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; Cochimi-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; Hwarme- 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)
6.1 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 were 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, Plieades, 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