The Barong

Geography

1. The geographical limits of their territory

2. Their distribution within areas concerned with beyond limits of tribal area

3. Neighbouring tribes

4. Numerical strength in above mentioned area

5. Their place in the cultural divisions of the
   Southern Bantu
   - Their subdivisions including (a) their history (e) location (c) relative numerical strength (d) importance

6. Nature of the country in which they live - Flora & Fauna
   - Rainfall
   - Climate
   - Rivers, forts, etc
   - Roads
History

(a) Traditional History
   (i) Origin of the tribe
   (ii) Migrations prior to white contact including
      (a) their Causes - Raids - Thought - Theft - Chieftainship
      (b) their courses
      (c) their results - Subdivision Separation of Sections

✓ (b) Modern History
   (i) Newlands Act 1889
   (ii) History of Annexation - (a) British Assimilation
      (1) British Assimilation
      (2) Conditions of "" - (b) British Assimilation
   (c) Results of "" - Reserves, Hides
   (d) Mission Work - Churches, Schools
   (e) Trade and Labour
   (f) White Settlement within tribal boundary
Appearance & Dress

1. Physical features - Colour, height, hair, eyes, nose etc.

2. Dress - Sex as affecting dress - Males & Females
   (a) Age
   (b) Rank
   (c) Occupation
   (d) Wealth

3. The Making of articles of Dress - (i) Materials used
   (a) Process of making
   (b) Makers - their training, skill, status, remuneration

4. Personal Ornamentation & Bodily decoration
   (a) Bodily marks
   (b) Cosmetics
   (c) Bracelet, earrings etc.
Settlement

1. Description of Typical Village

2. Type of Houses Used - General Plan

3. Construction of Dwelling - materials used
   - method of making
   - labours

4. Different types of Huts and their Uses - "dwellings"
   - rooms
   - store
   - religious purpose

5. Disposition of Huts in Household Settlement - (i) Common
   - (ii) Chief
   - (iii) Wealthy Klan

6. Village
   - (i) Village
   - (ii) Town

7. Disposition of other conveniences in Village
   - (i) House
   - (ii) Cellar
   - (iii) Gardens, Fields
   - (iv) Burial Ground
   - (v) Sacred Places
   - (vi) Recreation Grounds
   - (vii) Court or Market

8. Map or Plan of (i) Household
   - (ii) Village
   - (iii) Houses
   - (iv) Public Places
   - (v) Roads
   - (vi) Rivers
   - (vii) etc.
What part does the family or the kinship group play in:

(i) the construction of dwelling
   - the organisation of the necessary labour
   - the division of labour between the sexes
   - the remuneration of labourers

(ii) the dispositions and of the huts constructed
   - the allocation of sites within settlement
   - the right to build
   - the regulation use of different types of huts

(iii) the distribution of huts within village
   - settlement by families?
   - families grouped together in large kinship unit?
   - are wards of town inhabited by...

(iv) modern influences and their effect on (i) composition of groupings
   - permanence
   - inter-relation
   - status
Social Groupings

1. Political organisation — the tribe
   - the sub-tribe
   - the household

2. Kinship Organisation — (i) The Family
   (ii) the extended family — patriarchal + matrilineal aspects
   (iii) the kindred or clan
   (iv) the departed ancestors

3. Organisation of Youth — (i) Pre-Puberty —
   (ii) Post-Puberty — Initiation
   (iii) Age-grades — (a) Names
       (A) Formation
       (B) Organization
       (C) Functioning duties
       (D) Rights, Privileges
       (E) Status

4. Occupational Groupings — (i) Types of occupation
   (ii) Training required
   (iii) Degree of specialisation
   (iv) Remuneration
   (v) Status in community
   (vi) Organisation within grouping
9. Sex Differentiation — the Position of Men & Women

(a) Status
(b) Legal rights & duties
(c) Associations of Men & Women
(d) Relative Influence in Family & tribal affairs
(e) Individual leadership
(f) Social division of labor — specialization
(g) Effect of modern influences on sex differentiation: Relative status of Men & Women

(i) Education

(ii) Christianity
(iii) Migration for labor purposes from Reserve or location
(iv) Influence of absence on home life, health of children, agricultural activities, general morality
5. Secret Societies -
   (i) their activities
   (ii) methods
   (iii) their detection
   (iv) punishment
   (v) number & influence
   (vi) Public attitude to them - Past & Present

6. Christian vs. non-Christian -
   (i) Membership
   (ii) Manner
   (iii) Activities
   (iv) Influence & Reputation
   (v) Inter-relation with other groupings

7. Educated vs. non-educated -

8. Rural vs. Urban -

9a) The inter-relation & working of different social groupings
   (b) The extent to which they make for
      (i) tribal solidarity
      (ii) disintegration & tension
      (iii) culture-integration

   (c) The nature & direction of changes in their working & inter-relation

   (d) causes & effects
(c) Unifying factors within each social grouping
(f) How bond of unity of members finds expression in their
private & public lives

Family Sub-Tribe Tribe
(a) living within same household relationship in same
(b) Consanguinity & affinity economic co-operation or
(c) economic ties obligations control of same headman
(d) religious traditions same rank
(e) education dialect

(d) language
(a) rituals
(b) distribution of food
(c) common traditions
(a) same political control
(b) social system
Life History of the Individual

1. Birth & Infancy
   - Customs relating to birth & pregnancy
     - Care of the expectant mother
     - Labor observed
       (1) by husband
       (2) by other persons
   - Birth & Confinement
     - Midwifery methods & details
       (1) normal birth
       (2) difficult
       (3) twins, etc.
   - Period of lactation
   - Weaning
     - Weaning the child: methods & meaning
       - Significance of name.

2. Miscellaneous
   - Changes which have occurred in the case of infants due to new influences

3. Childhood
   - Occasions of boys & girls
     (1) Games
     (2) Education
       - A. Nature & content
         (1) Vocabulary
         (2) Manual activities
         (3) Etiquette
         (4) Folk lore
         (5) Flora & fauna
       - B. Methods: Formal & Informal
     - C. Control: Who educates children
       - Responsibility of various members of household group.
4. Juvenile Delinquency
   - Age of discretion
   - Juvenile offenses
   - Methods of correction - positive + rewards
     - Negative - punishment
   - Agents or Agencies of correction
     - Mother
     - Other relatives
     - Other children

5. Dress
   - Sex differentiation
   - Decorum & modesty
   - Care for clothing
Initiation + Socialization

Initiation Schools for Boys + Girls

- Preparation for + organisation of Initiation Schools
- Ceremonies connected with Initiation - Private + Public
- Life in + activities within lodge + seclusion
  (a) Physical education
  (b) Tests of courage + endurance
  (c) Course of instruction
  (d) Activities - Hunting, Fishing, Dancing
  (e) Traditional behaviour enforced + how secured.

- Status of Initiated in tribal community + in family circle
- Attitude of Youth towards Initiation - ideas + emotions
- Methods of propagation + preservation of ideas connected with Initiation
- Native theory + explanation of significance of initiatory rites
- Alterations taking place in Initiation Rites
- Reasons for alteration of "psychological attitude of new generation?"
  (i) Influence of Christianity + spread of European knowledge?
  (ii) attitude of administration?
  (iii) Other Causes

- Effects of changes on
  (a) Foregone of initiatory rites
  (b) Education + character of youth
  (c) Respect for tribal code of morality

- Agencies which are likely to take place of initiatory rites?
  - Schools
  - Social Results Positive + Negative
    - Church confirmation
    - Labour Migration + Wage-earning
    - Physical Education in European Hospitals
    - Path finders + Way-fancers
Marriage

(1) Qualifications for Marriage
   - Age & Physical Development
   - Status of Initiation
   - Character
   - Economic Contribution to Family

(2) Courtship & Betrothal
   - Courtship by parties directly concerned
   - Theory, Methods & Practice
   - Arranged Matches - Causes
     - Formalities
     - Results

(3) Pre-marital sexual relations
   - Types of sexual or pseudo-sexual relations
   - The tribal code relating to each
   - Methods of dealing with breaches of tribal code
   - Attitude of (1) Youth (2) Parents (3) General Public towards
     knowledge & breaches of tribal code
   - Frequency of breaches of tribal code - Past & Present
   - Reasons underlying change (if any)

(4) Effects of change on (1) number of illegitimate children
   - pregnancy & abortion
   - tribal morality generally

(5) Remedial measures (if any) - Efforts of Home
   - Church
   - Administration
Marriage Negotiations

1. Prohibited degrees of marriage —
   - the Code
   - reasons advanced in favour it
   - methods of dealing with breaches
   - actual extent of breaches & applications of sanctions
   - recent modifications (if any) — their nature, causes & results.

2. Preferred degrees — to be considered under same heading as above.

3. Marriage Contract — Essentials

   (1) Consent of Parties Concerned — (a) Brides & groom to parents (b) Kinship groups

   (2) Bogadi — (a) Nature
       (a) Amount, Contributing & Receiving Relatives
       (b) Method of Payment or Delivery
       (c) Effect on Status of (a) Husband & Wife
          (b) Family groups concerned
            (c) Children
       (d) Stability of marriage
       (e) Recent modifications

   (3) Formalities — Wedding Ceremony
       - Formal transfer of bride

4. Consequences of Marriage on

   (a) residence of the parties
   (b) the person "...
   (c) " family & clan membership of the parties
   (d) " property of the parties
   (e) " contractual rights
   (f) " loco standi — right to sue & be sued
   (g) " social, economic & legal obligations flowing from marriage
5. Varieties of Forms of Marriage - Past & Present

(a) By Capture
(b) Pretended Captive
(c) Elopement
(d) Parental negotiation
(e) Ho Zemla
(f) Inheritance
(g) Illicit unions which have become permanent
(h) Christian rites
(i) Civil rites

Methods of contracting status, rights & duties flowing therefrom

6. Polygyny - A1 Native reasons advanced in favour

(a) the nursing of children
(b) the health of women
(c) care
(d) economic causes - mutual assistance in daily housework
(e) disproportion in relative number of sons
(f) status & wealth
(g) purely sexual reasons

6. The House System - Status & Ranking of Heads

- How determined & male status
- Rights & Duties of Separate Establishments
  e.g. Conjugal
  Maintenance & Support
  Property
  Custody & Guardianship of Children
  Bogadi
- The Control & Protection of Rights
  & Duties of Various Houses

6. The Settled of Polygyny - Past & Present

- The influence on Polygyny of
  (a) Christianity
  (b) education
  (c) legislation
  (d) economic changes
7. Monogamy - A Cause favours it - Past & Present
   (i) Economic obligations fitting for marriage
   (ii) Attitudes, desires, inhibitions connected with it
   (iii) The education of women
   (iv) Christian teachings European example

B. Extent of Monogamy - Past & Present
   c. Status
      among Christian & non-Christian

8. Dissolution of Marriage - Permanency & Stability of Marriage
   A - Methods of promoting stability
      (a) Relationship between husband & wife
      (b) " " " " " " Relations between
      (c) " " " " " " Wife & " " " " " " Parents-in-law

B - Recognised Causes of Dissolution

C - Manners of effecting Dissolution

D - Effect of Dissolution on
   (i) The property of the parties
   (ii) Custody of the children
   (iii) Bogadhi
   (iv) Relations between families
   (v) Social reputation of (vi) Husband
   (vii) Wife

E - Frequency of Divorce (vi) Relations
   - Patrilinearity - Matrilinearity - Mutual obligations involved
   - Social & other attributes derived from father/mother
   - Relationship terminology - Kinship system
   - Behaviour patterns within the family
     - Larger kinship group
     - Between relatives - in - law
     - Class (caste) members
   - Influence on observance of kinship obligations of
     (1) Comparative separation of member of kinship group
     (2) Weakening of family ties - relative emancipation from
     (3) Economic stringency
     (4) Exchange move from a subsistence to a money
     economy

10. Succession & Inheritance A - Succession to status of head of household
    (1) Generally
    (2) With respect to any house, i.e.
    B - Inheritance of an assets
        (1) Liabilities
    C - Rights & Duties of a person
        (1) Daughters
        (2) Widows
        (3) Others
        (4) Other relatives
        (5) Of different houses
    D - Order of succession
    E - Modern Aspects of -
        (1) Making of wills
        (2) Equal succession of
            minor sons & females
        (3) Control of estates
        (4) New legal cases involved
11. Guardianship — Persons affected e.g. minors, daughters, widows, etc.
   - How it Arises - e.g. marriage, inheritance, adoption?
   - How it terminates - e.g. death, marriage, protestation
   - Rights & Duties of Guardians & Ward
   - Control of Rights & Duties
   - Modern developments e.g. law of majority
     - Position of Musa R.A.

12. Death & Burial —
   1. Mortuary rites
      (a) Funeral rites — burial — place & method
      (b) Mourning — immediate family, kin, others
   2. Deposition of Death
   3. Purification
   4. Modern development
14. Family life in different strata of society

(a) Daily life
(b) Relationships between different members of family
(c) with strangers
(d) Manners, etiquettes etc
(e) Modern modifications (if any)
(f) Attitudes etc to (c)
Economic Life

1. Means of sustaining life - hunting, stock-raising, agriculture, wage-earning

2. Methods of conducting above activities and their place in the general economic life of the people
   (a) the sexual division of labour in economic life
   (b) age-differentiation in labour activities
   (c) methods of manufacture
   (d) methods of disposal of goods - peddlers & hawking, travelling craftsmen; special orders, etc.
   (e) the uses to which articles are put
   (f) skill & efficiency

3. Crafts & Trades - (a) How material is obtained
   (b) methods of manufacture
   (c) methods of disposal of goods - peddlers & hawking, travelling craftsmen; special orders, etc.
   (d) the use to which articles are put
   (e) skill & efficiency

4. Exchange of goods - (a) Occasions when exchange takes place
   (b) Festal ceremonies connected with exchange
   (c) methods of exchange
   (d) methods of evaluation, measurement
   (e) factors in exchange, etc.
   (f) borrowing, lending, mortgaging, gifts
   (g) transactions between individuals & groups
   (h) right & duties flowing from above
5. Labour migration — Causes leading to it
— Earnings gained
— Uses made of them
— The introduction of money & its effects on society

6. The economics of small households in different strata of society — the poor, the rich, chiefs, cannibals

7. Food — (a) Different types of food used
(b) their production
(c) their storing & distribution
(d) their preparation & consumption
(e) Daily diet — Past & Present.
(f) Ritual & other uses of food

8. Property — (a) Objects over which ownership is exercised
(b) boundaries of ownership
(c) movable & immovable property
(d) Private & Public
(e) Formal & informal ownership of property
(f) Male & female ownership of
9. Land —

1. Methods of allocating land

2. Rights & duties of land holders

3. The rights & duties of chief re land.
   e.g. control of agricultural activities, rain-making etc.

4. Uses to which land is put e.g. residence, cultivation, burial, grazing, cattle past

5. New systems of land tenure & their relation to old, with effects of both on
   (a) economic production
   (b) settlement (c) security tenure

6. The inheritance & transferance of land rights
Political Organisation

Chiefship

1. The Nature of Chiefship
   - Source of power & authority: chiefs as chief priests.
2. Methods of Selection, Induction, etc. of chief
3. The Education of a future chief: child life - initiation - training in public & private affairs
4. The married married life of the chief
   - The wife of the chief - their selection
     - Marriage, registration, ceremony
     - Maintenance & support
     - Status
     - Rights & duties
5. The Privileges of Chief
   - Insignia - symbols of office
     - Forms of address
     - Prerogatives
     - Public & private respect & obedience
6. Functions of the Chief
   - Ceremonial, Religious - feast, feasts; rain-making; doctoring; to charm; funeral protection against accident; exorcism
   - Administrative
   - Judicial
   - Military - recruiting, organisation, leadership, strategy, punishment
   - Regulation (2)
Functions of the chief

(6) foreign relations

(7) control of economic activities
   - distribution of land
   - control of agricultural activities
   - hunting

8. Death and Burial of the Chief

   - treatment of sick/illness
   - chief's medical attendants
   - announcement of death
   - burial
   - mourning purification rites
   - the haka, regnum
System of Government — the diffusion of authority

1. Paramount Chief
2. Privacy Council of close relatives
3. Influential female relatives of prince
4. Formal Council of elders or petty chief
5. Full tribal assembly

6. Petty chief
7. Close relatives

District Organization — 

1. Council of headmen of leading families
2. Full assembly of clan or tribe

Consider:
1. Method of election under each heading
2. Authority of each group
3. Functions, power, privileges
4. Influence in governance of tribe
The Court System - (1) The hierarchy of courts, judges & inferior
(2) Procedure & Evidence
(3) Court officers, etc.
(4) Judgments - how made & executed
(5) Appeals - (a) grounds, (b) notice of appeal
(6) Setting down, (d) hearing
(7) Nature of law applied - law & custom (?)
(8) Civil & Criminal Cases - Theory & Specific
(9) Punishment - fine, flogging, death sentence, 
Venom
(10) Other sanctions - ridicule, contempt, scorn, ostracism
- imprisonment, banishment, imprisonment
- approval, respect, prestige.

Taxation - Types of taxes - (1) in kind (2) labour (3) duties
(4) gifts, (5) labola for chiefs,
- methods of collection
- treatment of defaulter
- disposal of proceeds - entertaining visitors
- care of the destitute
- maintenance of Court
- boda, cognizance
- providing for public
- finances
- remuneration of public servants

-
Defence of Warfare

1. The organisation of the army
2. Recruitment for
3. The age grade system
4. Military tactics
5. Doctrine: the army before and after warfare
6. Weapons & Arms
Religion

1. Belief in Spiritual Beings — (a) ancestral
   (b) supreme deity
   (c) other spirits

2. Ancestor Cult — (a) family ancestors
   (b) ancestors of ruling dynasty

3. Occasions for appeal to ancestors —
   (a) family — crises in individual or family life
       — birth, merging, initiation, marriage, death, sickness, misfortune
   (b) tribal — rain, first fruits, harvest, war, epidemics, tribal hunting

4. Officializing Persons in cults: (a) shaman
   (b) chief or agent

5. Revelation of ancestors: dreams, visions, hallucinations, abundance,
   forms of certain animals

6. Forms of protestation: (a) prayer or sacrifice
7. Place of projection - (i) body of father (ii) broken bird
    (v) hide of other (v) special priest (vi) special bird
    (vii) grave (vii) grove or sacred wood.

8. Functions of successful god - (ii) preserving the existing social order
    (ii) - moral code
       (iii) checking abuses of power in favor of
       those in authority.

9. To what extent is the ancestor cult still alive in the life of
   (a) the family (b) the tribe

10. If not, what has taken or is taking its place?

11. If it is extinct, what modifications have taken place
    under various headings noted above?

12. What element of ancestor cult have been integrated into
    local forms of Christianity, with what success?
Magie

4) The subject of magicians - of beyond the realm of the empirical
   filling in gaps in human knowledge.

5) Types of magicians - (4) vaud-waters
   (5) herbalists
   (6) doctors

6) Entrance qualifications for practice - familiarity
   - possession
   - special training

7) Type of practical business undertaken

8) Dress and paraphernalia of magicians

9) Status of magicians in private and public life

10) Public life - function of magicians - rain making, fruit production
     protection against witchcraft, etc.

11) Witches and witchcraft

   - their organization
   - their methods
   - punishment
     -

What is the present status of magicians, witches, wizards?

To what extent is this influence diminished by

- medical science
- modern doctors, hospitals, etc.
- general improvement of conditions of life?

- Shred of Christianity?