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66. Matrilineal Descent in the Kaiabara Tribe, Queensland.

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prehistoric graves is phenomenal. The gilt-copper ornaments, strangely enough never yet found *in situ* by a foreigner, are said by the Bishop of Costa Rica (who is a good antiquarian) to be frequently forgeries, but many are undoubtedly genuine. Two men brought a number, weighing about 1 lb., while the writer was in San José, and said they were the result of five weeks' search. This was from El General towards the Chiriqui district, and the objects were of that character. They are well represented in the museum, but its chief glories are the painted pottery and the figure-celts. Of the former there is every possible variety, from the plain Neolithic pots, some with incised designs, to the latest elaborate style with figures in relief.

The two large pots in Plate G are particularly fine in technical treatment, and also in the design and colour. Fig. 1 has the design incised in three divisions on a white slip and tints of blue, black, and a bright orange (which shows black in the print) are used in addition. A broad orange band goes round the inner edge of the pot. Fig. 2 is of much heavier make, highly burnished, and broadly painted with black and a glowing orange colour. Figs. 3 to 6 are painted in black, red, and yellow on a creamy ground, Fig. 3 having an incised hatching of lines outside. Amongst the more frequent motives are the dragon-jaw conventionalised, two eyes (as in Figs. 3 and 4), a curious beast with a proboscis snout, and jars with outstanding head, arms, and legs, of semi-human creatures, as shown in Fig. 7. Many months might be spent in copying and studying the thousand different designs. Dr. Walter Lehmann has done something towards this. The argillite and jadeite celts are like precious stones in their beauty of veining, colour, and polish. These are chiefly from Nicoya, near the frontier of Nicaragua. The large metates (or seats?) of vesicular volcanic stone have interlaced designs similar to the early Celtic. Round stools or small altars have rows of sculptured heads. All these things are worked with refined taste of a high order. Some Zulu spears and shields are also in this museum.

In the episcopal palace there is a fine collection, chiefly made by the late bishop and added to by the present one (who often walks eight hours a day in going about his diocese), of similar Costa Rica antiquities, especially jadeite objects.

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Australia.

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Matrilineal Descent in the Kaiabara Tribe, Queensland. By **66**
R. H. Mathews, L.S.

I have read an article by Mr. Lang in MAN, 1910, No. 80, in which he offers some interesting conclusions respecting the Kaiabara tribe in South Queensland, at which he has arrived from perusal of the late Mr. A. W. Howitt's book. As I have made some personal investigations among several of the old natives of the tribe mentioned as to their initiation ceremonies and sociology during the past fifteen years, I am desirous of submitting a few remarks on their marriage laws.

Mr. Howitt had never been among the Kaiabara blacks himself, but, relying upon a correspondent who was evidently not qualified for the task, he reported that descent was counted through the father. The whole cause of this trouble arose from misapprehending which pair of sub-classes (or sections) formed a phratry. In order to place the matter before the reader it will be necessary for me to repeat Mr. Howitt's table; a course also followed by Mr. Lang.

TABLE A. (MR. HOWITT, 1884 and 1904).

PHRATRY.		HUSBAND.	WIFE.	OFFSPRING.
Kubatine	-	{ Bulkoin.	Turowain.	Bunda.
		{ Bunda.	Baring.	Bulkoin.
Dilebi	-	{ Baring.	Bunda.	Turowain.
		{ Turowain.	Bulkoin.	Baring.

Mr. Howitt says, "Bulkoin and Bunda are the sub-divisions of Kubatine, and "Baring and Turowain of Dilebi. . . . While the class (phratry) name descends "from the father to the child, the sub-class (section) name of the child is that which, "together with that of its father, represents the class (phratry) of the latter. Therefore "descent is in the male line." He adds, "While there is male descent in the classes "and sub-classes, it is in the female line in the totems."

The above table and its letterpress has misled Mr. Lang, and I do not wonder that he calls it an "intricate puzzle." In 1907 I stigmatised it as a "confused and heterogeneous jumble of descent" (MAN, 1907, 97). Mr. Lang is not the only one who has been misled by Mr. Howitt's erroneous report of the Kaiabara. In 1895, relying upon the information published by Mr. Howitt in 1884, I stated that the sociology of the Kaiabara was "framed after the Kamilaroi type, but with male "descent."* Fortunately, I did not lie under that delusion for long, but went out to make inquiries among the natives on my own account. In 1898, referring to Mr. Howitt's assertion that "descent was counted through the male," I said, "There is, "however, no question that he is in error, and has evidently been misinformed. I "have drawn attention to the matter now because on a former occasion I was misled "by Mr. Howitt's conclusions respecting the line of descent of the Kaiabara tribe."†

In 1900 I again reported that the phratry Karpeun (Kubatine) contained the sections Barrang and Banjoor (the equivalent of Bulkoin), and that the phratry Deejee (Dilebi) comprised the sections Bunda and Derwain.‡ We see, then, that a correct report of the formation of the phratries, showing female descent very clearly, was published by me twice in 1898 and twice in 1900 in journals of acknowledged repute. But notwithstanding these four reports of mine, Mr. Howitt, in 1904, reasserts his error of 1884.

Yet another author has been misled by Mr. Howitt's mistaken report of the Kaiabara divisions. Mr. N. W. Thomas (p. 43, *Kinship and Marriage*) prints the sub-class names in Mr. Howitt's order and states that there is "male descent." And still again it would appear that Mr. J. G. Fraser has been induced to assume male descent in the Kaiabara (*Totemism*, Vol. I., pp. 443-447). He, however, takes the precaution of adding that, "It is curious that with male descent of the class and "sub-class the totem of the child should be akin to that of its mother, instead of to "that of its father."

It will now be necessary to introduce the table I published in 1898,§ already referred to, showing the correct sociology of a number of tribes in Southern Queensland, among which the Kaiabara family or triblet was included.

TABLE B. (Mr. MATHEWS, 1898).

PHRATRY.	HUSBAND.	WIFE.	OFFSPRING.
Karpeun -	{ Bulkoin (Banjoor). Barrang.	Derwain. Bunda.	Bunda. Derwain.
Deejee -	{ Bunda. Derwain.	Barrang. Banjoor (Bulkoin).	Banjoor (Bulkoin). Barrang.

I added, "Descent is always reckoned in the female side, the children taking "the phratry name of their mother; they do not, however, belong to her section " (sub-class) but take the name of the other section in their mother's phratry, as "exemplified in the above table." I mentioned that in certain parts the name

* *Queensland Geographical Journal*, Vol. 10, p. 29.

† *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, Vol. 37, p. 330; *Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales*, Vol. 32, p. 82.

‡ *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, Vol. 39, p. 576, map; *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 2, N.S., p. 139.

§ *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, Vol. 37, pp. 328-331, with map; *Queensland Geographical Journal* Vol. 22, pp. 82-86.

Balkoin was used instead of Banjoor. The children also take their totem from the mother in every case.

If we take Balkoin, the first name in the "Husband" column of the above table, his normal wife is Derwain; or it is quite lawful for him to espouse a Bunda woman. If he marries Derwain his child is Bunda; but if he weds Bunda the child is Derwain. The phratry, and the section (sub-class), and the totem of the man Balkoin's children would depend altogether upon their mother, quite irrespective of their father.

Having now before us the two tables, A and B, we can pass on to make a few remarks on Mr. Howitt's lists of totems. At pp. 229-230, *Native Tribes*, he refers to the carpet snake as being in each of the sub-classes, Balkoin and Barrang, which, according to his table A, would mean in *both* phratries, and says that it "suggests an inaccuracy." My Table B shows the Balkoin and Barrang belong to the *same* phratry, and therefore it would be quite correct for the carpet snake, for example, to be attached to both the sections constituting such phratry.

In 1884 (*Journ. Anthr. Inst.*, 13, p. 336) Mr. Howitt gives Flood-water in Dilebi phratry, and Lightning in Kubatine phratry. In 1889 (*Journ. Anthr. Inst.*, 18, p. 49) he includes Flood-water in Kubatine phratry and Lightning in Dilebi phratry. In 1904 (*Native Tribes*) he further states that Flood-water belongs to the sub-class Balkoin, and Lightning to Barrang. If his latest report be correct then both the totems mentioned belong to the same phratry. So many contradictory statements prove that "someone has blundered." Moreover, the habitat of the Kaiabara is erroneously given on the map facing page 58, *Native Tribes*. I have on other occasions found fault with Mr. Howitt's maps, which have misled some writers.*

Being anxious to help in clearing up the misrepresentations which have been so persistently published about the Kaiabara, I beg leave to reproduce verbatim Mr. Howitt's first table of 1884, printed as "No. 2" on p. 336, *Journ. Anthr. Inst.*, vol. 13.

TABLE C. (after Mr. HOWITT in 1884).

TWO PRIMARY CLASSES.	FOUR SUB-CLASSES.	TOTEM NAMES.
Dilebi (Flood-water) -	- { Baring (Turtle) - Turowine (Bat) -	- { ?
Cubatine (Lightning) -	- { Balcoin (Carpet Snake) - Bunda (Native Cat) -	- { ?

Mr. Howitt expressly states that the information given in this table was "communicated by Mr. J. Brooke." It seems to me that the names Flood-water, Turtle, Bat in Dilebi phratry, and Lightning, Carpet Snake, Native Cat in Cubatine phratry should have been inserted in the column headed "Totem Names." I think their insertion in the other columns was owing to a misapprehension on the part of the compiler. If we look at Table No. 1, p. 335, *Journ. Anthr. Inst.*, Vol. 13; Table No. 3, p. 336, and Table No. 4, p. 337, we observe that the totems attached to the phratries and sub-classes are printed in the columns headed "Totem Names," and I can see no reason why No. 2 was printed differently from the other three, except that it was perhaps part of the general confusion which has clung to everything connected with the Kaiabara. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that in his table of 1904 (*Native Tribes*, p. 116) Mr. Howitt put all the above totems in the proper columns, ranking them as ordinary totems.

In conclusion I would like to refer to another tribe having the same organisation. In 1904, *Native Tribes*, p. 111, Mr. Howitt gives each of the four sub-classes of the Kuinmurbura as meaning an animal or natural object. In 1884, *Journ. Anthr. Inst.*,

* *Nature* (London), Vol. 77, pp. 80-81; *MAN* (London), 1907, 97, note *.

Vol. 13, p. 336, Table No. 3, he gives the four sub-classes with totems in the column headed "Totem Names." I think the latter is correct, and that in his table of 1904 the barimundi, hawk, good-water, and iguana ought to have been set down among the other totems in the "Totem" column. His conclusion that they are "instances of class or " sub-class names being totems " is incorrect. In my opinion he confounded the names of the sub-classes with those of the totems. Similar bungling occurred in Mr. Howitt's first table of the Kaiabara tribe, *vide* Table C., where he mixed up certain totems with the phratry and sub-class names.

R. H. MATHEWS.

England: Archæology.

Roberts: Collyer.

Additional Notes upon the British Camp near Wallington.* By **67**
N. F. Roberts and H. C. Collyer.

The various objects discovered throw considerable light upon the condition of the inhabitants.

First, as to defence. A considerable number of large unbroken flints were found upon the inner side of the ditch. These may have been used for a lining to support the side and prevent the sand slipping, but there appeared to be no method in their position, and we are disposed to consider that they were used for defence and had been thrown from the vallum upon an attacking force. A considerable number of particularly round tertiary pebbles were found, which we conclude were used as slingstones, as they were apparently selected for their good shape, although all tertiary pebbles are suitable for use in slings, if not too large.

Articles used in connection with Food.—The most common, probably because also the most indestructible, were the saddleback mealing stones, made of Lower Greensand sandstone—one perfect one was found measuring 15 ins. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—together with numerous broken ones, and pieces, many of which had apparently been used in fire-places. This would be natural, as in the district there is no other available stone which will bear fire, and broken mealing stones would be useful to cook upon.

Although the mealing stones were numerous, the pounding stones were not, only one flint pounder was discovered, which had been well used and was formed to hold between the finger and thumb. One piece of sandstone, which had apparently been used as an upper stone, was found. Pot boilers were very plentiful.

The numerous cooking pots and fragments of same, some having four handles for suspension from a tripod, many of them still containing carbonised grain, show, as was also indicated by the mealing stones, that agriculture was practised.

Many of the broken pots had had holes drilled in them, either for rivets or to enable a string to be passed through them for the purpose of suspension.

The most interesting finds were clay tiles, pierced with holes apparently made by the forefinger. The dimensions were from 8 ins. to 9 ins. long by about 6 ins. in width, with a thickness of about half an inch.

The tiles were of irregular shape, oblong, and oval. They had been exposed to considerably more heat than the other pottery, and none were absolutely perfect. Fragments of similar tiles may be seen in the British Museum from Swiss lake-dwellings, and a somewhat similar object is figured from Bardello—*Lake of Varese*, plate 49, fig. 14, in *The Lake Dwellings of Europe* (Munro), and in plate cxvii, fig. 10, *Lake Dwellings* (Keller), is an object possibly similar, though only about one-fourth of the size of those found by us. The use of these objects remained in doubt, though from the much-fired appearance we surmised they were used in cooking, until we found at the bottom of the trench a cooking place, with cooking pot and one of these clay objects, all covered by fresh sand which had evidently fallen from the sides and had never been removed.

* See MAN, 1911, 28, for the first part of this Article.