

Intergenerational land transfer

Smith '72

pp. 14, 135-136

associated w/ marriage, retirement; death. It's a joint family affair; after centuries for long-term wealth (land distribution) (p. 14)

Two kinds:

- ① doti: transfer at the time of marriage of a land owner's offspring, and
- ② irensia: transfer at the time of a land owner's retirement from productive activity or at the time of his death.

Four cognitive domains distinguished: (p. 135)

- ① household cycle; ② kinship; ③ property transactions; ④ productive land
- ② - young nuclear: newly married couple w/ children up to 6 yrs. old. During it couple begins to take responsibility in the larger community; stay close w/ parent household thru network of kinship resource sharing. (p. 136)

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Household cycle (cont.)

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- ② residual nuclear: a married couple or surviving spouse, w/ all offspring residing elsewhere. It's a dependent one if land rights have been transferred to offspring. Grandchildren often in residence for sentimental or practical reasons related to system of child fosterage. Other types: young unmarried men - do not control land & are dependent on other households → part employment.

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Household cycle

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(p. 136-138)

- ③ established nuclear: most common one; married couple (+) children of school age; / or older. Doti situations often arise here.
- ④ extended household: a household head in the senior generation, w/ married offspring and/or other relatives in residence. Less stable because married offspring waiting to establish own households (which include possible emigration). All types of households included here.
- ⑤ residual household: a household head in ^(junior) young generation, w/ former household head still in residence. Derives from ④ type after irensia due to retirement has occurred. Retains access to all economic strategies but usually only involves the last-married offspring; his parents. After divisions into: young nuclear; residual nuclear.

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