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Pumé

2 Documents

Results	Document	Time Coverage
1	Kramer, Karen Early reproductive maturity among Pumé foragers: implications of a pooled energy model to fast life histories	2005-2007
6	Orobítig Canal, Gemma Première partie: ethnographie des Pumé	1950-1993

7 Paragraphs

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Result No.	Paragraph Result	Subjects (OCM)
1.	<p>Kramer, Karen Orobítig Canal, Gemma</p> <p>Early reproductive maturity among Pumé foragers: implications of a pooled energy model to fast life histories</p> <p>Show Snippet Show Page Section: PUMÉ FORAGERS Page: 431 Search Result: None of the three savanna study communities have a school, health clinic, store, electricity, well water, nor can they be reached by permanent road. The savanna Pumé are monolingual. Very few speak any Spanish and none in our sample have attended school or is literate. The savanna Pumé have access to a few nonlocal goods through trade with the river Pumé, their horticultural neighbors who live along the major rivers that are the transportation routes into the region. In the past, vaccination teams sporadically visited the savanna interior. Some older individuals have been immunized, but these visits have not occurred for some time and very few children (n = 3) in the study communities have been inoculated in the last 10 years.</p>	<p>Speech (191) Public utilities (385) Miscellaneous facilities (368) External trade (439) Public health and sanitation (744)</p>
2.	<p>Orobítig Canal, Gemma Première partie: ethnographie des Pumé</p> <p>Show Snippet Show Page Section: L'histoire Page: 44 Search Result: Les travaux du construction du Centre Indigéniste, du village pumé et de la piste d'atterrisse qui les séparent l'un de l'autre, débutèrent en Novembre 1959. Au bout d'un an, en décembre 1960, la piste d'atterrisse était en service depuis plusieurs mois. Le Centre de Coordination Indigéniste comptait cinq bâtiments. L'édifice principal se divisait en quatre salles. L'une servait de salle à manger aux Pumé qui venaient de loin pour travailler à Rieci. S'y ajoutaient: un dépôt de matériel, un bureau où tous les samedi les Indiens venaient chercher leur salaire, et qui faisait également office de poste de santé et de classe pour les enfants dont les familles habitaient Rieci.</p>	<p>Settlement patterns (361) Miscellaneous facilities (368) Airport facilities (508) Public welfare (657) Public health and sanitation (744) Education system (871)</p>
3.	<p>Show Paragraph Show Page Premier récit: Quand Prada est arrivé pour la première fois...</p>	<p>Acculturation and culture contact (177) Public welfare (657) Public health and sanitation (744)</p>
4.	<p>Show Paragraph Show Page Deuxième récit: Jorge décrit lui aussi l'arrivée des médecins...</p>	<p>Traditional history (173) Acculturation and culture contact (177) Settlement patterns (361) Public welfare (657) Public health and sanitation (744) Mythology (773)</p>
5.	<p>Show Paragraph Show Page L'introduction de nouveaux aliments, des vêtements et du tr...</p>	<p>Traditional history (173) Acculturation and culture contact (177) Settlement patterns (361) Public welfare (657) Public health and sanitation (744) Mythology (773)</p>
6.	<p>Show Paragraph Show Page A vrai dire, la formation qu'il a reçue et qu'il poursuit t...</p>	<p>Public welfare (657) Public health and sanitation (744)</p>
7.	<p>Show Paragraph Show Page De fait, les habitants de Rieci se montrent pleins d'atte...</p>	<p>Travel (484) Public welfare (657) Public health and sanitation (744)</p>

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Kramer, Karen Orobitg Canal, Gemma			
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	1	✉ Cite Kramer, Karen. Early reproductive maturity among Pumé foragers: implications of a pooled energy model to fast life histories	
		Show Snippet Show Page Section: PUMÉ FORAGERS Page: 431 Search Result: <p>None of the three savanna study communities have a school, health clinic, store, electricity, well water, nor can they be reached by permanent road. The savanna Pumé are monolingual. Very few speak any Spanish and none in our sample have attended school or is literate. The savanna Pumé have access to a few nonlocal goods through trade with the river Pumé, their horticultural neighbors who live along the major rivers that are the transportation routes into the region. In the past, vaccination teams sporadically visited the savanna interior. Some older individuals have been immunized, but these visits have not occurred for some time and very few children (n = 3) in the study communities have been inoculated in the last 10 years.</p>	Speech (191) Public utilities (365) Miscellaneous facilities (368) External trade (439) Public health and sanitation (744)
		✉ Cite Orobitg Canal, Gemma. Première partie: ethnographie des Pumé	
		Show Snippet Show Page Section: L'histoire Page: 44 Search Result:	Settlement patterns (361) Miscellaneous facilities (368) Airport facilities (508) Public welfare (657) Public health and