



Archivos de Lengua y Cultura

Data on social organization

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Grupo étnico: Arabela

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Primer borrador.

ARABELA

Anthro. Info. Sheet for Survey Article

Arabela Tribe

Rol Rich

1. Cultivated crops
 - A. Yuca - dominant in acreage (formerly a minor crop)
 - B. Corn - a close second, formerly dominant.
 - C. Bananas - (Guineo and Plantain)
 - D. Pijuayo Palm - dominant as food and beverage when in season (Jan. - March) or so.
 - E. Sweet Potatoes - very minor (formerly not possessed).
 - F. Incidental - Papaya, pineapple, palta, cainito, cocona, guava, guayaba, uvilla, and recently oranges and lemons.
2. Animals - Chickens and any wild young they may catch. All domesticated livestock become "pets" never to be eaten. A few can eat eggs.
3. Agriculture in relation to

"	"	"	#4. Dominant
"	"	"	#5. Codominant
"	"	"	#6. Codominant
4. Animal Husbandry in relation to

"	"	"	"	#3. Almost (Absent practically).
"	"	"	"	#5.
"	"	"	"	#6.
5. Fishing in relation to

"	"	"	#3. Codominant
"	"	"	#4. Dominant
"	"	"	#6. Codominant (though for some families it is dominant).
6. Hunting and Gathering in relation to

"	"	"	#3. Codominant
"	"	"	#4. Dominant
"	"	"	#5. Codominant (only present with some families).

Arabela

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7. Division of labor

(3) Agriculture. Clearing (with machete) - Men

Falling - Men, Women may participate with machete on small trees.

Burning - Men and women in equal participation (no women long ago).

Planting - Men, women very little.

Cultivating - Men principally

Harvesting corn - For storage in tambo in field, men though women may help.

Carrying produce from field to house - Women dominant. Formerly man's work.

(4) Animal Husbandry = care of chickens (feeding) - Women, though men build chicken house.

(5) Fishing with hook - MenFishing with poison - Men, women may help grind the poison (huaca) and may help net and catch the fish.

(6) Hunting - Men dominant though some women may go along after huangana to help carry them home and see the excitement.

Gathering - Men harvest the palm nuts by climbing or falling the tree. Women carry the nuts home, though men may on occasion do it all.

Questions on Social Organization

Arabela Tribe

ARABELLA

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1. and 2. my- and kua- goes on all words as prefix.

hiyaso grandfather, granduncle, old male relative

hi grandmother, grandaunt, old female relative

ki father, sometimes father's bro.

nukua mother, sometimes mother's sis.

ki tarahanu uncle (father's bro.)

nukua tarahanu aunt (mother's sister)

kama uncle (mother's brother)

ruru aunt (father's sister) cross

rurukua aunt who has children

~~tarahanu~~ tarahanu bro. or sis. of same sex; parallel cousin of same sex.

rimiatsu sister of male; parallel cousin (fem) of male.

rimiatsukua sister of male when sis. has children

kuneru niece (daughter of sibling of opposite sex).

kune cross cousins both male

neyanu son, nephew (son of sibling of same sex), actually a cross nephew, loose term for related male e.g. Maria and Sasago

neyatsu daughter, niece (daughter of sibling of same sex).

kiniaka mother-in-law; 2nd cousin

hinianu grandson

hiniatsu granddaughter

kinu step-father

nanu brother of fem.; parallel cousin (male) of female.

reakia nephew (son of sibling of opposite sex)

kaya male cross cousin of fem.

maahi fem cross cousin of male.

nama cross cousins of both females

ki-nikokua step mother = (father's wife)

neyanu nikokua - daughter-in-law = wife of son

kamiano son-in-law (of both male and fem.)

Questions on Social Organization

cont.

3. The old time custom was for the husband to move to his wife's home. At present there are a number of exceptions, due to various considerations. One older mother has no daughter - her son lives near her rather than at his mother-in-laws, no doubt to care for his mother. Also strength of character sometimes accounts for violation of the custom. Peruvian style, smaller houses also complicates the picture and tends to make the families less tied together.

In any Arabela "village", the choice is evidently for the offspring and their families to live near their maternal home; second choice is with brothers or sisters if the paternal home is not intact.

4. At present, there are 3 locations in which Arabelas live.

Loc. A. Is a man, his wife, and 5 children.

" B. Has 3 houses. Two of them are occupied by families related to the old woman via a son and a grandniece who was raised as a daughter. The other house, some distance away, is the disliked one of the tribe and his family.

" C. Has 6 houses. Two on one side belong to the chief and the chief's son-in-law via his second wife - who also lives in the second house. several other son's and daughters and t their families live there also.

Across the river lives another son of the chief and his family which includes a quechua mother-in-law and her children. Down the river aways lives the father of the above mentioned brother-in-law. He has a new wife, not related to the tribe. He is also brother to the chief's 1st wife.

ARABELA

Questionen on Social Organization

Cont.

5. A. Each village has a chief. The first man to open up and settle in a new area is the leader. Anyone wanting him as leader will settle in the same area.
- B. An older more powerful man in a neighboring village would be considered tribal chief.
- C. The man is head of the household in most matters, but the old "grandmother" or "mother" has tremendous prestige.
- D. Apparently when a chief was needed to face a tiger or lead an attack on the enemy, the strongest heaviest man was it. They actually weighed the candidates on a log balance and then tested their fire power with spears.

Unless a man is on the outs with a tribe, anyone with enough initiative to start a field can generally enlist the help of all to fall the trees, help burn, etc.

6. Marriage is prohibited with parallel cousins and sisters.

Marriage is permitted with cross cousins only if no one less related is available.

Marriage is preferred with distantly related relatives - or Quechuas currently.

Plural marriages used to favor taking 2 sisters. Women shortage now. The one case now is not of related wives - nor is it very happy.

Formerly a man would marry someone from another village. His village would have been all close relatives.

The only approved extra-marital sexual relations I've heard of are of a man with his brothers wife.

Questions on Social Organization

Cont.

7. I think there is one man in the tribe who is not directly related to almost everyone else. He is not well accepted, but primarily because of his character probably. Relation is important through either mother or father.
8. Ownership is largely defined by who uses the item. Houses belong to the family, pottery to the wife, gardens to the wife, weapons to the man, canoes to the man, chickens to the wife.
- Arabelas do not divorce. In case of death, smaller personal items are buried with the deceased.
- The mother of a child raises her own children generally.
- An older brother or sister may do the bulk of the actual care.
- Father steps in in matters of severe discipline at times.
- An orphan would be cared for by grandmother or an aunt.