

## 1. Description

### 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family:

Nama, from Namibia

“They traditionally speak the [Nama language](#) of the [Khoe-Kwadi](#) (Central Khoisan) language family, although many Nama also speak [Afrikaans](#).”

### 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com):

NAQ

### 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude):

Nama (Khoekhoe) in Namibia 24 degrees/17 degrees

<http://linguistics.buffalo.edu/people/faculty/dryer/dryer/atlas.locations>

**1.4 Brief history:** “Around 2,000 years ago the Nama people settled in the southern region of the country around Orange River. They lived a nomadic pastoral lifestyle, raising flocks of goats and sheep, and collecting wild honey.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=2GZm2R9CxocC&pg=PA17&lpg=PA17&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+food+storage&source=bl&ots=bCsrc3AITW&sig=ngvKH-RIG\\_sv2rQKjMM9-JQ46l&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S7yFUIGkEuLY2gX4w4GgBA&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20food%20storage&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=2GZm2R9CxocC&pg=PA17&lpg=PA17&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+food+storage&source=bl&ots=bCsrc3AITW&sig=ngvKH-RIG_sv2rQKjMM9-JQ46l&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S7yFUIGkEuLY2gX4w4GgBA&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20food%20storage&f=false)

### 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors:

Strong influences from Christian missionaries and some Muslims- currently mainly Christian with a Muslim minority

### 1.6 Ecology: see 1.4

### 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density

In 2006 in Namibia- 200,000

## 2. Economy

**2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s):** “Foods include wild cereals, tubers and roots, vegetables, berries, nuts, fruits, but also insects and wild animals.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=bmIT2HZenVIC&pg=PA231&lpg=PA231&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+food+storage&source=bl&ots=n9LdocH\\_GG&sig=LqQUOr6gTJEf65-wfpGLqsG8C8g&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S7yFUIGkEuLY2gX4w4GgBA&ved=0CDwQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20food%20storage&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=bmIT2HZenVIC&pg=PA231&lpg=PA231&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+food+storage&source=bl&ots=n9LdocH_GG&sig=LqQUOr6gTJEf65-wfpGLqsG8C8g&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S7yFUIGkEuLY2gX4w4GgBA&ved=0CDwQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20food%20storage&f=false)

### 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources:

“prosperous sheep or cattle pastoralists”

### 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?:

“They made spears with fire-hardened tips, but generally used iron tips, which they obtained from neighboring Bantu-speaking peoples or, more recently, from European ships and settlers.”

**2.4 Food storage:** “Different products complement each other with the seasonally different patterns of availability, the potential for storage for hunger season use, or for use in times of extreme food stress.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=bmIT2HZenVIC&pg=PA231&lpg=PA231&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+food+storage&source=bl&ots=n9LdocH\\_GG&sig=LqQUOr6gTJEf65-wfpGLqsG8C8g&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S7yFUIGkEuLY2gX4w4GgBA&ved=0CDwQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20food%20storage&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=bmIT2HZenVIC&pg=PA231&lpg=PA231&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+food+storage&source=bl&ots=n9LdocH_GG&sig=LqQUOr6gTJEf65-wfpGLqsG8C8g&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S7yFUIGkEuLY2gX4w4GgBA&ved=0CDwQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20food%20storage&f=false)

## 2.5 Sexual division of production:

“Women milked the cows and ewes and collected plant foods; herding and hunting activities were the preserve of men. The construction of mat houses was a task shared by men and women: men cut and planted the saplings and tied them together with leather thongs to form a frame, and women collected the reeds and manufactured the mats. With the introduction of modern dwelling structures, women have largely taken over the entire task of constructing traditional homes, and men have become responsible for the erection of modern (primarily corrugated-iron or brick) housing. Many contemporary households in the reserves have both modern and traditional structures—the latter being reserved for cooking activities (the domain of women).”

## 2.6 Land tenure:

### Communal land ownership

“In precolonial times, several clan-based villages were united into much larger units called tribes or hordes, which ranged in size from a few hundred to several thousand individuals. The most significant aspect of tribal integrity related to the various clans' unrestricted access to communal tribal land. Local clans could move around and utilize pasture, water resources, game, and wild fruit and vegetables within the tribal area (although individual clans tended to move in a regular pattern in a specific tract of tribal land). The relatively low population density prior to the arrival of Europeans meant that there was limited competition for any given piece of land, and the extent of tribal land was thus defined not so much in terms of exact boundaries as with reference to land around key water holes as well as areas with better pasture.”

## 2.7 Ceramics:

“made pottery, some of which had distinctive pointed bases and handles, which could be tied to their oxen when moving, or to hut poles.”

## 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns: “Nama Hottentot leaders in Southern Africa took the best portions of meat at communal feast.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=al84AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA49&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+shari+ng+pattern&hl=en&sa=X&ei=zWuIUP7FCcK82wX67oDACg&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20sharing%20pattern&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=al84AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA49&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+shari+ng+pattern&hl=en&sa=X&ei=zWuIUP7FCcK82wX67oDACg&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20sharing%20pattern&f=false)

## 2.9 Food taboos: “A real Nama never eats the flesh of a wild dog, a monkey, a hyena, jackel, a lion or a hare. He believes the meat of these animals to be impure and injurious to health. BUt this custom is also slowly disappearing.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA233&dq=Hottentot+\(Nama\)+kinship&hl=en&sa=X&ei=R7KIUJWUNqSI2AXXqIHoCw&ved=0CD8Q6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20\(Nama\)%20kinship&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA233&dq=Hottentot+(Nama)+kinship&hl=en&sa=X&ei=R7KIUJWUNqSI2AXXqIHoCw&ved=0CD8Q6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20(Nama)%20kinship&f=false)

## 2.10 Canoes/watercraft?

“They never seemed to have made boats of any kind, and abhor the oil of fish.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=RwYjAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA498&lpq=PA498&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+ceremonies&source=bl&ots=F9M90hm4jM&sig=ToaR\\_D\\_3UUsQ815sgVTqHp4\\_xUZ8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ncuFUM2tGonD2QXYIYDIDg&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20ceremonies&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=RwYjAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA498&lpq=PA498&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+ceremonies&source=bl&ots=F9M90hm4jM&sig=ToaR_D_3UUsQ815sgVTqHp4_xUZ8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ncuFUM2tGonD2QXYIYDIDg&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20ceremonies&f=false)

## 3. Anthropometry

### 3.1 Mean adult height (m and f): “the height of adult male is 144.4 cm.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=eX8cDIfrTP8C&printsec=frontcover&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+adult+height&hl=en&sa=X&ei=dWqIUPqYHcXS2qWpnlGIDA&ved=0CD4Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=height&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=eX8cDIfrTP8C&printsec=frontcover&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+adult+height&hl=en&sa=X&ei=dWqIUPqYHcXS2qWpnlGIDA&ved=0CD4Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=height&f=false)

**3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):** We could not find evidence for women's heights but many sources stated that women were usually shorter than the men.

#### **4. Life History, mating, marriage**

**4.1 Age at menarche (f):** There is no evidence of age of menarche, but after a girl enters puberty she is able to marry

**4.2 Age at first birth (m and f):** usually the first birth was within the first year of marriage, and marriage usually occurs during adolescence (after puberty).

**4.3 Completed family size (m and f):**

**4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f):** "Far from a stable population with a low birth rate, it seems likely that there had been a decline in the birth rate in the last few generations."

[http://books.google.com/books?id=mPXQm\\_qJoWQC&pg=PA25&dq=Hottentot+\(Nama\)+birth+rate&hl=en&sa=X&ei=W6IUJSXF4aW2qXhyoEQ&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%20birth%20rate&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=mPXQm_qJoWQC&pg=PA25&dq=Hottentot+(Nama)+birth+rate&hl=en&sa=X&ei=W6IUJSXF4aW2qXhyoEQ&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%20birth%20rate&f=false)

**4.5 Age first marriage (m and f):** "Normally a girl is not regarded as marriageable until she has reached the age of puberty and passed through the puberty ceremonies, nor was a boy in the old days permitted to marry before he had been initiated into the ranks of adult men."

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2qXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20dowry&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2qXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20dowry&f=false)

**4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce:** "Divorces are very easily effected, and in such cases the male children go with the father, the female with the mother."

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAIAAJ&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHRKWarjh&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPKD-fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20cannibalism&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAIAAJ&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHRKWarjh&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPKD-fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20cannibalism&f=false)

**4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously:** Polygamy is not customary.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=R1MUAAAAIAAJ&pg=RA1-PA252&lpg=RA1-PA252&dq=Hottentots+polygamous&source=bl&ots=qBMsQXeck&sig=D7VPTuG1605s6Sknc04pAsHjC4&hl=en&sa=X&ei=Nb2EULapHsGa2AWanICACg&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20polygamous&f=false>

**4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?:** The bridegroom has to "provide material for a general feast. to the mother of his bride he must also present two milk cows, or, if he is poor, one will do; while to her father he must also give several herds of cattle. In return, however, he receives almost as many—probably in the form of dowry to the wife."

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2qXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20dowry&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2qXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20dowry&f=false)

**4.9 Inheritance patterns:** “Individual clans or tribes controlled access to land and the resources on it, but there was a clear understanding that land could not become the property of individuals. By contrast, all stock were individually owned, and a wealthy stock owner was accorded high status. Wealthier stock owners almost invariably acquired their stock through inheritance. Customary inheritance patterns varied: in some tribes, the inheritance was shared among all the children; in others, only sons inherited; in yet others, the eldest son was the only heir.”

**4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:**

**4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals:** “Homosexuality was common, especially among Hottentot (Nama) young married women.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=HCikDlcEHw8C&pg=PA210&lpg=PA210&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+homosexuality&source=bl&ots=jUbJD9-D2\\_&sig=wXwqwP-yr1ltZHwqqzvj\\_TE\\_In0&hl=en&sa=X&ei=YL6EUOLvAonm2QWDvYGwDg&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20homosexuality&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=HCikDlcEHw8C&pg=PA210&lpg=PA210&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+homosexuality&source=bl&ots=jUbJD9-D2_&sig=wXwqwP-yr1ltZHwqqzvj_TE_In0&hl=en&sa=X&ei=YL6EUOLvAonm2QWDvYGwDg&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20homosexuality&f=false)

**4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy):**

Territorial exogamy

[http://books.google.com/books?id=P9K0AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA254&lpg=PA254&dq=%22Nama%22+exogamy&source=bl&ots=aVgUqsfzaA&sig=LAVESH67-u-Dm\\_VRbfMJMSuCb8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DaWIUPWwD6ie2QXlYoH4BA&ved=0CCQQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Nama%22%20exogamy&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=P9K0AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA254&lpg=PA254&dq=%22Nama%22+exogamy&source=bl&ots=aVgUqsfzaA&sig=LAVESH67-u-Dm_VRbfMJMSuCb8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DaWIUPWwD6ie2QXlYoH4BA&ved=0CCQQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Nama%22%20exogamy&f=false)

**4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these “other fathers” recognized?** “The idea of Hottentots regarding the causes of conception do not appear to have been specially investigated. The fact that in cases of premarital pregnancy the girl’s lover is expected to marry her, and in case has a claim to the child, seems to indicate that physiological paternity is recognized. There is no real concrete information that the Hottentots are acquainted with the connection between sexual intercourse and conception.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=vXs9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259&dq=Hottentot+\(Nama\)+births&source=bl&ots=hullu0WkEI&sig=8tQte2Zs0Yb3MbBYR2cm0WNIp2A&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DVvIHUNSWGmb62qXMvoDADQ&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20\(Nama\)%20births&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=vXs9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259&dq=Hottentot+(Nama)+births&source=bl&ots=hullu0WkEI&sig=8tQte2Zs0Yb3MbBYR2cm0WNIp2A&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DVvIHUNSWGmb62qXMvoDADQ&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20(Nama)%20births&f=false)

**4.14 What is the belief of the mother’s role in procreation exactly? (e.g., “receptacle in which fetus grows”)** see 4.13

**4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?** see 4.13

**4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape** “That boys when they become of age were told not to lie or steal, and not to ill-treat the other sex or commit rape.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2qXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20rape&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2qXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20rape&f=false)

**4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin)** “Cross-cousin is said to have

been far more usual than marriage...It does not seem, however, that marriage with the cross-cousins was specially enjoyed.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2qXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20dowry&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2qXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20dowry&f=false)

**4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms?** “promiscuous intercourse is viewed with the most perfect indifference, where it is not only practiced but spoken of without any shame or compunction.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ct6t4TDce04C&pg=PA69&lpg=PA69&dq=Nama+mating&source=bl&ots=BBouM2cu56&sig=qleS-jB\\_sznarpRqPeiGce-Dtcl&hl=en&sa=X&ei=c7OEULq7Geqe2AWx5oC4DQ&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Nama%20mating&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=ct6t4TDce04C&pg=PA69&lpg=PA69&dq=Nama+mating&source=bl&ots=BBouM2cu56&sig=qleS-jB_sznarpRqPeiGce-Dtcl&hl=en&sa=X&ei=c7OEULq7Geqe2AWx5oC4DQ&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Nama%20mating&f=false)

**4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring** Usually the Nama were monogamous

**4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children?** The father would raise the child.

**4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females**

**4.22 Evidence for couvades** There is no evidence for couvades, usually the male has to be absent during the birth.

**4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older)** none because most all families were monogamous.

**4.24 Kin avoidance and respect?** “As a result of this system of naming, all own brothers will have the same name, and all own sisters will have the same name. The difficulty in this involves is evaded by the use of special adjectives” In order to speak to a sister directly He must ask another person to address her name. Also, “He must never be alone with her in the hut, and he must never speak about her except in the most respectful terms.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=vXs9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259&dq=Hottentot+\(Nama\)+births&source=bl&ots=hulLu0WkEI&sig=8tQte2Zs0Yb3MbBYR2cm0WNlp2A&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DViHUNSWGMb62gXMvoDADQ&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20\(Nama\)%20births&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=vXs9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259&dq=Hottentot+(Nama)+births&source=bl&ots=hulLu0WkEI&sig=8tQte2Zs0Yb3MbBYR2cm0WNlp2A&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DViHUNSWGMb62gXMvoDADQ&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20(Nama)%20births&f=false)

**4.24 Joking relationships?** “In these instances that joking relationship seems generally to be asymmetrical. For example the nephew may take his uncle’s property but not vice versa; or, as amongst the Nama Hottentots, the nephew may take a fine beast from his uncle’s herd and the uncle in return takes a wretched beast from that of the nephew.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=O70OAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA97&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+joking&hl=en&sa=X&ei=a0uIUOypDsaE2QWB6YDQBw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20joking&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=O70OAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA97&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+joking&hl=en&sa=X&ei=a0uIUOypDsaE2QWB6YDQBw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20joking&f=false)

**4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations** “Boys are called after the mother; girls after the father.”

<http://books.google.com/books?id=oA8oAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA289&lpg=PA289&dq=Hottentot>

[s+stimulants&source=bl&ots=vUuCSxBIRL&sig=eHrcvYcSuN1\\_WsDDEbd63mwwh3w&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3LmEUMzJInE2wX8u4GQCw&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20stimulants&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=vXs9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259&dq=Hottentot+(Nama)+births&source=bl&ots=huLu0WkEI&sig=8tQte2Zs0Yb3MbBYR2cm0WNlp2A&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3LmEUMzJInE2wX8u4GQCw&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20stimulants&f=false)

**4.26 Incest avoidance rules** Incest was avoided completely and was looked down upon highly, “One of the most offensive curses in Hottentot life, which will cause even the quietest man to fly into a passion, is !gasa xae, commit incest with your sister.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=vXs9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259&dq=Hottentot+\(Nama\)+births&source=bl&ots=huLu0WkEI&sig=8tQte2Zs0Yb3MbBYR2cm0WNlp2A&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DViHUNSWGMb62gXMvoDADQ&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20\(Nama\)%20births&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=vXs9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259&dq=Hottentot+(Nama)+births&source=bl&ots=huLu0WkEI&sig=8tQte2Zs0Yb3MbBYR2cm0WNlp2A&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DViHUNSWGMb62gXMvoDADQ&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20(Nama)%20births&f=false)

#### **4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony?**

“Namas have a complicated wedding ritual. First the man has to discuss his intentions with his family. If they agree they will advise him of the customs to ask the bride's family and then accompany him to the place she lives. The yard at the bride's living place is prepared prior to the future husband's family's arrival, animal hides are laid out in the corners for the different groups to sit down and discuss.

The groom's family ask for the gate to be opened. If this is granted, the groom is interrogated about details of the bride, including the circumstances of their first meeting and how to identify her body marks to make sure both know each other well. If the bride is pregnant or already has children from her future husband or someone else, the bride is subjected to the "door cleansing" ceremony (slaughtering and consuming a snow-white goat). After several days the wedding ritual continues in reverse; the bride's family visits the clan of the groom. If all is to the satisfaction of the two clans, an engagement day is announced. At the engagement, the groom's family brings live animals to the woman's family home. The animals are slaughtered, hung on three sticks, and each part is offered to the bride's family. Other items like bags of sugar or flour are only offered in quantities of two or four to indicate that there will always be abundance of food. This process is also celebrated in reverse at the man's family home. White flags are mounted on both family's houses which may not be taken off but wither or are blown off by the wind one day.

The wedding preparations can take up to one year. The family of the groom makes a gift to the bride's mother, traditionally a cow and a calf, for she has raised the bride at her breast. A bargaining process accompanies the gift that can take weeks in itself. On wedding day, both families provide animals and other food and bring it to the bride's home. The wedding itself takes place in a church. Festivities afterward go on for several days. The first night after the wedding the couple spends separately. On the next morning, they set off for their own home.”

**4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name?** see 4.25

**4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?)**

Nama marriages were preferred to be within their own respective community- they didn't get along with most neighboring communities.

**4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)?**

Relatively arranged- the prospective groom talks to the prospective bride's parents and the parents make the decision (see 4.27)

**4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who:** “As a rule there is free choice with regard to marriage, subject of course, to the restrictions just indicated. The initiative usually lies in the hands of the boy.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2gXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20dowry&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2gXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20dowry&f=false)

## Warfare/homicide

**4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare:** This number is confusing because the Nama were studied when the German colonization was going on (around 1905), "The Nama in South-West Africa under Hendrik Witbooi rose in revolt-at least in part because of the German brutality they witnesses in the Herero campaign. The Nama were eventually suppressed after three years of gorilla warfare...it was ultimately crushed with similar ruthlessness and the death toll has been as high as 250,000 or 300,000 African lives."

[http://books.google.com/books?id=4ceZNb2h4BQC&pg=PA268&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+deaths+due+to+warfare&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0GelUOSqF4Lq2QWonIB4&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20deaths%20due%20to%20warfare&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=4ceZNb2h4BQC&pg=PA268&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+deaths+due+to+warfare&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0GelUOSqF4Lq2QWonIB4&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20deaths%20due%20to%20warfare&f=false)

**4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death:** see 4.14

**4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing:** "Where, however, parties of strangers entering the land wish to make use of it for pasturing their herds or for hunting, permission must first be obtained from the chief. Quarrels over intrusion of this sort are recorded among the Hottentots from the earliest historical times, and are said to have been the most frequent cause of war between neighboring tribes."

<http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA353&lpg=PA353&dq=Hottentots+warfare&source=bl&ots=1mDPI23oLY&sig=uBa4SrrZPnSxU5a9MCJ5RrrIn3g&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0LWEUMieCMiq2QWskYHwDg&ved=0CEUQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20warfare&f=false>

## **4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations):**

"During precolonial times, relations between Khoi and San groups were often strained. Khoi accusations that San had stolen their livestock sometimes resulted in open warfare. The pressure on land associated with European settlement gave rise to warfare not only between Khoi and the Dutch farmers, but also between different Khoi tribes. It is generally assumed that Khoi political groupings were too small and weak to offer much resistance to the settlers (who had access to firearms and horses). The Khoi did offer significant resistance, however. Various tribes could and did unite against the common enemy, the most notable episode being the Khoikhoi War of Independence (1799-1803). Although ultimately unsuccessful, it showed that the Khoi were capable of mobilizing the support of many different tribal groupings (in this particular case, they also joined forces with Bantu-speaking Xhosa) and of presenting a united force."

## **4.18 Cannibalism?** "Cannibalism is entirely unknown"

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAIAAJ&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHRkWarjh&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPKD-fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20cannibalism&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAIAAJ&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHRkWarjh&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPKD-fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20cannibalism&f=false)

## 5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

**5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size:** “The Nama have a not a common head; they are divided into about a dozen tribes, which in the main Orlam. Every tribe has its own chief, whose rank is hereditary in the male line. Beyond the fact that he is the richest man, he has no special designation; at most his hut is a little larger, and at meal times he receives the best portions of the meat.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAIAAJ&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHrKWarjh&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPDK-fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20cannibalism&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAIAAJ&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHrKWarjh&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPDK-fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20cannibalism&f=false)

**5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality):** Usually the Nama stayed in the lands near their pastures that they inherited in order to herd their animals.

**5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes):** “Secondary or regional social organization was similarly clan-based. The council... acts as a court of law. The clan elders try petty disputes and minor offenses, but serious crimes and disputes involving different clans or their members come within the jurisdiction of the tribal council.”

<http://books.google.com/books?id=GoJ4KF9NYNgC&pg=PA79&lpg=PA79&dq=Hottentots+Socio-political+organization&source=bl&ots=LkvUGC5NPF&sig=N3d3SiFU3YiuMLxw7O2XUNMjAiE&hl=en&sa=X&ei=4LiEUP25NOnK2AW55IGICQ&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20Socio-political%20organization&f=false>

“Every Nama tribe has its own hereditary chief, gao-aob. The successor to the office, under normal circumstances, is the eldest son of the last chief, and as such he is usually accepted without question by the tribe.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=vXs9AAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+body+art&source=bl&ots=hulKD0SjwI&sig=\\_lbRhKAZjXVtbJdLqm4ugfm2Wro&hl=en&sa=X&ei=GcGFUO6yHsOi2AXrgIHACA&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAQ#v=snippet&q=Nama&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=vXs9AAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+body+art&source=bl&ots=hulKD0SjwI&sig=_lbRhKAZjXVtbJdLqm4ugfm2Wro&hl=en&sa=X&ei=GcGFUO6yHsOi2AXrgIHACA&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAQ#v=snippet&q=Nama&f=false)

### 5.4 Post marital residence:

Newly married couples get their own home (see 4.27)

**5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):** “the central plateau was subject to a crippling territorial struggle between two semi-nomadic peoples; the Herero cattle-raisers of the arid central plateau and the Nama (‘Hottentot’) cattle-raisers of the still more arid steppes to the south.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=VeZlcTKTydAC&pg=PA605&dq=Hottentot+\(Nama\)+territorial&hl=en&sa=X&ei=QLSIUP6xDcfq2QXDx4CIBQ&ved=0CDQQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20\(Nama\)%20territorial&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=VeZlcTKTydAC&pg=PA605&dq=Hottentot+(Nama)+territorial&hl=en&sa=X&ei=QLSIUP6xDcfq2QXDx4CIBQ&ved=0CDQQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20(Nama)%20territorial&f=false)

### 5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex):

Young children stayed with their parents, adolescents had more independence, and when they got married- they lived on their own.

**5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:** see 4.24

**5.8 Village and house organization:** see 5.10

**5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):** See 5.10

**5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere?**

“Mat houses provided very practical accommodation, especially in warmer climates. During warm days they offered a cool, relatively bright shelter, with the crevices between the reeds allowing air to circulate. During the rains, the reeds would swell as they absorbed water and therefore offer good protection against leaks. During the cold months, the inside of the house could be lined with skins to offer extra insulation against the elements. This structure also had the advantage that it could be dismantled and reerected every few months in response to the changing seasons or when grazing in the surrounding area became depleted.”

**5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc:**

**5.12 Trade:** “I have seen many Griquas in great Namaqualand where they usually come to trade horses.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=tAkYez\\_Kv7IC&pg=PA216&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+trade&hl=en&sa=X&ei=m1KIUIT1CeWM2qWeqoHACw&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20trade&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=tAkYez_Kv7IC&pg=PA216&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+trade&hl=en&sa=X&ei=m1KIUIT1CeWM2qWeqoHACw&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20trade&f=false)

**5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?** see 5.3

**6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)**

**6 Time allocation to RCR:** Large amount of time, rather than just a yearly festival or scattered events.

**6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine):** “The Hottentots had great faith in witch-doctors, or sorcerers. When called to a sick-bed, these ordered the patient to lie his back, and then pinched, euffed, and beat him all over until they expelled the illness.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=-7XNAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA312&lpq=PA312&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+conception+beliefs&source=bl&ots=-8FWumKHAVN&sig=fBy0\\_3UEpRzbxoN-pPYmveqAfl&hl=en&sa=X&ei=AL-EUNbWIYLM2QXRmlHwBA&ved=0CEIQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20conception%20beliefs&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=-7XNAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA312&lpq=PA312&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+conception+beliefs&source=bl&ots=-8FWumKHAVN&sig=fBy0_3UEpRzbxoN-pPYmveqAfl&hl=en&sa=X&ei=AL-EUNbWIYLM2QXRmlHwBA&ved=0CEIQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20conception%20beliefs&f=false)

**6.2 Stimulants:** “The Hottentots have long been used to stimulants of all kinds. Among Hottentot luxuries were the dakka herb- by which term hemp is now understood.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=oA8oAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA289&lpq=PA289&dq=Hottentots+stimulants&source=bl&ots=vUuCSxBIRL&sig=eHrcvYcSuN1\\_WsDDEbd63Mwv3w&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3LmEUMzIJInE2wX8u4GQCw&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20stimulants&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=oA8oAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA289&lpq=PA289&dq=Hottentots+stimulants&source=bl&ots=vUuCSxBIRL&sig=eHrcvYcSuN1_WsDDEbd63Mwv3w&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3LmEUMzIJInE2wX8u4GQCw&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20stimulants&f=false)

**6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):**

“In case of death, the deceased is wrapped up in old skins, and put in the burrow of some animal and covered with dirt and stones, a larger heap of stones being raised over a chief.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAIAAJ&pg=PA281&lpq=PA281&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHrKWarij&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPDK-](http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAIAAJ&pg=PA281&lpq=PA281&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHrKWarij&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPDK-)

[fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20cannibalism&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20cannibalism&f=false)

#### **6.4 Other rituals:**

“Important occasions are marked by the slaughter of cattle or goats, and the consumption of meat, home-brewed beer, purchased beverages, and other foods. In some cultures, leftover meat is sent home with the guests.”

“In general, cattle were only slaughtered for ritual purposes”

**6.5 Myths (Creation):** “They began the tale of the Moon and the Hare with the words, Huwe made all things; and in explanation said, Huwe made all things to eat, and Huwe is a man.... Huwe as a “good being”, to whom the people attribute creation and maintenance of all things.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA183&dq=Hottentot+\(Nama\)+creation+beliefs&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KralUKCCA4Lq2QWonlB4&ved=0CE8Q6AEwBq#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20\(Nama\)%20creation%20beliefs&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA183&dq=Hottentot+(Nama)+creation+beliefs&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KralUKCCA4Lq2QWonlB4&ved=0CE8Q6AEwBq#v=onepage&q=Hottentot%20(Nama)%20creation%20beliefs&f=false)

#### **6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games):**

Music, poetry, and story telling are very important in the culture

**6.7 Sex differences in RCR:** Men played dominant role

**6.8 Missionary effect:** “The earliest missionaries to Namibia were from the London Mission Society and later by German Rhenish missionary posts, established in 1812, and Finnish Lutheran Mission Societies. An influx of traders followed suit, bringing both alcohol and weapons which resulted in the introduction of a money-based economy to the local peoples.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=2GZm2R9CxocC&pg=PA17&lpg=PA17&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+food+storage&source=bl&ots=bCsrc3AITW&sig=ngvKH-RIG\\_sv2rQKjMM9-JQ46l&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S7yFUIGkEuLY2qX4w4GgBA&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20food%20storage&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=2GZm2R9CxocC&pg=PA17&lpg=PA17&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+food+storage&source=bl&ots=bCsrc3AITW&sig=ngvKH-RIG_sv2rQKjMM9-JQ46l&hl=en&sa=X&ei=S7yFUIGkEuLY2qX4w4GgBA&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20food%20storage&f=false)

**6.9 RCR revival:** “The religious faith of the Hottentots seems fundamentally to rest on very confused ideas, and to limit itself to a certain worship of the dead. From this proceeds their fear of ghosts. The hut in which any one has died is broken up, and no one is allowed to build another with the same wood, or to eat food cooked with the wood when kindled. No Hottentot, when he passes a grave, forgets to cast upon it a stone or a branch.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAAlAAJ&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHrKWarij&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPDK-fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20cannibalism&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=ZLELAQAAlAAJ&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+cannibalism&source=bl&ots=8GHrKWarij&sig=W5jm0MoOykB8KlzQQRsmf-8fhHc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vMOFUKPDK-fS2AXzuoCYBw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20cannibalism&f=false)

**6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs:** “Premenient among them, she suggest, were strategies indicative of the “classic models” of separation, preparation (rebirth, and reintroduction.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=RIHs4yC0eP0C&pg=PA95&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+death+taboo&hl=en&sa=X&ei=s1GIUNW1DYeq2gWS-oGwDA&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20death%20taboo&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=RIHs4yC0eP0C&pg=PA95&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+death+taboo&hl=en&sa=X&ei=s1GIUNW1DYeq2gWS-oGwDA&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20death%20taboo&f=false)

### 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?

**6.12 Is there teknonymy?** “We find the mother-in-law taboo and other rules of avoidance, which as usual are viewed by the natives as signs of respect; teknonymy and marriage with the daughter of the paternal uncle as the orthodox form, that with the maternal uncle’s daughters being a makeshift.”

<http://books.google.com/books?id=ByoSAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA209&dq=Hottentots++teknomy&hl=en&sa=X&ei=YE2IUNLrF6Ks2wWx8oDABg&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20%20teknomy&f=false>

### 6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.)

“Campbell mentions that the spirits attendant upon Ko (the Mantis) are called Guana, and that after Ko has disappeared from the dance in which she was taking part, “her nymphs” also come and dance for a while.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA190&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+magic&hl=en&sa=X&ei=v0-IUPqeAsbs2QXc84DYDQ&ved=0CDMQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20magic&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA190&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+magic&hl=en&sa=X&ei=v0-IUPqeAsbs2QXc84DYDQ&ved=0CDMQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20magic&f=false)

## 7. Adornment

**7.1 Body paint:** see 7.7

**7.2 Piercings:**

**7.3 Haircut:** “The females always wear a cap of some sort... The hair is plentifully imbued with grease, in which has been mixed a quantity of the metallic powder of which the Hottentots are immoderately fond.”

<http://books.google.com/books?id=nMENAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+adornment&hl=en&sa=X&ei=6U2IUO3SK4Xu2qX7xIHwDQ&ved=0CEYQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20adornment&f=false>

**7.4 Scarification:** In the process of becoming a man, “The old man makes several horizontal cuts 4-6 cm. long, on the breast of the boy, and rubs ashes into the wounds, so that a permanent blue scar is produced.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2gXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20scar&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA248&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+dowry&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NESIUOCVJOM2gXx2oHIAw&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20scar&f=false)

**7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.):** “The witnesses on behalf of the Richtersveld Community testified that long before the annexation of the Nama people in Little Namaqualand had mined and used copper for purposes of adornment.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=Bj1CsTqezIMC&pg=PA174&lpg=PA174&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+adornment&source=bl&ots=iYKSav3qAD&sig=dGrKjGwi\\_T\\_2y7JP4Jf9sdQGGTg&hl=en&sa=X&ei=E8CFUPrYAoei2QX0xYGIAQ&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20adornment&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=Bj1CsTqezIMC&pg=PA174&lpg=PA174&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+adornment&source=bl&ots=iYKSav3qAD&sig=dGrKjGwi_T_2y7JP4Jf9sdQGGTg&hl=en&sa=X&ei=E8CFUPrYAoei2QX0xYGIAQ&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20adornment&f=false)

**7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment:** In girls puberty ceremonies “All her relatives and friends pour in, each with some presents of beads, or earrings, or other finery. A great deal of this is only lent, and is returned later. The girl shines with clean, well-greased skin, she is scented all

over...her face is painted in various curious patterns with red and white mineral powder mixed with fat.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA272&lpg=PA272&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+ceremonies&source=bl&ots=1mDPm-4pNV&sig=FZ7\\_bSeFH1dJqYUHRdiScPZbqss&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ncuFUM2tGonD2QXYIYDIDg&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20ceremonies&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=hrsOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA272&lpg=PA272&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+ceremonies&source=bl&ots=1mDPm-4pNV&sig=FZ7_bSeFH1dJqYUHRdiScPZbqss&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ncuFUM2tGonD2QXYIYDIDg&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20ceremonies&f=false)

**7.7 Sex differences in adornment:** “The men wore a loincloth of hide, with perhaps a small kaross, the women a well-ornamented skin apron with the larger karosses before and behind. Skin caps and sandals were generally added when on the march. Both sexes adorned their heads with copper trinkets, and besmeared their bodies with ochre and fat: the women in addition had shell ornaments, and sewed leather strips round their legs, while the men often wore armlets of ivory and copper.”

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ISq9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA29&lpg=PA29&dq=Hottentots+\(Nama\)+villages&source=bl&ots=NmMAi4p58q&sig=BOv0CI5Y62o8-aj\\_IPdO\\_5oN\\_BA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=7q-GUK7EFqHm2AWXmIC4DA&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20\(Nama\)%20villages&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=ISq9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA29&lpg=PA29&dq=Hottentots+(Nama)+villages&source=bl&ots=NmMAi4p58q&sig=BOv0CI5Y62o8-aj_IPdO_5oN_BA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=7q-GUK7EFqHm2AWXmIC4DA&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Hottentots%20(Nama)%20villages&f=false)

**7.8 Missionary effect:** see 6.8

**7.9 Cultural revival in adornment:** see 7.7

## **8. Kinship systems**

“The exogamous patrilineal clan was the basic unit of social organization. Although tribal groupings were unstable and mobile, and were not composed exclusively of clan members, the Khoi kept detailed oral genealogies of the origins of various clans and of the relationship between them. This knowledge was very important, since precedence within tribes and clans was by primogeniture.”

**8.1 Sibling classification system:** Information not found

**8.2 Sororate, levirate:** Information not found

**8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.):** Information not found

**9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):**

the largest Khoekhoe ethnic group

### **Numbered references**

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3. [http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=naq](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=naq)
4. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Khoi.aspx>