

1.

1.1 The Paraujano as the Europeans called them. They are or were also called the Añú by the tribe themselves. They are apart of the Arawak family, and are known as a hunter/gatherer society.(1,2)

1.2 The ISO code is pbg

1.3

1.4 The tribe known as the Paraujano were located along the banks of the Lake Maracaibo, and the river with that name. They had during a time 6500 BCE a land expansion that allowed them to move beyond the river Maracaibo. However they were kept mostly from discovery due to their location in the swamps and their close locality away from other tribes. However they were discovered in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda. However there was a gradual acculturation that eventually allowed the people of Maracaibo becoming completely Christianized. The next process in their lives came about when they let go of their past and actually denied the fact that they had been Indians at any time. Following this they became more and more acculturated till they became apart of the Venezuelan people. (1,3,2)

1.5 Missionaries have had a huge impact on the society as they are now mostly Christian and do not follow the old ways. There are still some records from the old Missionaries but they only recognize the group's total conversion. The work of the missionaries is almost totally complete as the people themselves no longer recognize themselves as Indians. Their last shaman was converted by the Capuchin. There is a wooden church on their grounds today Their neighbors are recognized as the Guajiros. (3)

1.6 Their main focus within plants was on rice, bananas, corn presumably maize, and yucca. However they are also known to have grown or traded tobacco They also were into cocunut which became a staple crop of their economy. The ecology of their environment was also dictated by the swamps which for thousands of years protected their people from outsiders. (3)

1.7 As of now we can estimate that there are 9900 venezuelan paraujanos and of those there are very few who are true Paraujanos. No refrence to the Añú. In one area there could be as many as "26 houses had large bell shape". There were approximately 268 houses in total at one point. The home density would have been large enough for at least 7 homes. (3)

2. Economy

1.1. The main staple crop as of now would be the coconut. This is the basis for their economy. However in earlier times they relied on the banana crop and rice. This completely changed with western influence and shaped their economy to a money economy.(3)

1.2. Their main source of protein comes not from hunting animals but rather from fishing. It is their next greatest export to coconuts. This is what allows them to trade across the continent.

It is a great source of protein and is high in nutrients. Plus there is the assertion that they may have been able to create terra firma. For they use maize as well as rice in trade.(3)

- 1.3. Their main weapon then and now is the bow and arrow. They were very well known prior to Columbian influence for their bow and arrow skills. They used these skills against the Spanish in contact. They even continued to use this up till their acculturation. Today they no longer use them, in fact they have no weapons at all. The bows they have are mostly for toys for children. (3)
- 1.4. Unknown, this is unknown whether or not they kept up on storage. However for the majority of their equipment they trade with the Guajiros nearby, and probably trade up and down the river for better supplies.
- 1.5. There was some sexual division as it was a father run household. However for the most part the ones who cleaned the fish and watched from the home as the men fished. Also they were the ones who pulled up the bridges for the men.
- 1.6. There is no conversation or mention of Land Tenure.
- 1.7. Unfortunately we get little or no mention of pottery as well. However we do get mentions of basketry weaving skills and their employment by women.
- 1.8. We do not get any specified mentioning of the Paraujano sharing in any particular way. Though trading between groups was common and spread by letting them give up their main trade of coconuts and trading for meat.
- 1.9. There are absolutely no food taboos mentioned. The exception is for women during their time during the month or during the birth of children. This would be when she only takes water and unsalted bird meat for food.
- 1.10. They were known as great craftsman of canoes as they first saw the Spanish when they had visited them by canoes. "The boats are made in the lagoon itself: he hollows out a thick tree trunk with the help of fire. The boats are carved with long wooden paddles or rods moved because the lagoon is very shallow. The fishery is now carried on almost exclusively nets." (Die Paraujano ein ara arawakischer Fischerstamm in der Laguna de Sinamaica, Estado Zulia, Venezuela. Von Angelina Pollak-Eltz)

### 3. Anthropometry

1.1. Unfortunately there is no mention of taking down there height

1.2. There is no mention of height for either men or women

### 4. Life, History, Mating, Marriage

- 1.3. The average family size would be a nuclear family. Within the family there is the male, female, cousins on both sides, grandfathers of both sides and aunts and uncles on both sides. All others are not fully accounted for or not recognized.
- 1.5. The age of first marriage is not known, however as soon as she has her menstration period this is the time where she becomes marriageable. They estimated that it is approximately two weeks now, but in the past it was longer. For the boys it is a different ceremony and time.
- 1.6. The rule, there is no rule of conduct for relations between themselves. This likely has to do with the small numbers and lack thereof of warfare. Yet there is no mention of divorce
- 1.7. There is no statistical number but it is established that polygamous marriages are a reoccurring feature in the tribe. This means that they continuously allowed women to be with other men however there were certain limits to who with as pertaining to family.
- 1.10. The parent relations were supposed to be a strong unit as they were apart of the nucleic family unit. Also the mother would have certain ritual rites upon taking care of a baby that might die.
- 1.11. The homosexual activities are accounted as being occasional around men, but much more frequent for women. Thus was accounted in (Zur Soziologie der Paraujano, Von Johannes Wilbert)
- 1.13. The evidence shows that there is less belief in the partible paternity, therefore it is unknown whether the old Paraujano believed in Fathers producing the child. However they held the title so there must have been some claim. Sometimes a father would leave a woman with child and move to other women.
- 1.14. The mother was definitely involved in the formation of a child, however the spirits were also involved in this. Evil spirits could come in sieze the girl duing menstration rights and marry her. "Puberty ceremonies for girls are now little more than run through".
- 1.18. Yes, due to an open relationship the women are allowed to have some sexual freedom as to who they will be with on a daily basis. However it is noted who will be the father.
- 1.22. There has been no evidence of couvade, in fact it was stated that there was absolutely no couvade.
- 1.25. The descent is bilinial which means that either father or mother will have the say over the family, though it is mostly paternal, the home might be female ruled.

## 5. Warfare

4.14. The percentage of men killed through battle is definitely sketchy at best. The Paraujano are isolated from the other cultures. The only time we get mentioning of warfare was with the contact of the Europeans which was spurred on by traditional 'old women' who screamed at the invaders. This then spurred on an attack which caused the death of 20 indians, 5 Castilians and wounded. So we have no knowledge if a percentage can be taken.

4.15. The cause of this was the 'kidnapping' of their own tribe which caused a fight with canoes for the return of their people. The most likely cause of death was from a gunshot wound from the rifles that occurred during the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

4.17. There is only 2-3 other groups that were mentioned. Yet these have either fled from European contact or have joined the Venezuelans.

## 6. Socio-Political organization and Interaction

5.1. The mean local group size would typically be 2 meters wide and if the village had 70 houses with 463 people then the home would typically house 6.5 people.

5.3. During the more ancient times the people really had no higher class except for the Shaman who was born according to his birthright. He would be the leader in any sense of the word.

5.5 For the Paraujano, there was no defining territory as their main mod of life came from the sea and the lake, so that was their territory. They continually traded with other cultures but probably those cultures were at least Hunter/Gatherers and would have no territory either.

5.6. There were some definite differences between women and men in terms of what they were capable of doing and allotted to. The women for instance would work on the place mats of the home, while the men would go fishing, and often the little girls would also help in this process. For young to old relations, there seemed to be a good feeling towards each other in the group. However in the modern times, it is the old who remember the old ways that can sometimes be persecuted, as the young are mostly educated and look down on the old ways. (1,2)

5.10. They would definitely prior to the Pre Columbus sleep on the mats made for them by the women and children. But following the occupation they would begin to take up more traditions that their neighbors did, such as sleeping in hammocks. This they do up to today. (3)

5.12. As Arawaks they are known for their trading abilities, here the Paraujano are able to trade all of what they do in a day to create a life with trading. They first fish with nets and boats and then they trade in their fish for tools and beads (mostly red). They also come into shore to check their plantations and trade bananas and coconuts for more particular items. Their big trade item are coconuts and fish. (3)

## 6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion

6.1 From what we can tell they began to arrive and perhaps believe in their shamanistic religion since before 6500 BCE. Though what we can tell is by 1966 the last shaman had converted and the old way was long gone by that point. The Shamans however had numerous rituals pertaining to the spirits and sickness. He would also help in funeral rituals as well as menarche. (3)

6.2 Chewing Tobacco was the only stimulant that was used and it seems to have been mostly used for ritual purposes. This was used to help the Shaman and it would help heal the sick. (3)

6.3 The Ritual for girls was more impressive than the boys. One ritual involves the girl during puberty where the Shaman would be from 10-15 days and her would ignite a smoldering fire and use the fire to exorcise spirits from this smoke like power. "The Shaman sits down beside the girls and conversed, accompanied by his rattle and chewing tobacco, with supernatural powers." (Von Angelina

Pollak) Death also had a ritual in which they have forgotten entirely the old ways, but from what we understand they would have the body buried at a specific house, the boats would then lead the procession with the tribe nearby. Following the ceremony the dead would be mourned at night and everyone would become very drunk. Only the very close family would stay sober.(3)

6.6. The sad part about this is that they had cultural music and instruments but none now exist and they have given up the old way. There are times however when one of the elderly will remember an old song that was passed down and they will sing it. But most often they have little to no knowledge of its true meaning. (2,3)

6.8. The big impact was the missionaries though it is not completely stated. Within 100 years of their arrival most of the Indians must have felt inferior and thus compelled them to abandon their old beliefs so that they would not get taken over. They must have heard of some of the other people's who fought back and these people had only bows and arrows and were fishers so they had relatively no choice on going to deep in the forest. The entirety of the people of Paraujano is mostly Christian. (4,3)

6.13. They were definitely afraid of the spirits, almost like the Yanomamo. They were aware of the consequences of angering the water or air spirits. Being on the water they must have seen terrible storms and understood the cause of the destruction. Shamanistic they would follow a center leader who would train his son to become like him, to train to understand the spirits and drive off invading sickness. (3)

## 7. Adornment

7.1 There are some references to wearing body paint by Angelina Pollak, she states that women during their menarche are whitened, which in the amazon can mean a sort of paint perhaps. Though they do mention the absence of being in the sun, but becoming pale in a 10-15 day span maybe stretching the paleness a bit. There was also a cultural reference to painting themselves blue. There is another reference to women and face paint that states during ceremony the puberty ceremony of "blanqueo" for girls. There was also a custom for the men to paint themselves in victory. (3)

7.2 No known body piercings.

7.3. No mentioning of haircuts.

7.5. Real beads are used and available, these however are found in rich houses and not widespread. They sell in the shops nearby fake jewelry. The men would wear clothing in the 1920's, clothing would be similar to western clothing, like trousers, shirts, and straw hats. Women adorned themselves with necklaces, bracelets and other western customs. (3)

7.6. During female ceremonies there might be painting of the face, likened to the blanqueo. In her hiding place she might be veiled.(3)

## 8. Kinship systems

8.1. They are known to have similar kinship systems to the Hawaiians. Also they classify their aunts and uncles as the cousins as well as siblings of the father and mother. The cousins of the offspring

might also be referred to as sibling to them as well. Mostly it is a nucleic family. Siblings are differentiated by sex and age. (3)

8.3. The Hawaiian seems to be the only similar classification that relates to the Paraujano. (3)

#### 9. Other interesting Features

1. The Shaman has the ability to shapeshift into an animal. Also the people have little ability to swim. They no longer use weapons. The women are nearly completely nude except for an awkwardly placed string that goes along the buttocks and their 'shame'. The shaman also has an interesting story that states in creation their was a feast for all the worlds distribution, however the Paraujano were late, and they received the leftovers.(3)

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