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Autore	Moxon Joseph <1627-1691.>
Titolo	A map of the river Thames [[electronic resource] ] : Merrily cald Blanket Fair as it was frozen in the memorable-year 1683/4. : Describing the booths, foot-paths, coachs, sledges, bull baitings and other remarks upon that famous river
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[London], : To be sold by Joseph Moxon, on the west side of Fleet-ditch, at the signe of the Atlas. And several other book-sellers and stationers about London., [1684?]
Descrizione fisica	1 sheet ([1] p.) : ill
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Titolo	Ancient society, or, Researches in the lines of human progress from savagery through barbarism to civilization // Lewis Henry Morgan
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Nota di contenuto	Part I -- Growth of Intelligence through Inventions and Discoveries -- Chapter I. Ethnical Periods -- Progress of Mankind from, the Bottom of the Scale. - Illustrated by, Inventions, Discoveries and Institutions. - Two Plans of Government - one Gentile and Social, giving a Society (Societas); the other Political, giving a State (Civitas). - The former founded upon Persons and Gentilism; the Latter upon Territory and Property. - The First, the Plan of Government of Ancient Society. - The Second, that of Modern or Civilized Society. - Uniformity of Human Experience. - Proposed Ethnical Periods - I. Lower Status of Savagery; II. Middle Status of Savagery; III. Upper Status of Savagery; IV. Lower Status of Barbarism; V. Middle Status of Barbarism VI. Upper Status of Barbarism; VII. Status of Civilization. -- Chapter II. Arts of Subsistence -- Supremacy of Mankind over the Earth. - Control over Subsistence the Condition. - Mankind alone gained that Control. - Successive Arts of Subsistence - I. Natural Subsistence; II. Fish Subsistence; III. Farinaceous Subsistence; IV. Meat and Milk Subsistence; V. Unlimited Subsistence through Field Agriculture. - Long Intervals of Time between them. -- Chapter III. Ratio of Human Progress -- Retrospect on the Lines of Human Progress. - Principal Contributions of Modern Civilization. - Of Ancient Civilization. - Of Later Period of Barbarism. - Of Middle Period, - Of Older Period - Of Period of Savagery. - Humble Condition of Primitive Man. - Human Progress in a Geometrical Ratio. -

Relative Length of Ethnical Periods. - Appearance of Semitic and Aryan Families. -- Part II -- Growth of the Idea of Government -- Chapter I. Organization of Society upon the Basis of Sex -- Australian Classes. - Organized upon Sex. - Archaic Character of the Organization. - Australian Gentes. - The Eight Classes. - Rule of Marriage. - Descent in the Female Line. - Stupendous Conjugal Systems - Two Male and Two Female Classes in each Gens. - Innovations upon the Classes. - Gens still Rudimentary. -- Chapter II. The Iroquois Gens -- The Gentile Organization. - Its Wide Prevalence. - Definition of a Gens. - Descent in the Female Line the Archaic Rule. - Rights, Privileges and Obligations of Members of a Gens. - Right of Electing and Deposing its Sachem and Chiefs. - Obligations not to marry in the Gens. - Mutual Rights of Inheritance of the Property of deceased Members. - Reciprocal Obligations or Help, Defence and Redress of injuries - Right of Naming its Members - Rights of Adopting Strangers into the Gens - Common Religious Rites, Query. - A Common Burial Place. - Council of the Gens - Gentes named after Animals. - Number of Persons in a Gens. -- Chapter III. The Iroquois Phratry -- Definition of a Phratry - Kindred Gentes Reunited in a Higher Organization. - Phratry of the Iroquois Tribes. - Its Composition. Its Uses and Functions. - Social and Religious. - Illustrations. - The Analogue of the Grecian Phratry; but in its Archaic Form. Phratry of the Choctas. - Of the Chickasas. - Of the Mohegans. - Of the Thlinkeets. - Their Probable Universality in the Tribes of the American Aborigines. -- Chapter IV. The Iroquois Tribes -- The Tribe as an Organization - Composed of Gentes Speaking the same Dialect. - Separation in Area leads to Divergence of Speech, and Segmentation. - The Tribe a Natural Growth. - Illustrations. - Attributes of a Tribe - A Territory and Name, - An Exclusive Dialect - The Right to Invest and Depose its Sachems and Chiefs. - A Religious Faith and Worship. - A Council of Chiefs - A Head-Chief of Tribe in some Instances. - Three successive Forms of Gentile Government; First, a Government of One Power; Second, of Two Powers; Third, of Three Powers. -- Chapter V. The Iroquois Confederacy -- Confederacies Natural Growths. - Founded upon Common Gentes, and a Common Language. - The Iroquois Tribes. - Their Settlement in New York - Formation of the Confederacy. - Its Structure and Principles. - Fifty Sachemships Created - Made Hereditary in certain Gentes. - Number assigned to each Tribe. - These Sachems formed the Council of the Confederacy. - The Civil Council. - Its Mode of Transacting Business. Unanimity Necessary to its Action. - The Mourning Council. - Mode of Raising up Sachems. - General Military Commanders. - This Office the Germ of that of a Chief Executive Magistrate, - Intellectual Capacity of the Iroquois. -- Chapter VI. Gentes in Other Tribes of the Ganowanian Family -- Divisions of American Aborigines. - Gentes in Indian Tribes; with their Rules of Descent and Inheritance - 1, Hadenosaunian Tribes. - 2, Dakotian - 3, Gulf 4, Pawnee - 5, Algonquin - 6, Athapasco-Apache - 7, Tribes of Northwest Coast - Eskimos a Distinct Family - 8, Salish, Sahaptin, and Kootenay Tribes. - 9, Shoshonee. - 10, Village Indians of New Mexico, Mexico and Central America. - 11, South American Indian Tribes. - Probable Universality of the Organization in Gentes in the Ganowanian Family. -- Chapter VII. The Aztec Confederacy -- Misconception of Aztec Society. - Condition of Advancement. - Nahuatl Tribes. - Their Settlement in Mexico. - Pueblo of Mexico founded, A.D. 1325. - Aztec Confederacy established A.D. 1426. - Extent of Territorial Domination. - Probable Number of the People. - Whether or not the Aztec were organized in Gentes and Phratry. - The Council of Chiefs. - Its probable Functions. - Office held by Montezuma. - Elective in Tenure. - Deposition of Montezuma. -

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Progress. - First Rule of Inheritance. - Property Distributed among the Gentiles. - Property in the Lower Status of Barbarism. - Germ of Second Rule of Inheritance. - Distributed among Agnatic Kindred. - Improved Character of Man. - Property in Middle Status. - Rule of Inheritance imperfectly Known. - Agnatic Inheritance probable. -- Chapter II. Three Rules of Inheritance - Continued -- Property in the Upper status of Barbarism. - Slavery. - Tenure of Lands in Grecian Tribes. - Culture of the Period. - Its Brilliancy. - Third Rule of Inheritance. - Exclusively in Children. - Hebrew Tribes. - Rule of Inheritance. - Daughters of Zelophehad. - Property remained in the phratry and probably in the Gens. - The Reversion. - Athenian Inheritance. - Exclusively in Children. - The Reversion - Inheritance remained in the Gens. - Heiresses. - Wills. - Roman Inheritance. - The Reversion. - Property remained in the Gens. - Appearance of Aristocracy. - Property Career of Human Race. - Unity of Origin of Mankind.

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