser, on totemism, 132-134, 135.

Government, Africa. 355-368; Australia, 345-347; democracy and primitive organizations, 374 seq.; Melanesia and New Guinea, 353-355; North America, 368-374; Polynesia and Micronesia,

347-353-

Grades, of age-series explained, 315 seq.; of Masai men, 259; of Melanesian club, 263 seq.; Melanesia and Hidatsa compared, 278 f. See also ageclasses.

Group, marriage, 38, 46, 51, 57-59; ownership of property, 196. Guilds, Cheyenne women's, 292.

Hartland, on priority of matronymic system, 162.

Headman, California tribes, 328, 329.

Historical method, in ethnology,

Hobhouse, on bride-buying peoples, 24; on maternal-paternal descent, 171-173; on pastoral life and woman's status, 184.

Hollis, on East African sibs, 130. House ownership, Hopi women, 206-207.

Hunting territories, joint and individual ownership of, 201-205; owned by Hopi sibs, 111.

In-Breeding, primitive repugnance for, 14-15.

Incest, crime in Australia, 394-395; fundamental social law precluding, 99-100; result of sophisticated civilization, 55; universal taboo against, 14-16.

Incorporeal property, 224, 232; Andamans, 225; hereditary and non-hereditary, 227, 228 f.; and individual ownership, 231; Koryak, 225; Nootka, 227; Plains Indians, 227 seq.; Torres Straits, 225.

Independent development, 341, 419; Blackfoot-Gros Ventre sib scheme, 119; castes in Polynesia and the Northwest Coast, 340-341; cross-cousin marriage, 28-29; examples of, in various phrases of culture, 9-12; name taboo, 84; theory explained, 8-12.

Individual ownership, of chattels, 222-223; in general, 195-200, 222, 224, 232; Hottentot, 205; incorporeal property, 224 seq.; in India, 221 f.; Kirgiz, 206; of land, Africa, 210-211; Australia, 204; Fiji, 215-216; Northeast Algonkians, 200; Torres Straits, 215-216; Vedda, 204; Zufi, 207. Industrial occupation, sexual divis-

ion of labor in, 71.

Infanticide, female, 44, 45-46; influence on polyandry, 44, 45.

Inheritance, 232-244; ceremonial III; privileges, chieftancy, Solomon Islands, 354; collateral, 238-239; conjugal, 234; and descent, 158-160, 239; fraternal, Arapaho, 339; fraternal, Thonga, 357-358; hereditary and acquired property, 232; Hidatsa, 232-Hopi, 207; 233; hunting grounds, Algonkians, 203; incorporeal property, 226-228, 231; influence on marriage customs, 234; influence of sib on rules of, 234-236; land in Melanesia, 214-216; Kai, 232, 233; multiple, 235 f., 239; Northwest Coast, Oceania, 340; in 170-171; Ostyak, 190-191, 234; primogeniture, 237 f.; property, Ewe women, 19; reindeer herds, 234; rules, Chukchi and Koryak, 168; rules, cross-cousin marriage a result of, 28-29; rules, Eskimo, 241-242; sib, 234 f.; Torres Straits Islands, 217, 232; by women, 233.

Initiation rites, Andamans, 247–249; Arunta, 304; Australia, 252–254; Banks Islands, 263, 266–268; boys, Solomon Islands, 256; and bull-roarer, 297–300; Crow Tobacco societies, 273–275; diffusion of, 300; Masai, 259–263, 305; Melanesia, 263, 353; not tribal in North America, 304; Zufii, 269.

Instability of family unit, 64-66.

Joint ownership, of property, 196. Joking-relatives, 370-371.

Joking-relationship, Crow and Hidatsa, 95, 96.

Junior levirate, distribution, 30-31; parallel to, in the sororate, 34-35; taboos connected with,

97, 98, 99; theory of origin, 33. Junior-right, 239-243; and convergence, 243; with primogeniture, 239 f.

Justice, Africa, 304-411; Australia, 393-395; Eskimo, 399-401; Ifugao, 395-399; Plains Indians, 401-403; Polynesia, 403-404.

Kin, alignment, in matrilocal residence, 67-69; 182-184; in patrilocal residence, 66-67; mother's and father's, 77-80.

Kings, 335, 351, 356 seq.; Africa, 336; Dahomi, 366-367; Ewe, 362-363, 364; Hawaiian, 403; powers of, 345; supreme judge, 403, 410; Thonga, 357-358; Yorubaland, 367; Zulu, 359-361.

Kinship, avunculate a definite type of, 163-164; basis of the sib, 105; classification, influence on cross-cousin marriage, 30; group, as judicial body, 383; Hidatsa, 62, 80; and law, Ifugao, 377-378, 395-399; organization, see sib; and political organization, among siblings, systems, distinguishing lineal and collateral kin, 147; Hawaiian, 55-56; influence of sib organization upon, 154; terminology, Australian, 257; Dakota, 57, 58, 108–109; Dakota and the sib, 127, 153, 157; Crow, 57; Crow sib-mates, 111; as evidence of universality of the family unit, 61; factor in marriage prohibitions, 15; Hawaiian, 54, 144-145; Hidatsa, 57; influenced by levirate and sororate, 35-36; influence of sib, 107; Miwok Paviotso, 15; Siberian, 98; Wishram, Yahi, 34–35; 34 i reciprocal, 258; Thonga, 61; Torres Straits Islanders, 62;

Kohler, on group marriage, 57.

usages, 76-104.

Kroeber, analysis of Southwestern sib system, 120; on Pacific Coast separations, 372-373; on Pueblo ceremonial organization, 270, 269-73; on Pueblo matrilocal units, 70; on sibs and societies, 270 seq.

Labor, sexual division of, 63, 70– 71, 152–153, 178–179, 189, 192– 193; Andamans, 250; importance in social history of mankind, 174; Kirgiz, 73; Thonga, 73;

Toda, 73.

Land, African tribes, ownership of, 211-215; Australian attitude toward ownership, 203-204; communal ownership of, 196, 220; division of conquered, New Zealand, 217-218; hereditary, 214-215; joint ownership of, 218-219, 220, 221; joint ownership, Ifugao, 218; ownership, in ancient Mexico, 208–209; ownership by sib denied, 206-207; ownership in South America, tenure, 209-210; 201-222; tenure, Africa, 211-215; tenure in America, 206-210; tenure, feudal, 214, 217; tenure among hunting tribes, 201-205; tenure, Ifugao, 218-220; tenure, India, 220-222; tenure, individual or communal, 201 seq., 218-222; tenure, among pastoral peoples, 205 f., tenure in 215-218; Oceania, tenure. among tillers, 206-222; transfer, in Africa generally, 211; transfer, among Ewe, 213; transfer, Fiji, 216; transfer, Ifugao, 219-220; transfer, impossible in Mexico, 209.

Laufer, on primitive ceramics, 71-72; on Chinese family life, 72.

Laws, civil, 383; criminal, 383-385; Ewe, 363; fundamental, precluding incest, 100; sociological and historical, see unilinear evolution; underlying civilization, 4-6.

League of the Iroquois, 373-374.

Legends, local, proprietorship of, 225.

Legislative functions, primitive communities, 343.

Levirate, 148, 165; Crow, 97; defined, 18; distribution of, 30-34; Frazer interprets as a relic of group marriage, 58; Hidatsa, 20; influence on Dakota terminology, 108; influence on kinship classifications, 57, 154-156; influence of marriage by purchase, 32; influence on social relations, 77.

Lineage, importance in the Northwest Coast, 339-341.

Licensed wife stealing, 64-65. Live stock, property rights in con-

nection with, 223-224.

Magic formulas, individual ownership of, 225.

Majority vote, absence of, 355, 372. Maine, comparison of rude and mature jurisprudence: Crimes and torts, 383 seq.; on collective ownership, 196; historical method, 423; on inheritance of land, 232; on joint ownership, especially of land, 196, 220; on political organization of society, 376-377.

Maitland, on diffusion and socio-

logical laws, 422.

Marriage, 13-36; on the Amazon, 150-157; Australian, 254-256; by capture, 22-23; economic basis of, 61-64; by exchange, 16; form of, Dieri, 49-52; Hupa, 66-68; individual, not influenced by sexual communism, 47, 48, 49; Kai, 78; Kariera, 103; Koryak, 21; Makonde, 78; by mutual consent, 22-23; Natchez, 338; prohibitions, 14-16; by purchase, 16, 18-20, 22-23; Ostyak, 190-191; Reindeer Chukchi, 190; regulations, Australian, 100; regulations for relatives, by 80-92; Thonga, 78; Tibetan, 44; transfer of property in, 95; Zulu, 360;

Masked Dancer Society, Zuñi, 269-270.

Mate, means of acquiring, 16-24. Maternal uncle, relations with nephew, 78-79.

Mating, preferential, 24-36.

Matriarchate, the, 180-182; Iroquois, 181; among Khasi, 180, 181; not consequence of mother-sibs, 180 f.; Pueblo, 181.

Matrilineal descent, influence of property rights upon, 151; Hopi, 167; Northwest Coast tribes, 121; Zuñi, 120.

Matrilineal groups, 159.

Matrilineal kinship group, influence of matrilocal residence on, 150-151.

Matrilocal marriage, influence on parent-in-law taboos, 89, 91.

Matrilocal residence, 150; causal connection with teknonymy, 102, 103; Eskimo, 69; Hidatsa, 68; Hopi, 40, 155; influence on kinship system, 155; influence on practice of polygyny, 40; Kai, 97; Khasi, 68; Ovambo, 68; Pueblo, 183; and woman's position, 182-183; Yukaghir, 68-69, 169, 183.

Matrilocal tribes, 66-68.

Matronymic groups, 61-62.

McLennan, on Hawaiian kinship system, 56.

Men's clubs, Crow, 274; Melanesia, 263–264; see also military societies, Associations, secret societies.

Men's clubhouse, Banks Islands, 263-264; genetic connection with bachelor's dormitory, 245. Men's house, 187-188, 286, 293, 294, 295, 301-303, 304, 354; in Schurtz's scheme, 286.

Men's tribal society, in Australia, 251; Melanesia, 263; Pueblo Indians, 269.

Menstruation, primitive horror of,

Merker, on African sibs, 130.

Military associations, Crow, 275-278; Hidatsa, 279-282; clubs,

Hidatsa, 230; organisations, Hidatsa, 278-279; renown, quest for, Bagobo, 327; Masai, 328; New Plains Zealand, 327; Indians, 325, 327; societies. 275. Crow, 278; societies. Hidatsa, 279 seq., 328 seq.

Moieties, Australian, 254-255; and Dakota type of kinship nomenclature, 127; defined, 112; Eastern North America, and plains sibs, 118-119; exogamous patrilineal, Miwok, 113; exogamous and non-exogamous, 125-126; group, sibs east of the Mississippi, 116-117; Iroquois, 125; Northwest Coast tribes, 129-130; theory of origin of, 128-130; Winnebago, 112.

Monarchical government, Africa, Congo, Ewe, 362-355~356; 366; Thonga, 356-359; Yorubaland, 367–368; Zulu, 353–355. Monarchy, and land law, 211, 214.

See Kings, Despotism, Chiefs. Andamans, Monogamy,

Eskimo, 39; Hopi, 40; Kai, 40; Kikuyu, 39; Kirgiz, Yukaghir, 40; Zufti, 40. Morgan, atomistic theory of society, 245, 324, 376, 414; cf. with Schurtz, 288 seq.; criticism of his

theories on the family and the sib, 139-143; on democracy, 34r, 374; on descent and transmission of property, 160; on development of human marriage, 52-59; on development of lesser and greater sibs, 123-124; on the exogamic sib, 139-140; on group marriage, 57-58; inadequacy of his scheme of organisation of primitive society, 245; on the levirate, 58; on marriage, 52-58: on origin of sib organisation, 116; on primitive democracy, 324, 336-337, 374-375; on primitive political organisation, 376, 377; on priority of matrilineal descent, 157; on stability of kinship terms, 147. 105, 106; Mother-sibs, defined,

development of Hidatsa, 151;

exogamous, Crow, 110; and father-sibs, 157-175; Hopi, 110, 111; relative priority of, in Oceania, 170.

Motive, criminal, 387 f.

Murder, not always a crime, 394; in the Plains, 401; punishment for, 391, 400-401, 402, 403.

Names, animals, for sibs, 130-131; avoidance of use of, of those under taboo, 81-84; Eastern North American sibs, 118; individual ownership of, 129, 130; individual and personal, Iroquois sibs, 135–136; Miwok moieties, 113; Mohegan sibs, 124; personal, Miwok, 113; sibs, Crow, 124; sibs, Hopi, 111; sibs, east of the Mississippi, 116, 117; taboos, 85-86, 100-101; Winnebago father-sibs, 112-113.

Naming customs, 79, 80, 113. Nicknames for social units, 110, 119.

Oaths, 391, 392; Ewe, 407-408. Ordeals, 391, 392, 398, 404, 405, 408; Australian initiation, 253; Banks Islands, 268, 269; Ewe, 405-406; Hawaii, 404; Masai, 404; Masai, 259; Thonga, 408. Orphans, status among primitive peoples, 10-11.

Parallel cousins, 27; defined, 24; marriage tabooed between, 157. Independent Parellelism. See development.

Parent-in-law taboos, occurrence in different regions, 81-82, 83, 84, 88-89, 98-99, 100-101.

Parsons, rejects Frazer's theory of social taboos, 99; on teknonymy, 250.

Pastoral life, women's status in, 184, 186, 189.

Paternal kin, usages connected with, 77, 79-80.

Paternal sibs, Siberia, 168-169. Patrilineal, groups, 159, 163; segregation of kin, Algonkian tribes, 151-152; tribes, 162.

Patrilocal, groups, of women, 151-153; residence, 67-70; residence on the Amazon, 156; residence, among the Australians, 152-153; residence, Eskimo, 69; residence, Hupa, 106, 148-150; residence, Koryak, 68-69; residence, influence on parent-in-law taboo, 90-91; residence, among matrilineal people, 150; residence, in Oceania, 171; residence, Siberia, 169; tribes, 67-68.

Patronymic groups, 60-61, 62. Pawning, of land, 219; of person, 223-224.

Pearson, on sociological laws, 4,

Penaltics, exacted for crimes, 386-87, 403.

Philbrick, on the sib, 105.

Plundering expeditions, against criminal, 403-404. Police organization, Plains Indians,

371-372, 401 f. Political functions, Ostyak sibs, 113-

114; Winnebago, sibs, 112, 114-115.

organizations, Political 344; Africa, 210-215, 355-368; America, 210; and associations, 380 f.; Australia, 345-347; Bakuba, 366-367; co-existence with sibs, 378 seq.; Dahomi, 305-366; defined, 344-345; Ewe 362-364; lack of, among Ifugao, 370-377; Maine's and Morgan's theory of, 375, 376; Melanesia and New Guinea, 353-355; Natchez, 369; New Zealand, 348-349, 351; Northwest Coast, 309-370; in Oceania, 21; Samoa, 218, 349-353; Thonga, 356-359; Yorubaland, 367; Zulu, 359-363.

Political society, Schurtz on origin

of, 380-382.

Polyandry, 43-46, 196; Chukchi, 50; distribution of, 43; economic influence on, 43-44; fraternal variety, 44-46; Toda, 47,

Polygamy, 38-59, 195; defined, 38; influenced by biological and

economic conditions, 38, 40, 43. Polygyny, 195; analysis among Reindeer Koryak, 41-42; defined 38; distribution, 38-39, 41, 42, 46 economic conditions influenced, 41-42; limitation by matrilocal residence, 68-69 motives for, 40-42.

Population, proportion of male and female, Eskimo, 38-39; Toda,

44-45-

Potential mates, licensed familiarity between, 97.

Preferential mating, distribution, 16-17.

Primogeniture, 237-244; Maori, 331; New Zealand, 330, 348; Nootka, 340, 341; Samoa, 335;

Thonga, 357-358. Privileged familiarity, 94-96, 98.

Progress, 424 seq. Prohibitions, marriage, 14-16.

Property, 195-244; collective ownership of, 196; concepts, basis of levirate, 32-33; conveyance, by Ewe, 213; cross-cousin marriage, 29; Crow, 159; Hidatsa, 159; and the Hopi sib, 111; individual ownership of, 198; inheritance of, 180, 181; influence on rank on Northwest Coast, 340; Navaho, 159; ownership by woman, 152, 153; ownership, Yuchi, 207; ownership, Zufti, 207; rights, Banks Island Club, 264-265; rights, influence on establishment of unilateral lines of kin, 156-157; rights, influence of sib organization, 234–237; rights, New Zealand, 217-218; rights of women, 192; sale of, Ewe, 213; transmission of, means of establishing unilateral descent, 148-151, 158; transmission of Morgan's theories, on, 157; transmission, among patrilineal and matrilineal tribes, 158-159.

Psychological interpretation

cultural data, 88-89.

Puberty, in North America, 304-305; coincident with initiation, 249, 297. See Initiation.

Public opinion, in primitive society, force of, 370-371, 384, 393, 395, seq.

Punishment for crimes, Ifugao, 399; Uganda, 411.

Purchase, ceremonial privileges, plains age-societies, 314; concept, in marriage, 20-21, 22; of foreign societies, influence on graded systems in the plains, 315-317; importance in entrance to Hidatsa military organisations, 278-279, 280; membership in club, 231, 264, 273, 278-279, 287, 310.

Rank, 334-342.

Reciprocal services, between moieties, 126-127.

Relations, social, relatives by blood and marriage, 76-77.

Religious functions, Ostyak sibs, 113-114.

Ritualism, Hopi, influence on sib system, 111; importance of Iroquois woman in, 187–188; Toda women excluded from, 178. Rituals, individual ownership of, 226.

Rivalry, Crow military associations, 277-278.

Rivers, on Dakota type of kinship terminology and the sib system, 108; on kinship usages, 77, 79; on Polynesian and Melanesian sib systems, 146; theory of origin of cross-cousin marriage, 28; on Toda exogamous marriages, 129.

Royalty, Africa, 335 f.; in North America, 337 f.; and ownership of lands, 210-211, 213-214; Polynesia, 332-333.

Sapir, on influence of sororate and levirate on kinship, 34-35. Schurtz, on associations, 245; compared with Morgan as to method, 288 seq.; criticised, 291 seq.; his scheme expounded, 284 seq.; on political organisation, 380-381.

Segregation of unmarried, 72-73.

Sex dichotomy, 187, 188, 251, 263, 290-300, 303; in Australia, 246; Banks Islands, 263.

Sexes, segregation of, 292-293, 294; Africa, 297; Andaman Islands, 247, 303-304; Australia, 251, 297; California, 294; Chipewyan, 295; Masai, 259; Melanesia, 297.

Sexual communism, 47–52; Australia, 49–52; Bororo, 47, 48; Chukchi, 48–49, 52; hypothetical, 52–59; Masai, 47–78; Toda, 51.

Shamanism, 328-331; in Australia, 395; in North America, 394-

395. Sibs, 105-138; Australia, 148, 378-379; Crow, 123; and Dakota terminology, 153-157; defined, 105-106, 149; and democracy in primitive organisations, 374-376; diffusion in Australia, 144; diffusion in North America, 115-123, 142, 144, 167; distribution of, 140; distribution in Asia, 143; diversity of functions of, 115-116; exogamous matrilineal, Buin, 114; exogamous, Morgan's theories concerning, 139-140; exogamous patrilineal, 114-115; fundamental units of Crow social organisations, 124; of higher order, 123-130; history of the, 139-175; inferior, 336-337, 375-376; Iroquois, 135, 373-374; Kariera, association with plants and animals, 131; linked, 120, 123, 124; Masai, 258-259; membership in, influence of marriage on, 109; organisation, Blackfoot, 118; organisation, California, 121; organisation, Gros Ventre, 18; organisation, influence on transmission of property, 196; organisation, lacking among Fuegians, 143; organisation Masai, 258-259, 263; organisation, in North America, 115-117; organisation, and kinship systems, 154; origin of lesser organization, tripartite, Mohegan, 124; organisation, relation to Pueblo fraternnities, 270–272; organisation, Siberia, 264–266; organisation, types of, 110–115; organisation, unity or diversity of origin, 115–123; patrilineal, California, 121; and greater units, 123–125, 148–153; as proprietary unit, 206 seq.; 213, 234; restricted distribution of unilateral, 139; and secret societies, 270; survival after contract with Caucasians, 145.

Sib system, Admiralty Islands, 114-115; alleged effects on marriage system, 140; Blackfoot, 119-120; Buin, 113-114; California, 145-146; correlation with Dakota type of kinship terminology, 142; Crow, 110-111; distribution in Africa, 143-144; diversity in North America, 119; east of the Mississippi, 116-117; Gros Ventre, history of, 118-119; Hopi, 111; independent development throughout the world, 122; Kariera, 114-115; lacking in the Andaman Islands, 143; Melanesia, 113-114; northwestern plains of North America, 117-118; northwest Coast of North America, 121–122; in the Southwest, 120; Winnebago, 112; Zuñi, 120.

Siblings, defined, 24-25; restriction of intimacy between, 97; usages connected with father's, 80.

Singing contests, Eskimo, 399.

Sins, and crimes, 385, 400.

Sisters, exchange of, in mating, 17. Slavery, 332 f., 336, 339, 342; Africa, 222, 339; Maori, 333; Northwest Coast, 339.

Smith, G. Elliot, theory of origin of totemism, 131.

Social, grouping, Banks Islands, 263-264; Masai, 259.

Social intercourse, restrictions in, 92-94.

Social organisation, Andaman Islands, 246, 247-250; Australia, 250-258; Banks Islands, 263-268; Crow, 273-278; evolution compared with that of material culture, 424 seq.; Hidatsa, 278-282; inter-relations of various aspects of, 13; intricate, found with rude cultures, 141; Masai, 258-263; Pueblo Indians, 269-274.

Social progress, distinguishing stages of, in Australia, 252.

Social relations, influence of kinship usages on, 76-77.

Social restrictions, connection with sexual restrictions, 97.

Social status, stages of, Masai, definite usages linked with, 259-260.

Social usages, importance of maternal and paternal kin in, 62.

Social and sexual taboos, psychological interpretation of, 99, 100. Societies, graded, Plains, 312-318; women's, Africa, 296-297.

Societies, secret, Africa, 296, 367, 405-406; Banks Islands, 265-268; California, 393, 394; Central Algonkian, 292; Hidatsa, 282; Melanesia, 265 seq., 322; Omaha, 306; Pueblo, 269; in Schurtz's scheme, 287.

Society membership, form of property, 229, 230 f.

Songs, individual ownership of, 224-225.

Sorcery, Ewe, 405-406; Thonga, 408. Sororate, Crow, 97; defined, 17; distribution of, 30-35; Hidatsa, 41-42; influence on Dakota type of terminology, 108; influence on kinship terminology and classification, 57-58, 154-155; influence on social relations, 77; Kariera, 17; Morgan interprets as a relic of group marriage, 58.

Speck on individually owned hunting grounds, 150, 153, 201 f.

Spinsters segregated, Andamans, 247.

Spouses, status of, in matrilocal and patrilocal residence, 66-67, 68-69.

Status terms, in Andamans, 247, 250; in Australia, 252; Masai, 259.

Suitor's test, Arawak, 21-22: Koryak, 22-23.

Supernatural experiences, common associations based on, Plains Indians, 306-307.

Swanton, on cross-cousin marriage, 29; on the sib, in North America,

Taboos, barring social intercourse, 92-94; food, Australian, 252-253; food, Toda, 71; against incest, universal, 14; connected with initiation in the Andamans, 248, 249; against killing or eating totem animals, 132; kinship, 92-93; and license, 96-102; New Zealand, 348-349; Oceania generally, 349; parent-in-law, 80-92, 102; Polynesian chief's prerogative, 348 f.; protection of property, 266–267, 349; social and sexual, correlation between, 99; transgression of, punishment for, 400.

Teggart, on political organisation, 379-380.

Teknonymy, defined, 102; examples of practice, 102-104; explanation of, 250; and status terms, 250.

Territorial organisation, Australia, Melanesia, 378-379. 378-379; See Political Organisation.

Territorial rights, jealousy regarding, 397–380.

Theft, punishment for, 410.

Three-class division of society. Ifugao, 388.

Thurnwald, on Buin sib system,

Tobacco, planting, Crow, ownership and transfer of privilege, 229-231: society. 273; society. women's place in, 292.

Torts, 384 seq.

Totemism, 130–138, 252; Arunta, 131; British Columbia, 132; Central Australian type of, 132-133; diffusion of, 131; Golden-weiser on, 132-133; Iroquois. 135-136; theories of origin of, 131-132; and the sib, 134. Trade unions, Cheyenne, 292: Samoan, 334.

Tribal organisation. See Political organisation. sib, 376-381: Ifugao, 377-378.

Tripartite division of society, 246, 247, 249-250, 285.

Tylor, on cross-cousin marriage, 27-28; on Dakota type of kinship terminology and sib system, 108; interpretations of parentin-law avoidance, 89-92; on the levirate, 30, 31-32, 33-34; matrilineal and patrilineal stages of culture, 160, 175; on matrilocal residence, 150-151; on primitive marriage, 33; on teknonymy, 102-104.

Unilateral, descent, most effective means of establishing, 148-149; reckoning of kinship, 152-153. Unilinear evolution, 288 seq., 320, 322 f., 417 f.

Vision, importance of influence on plains societies, 318; ownership of privileges secured through, 227; quest of, an individual affair in the Plains, 304-305.

Visionary experiences, individual character of proprietary rights, 231.

Wealth, 328-331; conception of, among various peoples, 329-330; determines penalties, 388; in-fluence on prestige, 264, 329, 354∙

Webster, on associations, 245.

Weregild, 388-391.

Wife-stealing, licensed, Crow, 65. Witchcraft and justice, 400, 405 f. Wives, abduction of, Crow, 277-278; exchange of, 48-49; surrender of, 47.

Woman, excluded from activities of men, 70, 71, 72; excluded from mysteries, 251, 266-267; Vonden Steinen's and Radin's explanation, 291; as herd owner, 192-193; as house owner, 181, 206, 235; individual ownership of

INDEX

453

property by, 222-224; inferiority of, differences in character among Chukchi, Ostyak, and Oceanians, 187; as inheritor, 192, 234; isolation of, Banks Islands, 73; as land owner, 204, 208, 214; as owner of chattels, 222, 234; and property rights in Africa, 214-215; segregation of, 188; segregation during menstruation, 193-194.

Woman, position of, 70–72, 173–194; Andamans, 178–179, 184, 192; Australia, 180, 193, 251; Africa, 180; Bantu, 192; Central Asia, 178, 192; Chinese, 179, 192; Ewe, 18; influence of economic conditions, 184 seq.;

influence of maternal sibs, 180 seq.; influence of matrilocal residence, 182; influence of pastoral life, 184-186; influence of stage of civilisation, 192-194; influence on teknonymy, 103; Iroquois, 192; Kai, 19; Kirgiz, 18; legal and real status of, 177-178, 179; maritime and Reindeer Chukchi, 190-191; Ostyak, 191; and property rights, 192-193; in social organization, 290-300; Siberia, 178-179; Thonga, 19; Toda, 178; Vedda, 184, 192.

Women's societies, African, 296;

Vomen's societies, African, 296; Cheyenne, 292; Hidatsa, 281– 282; Pueblo, 292.