**Code Book for Marriage Transactions (Recode of SCCS)**

(You are expected to make use of the accompanying “Rationale” in the development of these codes. See http://intersci.ss.uci.edu/wiki/pdf/Rationale_for_SCCS_CodeBook.pdf)

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Sources used from SCCS bibliography on this society. SCCS #


Sbib#1:

Sbib#2:

Sbib#3

Sbib#4

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I. Wealth Assets

A.  
( ) Fertility of women

( ) Territory, land

( ) Fertility of animal stock. If yes, indicate form(s) of stock:

( ) Slaves

( ) No wealth-assets

B.  
1. If fertility of women satisfies or fails to satisfy criteria as a wealth asset, give ethnographic evidence. (If fertility is restrained in some way, it is not wealth. Also, if there is no wealth (properly defined) that is used as bridewealth, then fertility is not wealth.)

2. If territory or land is or is not a wealth asset, identify basis of judgment.
3. Describe the management of animal stock, if stock is a form of wealth.

4. If there are animals that fail to satisfy the wealth criteria, explain.

C. Wealth-holding groups. (Bilineal or duolineal would be indicated by checking both matriliny and patriliny.) There may be more than one W-H group. Give evidence of the case that applies to each case.

( ) Matriliny.

( ) Patriliny.

( ) Structural Endogamy
   (This applies to cases where a group is formed within a set of lineages or clans through compulsory cross-cousin marriage, so that wealth flows back and forth within the group).

( ) Bilateral inheritance
   (If this actually exists, it does not produce a group and is likely to generate some form of avoidance through quit-claims or other non-acceptance so that a group of some kind can form. Indicate the existence of such quit-claims, if they exist.)

( ) Ambilineal inheritance
   (This category implies a choice among heirs. Technically, this form can not actually exist. Inheritance must be allocated by social rules. Otherwise, it is a bequest.)

( ) Transmission by bequest (wills)
   (This is commonly called “inheritance” by persons from western cultures. We must distinguish.) No group is formed; leads to individualism. Evidence: (Indicate most common recipients and time of transmission of wealth.)

( ) Communal village (or other)
   (A communal village, usually agricultural, may sometimes have a strong lineage or clan foundation (as in China). But unless the lineage and village are entirely coincident, the village should be indicated as the wealth-holder, with a comment regarding the relevance of lineages.)
   Explain:

II. Post-marital residential rule
   (Offer evidence of the case(s) that applies.)

( ) Patrilocal (with the patrilineage or natal family of the husband)

( ) Matrilocal (with the matrilineage or natal family of the wife)

( ) Temporary patrilocal (also indicate the location of long term residence)

( ) Temporary matrilocal (and indicate long term)
Duolocal (Patrilocal and/or matrilocal)

Neolocal (replaces virilocal)

Avunculocal = patrilineal-matrilocal

III. Resource transfers associated with marriage
(Indicate evidence for applicable case)

A. Bridewealth

B. Bride price

C. Groomwealth-Groomprice

D. Token bride-price (delete)

E. Dowry (a gift, e.g., equipment for the new household from the bride's side to the new household, goods or money, more likely in the event of patrilocal marriage)

F. Dower (a gift from the groom's side to the new household, goods or money, more likely in the event of matrilocal marriage).

G. Gifts to the bride

H. Gifts to others (specify)

I. None

IV. Forms of family (related to previous SCCS code 68) as amended
(indicating evidence for the applicable case(s))

a. Strict monogamy.

b. Polygyny by rank: If only certain men, such as chiefs, emperors, etc. are allowed to have multiple wives, then it should be so indicated.

c. Polygyny for the rich: If polygyny is severely limited by resources, then that too should be indicated, such as the exceptionally rich.

d. Polygyny permitted but not common.

e. Polygyny permitted and common

f. Visiting relationships, without marriage.