SQUARE DEAL®
COMPOSITION

FIELDWORK as RITE of PASSAGE

Property of Teresa del Valle p. 39

Subject LAND/GENEALOGIES

9¾ IN. x 7⅝ IN. METHOD QUESTIONS 96 SHEETS

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#2

PROGRAM RECORD

DATE

NAME CLASS ROOM

	MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY	
	SUBJECT	RM	SUBJECT	RM	SUBJECT	RM	SUBJECT	RM	SUBJECT	RM
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

INDEX PAGE

Deed Book. Year 1953
Revenue & Taxation - G.O.G.
PP. 332 - 339.

Lot	Record Owner	Area
158	Foreign Mission Society of the General Baptist Association of the United States of America	2046.00
163	Govt. of Guam	2088.00
166	Joaquin Taitano Charfauros	319.00
167	Teodora Quinata Sanchez	1505.00
168	Govt. of Guam	255.00
169	Rosario Camacho Feguregur	243.00
170	Ana Quinata Aquiningoc	1622.00
171	Faustino Mendiola Quinata	308.00
172	Petronila Aguon Tojadna, Dec.	201.00
173	Simeon Chiguina Aguon	206.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
174	Maximo C. Aguon	299.00
175	Justo Camacho Aguon	274.00
176	Roman Catholic Church	947.00
176-1	Not Recorded	
177-	Catholic Church	484.00
178	Juan Taitano Charfauros	306.00
179	Vicente Tapasna Quinata	269.00
180	Lucas Sirfana Aguon	242.00
181	Felipe Rosario Aguon	1139.00
182-New	Ramon Aguon Quinata, Ho.	210.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
182-New	Ramon Aguon Quinata, Ho	210.00
182-1	Jose Castro Manalisay	142.00
183	Herminigildo Quinata Quinata	172.00
184	Gertrudes Tajalle Sanchez	157.00
185	Jose Quinata Tapasna	168.00
186	Eusebio Quinata Tapasna	166.00
187	Jose Quinata Tapasna	440.00
188	Govt. of Guam	246.00
189	Antonio Aguon Sanchez, Lucas Aguon Sanchez	206.00
190	Jose Charfauros Santiago	184.00
191	Antonio Aguon Quinata	256.00
192	Simon Quinata Santiago	411.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
193	Vicente Quinata Santiago	261.00
194	Fernando Sanchez, Ho	464.00
195	Josefa Santiago Quinata, Hilario Aguon Quinata	669.00
196	Govt. of Guam	217.00
197	Vicente Rosario Aguon	230.00
198	Gabriel Quinata Gofigan Vicente " " Gregorio " " Ramon " "	230.00
199	Vicente Chiguina Aguon	356.00
200	Juan Gofigan Babauta	443.00
201	Jose Gofigan Babauta	236.00
202	Govt. of Guam	521.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
203	Juan Tedpatogo Quidachay	406.00
204	Isidoro Inocensio Taperna	653.00
205	Gregorio Quinata Gofigan	129.00
206	Margarita Sanchez Quinata	132.00
207	Veronica Duenas Quinata	305.00
207-1	Jesus Sanchez Feguregur	314.00
208	Foreign Mission Society of the General Association of General Baptists of the U.S.A.	422.00
209	Teresa Quinata Aguon	260.00
210	Francisco Quinata Sanchez	643.00
211	Juan Q. Quinata	508.00
212	Govt. of Guam	504.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
213	Concepcion Malijan Aguon	99.00
	Bernardita " "	
	Ana " "	
	Atanacio " "	
214	Luis Aguon Quinata	231.00
215	Govt. of Guam	328.00
216	" " "	352.00
217	Juan Inocencio Tofono, H.O.	299.00
218	Justo Quinata Santiago, H.O.	440.00
219	Juan Taitano Charfauros	413.00
220	Juan Taitano Charfauros	310.00
221	Antonio Rosario Aguon	204.00
222	Jose San Nicolas Quinata	414.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
223	Pedro Sufana Quinata	287.00
224	Antonio Rosario Aguon	308.00
225	Jose S. H. Quinata	523.00
226	Celestina Quinata Babauta	196.00
227	Francisco Quinata Sanchez	387.00
	Francisco Sanchez Santiago	
	Estella Sanchez Santiago	
	Antonio Sanchez Santiago	
228	Govt. of Guam	352.00
229	Francisco Malijan Iseyaki	299.00
230	Joaquin Taitano Charfauros	2943.00
230-A	Joaquin Taitano Charfauros	402.00
231	Govt. of Guam	1581.00
232	" " "	762.00
233	Miguel Aguon Quinata	1522.00

Lot	Record Owner	Area
234	Luis Aguon Quinata	2615.00
1 (Fua)	Vicente Taitano Borja	11404.00
2 (Fua)	Vicente Taitano Borja	65879.00
3	Govt. of Guam	12,876.00
4	Vicente Gofigon, Ho	3108.00
5	Govt. of Guam	34,620.00
6	Pedro Infana Quinata	45484.00
7	Mariano Aguon, Ho	29441.00
8		
9	Anastacio Tofaina Quinata	9698.00
10	Serafin Quinata, Ho.	7818.00
11	Serafin Quinata, Ho	5598.00

Lot	Record Owner	Area
12.	Jose S. N. Quinata	25245.00
13	Govt. of Guam	16,398.00
14-17	Antonio Sanchez Sanchez Emilia Quinata Sanchez	33741.00
15	Jose S. N. Quinata	9553.00
16	Antonio Sanchez Sanchez Emilia Quinata Sanchez	22939.00
18	Jose Aguon Sanchez, Ho.	3.3 H.
19	Jose Aguon Sanchez, Ho.	9587.0
20	Jose Aguon Sanchez, Ho.	85740.00
21	Jose S. N. Quinata	20800.00
22	Govt. of Guam	44,439.00
23	Aurelia Borja Carbullido	17788.00
24, 28, 29	(Sella) Vicente Taitano Borja	100090.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
25	Felipe Rosario Aguon	93633.00
26	Jose Aguon Sanchez, Ho.	22939.00
27	No Record	
30	Francisco Duenas Quinata	89184.00
P31.1	Juan P. Torres	1645844.00 (carried under Agat)
31	Not Recorded	
32	Serafin Quinata, Ho.	3622.00
33	Jose S. M. Quinata	50375.00
34	Govt. of Guam	
35	" " "	
36	Juan P. Quinata	26385.00
37	Juan Quinata Quinata	31835.00
38	Govt. of Guam	
39	" " "	

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
40	Faustino Mendiola Quinata	62677.00
41	Gregorio Quinata Gofigan	67464.00
42	Simeon Chiguina Aguon	8907.00
43	Felipe Lascano Aguon, Ho.	49163.00
44	Govt. of Guam	
45	Govt. of Guam	
46	Antonio Aguon Quinata	35566.00
47	Juan Quinata, Ho.	38940.00
48	Jesus Sanchez Feguegue	30133.00
49	Sebastian Charguelaf Charguelaf	42739.00
50	Agustin Mendiola Quinata, Ho	2319.00
51	Manuel Sanchez Sanchez	40911.00
52	Govt. of Guam	

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
53	U. S. of America	49325.00
54	Hilario Walijan, Ho.	17846.00
55	Ignacio Infona Aguon, Ho.	30345.00
56	Manuel Aguon Babauta	
*		
57	Maria Quidachay Babauta	6434.00
* 56	(4-20-54) Maria Babauta Quitugua	
57	hijos de Maria: Dolores Babauta Nededog	
	Florentina Babauta Garrido	
	Rita Babauta Salas's	
	* Ignacio Quidachay Babauta	
58	Jose Sanchez Taimanglo	
59	Jose Sanchez Taimanglo	6434.00 (see map)
60	Feliciana Tajalle Quinata	2967.00
61	Jose Sanchez Taimanglo	5166.00
63	Agustin Mendiola Quinata, Ho.	5795.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
64	Rubinio Gofigan Babauta	11496.00
65	Govt. of Guam	
66	Jose Quinata Gofigan	2254.00
67	Jose Quinata Gofigan	21466.00
68	Jose Quinata Gofigan	10121.00
69	Felipe Lascano Aguon, Ho.	22028.00
70	Juan Inocencio Topasna	17124.00
71	Pablo Topasna, Ho.	7955.00
72	Dionicio Tajalle, Ho.	10476.00
73	Govt. of Guam	unsurveyed
74	" " "	"
75	Pablo Topasna	"
76	Pablo Topasna	60300.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
77	Govt. of Guam	Unsurveyed
78	unknown	2.2 H.
79	Govt. of Guam	Unsurveyed
80	" " "	"
81	" " "	"
82	" " "	"
83	" " "	"
84	Joaquin Taitano Charfauros	69474.00
85	Manuel Taitano Charfauros	71095.00
86	Ig Magdalena Quinata Aguon, Ignacio Gofigan Babauta Celestina Quinata Babauta, et al.	18779.00
* 86	(6-15-54) Ignacio Gofigan Babauta JR. [?]	
87	Simeon Quinata Santiago	72781.00
88	Simeon Quinata Santiago	6222.00

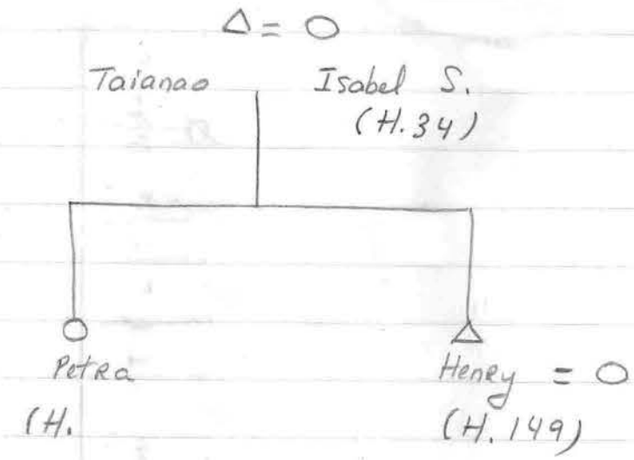
Lot	Record Owner	AREA
89	Agustin Lucendiola Quinata, Ho.	2345.00
90	Vicente Gofigan, Ho.	4911.00
91	Joaquin Taitano Charfauros	26346.00
92-117	Antonio Aguon Sanchez	11445.00
93	Antonio Villagomez Quinata	6882.00
94	Hilarion Aguon Quinata	8171.00
95	Juan Taitano Charfauros	68568.00
96-1 Part	Fernando Chiguina Sanchez	1500.00
96	Juan Gofigan Babauta	10000.00
Govt. 96-1	unknown	78283.0
97	Jose Castro Malisay	10342.00
98	Govt. of Guam	unsurveyed
99	Hilarion Aguon Quinata	

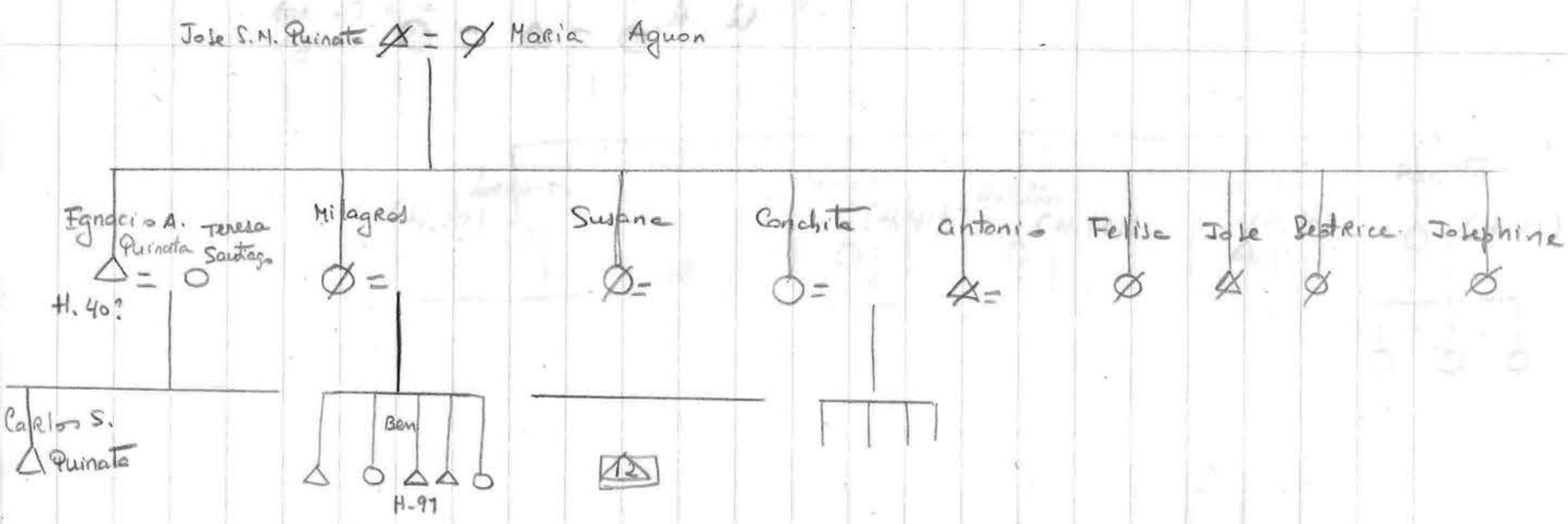
Lot	Record Owner	AREA
100	Hilarion Aguon Quinata	27,237.00
101	Jose Infana Aguon	21,247.00
102	Jesus Infana Aguon, Ho.	
103	Jesus Infana Aguon, Ho.	21,411.00
104	Govt. of Guam	141.00
105	Lucas Infana Aguon	42,384.00
106	Lucas Infana Aguon	
107	Juan Aguon Quinata	3,561.00
108	no record	3912.00
109	Enrique Quinata Sanchez	12,025.00
110	Simeon Cliguino Aguon	5,623.00
111	Serafin Quinata, Ho.	3,493.00

Lot	Record Owner	AREA
112	Luciano Manaliday Santiago	27,106.00
113	No record Govt. of Guam	3100.00
114	No record Domingo P. Santiago	13763.0
115	Simeon Quinata Santiago	57,898.00
116	Simeon Quinata Santiago	50,430.00
117-92	Antonio Aguon Sanchez	11,445.00
118	Govt. of Guam	68,074.00
119	Hilarion Aguon Quinata	1,108.00
121	Mariano M. Santiago	2,700.00
122	" " "	2,025.00
123	Eduviges A. Santiago	2,050.00
125	Jose Gofigon Babauta	21,718.00
126	Not recorded	

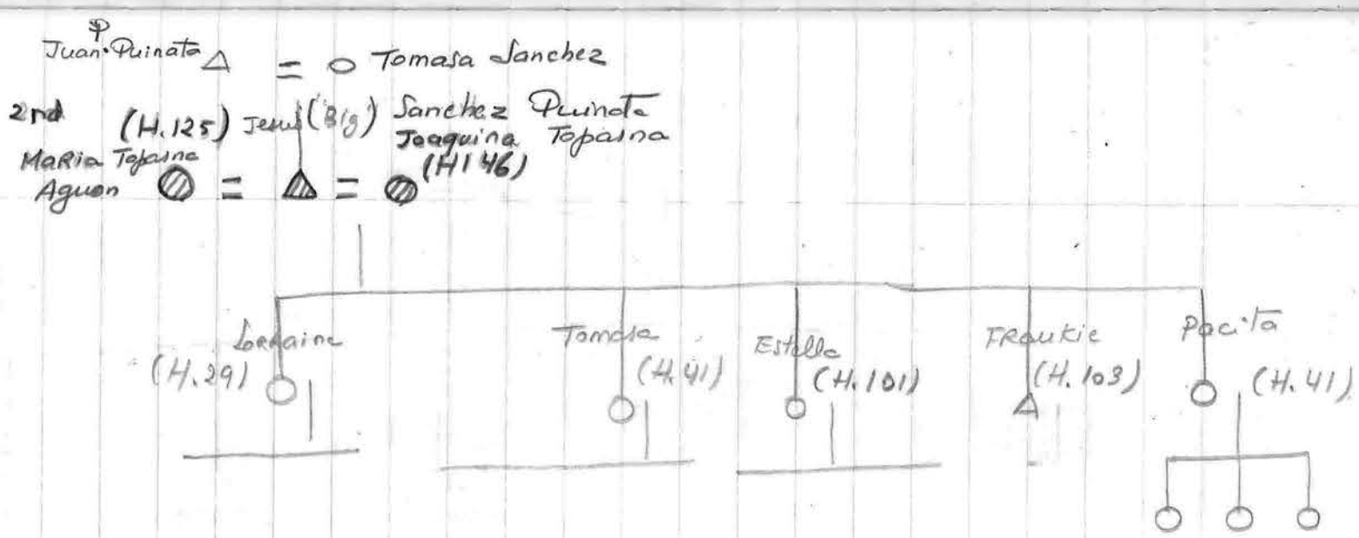
Lot	Record Owner	AREA
152	Cayetano A. Quinata	12,553.00
153	Faustino Mendiola Quinata	14,914.00
154	Faustino Mendiola Quinata	23,842.00
155	Vicente Tajalne Quinata	13,934.00
156	Juan Aguon Quinata	8,735.00
157	Vicente Aguon Quinata	9,454.00
159	Faustino Mendiola Quinata	2,022.00
127	Govt. of Guam	
160	Hilario Aguon Quinata	4,730.00
161	Vicente Aguon Quinata	2,776.00
162	U.S. of America	8,744.0
164	U.S. of America	1,758.00

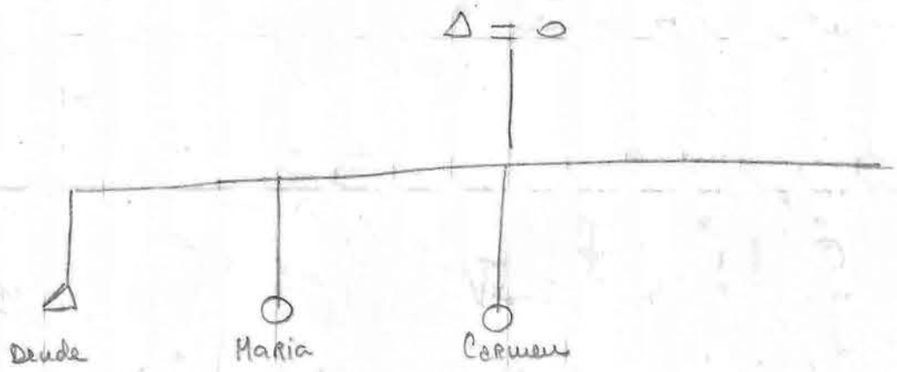
Lot	Record Owner	AREA
165	U.S. of America	748.00
235	U.S. of America	787.00
236	Govt. of Guam	927,657.00
236-A	Govt. of Guam	
Place of:		
GAAM	Jose S.M. Quinata	20,000.00
MAMAGAM	Eduardo Quinata Quinata	50,000.00
MATDAM	Domingo Quinata Santiago	10,000.00
OGASAM	Jose S.M. Quinata	250,000.00
ORGUAM	Herminigildo Quinata Quinata	1,200.00

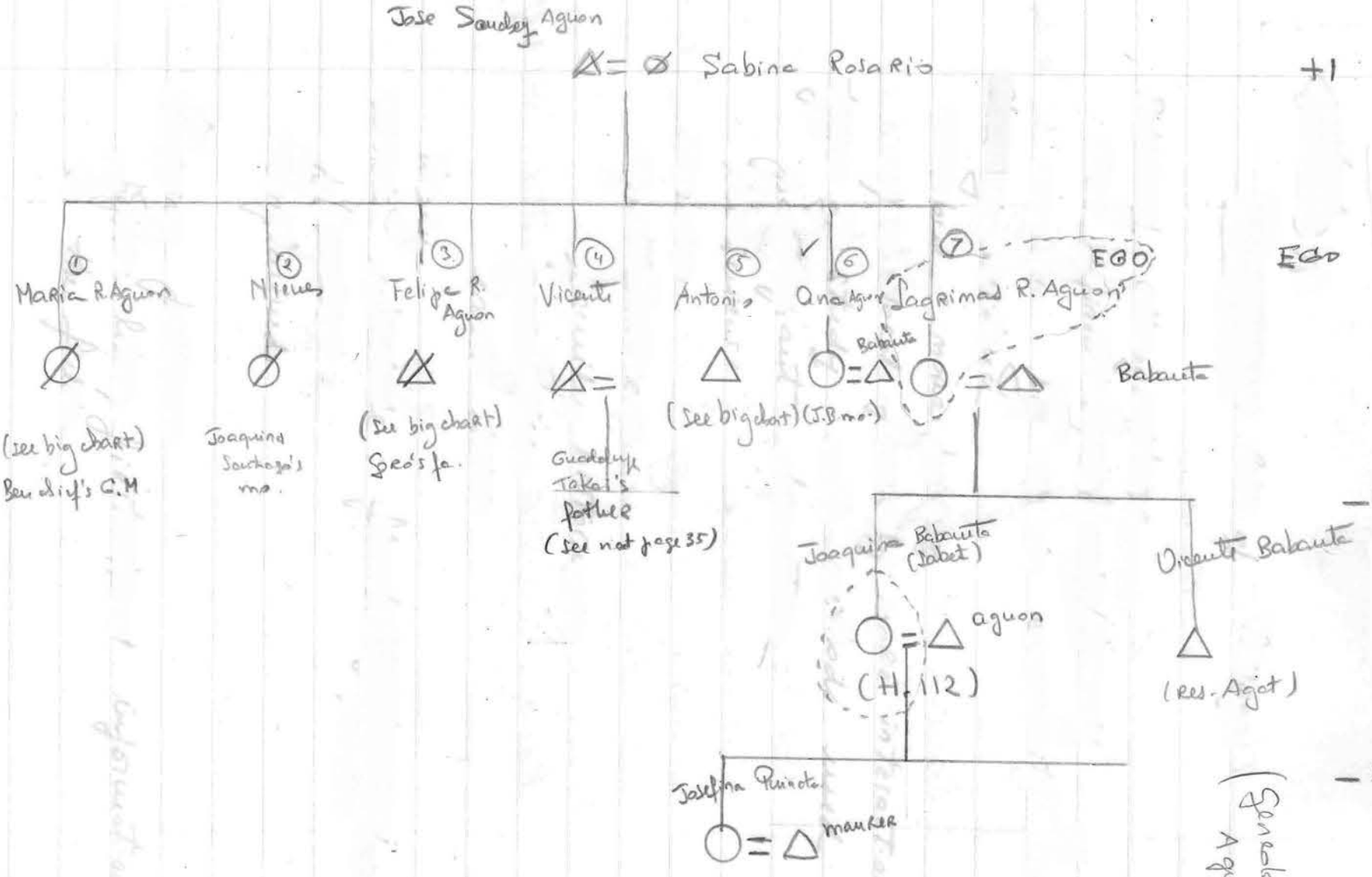

△ = ○
Taianao
Isabel S.
(H. 34)
○
Petra
(H.
△
Henry = ○
(H. 149)



(Genealogy I) Aguon


Juan Quinata
Tomasa Sanchez
2nd
(H.125)
Jesus (Big) Sanchez Quinata
Maria Tepaina Aguon
Joaquina Tepaina
(H146)
Lorraine
(H.29)
Tomasa
(H.41)
Estella
(H.101)
Frankie
(H.103)
Pacita
(H.41)


Δ = O
Deude
Maria
Carmen



(Genealogy of Aguon)

Fieldwork: Rite of Passage

Role of ethnographer:
as defined by herself / himself
as " by the community he is in
Place of Residence
alone: more privacy
w/ a local family: more interaction
type of study and methods used
participant observation
interviews
census
questionnaires
family histories
genealogies
land data
diary
work schedule: fluxibility & regularity
planned
unplanned

Learning process:
before = lit.; first hand information
in the field.

The first month: anxiety
Right data
Right amount
Right attitude
fear of breaking the rules

Knowing the people
names, nicknames, relationships

Knowing the physical setting
where people live
diff. areas of village & reasons for distinctiveness

Knowing obligations (connected with self-role)

5-9-76 Conversation w/ Mr. Jesus; Sanitation Inspection.

Regulations. for keeping animals w/in village
Big ones: Pigs, horses, carabaos should be kept w/in 50 ft. from building where people live. One or two animals O.K. w/in this distance & if people do not complain.
Jesus said: Su lunatan O.K. cause people do not complain.
No requirements for chickens, ducks or birds around the area. If large # then permission needed from Dept. of Agriculture & Environmental Health.

Outside Toilet — Reg. to be constructed w/a door, ventilation + screen so flies, mosquitoes can't enter. Should be water carried. Su lunatan, Inarojan, sometimes in certain areas of Mariz due to lack of space in small lots, distance from building is waived. Otherwise it should be 14-15 ft. away from the building.

Waste water should be concentrated in a hole & not running around or to stink or clean.

Licking field needed for building septic tank. Licking field takes the liquid part & the septic tank the hard part.

Conditions in Lunatoc substandard due to closeness of houses.
Jesus said: "Maybe this is why people are not improving the houses. They repair them but do not change them. If they demolish the house, then, regulations for a new one would be based on actual sus. He said small lots that is not possible." Perhaps they're waiting for the new subdivision."
If you see dead animals call 734-2079 (Animal Control for Public Health)

Method

Interviews:

1. Ask person for an appointment & then go and have the interview. i.e. Jesus Big at Dept of Agri. I took notes & felt I was able to get all main points. Person felt v/ comfortable
2. Ask person to have an appt. for a taped interview - i.e. Ina. I gave her a set of questions - then she ~~wrought~~ wrote answers to the questions. Then we started inter. on another day. Person felt conscious of recording & seemed to be tied to the guidelines; it lacked spontaneity. Then we listened to the recording & she clarified & added things. This part was v/ positive & it should work out well. It takes longer time but it helps for accuracy.
3. Found that older persons (i.e. Nanis) do not feel comfortable w/ the

Recording. She felt conscious though she was more comfortable when she did it in Chamorro.

4. Spontaneous interviews - Moves - 2 one in Inarajan - & another to Anao Inalo. I had the outline for questions in mind - Did not work out well; people afraid (Chan. case). Quan distracted w/ the information I had on sheet of paper.
Positive: people enjoy when you play recording back and this encourages the conversation.
But for short thing the notetaking is better.

5. Interview w/ Joe A. Aguon.
We started talking & then I asked to wait & I got the recorder. I did the same in other 2 occasions w/ Ben & w/ Joe & Tita & Jesus "Big".
Positive: tone of informality and relaxing aspect of communication already established. Then the

conversation continues its normal flow.

Census - 1. At the beginning w/ Fina who knew the people & village. Also w/ Tita. Positive though time consuming; I got addit. information as people asked us for cup of coffee & then we had conversation on diff. topics. Then, I went by myself; w/ one exception I was always well received and also I had a long conversation. Finally I asked Inez to do it.
The questions I additionally asked were the more tresome part. Help to have basic informat. already in form.
Then I asked Inez Calanda to complete it for me. She also grouped households according to categories (after Smith's work in Rota) based on h. composition.

Mapping Rough map made w/ help of Fino, Jee & Tita was helpful to get people located for census, also, a help to get to know the people & locate them in household.

When I obtained a good map w/ some houses I numbered them from 1 — 160 including vacant houses, stores & other bldgs. Then, I made a list of heads of households. Then I used the household coding for other reference. For example, when I record something about certain person I jot down household number. I do the same w/ the genealogies. In this manner I place the person in his ~~[illegible]~~ spatial dimension (residence)
kinship location (relation)
land (ownership)

Land tenure as recorded - I can include the H. number

Movements - location in household map - ; those moved, attended -

Location of wakes : 90% of attendance
" of funerals:
" of Christ. parties:

TO DO ** See if I can get a list of the people who attended it locate them in spatial dimension by asking for list & writing down w/ master list in separate paper. Ideally families have a guest book & also a list w/ the people & dinebulu.

Movers - Information about who has the novena from informants: Fino, Rosita Vicente, Tita. Then, I made up the list & showed to them. In this manner they were able to add more information or to correct the one given.

SAMPLE Stratified Random sample from the 9 diff. categories. of first 3 categories. All of the cases of small number of some categories (4-9)

Interviews

(1). create some time situation i.e. evening; morning, afternoon if this not possible to follow see that categories are varied i.e. not all (1 YH) at same time

choose method

See Yellow book

Take each categ. & put numbers in the hat from 0 — 13 for 2. EM, & put back every # you take; if the same number make substitute & then say how many substitutes

(2.) create same questions to be included in the interview & ask the same to all of them.

(3.) prepare card for income for anonimity.

measurement:

- Total family income
- # of wage earners
- income other than wage source
- # of hrs. per week
- food stamps.
- from o— ? do include 0 in

(4) Compare households w/ those in yellow books.

PREPARED FORM TO RECORD LAND TRANSACTIONS

Lot Est. N.

yr.	grantor	grantee	instru.	consid.	area	rela.

INTERVIEWS Questions in 3x5 cards proved very useful in interviews w/ Tony Cabarlouros. I gave him the cards, one card for a question and he answered them. Questions useful for transcribing tapes & for organizing the material. Tony is used to tests & questions due to his College experience. He is also v/ verbal & outspoken.

DOCUMENTATION - Vital STATISTICS - PUBLIC HEALTH/MANGILAO

5-18-76 Began work w/ vol. 1 - documents in Spanish up to May 1, 1905. From here on in English. Good penmanship & in v/good condition.

Continued Vol. 2 - 6 (+) Marriage Certificates 1954 - 1969. (for details see HB#3: 191-92)

PREPARED FORM FOR RECORDING INFOR ON MARRIAGE

Date _____

Groom _____

residence _____ Fa. _____

age _____

state _____ Mo. _____

occupation _____

Bride _____

residence _____ Fa. _____

age _____

state _____ Mo. _____

occupa. tion _____

Place of marriage _____ Vol. _____ page _____

Priest _____

Witnesses _____

Interviews

Giving written questions; used w/ T. Charfauros, Piling

Before the War

8. Question: Did a daughter receive any land at the time of marriage?

PREPARED FORM FOR CODING GENEOLOGICAL DATA

I.D.	Name	House#	Ori.#	Teresa's #	Sex

FA. NAME	FA ID.	MO. ID.	MO. NAME
MALE adoptee	M. ID.	F. ID.	FEMALE adoptee

Place of birth	Birthdate

Place of death	Year of death	Cause of death

Relation to Head	Occupations	Education	Marital Status

SPOUSES

ID.	Name	Where marri	When marr.	Termination How	Termination Where	yr.ofTer

Event: Wake - / food preparation in the house -
Relation: Ego's mother ; deceased 1st. cousins ; their fathers brothers.
1. D. Previously the deceased's brother has come to Ego's house to let her know about the death. She is in charge w/ another two 2nd. cos. of baking pies for the wake.
Category S.+ F.

Statement × "Guamanians help in cse of death. Different people in the family take care of preparing certain types of food. Helping is good."

statement × "Oka is the most important of all the ebinduli".
2. D. Reason for name in envelop: "people need to know so they can return same amount in Fun."

2. D. Southern hospitality; food served to
× people from other villages
lenata. hosp; to be able to offer
9. D. something to eat. You do not bring a friend to a friend's house unless you know the can offer something. Diff. from other parts of Guine

Ebinduli - × "too many parties"; ebinduli is getting
3. D. to be too much.

stat. × "In Lenata there are parties for all
4. D. occasions."

Wedding brother ; wife of Ego's fa. went to find out
5 D. what they have to bring for fandango
Fandango ; the type of <u>tarea</u> assigned.

× Help should be rewarded -
5. D. example: people helping to eat a mancha should be given free fish.
Greediness if not done.

Fandango. groom's mo. important in preparation ; buying of trousseau.
7 D. $ 2,000 spent in trousseau.

groom's × - all groom's relatives invited
party groom's family responsible for food.

× Fandango parties thought to be v/
7 D. expensive - But people feel the

obligation to do it.
× groom's mo. would feel embarrassed if she doesn't fast enough for the bride. All (forty, stretch)
7 D. is considered "to follow the custom."
× Even if bride's mo. doesn't want a big party "the relatives will make it big."

× Everybody is nominally invited to the Fandangs or "can come & also friends of the villagers."

Food Respons.
different members of the family responsible for the food - they can put out money or food.
An ordinary contribution for Ego's father's brother & wife is $100.00. But if asked for a specific food i.e. shining it
7.D. might be higher.

gifts "Statisdies give gifts but people in
Fandang lunatic money to help w/ the
8.D. expenses."

10 D. Sant. Hosp.
where people from Agona come.
i.e. politicians food served - Al. went fishing to get fish - South.
× believe people from Agona love fish & this is what they're looking for when coming to Lunatic.
When visiting houses people offer coffee - fruit load bananas, soups - if they have.

LAND Inheritance: eldest son inherits in the old custom.
change: hus/wi give according to need. but the eldest will get more.
certain things handed down at wedding Fun: 13 coins / certain pots.
Building houses on family land
11. D. & close to other rela. considered good.
Reason given: help for family gathering

& for family relations.

Date changed from Sunday to FRIDAY.
Shower Reason given: w/ change bride's brother
12 D. would attend it.

Shower groom's mo. sis dang. (A) (1st. cousin)
decoration directing decoration.
groom's mo. ~~wife~~ sister husband (affind uncle) directing cooking (cost role)
groom's father's bro. wife asked to
13 D. act as kitchen police.
groom's mo sis. dang. (B) overseen food on the table & requesting for more
13 D. when plates empty.
groom's mo sister daughters & husbands in charge of the drinks.
bride's dang. in shower & bride taking care of her.

14 D. "Romeo & Juliet" party = both sides giving the party together. (but of understood groom's side preparing it i.e. Joe & Agnes).
- groom & bride dancing is O.K.

bachelor's party - no dancing of
14 D. bride & groom
my side & "her side" & "his side"
often used at fandange, shower time.
At shower groom's mo. not supposed to work; not "her party." -
Possessive pronouns indicative of who is giving the party.
groom's mother sister's husband mainly responsible for shower
Land Tatum Ben's land.
15 D. X Every Sunday Joe & children & Juan & children go to owner T. Ben
Kinship after Matt - Ben is Joe & Juan's
mo. side mo. brother.

Young bride to be come to groom's
bride & house day after shower. She was
groom's served by groom's mo. & her
side sisters. Solicitous attitude; special care shown in way of serving.

On one occasion the youngest
15 D. sister about (40) referred as being v/ stubborn.

Tension bet. W & H. Side -

15 D. 2 examples both of W moving into Husband's family house.

reasons X ① - asked to contribute money to & examples. meet social obligations.

- when they moved away things got better. His family able to see <u>her</u> value better.

② out of <u>usual</u> young wife doing the work for entire family

X - better when they moved out

Saying = "better to have four posts & a tin roof & be independent than to stay w/ your in-laws"

15 D (cover)

Sign of not accepting young wife on Husband's side = "Since I married they

X 16 D. have never attended parties on my family's side."

16 D. House built on Ego mo. brother's land - land still under uncle's name. Ego cannot rent the house when he goes to the States; Ego's daug.

cannot stay there because it

16 D. belongs to the uncle's side.

Shower - Bride taken home by groom's mo sist. daug. (1st. cousin) (after fetea). Bride sis in law yeded at her; people surprised.

giving trousseau: groom's fa bro (eldest) & wife & groom's fa bro. went to present it: ado the groom's parents go? Relatives know price of trousseau.

16 D. Owning a big expensive car sign of status; people talk & brag about it. even if used in the <u>laudo</u>.

Bride not supposed to know what is in trunk w/ exception of dresses.

19 D. Sulaw a more subordinate position than the sister in groom's house.

Commissioner's contribution to the fandango was a turtle plus about 300 lbs of fish.

19 D. Things asked from high persons carry great weight. Also if your comadre.

20 D.

Joe's Shower

Josephine & Dinnes were supposed to be invited to it.

For shower you need invitation. Invitation: cards, sending someone to tell you, going to the house.

Baked goods appreciated at parties.

× People say bad luck to cut cake on groom's party, if held before the bride.

At groom's party table considered nina's (nino's also?)

20 D. Nino responsible for cake; he made decision about cutting it.

22 D. × A family event superseeded a political one. Ego's sister husband's birthday over a party to support a candidate. Belay a recognized good baker. Ego's W baked for ego's sister husband. & Ego's sister helped ego's W.

22 D. If fandango on Friday evening people will start working on Th. but most on Friday morning.

23 D. Fandango (groom's party) ninos arrived at groom's house at 7:00 p.m. & brought cake, pastries, drinks. Groom's relatives waiting inside the house.

Young people (teenagers) helping w/ the decoration of pdapde.

People switch from one work to another where they finished one

23 D. groom's mothers 1st. cousin work from decorations for groom's party. Bela a recognized weaver.

groom's m.a. sister dough. helped or directed decoration of backstage in pdapde.

grooms' m.a. sister husband told groom's

fathers' brother (oldest) wife to be back by 6:30 to go & invite bride's side to the party

24 D. Bride's side has to be invited by groom's side.

Bride wears one of the dresses from the trousseau to the party.

Bride relatives have walking & followed here. Bride/groom w/ nino waited at head of table.

Nino made sign of the cross.

× Bride's guests firsts after b/g/ nino & nino. Number of guests counted by groom's side. More than 14 expected.

Equal # should go to ~~groo~~ bride's party: I guess if the # is small & smaller than expected. Would be different if a large crowd.

9:00 p.m. bride left & all her guests.

24 D. groom's fa-bro. (oldest one) ~~oldest~~ from church wedding ceremony.

Recent disagreement w/ bride's behavior during compliments.

compliment groom's side:

24 D. people gathered at entrance of groom's house.

Rule: nino, older folks & those who want to go.

25 D. change: before the war bound to accompany group; depends on nino.

now: one guy playing the guitar.

nino: distributes what is to be taken to bride's house: whiskey, Kahua w/ milk, cigarettes & fuego. (last 2 items carried by young girls groom's sisters)

singing = Eng. & Chamorro songs. Song on the way to bride's house.

Permission asked to enter bride's house by whom?

Bride's relatives: fa. mo, sis. received the party in living room.

Bride's father started to dance w/ people in groom's side. Next bri/gro

25 D. danced. Mina patted Kalua around.
After a while the groom's party returned to the groom's party.
Back at groom's party Chamorro music; one of them the vatso.
Certain way of dancing it recognized as the "old style, the way the older folks used to do."

× Cinchule cooked by groom's mo. as the is the one who receives it.

25 D. Church ceremony.
Saturday morning at 10:00 am.
Church decorated by groom's fa. bro. dang. & mo. mo. dang.
after the Friday party.
Order entering Church: groom & bride, nino & nina of both groom & brid., Ring bearer (from groom's side).
Groom & nino took bride to the altar.
white dress wore even if pregnant or having already had a child.

26 D. during Mass some songs in Eng. & some in Chamorro.
Bride deposit bouquet of flowers to B.M. after mass.
groom's mo. embraced groom & yeded.
until ~~groom's~~ bride's invite groom's side groom's fa. bro. wife kept on saying only 14 could go. Then it was said: "we might have to go because Alice (bride's mo) has invited us."
Party moved to bride's house. Music playing at bride's house.
When groom & bride arrive to the house are to kneel before older relatives & ginnge'.

12-XII-78 OBSERVACION -

Plaza Nueva - 1 hora

Actividad específica - fácil establecer

comunicación si se habla de monedas.

Distintas formas de presentar la mercancía

Distintas actividad -

Edades / Sexo

Relación vendedor - comprador

Especialización en la compra -

Puntos de vista: del vendedor

del comprador

Actividades y espacio

Fundamentalia y Relación con lo que vende -

Relación en los artículos de venta

ej. peines y cordón de zapatos.

De donde provienen los com. o vendedores?

Cual es el foco de actividad?

identidad del vendedor:

Más ♂ que ♀ -

- Actividades
- Gustos.

economía / trabajo

Cafetería - "Potes" temas { politica, football, ¿?

Lugar - "Popelone Sur:"

CLIMA - 24° - Hora 3:00 p.m.

categoría - "Hortera" - ¿def.?

clientes - familia, grupo de amigos.

- libres de reclamaciones.

Camareros. dueño - no era de aquí

Dif. entre dueño - niño

Frases: esti es mi bar y mi mesa.

Tono de voz

Atributos: autoritario.

Biblioteca Técnica de Baracaldo.

1 hora

16 ♂ y ♀ ← aumento

Esterno - barba y bigote, gafas, indumentaria (+para)

Roles Relaciones - biblio - estudiantes foco -

Actividades, consulta, estudio, pedir apuntes -

confrontar apuntes.

Silencio. / Bibliotecaria. descripción física -

Asociaciones - delegó funciones - ordenada

Plano -

sentaban x amigos - conocidos.

Reglas, no fumar y ceniceros, silencio

Descripción física -

Tipo de gente -

poder adquisitivo

LAND

In wkr. r # of land trans.

1. Data on marr. patterns / kin
   -- by families
   -- by generations
   -- by sides
   -- by place of pre marital res.
2. Descript° of land area in village and of land owners - origin of families. - when they moved in - how land was acquired - ori. owner.
   -- value of land - criteria -
3. The traditional concept of land, its value, way of exchanging it.

4. How land was inherited
5. patterns
   any diff. according to families

5. Esta. the corr. bet. marr. r land.
   way to keep the land.
   any diff. bet. families.
   bet. location of land.

(12)

small family parties. Water is carried in thermos and in some of the lands people have installed their own water system. People come r go to the lands in cars or jeeps and the younger children, occasionally, walk. The weekend traffic bet. the village r the lands has increased. People greet each other and often stop for a chat in the lands of the neighbor, especially those by the highway.

Work in the lands needs the help of the entire family. While the mother keeps herself busy preparing the food w/ the help of the other female members the men work in the field (H. r teenager boy.) Seldom you have outsiders working w/ the exception of Outos. Queen from Agot comes r work for him. I'm not sure about the type of economic arrangement made w/ him. He is seen feeding the animals (chickens).

(11)

With the present decaying economic conditions of the island people are emphasizing agriculture. The fact of having a lands located away from the village goes back to Sp. times. But presently people are cultivating their fields outside the village & are leasing land from the government. The families spend the w/ends at the lands especially during the dry season. The planting season for tess, mandioka is now if these are to be harvested by S. Domingo fiesta. The govt. bulldozer rented at the fee of $15.00 an hour does the levelling job. Then planting takes place w/ the help of the peons, the flow & others.

In the savanna area we have the following lands: Tony (160); Jesus Big, Felix, Joe Agron, Dutal, Juan Porta, Bola Sandey, Joaquine Bernardita, Geo Agron, Bernardo (Joaquin), Dolores Juan, Same next to the house of Calendas, Tinta.

9 lands for people in village

The people cultivating the areas come from different areas in the village. The lands consist of a temporary structure which allows for cooking, sleeping & occassionaley holding

(10)

However, the owners expect that some settlement might be available, for example, an exchange for land in the new subdivision, which is G.O.G. land. But no provision for these type of houses are stated in the criteria listed. Govt. of G. provides w/ regard to building erected in Govt. land prevent the improvement of the area. People cannot build permanent structures in G.O.G. leased land. Taking into account that % of the homes in Inarajan are on govt. land this accounts for the # of semi-permanent structures. The House survey taken in listed houses — not meeting the regular standards.

Presently the model homes supply an alternative. The homes built in govt. land can be transferred to other areas. So the investment is not lost in the event the G.O.G. doesn't renew the lease. One house has been built in lot 118 in E.G. & another one in the Savanna area since Jan. 1976. Other homes being built have tin roofing.

⑨

the island.

Taxes defined people of their lands, at least of their title. Not sure if people knew of the govt. more or if they learned about after 1950.

The isolation made people dependent on their commissioner. After 1950 the G.O.G. offered to redeem lands upon payment of the unpaid taxes. The Commissioner acted as the liaison & he was responsible for letting the people know about it. As land records show, by 1975, 15 people got their lots (15) back. Two more lots (as 1975) are being leased by the G.O.G. The other lots (17) are Govt. property w/ a total land area of 40 acres.

One of the lots 118, now govt. property & which is leased to the people (second owners) (after taken in '62?) is being contended by the original owners, the Santiago family. The owners claim that they were not aware of the opportunity offered by the G.O.G. to redeem the land by paying back taxes. With homes built in the area there is so much hope of a return.

⑧

produce w/ little cash coming into their pockets. Additionally communication between the North & the South was scarce. The road bet. Agat & Umatac was built in 1950. Until that date comm. was by boat or by foot on the shore side. Only 2 persons owned an automobile.

These conditions made the people unable to pay the taxes. By this time taxes were levied on land & other kinds.

Records show that bet. 1926–1940 33 lots were taken by the government. Out of these 33 30 were taken on account of Tax Forfeiture. The lots covered an area of

This fact proved that the measures of the govt. didn't contribute to the betterment of the people in Umatac, neither to the develop. of agriculture in an area where people were needed to improve agriculture than in other area of

Land (cont:) possibility is the exchange of property. w/ the exception of 3 houses all the ones on the beach side are frame houses. So the exchange would be feasible from the point of view of gain. The residents will gain in space. The other view is that they would be faced w/ the construction of a new house, and most likely, the building will be subject to new govt. bldg. regulations. Exchange on the beach side seems to be the only answer to improvement. Lots are too small & would not meet house regulations although they are provisions made for houses built before the law was passed. One factor which proved to be important in the fact was the rapid change from an agricultural economy to one based on cash. The isolation of United from the emphasis placed on the development of the Central & Northern areas widened the gap bet. the two. So what was possible in the North proved harmful in the South. Sanitation requirements. Taxes levied by the govt. to increase the amount of revenue placed a burden on the people in the South. They were mainly dependent of agricultural

STATUE MOVEMAS

MINO I

gathering flowers for crib
building it lovely decorate the house
notifying tecla
" relatives

Preparing refreshments
calling rel. upon arrival of tecla
novena.
serving refreshments

ROLE nino - monitor / elders
nina -
cook
overseer
eldest bro / wife
eldest sis / husb.

Tecla - directs leads rosary, novenas, songs in Church.
Diff. Church (+) lisay. (+ nov.)
priest
commis.

DEATH

convent close relat to hospital - nines?

fixing house altar.
calling tecla notifying other rela.

Announcement of death = Rosary begins at 12:00

Family conference or at 8:00
pldg. of dafada - / calling rel. / buying food / funeral arrangements / T.V. Radio.
for nine consecutive days - buying dresses.

fingo ligayo on 9th day
mass, Rosary, food served

if burial occurs on the 9th - there
Rosary said & food served - Mass the 1st.
day available (i.e. if Sat. or Tuesd. come
none on Monday).
Every day after Rosary - family mtg. to decide on inner. matters -
Lisayon pamilia - begins 10th day until the 18
th day - ends w/ food being served -
structure of rosary the same -
tecla often changes; for 2nd. one a relative -

Wake -

date = usually FRIDAY -
begins w/ 12:00 Rosary / invitation to eat
arrival of body invitation to eat
8:00 Rosary; food served
12:00 " " " invitation to eat
4:00 a.m.? - putting the black ribbon on arm -
" Responso
8:00 " food served invit. to e.
12:00 " " " " " "
(2) Responso / (1) Rosary
closing of coffin
Funeral Mass

Marching to cemetery
Atom Bitten del Corman
Throwing flowers, dirt, black ribbons
invitation to go to the house & eat -
food served.

cleaning up area
distrib°. of food -
converting tka -
later on = toning down main fdafada -

Preparations for Wake / bela -
day before beginning of wake - food
wake day early in the morning = food
preparing house for "bela"

Interaction vol. associ.
Roles: decl. she/he makes - Right to certain decis + oblig.
Division of labor: sex age
age groups
concept of a good person:
" of death -

FEEDBACK fr. MADSON.

KIN. So no descent groups; more like a kindred.

LAND- So they've rules of who is to inherit the land.
Are there quarrels resulting fr. land?
Why does Lemotac have a lower
living standard than Merizo (Inarajan?
basis for it?
Then how would you rate Mad. & Merizo? Housing, edu; jobs-
Why does Lem. have more cult. w/
Agat than Merizo? basis?
How does one family end & the other begin?
Why are wakes held on Friday?
You're doing a comm. study
one yr. if you go. The material while
in the field-
Growth is pop. due to natural increase. Yet-
migration to U.S.A. military service-
What requi. needed to join the Holy Name etc.
based on what?

HAVERLAND - SAMPLE (see page 175-76)
See variables; importance: age; income-area; hous. compnts;
others - education; exp. in the military?
Questions to ask - interviews OR question.
Different strata? average schedule per month.
$-/food.
Define household.
From Seminar at "Kakui Hotel"
Guam. own culture.
Chamo. lang. expression of feelings.
Entrepreneurs develop in a West setting;
extended family prevents them?*
Look into social debt in Lemotac;
how $ in clinchule reciprocated.
How social debt lead to acquisit.
of political power & there is $
Trans. bet. households.
Gift reciprocity
Income - see statistics available.
Solution - Migration out of Lemotac (see class fr. "72)
Joining military. (where can I get statistics on this?
Survival (adaptive) power of Chamorros.
* In my opinion it helps under certain conditions
...depends of entre. activity - think of govt.
employee, store owner, farmer, restaur.

⑥

use especified.

The subdivision has been requested for about 25 years. It is now in the process of construction. It will provide 10 lots and are to be given according to the following criteria.

present rather than future orientation

The subdivision presents several problems. The 1st. one is the need for money to buy the land. The people of Mendoza are living for the present rather than for the future. The amount of $ spent in parties doesn't allow for much accumulation of capital. Also the large # of dependents and the salaries in their majority cover the day-to-day expenses. (Income as in 1970 census shows.) The ones who would be able to pay for the land are already in posession of land and of well-constructed houses. The one other

(Continued on p. 158)

The existence of 2 diff. systems of land distribution has (facilitated) acted as deterrent of continuity in Mendoza & at the same time it has acted as an obstacle to development. Def of <u>development</u>.

⑤

Other alternative offered is the settlement of the land sale w/in the family so one or two persons buy the other people share. This would also respond to the sentimental value attached or filled on land which was formerly owned by "" parents or grandparents."

The value of land depends on outside factors such as interest of developers and govt. plans for the area. Recently, there has been an emphasis on the need of planning; it has grown out of the overbuilding of the 50'ties and the interest on the environment, the need to present a good picture to the tourist has contributed to the emphasis on planning. The T.P.C. created in 197 is in charge of the Master Plan which will be finished by 1977. This plan will affect under in so far as the restrictions, areas for development the M.P. would emphasize. It would also increase the value of certain areas according to the

as compared to those other areas of the island where land transactions to outsiders were facilitated.

Allows for Flexibility

At the same time people's needs to have access to land was solved in different ways — Allowing members of the family to stay in family land based at times the payment of taxes upon the "legal owner." Other people leased gov. land which allowed people to solve the problem of housing & revenue in income. Now, a small % have legal title to the land in such a manner as to have the right to sell it. A large % have claims to certain land which is still unsurveyed & unregistered. The longer they wait the larger the # of claimants. The larger the # the higher the possibilities that land would have to be sold & the $ divided. The new lot regulations made certain lots too small for bldg. purposes. Other agri. lots would not provide lots to too many people. And in many instances the need to have $ to pay the costs forces people to look for outside buyers.

though in the South possibilities were scarce some did exist. Certain areas were considered w/ potential for development such as Setti Bay & Sella Bay. However, the inability to settle the land issue fermented land transactions. The inability resulted from the increased difficulties arising from the two systems in existence. In the old system land was owned by the G.P. and in some case by the heirs. The fact that land ownership had not been settled and it was subject to the new system of all heirs having equal claims made the list of possible heirs excessively long. Additionally, the costs of surveying considered necessary prior to registration stopped the move. Last but no least the clash of two systems represented in the two questions w/in a family added to the difficulty. Therefore, land remained in the hands of the family. This in turn contributed to the control of the area prone w/in & also to the lack of development of the area

LAMO in UMATAC

LAMO The traditional pattern of inheritance had been kept as long as land ownership did not require legal acknowledgment. The efforts made during the Sp. Administration to survey & register land didn't affect the people of Umatac.

With WWII land became important to the Administration for the establishment of military basis. Private land was taken or leased w/ no input from the private owners.

The areas such as Agana & Agat where the war had destroyed the area or ~~new~~ the govt. disregarded the old boundaries in order to create new urban centers. Concurrently, the govt. began to establish new regulations and new demands were placed upon private landowners to have their lands surveyed and registered. New developing urban areas where land was in demand experienced a higher % of registration. Also, people in these areas had more cash & thus were able to pay for services involved in surveying & registration. Also, the people in these

areas were more exposed to the modern way of doing things & more familiar w/ procedures. All of these factors positively contributed to it.

In the South, people had adhered to the traditional pattern. Isolation forced the people to depend on their lands & products & were not ready to give land up. The War didn't affect the area and no demands came from either the govt. or the military. But leased to the Fed. Govt. didn't require procedures others than some acknowledgment of ownership.

Isolation, less opportunities for improvement made people unfamiliar w/ the new process, also people didn't have the cash needed for settling the matter. Older people remained attached to their concept of ownership & the respect towards the elders acknowledged as one of the values in the South made people comply w/ the desires of the elders.

When the economic boom reached GU. the people in the central & Northern areas were more affected. Investment & development centered in already developed areas or in those ~~already~~ w/ tourism potential.

OBLIGATIONS

① if they come to your party you are expected to return the obligation.

Two sets of rela. - mo. & fa. side.
How do you make the selection in terms of obligations?

Mo. side more imp. than fa. side

EGO 1/5 in mo. side your mo. sisters
FEMALE more important than your mo. brothers.

Affinals - your husband - side
husband brothers & sisters

both. Ego & Rel. in village closer than rela. outside
F. & M. village - visit them more often -
Obligations stronger in case of death than in any other event.

From notes set patterns & types of help = S + F
i.e. Ego F. to Ego's Mo. sis. party
use yellow cards.

POINT OF VIEW
HOUSEHOLD

CHRISTENING PARTY STRUCTURE

Preparation

1. Selection of nino/nina.
2. Saving for the party /
3. arranging w/ Father - nino/nina instructions / comm. ninos
3. letting rela. know about party. about birth.
4. relig. instruc.

After birth

4. buying food
5. Bbly. fala fala.

2. com. w/ Pale.

6. Invitations PARTY / BAPT.
7. ninos present contrib. food cake & drink & bata.
1. Church ceremony.

visiting elder rel. if in town i.e. G.P.
parent of babie to manaukos elders & other guests
visiting the mo. & baby - & - edinadule. present.

Calling to eat.

Dance - starts - optional -

Card playing
After party
Cleaning ave.
Dist food
Counting dindule
Ret. thing
Tearing d. fdefala.

LAND - Res in relatives land -
closely related i.e. nephew raised up by uncle
uncle the owner - Tun Ben & Joe -

COMMUNITY.

Reinforced from outside: the North; Agaña
" from inside

ADAPTATION - we can't act in a vacuum so we need to create certain framework in which we can act. something like boundaries

① create situation where reciprocity can be expected - just people in sharing of food - social debt formation -
Visit Guam. cancer in states, Hawaii -

② child - raping - magotdai (practiced in Rota): hate - love game.
refers for further paradoxical situations.

NAMES - trace names back - see names of governors & if they coincide w/ acted leaders -
See Chamorro / Spanish names

LESSON For survival - what do the Chamorro have that can be of use to us, Westerners to survive? result of long terms of change - Also pathological results

Reason not to sell the land
① sentimental value
② (also see p. 163)

Interview w/ Ron Hourland 5-6-76

Writing - Chamorro point of view: affiliation, fort attitude
thesis take couple of measurement & test them
Howard in Guatac - ; decision making cross-cultural thing
confrontation avoidance
contradiction - avoidance
affiliation — adjustment

Matua present pattern of authority & yes to
Spanish confrontation - Different from
Japanese situation of superior - inferior
military relationship.
Omostasis - balance in interaction
Symbiosis Related to adaptation concept

Thurnbull, Colin - ask books by him.
Encyclopedia Britannica '13 centefold article -

Ranking, village - present & past -
Japanese times - people from Agana demanded food - See inter - village ranking -

ADD negative indicators of cohesiveness —
important to decision - making focus

FAMDAM GO STRUCTURE

SHOWER PARTY

invitations out

SPONSORS

PREPARING FOOD

SHOWER EVENING relatives
consultation w/ deciding one deti; one or 2 fr-tis

Fam gathering: groom sking & notifying relatives –

GROOM PARTY
family gathering: food
Preparing food { running to workers { noon, merienda
Tarka – $ to put out
overseer
cook – place, folafala
band –
after party food given to helpers –

buying treats & giving it to nobia

invitations { in lematac / outside lematac of nino w/ distributions.

PARTY { arrival / coming of the bride & her guests
blessing of table / serving – sitting arrangements
bride leaves

COMPLEMENTO { gathering at groom's house
nino – arrival w/ goods to take –
unending

PARTY { asking permission to enter house
counting schedule. song – dance – distr. drinks –
~~Invitations~~

BRIDE PARTY

Prep. food

invitations → arrival home – kneeling before elders – to owner –
bride's side meets other w/ giving gifts –

PARTY : blessing of table. Fr. fee on nina/nino

visit elders

grs schedule

WEDDING

attendants
nels
depart flower to O.B.M.
visit elders – nino/nina – other Rela.

After party
tearing down folafala
counting schedule

RESIDENCE
w/ bride's family
w/ groom's family
new residence –

place in family i.e. oldest
son or youngest

Resi. determining factors affecting either one – who moves out of lematac – &
determining factors = land –
in lematac. if both from there –
in lematac. if husb. from there & wife's has no land –
out of lematac if wife is from outside & has land –
in lematac if husb. from there & w/ land & wife from outside w/ land –
land / H. / W.

DATA – sample?

what are some of the words w/ double meaning?
Lemutac vs. Agana - what does Ag. mean?
Polit. in Lemutac at time of elections.
Altar boy - who the leader is? See p.6 D.
What things are inherited by ♀?
- 13 coins?
- golden jewelry.
Eldest son inherites over other sons.
How often Jesus Fejuia shows movies in his house?
Tenores' responsibility.
See Dept. of Agric. for land leased (transferred from land management) for Green Revo.
Jesus Fejuia - How many people from Lemutac?
See Court cases regarding land in Lemutac.

School - # of children
# of grades / # of teachers
MR. CRUZ (PRol.) since when new bldg.
permission to take slides of children & activities.
bilingual?
emphasis?

Interview - people in Funeral Business serving Lumatac
Cost of casket -
Embalming costs
funeral announcement by Radio
by T.V.
on newspaper
what services are included -
Any special price according to circumstance
i.e. accident; low income family. etc.

Commissioner:
how does it help in time of death?

PREDICTIVE MODEL

Land - Inheritance
Transactions
Distribt° of state w/ owner already dead
w/ large # of claimants

Youngest child living w/ parents gets home
Eldest selected as Admr. M. over W. if
W. eldest - or one agreed upon by all the children
The one who doesn't have a home.
where land too small children sell the
land & divided -

PARTICIPATION

PREDICTIVE MODEL

Criteria for selection of W, F, CHP., ST. MO;

① important in creating village cohesiveness

② based on kin oblig. &/or compadrazgo

METHOD * Go over notes taken & extract normative principles for further checking & interviewing.

** Prepare questionnaire based on questions about participation & select household sample.

Participation based on kin & compad. & bringing fam. together regardless of area of resid. w/in village –

HARD DATA – Lists of Christ. / Nov. / Fand. chinchale & visitors deaths

Questionnaire?

Sample Random? or instrument one for each year. going back how long?

① What are the ethno. statements about the most appropriate behavior for participation?

PREDICTIVE MODEL

Types of changes which would effect participation.

Working towards predictive model of participation in fortic's gathering

Two aspects to be considered: those attending & those holding it

① Normative Principles

WAKES FANDANGO CHRIST. PARTY STA. NOVENA

Participation: definition needs refinement –

beyond mere presence

diff. degrees / goods, services, presence

Kinds of participation

A + M	Attendance (+) chinchali; time spent varies & self – or children partic. in activity
S	Helping the day before self or/and children
S	" " " of the forty since dem. and plegias
	the morning
S	the day of the forty in
S	the afternoon
	" few days before the party
S + F	Cooking food in the house
S + F	with own ingredient
S – F	with provided ingredients
S.(P.)	Helping after forty is over
S	Buying in commissary
F	Providing uncooked food
D	" drinks
S – A	Cooking food in the house & sending it – no attendance
S + A.	" food in the house & sending it w/ children
T.	Acting as Techa (Relevant to Novenas & wakes)
A-L	Attendance Fiesta

A.F.L. Attendance finaggo lisayo.
A.L.F. " lisayo y familia

BEFORE THE WAR — Main subsistence activities.
-- what did people do for a living?
-- types of agri -- head of corn?

-- how many stores? what did they sell?
-- Residential area
Castillo ; S. D. ; Ginahit ;
M. P. ; Savonch ; Salogna ;

QUESTIONS RESULTING FROM FIELD WORK

How did the Jap. occupation affect the economy, way of life of the people, the family? land? houses? relig.? priest? led the prayers?
What do you consider main events.
(have list of dates prepared beforehand)

WORK — Age. & sex. what did men, women, children, senior cit; teenagers? Money earned other.
Was the commu abolished?
Who were the leaders among the Lumatao people?
How did the Lumat. people deal w/ the Japs? Did they Talk? Treatment? any school? diff. i.e. Omni better or ♀ better
What type of things did you learn? than ♂
Aspect? new skills? things, cust. rules introduced?

LAND — lease. what are the provisions for someone staying in another's land? just relative? pay taxes? others?

LAND Do people in the State actually land rights?
..how; i.e. coming to visit; at time of death...
Bill 690; possible relatives potentially capable of inheriting land mentioned:
Husband ; wife
children
widows ; widowers of the bro.; sis.
nieces ; nephews (p. 11)

Admin. Trustee How is the Ad. elected?

totot What do you have in mind when you elect him/her? -- qualities, age, place of residence, sex?
Types of lands?
who is called dueño?
How do you mean by land (tano')?

LAND -- How is it distributed to heirs?
..Who are considered entitled to get land.
i.e. if Jose/Maria have land & 5 children.
if it is big enough?
if it is just enough for one?

..When does the wife receive the land from dec. husband?
..Does the oldest have any right over the others?

SOCIAL ..Do children living w/ parents ....?
DISTANCE..Do " living in Lematoc?
(blood/marr..If the oldest is a girl &
(+) physical next a boy who gets it?
distance or ..If the youngest living at home?
proximity)..When bro/sisters (Julio, Juan) would have reference over own children
i.e. Joe / Maria have 5 children. Joe has 2 brothers Julio, Juan.

..When are the occasions, events land is given?
— marriage - dotis of son/daug.
to whom? ♀ or ♂?

MARRIAGE 1. When do you begin planning for the party?
bride side?
whom do you notify? nino/nina? why.
do you meet w/ them?
Who is resp. for calling?
" " " " notifying?
In addition to food what are the things you discuss about? Is there a small or a big party - how?
Who decides about the type of food? diff.
" " about the cook?
" " " palafala
" " " band
" " " time, date?
" " " about the church ceremo.
number of attendants etc.
What does the bride mother's does?
" " " father's does?
what do the aunts/uncles (Fa side) do?
" " " " " (Mo-Side) do?
" " " bride's married bro/sis do?
" " " unmarried " " do?
Who are the people the brid/groom visit after church/party?

RESIDEN. where do they go to live?
after the wedding? permanently?
what is the decisive factor for this?

RESPECT what are the signs of Respect?
whom do you omen?
who do you call Tun (MR.)
Who in addition to Relat? Ton (more formal)

RELA & MARRIAGE Who are the ones to show respect? To whom?
who you are not supose to marry? why?
who do you refer as marriage partner for your son/daughter?
Relative / non Relative / Guam. / Statesider
from Umatac / outside
When people say everybody is related in Umatac what do they mean?
What do you mean?

POLITICS why are relatives important during campaign?
What do you expect the commissioner to do? for Umatac? in the village? outside? Would you support your Relat. first? Why?

MAMALO element of social control Some examples you may feel momolo i.e.. less chinchuk than that expected.

HELP In case of party.
Whom do you go to help the day before
" " " " " " the day of the party?
Whom do you go o offer your services/cooked food

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RELATIVES 1. How far do you trace your relatives?

Who your relatives are? who are <u>not</u> your rela.? i.e. here in Umatac?

2. Which side is most important your father's or your mother's? (note sex of EGO)

Are your mother's brothers important?

Are your mother's sisters "

Are your father's brothers important?

Are your father's sisters important?

3. Whom do you feel more obligated?

--- when there is a party?

-- in case of death?

4. Is there any diff. bet. relatives in Umatac & out-of-town? w/ whom do you have more contact? How often they visit you?

WIFE which side do you feel more obligated to help?

-- your husband's

-- your father's

-- your own brothers & sisters?

where are you supposed to help?

other ways you show your obligation?

HUSBAND How do you show your obligation towards your wife's side?

People: Dr. Wilfred P. Leon Guerrero.
U.O.G. College of Agri. & Life Sciences

Mrs. Rosa Reyes grd. of FPS. school. for 10 yrs.

Secretary II
734-9207
Business Sch. office)
(to get true Nina)

Useful Information

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Table of Time Measure

60 seconds	=1 minute
60 minutes	=1 hour
24 hours	=1 day
7 days	=1 week
30 days	=1 calendar month
12 months	=1 year
365 days	=1 common year
366 days	=1 leap year
100 years	=1 century

Table of Dry Measure

2 pints (pt.)	=1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts	=1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks	=1 bushel (bu.)
1 cord	=128 cu. ft.

Table of Liquid Measure

4 gills (gi.)	=1 pint (pt.)
2 pints	=1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts	=1 gallon (gal.)
31½ gallons	=1 barrel (bbl.)
2 barrels	=1 hogshead (hhd.)

Table of Paper Measure

24 sheets	=1 quire
20 quires	=1 ream
10 reams	=1 bale

Table of Linear Measure

12 inches	=1 foot
3 feet	=1 yard
16½ feet (5½ yds.)	=1 rod
660 feet	=1 furlong
320 rods (5280 ft.)	=1 mile

Table of Cubic Measure

1728 cubic inches	=1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	=1 cubic yard
128 cubic feet	=1 cord of wood
24¾ cubic feet	=1 perch of stone

NOTE—A cord of wood is a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

A perch of stone or brick is 16½ feet long, 1½ feet wide, and 1 foot high.

Table of Circular Measure

60 seconds (")	=1 minute (')
60 minutes	=1 degree (°)
360 degrees	=1 circumference

A degree of the earth's surface on a meridian=69.16 miles.

Miscellaneous Measures

12 units	=1 dozen
12 doz.	=1 gross
12 gr.	=1 great gross
20 units	=1 score
1 hand	=4 inches
1 fathom	=6 feet
1 knot	=6086 feet
1 bushel potatoes	=60 lbs.
1 barrel flour	=196 lbs.

1 cu. ft. of water=7.48 liquid gals. and weighs. 62.425 lbs.

Diameter of circle x 3.1416= circumference.

Diameter of circle squared x .7854=area.

Atmospheric pressure is 14.7 lbs. per sq. in. at sea level.

13½ cu. ft. of air weighs 1 lb.

Table of Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams	=1 ounce (oz.)
16 ounces	=1 pound (lb.)
100 pounds	=1 hundredweight (cwt.)
2000 pounds	=1 ton (T.)
2240 pounds	=1 long ton (L. T.)

Table of Troy Weight

24 grains (gr.)	=1 pennyweight (dwt.)
20 pennyweights	=1 ounce (oz.)
12 ounces	=1 pound (lb.)

Table of Apothecaries' Weight

20 grains (gr.)	=1 scruple (℈)
3 scruples	=1 dram (ʒ)
8 drams	=1 ounce (℥)
12 ounces	=1 pound (lb.)

Table of Surface Measure

144 sq. in.	=1 sq. ft.
9 sq. ft.	=1 sq. yd.
30¼ sq. yds.	=1 sq. rod
160 sq. rods	=1 acre
640 acres	=1 sq. mile

An acre measures 208.71 ft. on each side.

A section of land is 1 sq. mile.

A quarter section is 160 acres.

A township is 36 sq. miles.