

## 1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Mohave; No known dialect, Lang lexical similarity: 85% w/Maricopa, w/ Walapai and Havasupai, 62% w/ Yavapai; Latin; Cochimí-Yuman (9) -Yuman (9)- River (3)- Mojave (3)-Mohave [mov] (1)
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): mov (1)
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): California-Arizona border, Fort Mohave and Colorado River Reservations (1)
- 1.4 Brief history:
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: The U.S. government settled the Mohave onto a reservations surrounding the Colorado River after 1865. They were influenced by the government in their schools, policing, burial,
- 1.6 Ecology:
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: 100 (Golla 2007). 30–35 at Fort Mohave, 35–50 at Colorado River. Ethnic population: 2,000 (Golla 2007). (1), Pop: 1,570; Pop at time of Spanish contact was 3,000. (4)

## 2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): Maize, beans, squash, pumpkins, and gourds (2)
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Fish, beaver, (3)
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: War bows were large, made of screw-bean, willow, or mesquite trunks; the string was deer sinew; no tips on the arrow, arrow was sharp enough; They had war clubs made of screw-bean sticks, ironwood, mesquite. (2)
- 2.4 Food storage:
- 2.5 Sexual division of production:
- 2.6 Land tenure:
- 2.7 Ceramics: Made via the paddle-&-anvil method, only made for household use (2)
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:
- 2.9 Food taboos:
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft? : Did not use canoes, used rafts of bundled cattails if water was too high or too fast to cross on foot. (2)

## 3. Anthropometry

- 3.1 Mean adult height (m and f):
- 3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):

## 4. Life History, mating, marriage

- 4.1 Age at menarche (f):
- 4.2 Age at first birth (m and f):
- 4.3 Completed family size (m and f):
- 4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f):
- 4.5 Age first marriage (m and f):
- 4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce:
- 4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously:
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service,dowry? :
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns:
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:
- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals: 2 types: Alyha-male transvestites who take the role of women in intercourse; Hwarne- female homosexuals who take on the role of males. Partners of these types are not classified as ‘homosexual as well. Homosexuals are a part of nature and therefore accepted. (6)
- 4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy):
- 4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these “other fathers” recognized?
- 4.14 What is the belief of the mother’s role in procreation exactly? (e.g., “receptacle in which fetus grows”)
- 4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?
- 4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape
- 4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin)
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms? In general (7)
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children?
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades
- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older)
- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect?
- 4.24 Joking relationships?
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations: Land is passed down through the male line. (2)
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules: no real rule against it but it may cost a person to be cast off from a particular member of the family who may not agree with the union (7)
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony? Marriage is very laid back and casual (7)

- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name? Men chose names that they think might impress a girl (7)
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?): Marriage within a clan is forbidden (2)
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)? Marriages don't appear to be arranged. The elders allow the young people enjoy life as they please (within reason) (7)
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who: Polygyny occurs and is generally accepted but some women leave the husband and that may result in a minor confrontation that is remembered for the remainder of their lives. (7)

### **Warfare/homicide**

- 4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare:
- 4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death:
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing:
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): Enemies were the Cocopah, Pima, Papago, and Maricopa; Friendlies were the Yuma, Chemehuevi, Yavapai, and western Apache. (3)
- 4.18 Cannibalism?
- 4.19 Warfare: Raiding was a sport; when the fight was over, it was over; Warriors went through an intense cleaning if they killed someone during battle in fear of the dead returning; (2) Organized battles: long lines of warriors who face each other and shout insults at the other group then hand to hand combat. (4)
- 4.20 Captives: The only captives taken were women, only for workers and not for marriage. They were treated with kindness and punished only when caught trying to escape. (7)

### **5. Socio-Political organization and interaction**

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size:
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality):
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc; wealth or status classes): They lack a formal political system. There are some hereditary chiefs but most are from performance. (4)
- 5.4 Post marital residence:
- 5.5 Territoriality? (Defined boundaries, active defense):
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions? (Age and sex):
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:
- 5.8 Village and house organization: Family designated plots. (2)
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? Slept in houses, one for the summer and one for the winter. (2)
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: Clans (2)
- 5.12 Trade: Traded with the Yumas in the north and with the Shoshoni in the south- rabbit skin blankets, paint, baskets, etc. (2)
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?

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

- 6 Time allocation to RCR:
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Shamans relied on dreams for guidance; there were no deities and the culture hero left; these became legends that were their symbols and sources of power; (2)
- 6.2 Stimulants:
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): The dead was cremated with their personal items. (4)
- 6.4 Other rituals: Sings are rituals where a person sings of their dreams; there are 30 Sing cycles- Some are: Yellaka, Akaka, Itacha, Oth-I, Akwaka, Kapata, Goose, Raven, Pleiades, Salt, Deer, and Turtle; Lasts one to thirty nights (2)
- 6.5 Myths (Creation):
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games):
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR:
- 6.8 Missionary effect:
- 6.9 RCR revival:
- 6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: Four days after the cremation, the spirit goes to Nevthi Chuvachu , the spirit house; Every Mohave goes there after death, no one is excluded no matter how they lived. (5)
- 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people? The names of the dead are never spoken (5)
- 6.12 Is there teknonymy?
- 6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.): Informal, no personal god, no ritual dances; Religion is similar to animism; Dreaming is the staple of their belief system. (2)

### **7. Adornment**

- 7.1 Body paint: White paint was sometimes put in the body; Tattooed with red paint. (2)
- 7.2 Piercings: Ear piercings were for wearing strings of white shell beads; Men pierced their nasal septum to put in bone slivers or shell ornaments. (2)
- 7.3 Haircut: Both men and women valued their long hair. (2) Women cut their hair when there is a death in the family. (3)

7.4 Scarification:

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): earrings of strings of white shell beads, bone slivers or shell in nose. (2)

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment:

7.7 Sex differences in adornment:

7.8 Missionary effect:

7.9 Cultural revival in adornment:

## **8. Kinship systems**

8.1 Sibling classification system:

8.2 Sororate, levirate:

8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.):

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

**1.**

### **Numbered references**

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