

## 1. Description

1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Siriano, Eastern Tucanoan, Tucano {2}

1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): sri {2}

1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): +1° 16' 27.51", -70° 41' 22.91" {3}

1.4 Brief history:

1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors:

1.6 Ecology:

1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: 340 in Colombia (2001). Population total all countries: 350. Ethnic population: 749 {2}

## 2. Economy

2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): manioc {1}

2.2 Main protein-lipid sources:

2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?:

2.4 Food storage:

2.5 Sexual division of production: Economic activities are performed according to a clear division of labor by sex. The men bring the products from hunting, fishing and gathering and perform the construction work of housing, building canoes and slash and burn cultivation of chagra. For their part, women are mainly engaged in the cultivation of manioc and processing, as well as the development of ceramics, childcare and other domestic-type activities. {1}

2.6 Land tenure:

2.7 Ceramics: Yes {1}

2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:

2.9 Food taboos:

2.10 Canoes/watercraft? Canoes built by the men {1}

## 3. Anthropometry

3.1 Mean adult height (m and f):

3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):

## 4. Life History, mating, marriage

4.1 Age at menarche (f):

4.2 Age at first birth (m and f):

4.3 Completed family size (m and f):

4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f):

4.5 Age first marriage (m and f):

4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce:

4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously:

4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?: Bride trading outside of the language group {2} & {4}

4.9 Inheritance patterns:

4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:

4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals:

4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy): Ethnic differences are important because of the system of exogamy, and persons are identified by L1 of father. {2}

4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these "other fathers" recognized?

4.14 What is the belief of the mother's role in procreation exactly? (e.g., "receptacle in which fetus grows")

4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?

4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape

4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin)

4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms?

4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring

4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children?

4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females

4.22 Evidence for couvades

4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older)

4.24 Kin avoidance and respect?

4.24 Joking relationships?

4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations

4.26 Incest avoidance rules

4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony?

4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name?

4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?) This group is akin to tucano groups, Desana, Carapanã and yurutí. The linkage between groups were established through marriage alliances and is expressed in ritual feasts Dabucurí calls, where the host group offers its group of related contributions of chicha, coca and snuff. {1}

4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)?

4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who:

### **Warfare/homicide**

4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare:

4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death:

4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing:

4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations):

4.18 Cannibalism?

### **5. Socio-Political organization and interaction**

5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size:

5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality):

5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes):

5.4 Post marital residence:

5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):

5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex):

5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:

5.8 Village and house organization: The house was built in a rectangular maloka, with dirt floors, walls, tree bark and gabled roof of woven palm leaf. This house has been gradually replaced by small villages where individual houses are built for the nuclear family residence. {1}

5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):

5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere?

5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc:

5.12 Trade:

5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? The group is divided internally into several segments ranked from highest to lowest, each with a specific role in social life. {1}

### **6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)**

6 Time allocation to RCR:

6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine):

6.2 Stimulants: Snuff {1}

6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): There are marriage rituals that take place when there is bride trading going on {1}

6.4 Other rituals:

6.5 Myths (Creation): His mythological origin refers to the appearance of six children among them ancient guardian of the world has the head of the ritual dances, a warrior, a farmer, a singer and a shaman. {1}

6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): The women make "handicraft" I assume for trade, but not explicitly stated {1}

6.7 Sex differences in RCR:

6.8 Missionary effect:

6.9 RCR revival:

6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs:

6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?

6.12 Is there teknonymy?

6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.): Sirian's worldview is based on the cultural role played by the stars and celestial phenomena. {1}

### **7. Adornment**

7.1 Body paint:

7.2 Piercings:

7.3 Haircut:

7.4 Scarification:

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.):

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment:

7.7 Sex differences in adornment:

7.8 Missionary effect:

7.9 Cultural revival in adornment:

### **8. Kinship systems**

8.1 Sibling classification system:

8.2 Sororate, levirate:

8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.):

### **9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):**

**1. Just as a note, the Siriano were mentioned frequently in other articles about other tribes, but more as a reference of the tribe that the article is about. I could not find any meaningful information about the group based on those references.**

**Numbered references**

1. <http://www.siac.net.co/yoscua/bin/view/GruposHumanos/Siriano>
2. [http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=sri](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=sri)
3. <http://maps.google.com/>
4. Multilingualism in Northwest Amazon, Revisited by Kristine Stenzel