

1.22.09

Intro to Anthropology

- anthropos + logos - people + study of
- holistic - all together or everything
- cultural, physical or biological, archaeology, linguistics, applied
- applied is used to solve problems
- * biological looks at humans as biological organisms & studies the human condition from a biological viewpoint
- anatomy, primatology, osteology, human variation (how environment affects organisms)
- the applied component is forensics
- * archaeology - attempts through excavation to reconstruct culture of the past through material remains called artifacts
- divided into prehistoric & historic, no fixed date
- in this country, the date is 1500s
- CRM - applied - cultural resource management
- NAGPRA - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act - 1990 - anything related to a dead body of Indians must be returned to them if it is wanted
- anything done by federal or state must have archaeology done
- only by fed - not private sector
- * linguistics - human speech & language in historical, structural, & social contexts
- ethno-linguistics & sociolinguistics
- ethno - language and culture, look at focal vocabulary, which is a set of words that focus on important aspect of society
- for U.S., money is a focus

- socio is about word choice, how language changes depending on the situation
- both can have applied research - textbooks, tests, newspapers
- * cultural talks about everything
- two perspectives - emic & etic
- emic - researcher presents data the way the culture would want it
- etic - the scientific perspective - monosexual
- field work - the way to gather data
- participant observation - participants in culture but be scientific
- applied - most are one now, whatever the culture wants
- ethnography or ethnology
- ethnography - examine all aspects
- ethnology - examines one aspect across cultural
- ethnocentrism - bias that one's cultural is better
- cultural relativity - polycultural, look at it from their perspective

Anthropology

* Syllabus Changes

- 3.7 - exam
- 3.8 - running
- SB
- 3.17 - kinship
- 3.19 - film
- 3.29 - gender
- 3.26 - political
- 3.31 - social strat
- 4.2 - exam 3
- 4.7 - belief
- 4.9 - beliefs

* Ireland & Islands

- selectivity - bats, balls, skeleton of game
- modifications - spread like going to war, many players, magic, dancing, bats hit farther, throw ball differently, home always wins
- no reciprocal
- sexuality

* 6 aspects

- learned, shared, integrated, adaptive, based on symbols, dynamic
- integrated - changes linked - change in one aspect changes another
- women in workforce - change
- independence, more education, clothes (pants), moving later, fewer children
- microwave, artificial flavors
- adaptive - learn to grow food, medicine, red lights,

Anthropology

- enculturation - learning on own's culture
- acculturation - both cultures
- assimilation - old culture gone
- cultural shock - homesick
- emic & etic
- emic - from their point of view
- etic - scientific - ethnocentrism
- most cultural change - diffusion - spreading of culture
- innovation ↑ also
- race - only one, physical traits, phenotype
- ethnicity - cultural traits

* Communication

- most important, inhibits diffusion the greatest
- language - system of sounds or gestures that when put together according to rules result in meanings which are understood by all of its speakers
- most linguistics assume 6,000 languages left
- only 100 are widely spoken
- language fastest dying of cultural traits
- Wichita - not considered Native American, only 1 speaker left in the world, women
- trying to record their language
- Mandarin Chinese - first most
- Hindi - second
- Spanish - 3rd
- English - 4th, most common second language
- paralanguage - sounds that convey meaning (screaming, crying)
- non-verbal - gestures
- 70% is non-verbal
- in traditional linguistics, there is open & closed
- open - "only" humans have this because we can make an infinite # of sounds
- only ones that have displacement - to speak in abstract, the past, future, thinking
- closed system - animals have, don't have brains to make an infinite # of words
- grammar - rules of language

- morphology & syntax
 ↑ words are made ← structure
- phoneme - small unit of sound, 46 in English
- morphemes - combined sound, smallest unit to convey meaning
- phonology - study of sounds in language
- bound morpheme - cat(s), changes meaning but cannot be alone
- syntax - structure
- glottochronology - study of sound dating
- synchronic analysis - look at language at one point in time
- diachronic - look at language over a period of time
- focal vocabulary - English - money, word associated with culture
- cognates - similar words in different languages
- dialect - all languages have them, regional or social varieties, that develop in a language when people are separated by geography or social barriers
- cuneiform - one from Sumeria (Iraq), first written language
- Sapir-Whorf hypothesis - word choice influences world view
- world view - how one thinks the world is
- Deborah Tannen - men & women speak different, genderlects
- rapport talk - female, report talk - male
- Berlin & Kay - asked research to gather as much info about colors as a society becomes more complex, so do other things
- black & white, they red, those cultures with few colors have many names for shapes & textures

Anthro

* Sociolinguistics

- code-switching - switching between slang & normal
- diglossia - low is slang, high is normal
- syncretism - two parent cultures come together
- pidgin - words from both languages, rough, trying to communicate
- creole - 2nd generation, pidgin language has been formalised

* Non verbal communication

- 10%
- kinesics - study of body language
- haptics - study of touch patterns
- proxemics - study of the use of space, dividing houses

* Food Getting

- getting food is crucial
- 5 different strategies & how the world changed
- food collectors - hunter/gatherers, forage
- horticulture - the most basic form of plant cultivation using simple tools & relying on human power
- agriculture - a more productive form of cultivation fuelled by ^{anc. power + manually} irrigation
- pastoralism - begins of domesticated animals & using their products as a major food source
- industrial - production of food through complex technology
- hunter/gatherers - systematic collection of wild vegetation, hunting of animals, & fishing
- ecology - the way humans interact & adapt to environment
- carrying capacity - a check on pop. - number of organisms that can be supported by a given environment
- if overpopulation - negative results

* ethnic markers

- H/G - nomadic, live in bands - low population for diet, usually have plant knowledge to prevent babies, nursing, parents another, can't carry many babies
- they are egalitarian - everybody is of equal status, cannot amass wealth, everyone shares & eats
- gender status - women have equal status, women gather & men hunt
- autonomous - each band is self contained, decisions are by consensus
- based on kinship - everyone is related

* neolithic Revolution

- started in temperate areas, polygenesis,
- we have been H/G mostly
- linked changes - domesticated area, artificially raised food amount
- 1st con. - population boom
- 2nd - people become sedentary (not nomadic)
- 3rd - can have more kids, larger families
- 4th - development of personal property rights
- 5th - social hierarchy, accumulating possessions
- 6th - trades occur, not everyone farms, labor specialization
- 7th - health decreases, disease increases, people living closer, no longer nomadic, living near waste products

Anthro

* Horticulture

- larger group, food strategies complex, a surplus can occur, it needs to be protected
- diet isn't as good
- slash & burn - land cleared, cut undergrowth by fire, puts nitrogen into soil
- shifting cultivation, moving where to plant
- no aux. power -
- tree crops - bananas, dates, coconuts
- seed crops - rice (most widely), corn, wheat
- root crops - yams, taro, potatoes
- authority based in kinship, kids still equal

* Pastoralism

- in favor of males
- takes alot of land
- Mongolia - not concentrated today
- two groups - nomads and transhumants
- nomads follow animals, do not kill animals for food, milk butter
- transhumants - live in a sedentary place, but seasonally men will take animals to a grassland
- women are usually of lower status

* Agriculture

- more productive form of horticultural, wind, water power
- surplus of food -
- major change in status & gender relations

- women needed to be virgins
- primogenitor - first born son inherits
- peasants - hierarchy is whole portions of less status
- Muzeto cooperation
- * industrialized
- 800,000,000 people - malnourished (not enough or malnourished)
- 1 in 6 people in world don't have enough food to eat
-

Anthro

- * Review for Exam 2
- linked changes
- the film - shared words, certain words, how that language, 6E words needed
- physicality - potential of human genome diversity project, mapping changes as humans migrated
- Cavalli-Sforza
- carrying capacity - 6 changes
- pop. boom
- sedentary
- development of property, rights
- social hierarchy, based on production
- labor specialization
- health issues & disease rep
- Yipera-Varb Hypoth.
- language influences world view
- syntax - words arranged
- phoneme - smallest unit of sound
- morpheme - smallest unit that conveys meaning, English has 96
- synchronic analysis - language at certain time
- diachronic analysis - language over time
- cognate - similar words in two languages
- focal words - list of words important to a culture
- ethnolinguists
- Optimal Foraging Theory - H/G, a group will lose diet or food with most caloric value with least expended energy

collected

- Berlin & Kay - color, linguistics, categorize world
- black & white & red,
- people with not many colors had many styles
- transhumants - pastoral - adaptive, seasonal, semi-nomadic
- nomads - past.

Anthro

* Economic Systems

- production, distribution, & consumption
- allocate resources, produce needed commodities,
- distribute products, & develop efficient consumption

* Allocation of Resources

- hunter/gatherers - animals & plants, no property rights, no hoarding
- horticulturists/pastoralists - animal, plants, water, land
- land held communally
- agr. - individual property rights, more complex

* Production

- the process of obtaining goods from the natural environment & transforming them into useful objects
- what resource is being transformed?
- level of technology, available
- size of population
- units of production - nonindustrial & ind. - household
- household for nonindustrial - criteria is kinship, consuming all of your product, or neighbors
- industrial - private company - could be kin or else, producing for a cash wage
- division of labor - universally divided two ways - gender & age
- H/G - stay with child, males do the "dangerous" work, women do the caregiving, women are gatherers

* Distribution

- reciprocity - sharing, equal exchange, H/G
- redistribution - past./hort., large pop., central authority
- market exchange - agr., supply/demand, usually found in industry, form of currency

order

3

- barter is a form of market exchange
- shadow economy - parallel form of economics of institutionalized cash market - black market, yard sale

-

shadow economy is a parallel form of economics of institutionalized cash market - black market, yard sale

Barter is a form of market exchange

shadow economy - parallel form of economics of institutionalized cash market - black market, yard sale

-

Barter is a form of market exchange

shadow economy - parallel form of economics of institutionalized cash market - black market, yard sale

-

Barter is a form of market exchange

shadow economy - parallel form of economics of institutionalized cash market - black market, yard sale

-

Barter is a form of market exchange

shadow economy - parallel form of economics of institutionalized cash market - black market, yard sale

-

Barter is a form of market exchange

shadow economy - parallel form of economics of institutionalized cash market - black market, yard sale

Anthro

Organization

* Marriage & Family

- family - a social unit characterized by economic coop., the management of reproduction & child rearing, & sharing a common residence
- marriage - a socially approved union between a man & a woman that regulates sexual & economic rights & obligations between them
- take out man & woman
- no common residence for family
- 3 functions of marriage
- 1. stabilization & regulation of mating & reproduction
- 2. provides a stable mechanism for regulating division of labor
- 3. provides a support system to educational material and emotional needs of children over an extended period of time
- broadly, two groups you can marry - exogamous or endogamous - ex. out - en. in
- in ex. - the external group is defined
- endo - within the group
- incest - mating with prohibitive partners
- taboo -
- only 5% say you cannot have sex before marriage
- endo → Founder's effect - only a few families survive
- dwarfism and polydactylism
- marriage can build alliances between families

- more marriages are arranged than choice

* Kinship

- polygamous - plural, monogamous - single
- polygyny - many women, polyandry - many men
- polygyny - most preferred in world
- polyandry - least common, highest instance of infant mortality
- post-partum sexual taboo
- monogamous marriages - monogamy & serial monogamy
- serial - one at a time, but multiple times
- children are spaced & child has better chance of survival
- arranged - sororate - widows can take a sister of someone else, he can accept or deny
- levirate - widow must marry a brother or close male relative

* Economic Considerations of Marriage

- brideservice - found in societies where wealth is not adaptive
- bridewealth - bride price, but found in societies where wealth is accumulated
- dowry
- groom indentures himself to her family for a time
- brideprice - takes her away, but goods are given
- dowry - women are a liability, the groom's family must give groom's family this
- all are post-nuptial

- patrilocal - groom & bride live with his family
- matrilocal - ... with bride family
- avunculocal - found in matrilineal, uncle (elder sons live with uncle)
- ambilocal - changes during lifetime, not much kinship, very rare
- neolocal - new residence, most common because of globalization
- Nebraska - 1966, Iraqi political refugee, had wedding for daughters, girls married, then all were abducted, 13 & 17 girls - 30, for the men
- grooms were charged with statutory
- parents of bride - contributing to del. of a minor

find it the, and did I say - ...

find it the, ...

(...)

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

Anthro

* Gender

- gender is cultural, sex is biological
- gender can be characterized and socially constructed
- male roles in our society - aggressive, breadwinners, strong, not emotional, dominant, pragmatic
- female roles - sensitive, domestic, submissive, passive, feels aggressive, rapport (relationships)
- Margaret Mead - social construction of gender
- Trobriand - feminine roles, not war based, H/G, not matrilineal
- Mundugumor - both sexes acted masculine, aggressive, competitive
- Tchambuli - roles reversed
- Hijras (India) - neither sex
- in Native American culture - there are 4 genders
- males w/ some feminine qualities/roles like weaving
- females w/ some male roles such as battle leaders
- 155 / 400 have these (tribes)
- berdachs (French) or Two-Spirit
- can involve cross dressing & gay marriage
- have visions, from spirits, sacred calling, know that way
- cure for sick, sing/dance, deliver babies, art
- homosexuality is wrong, but the marriages are heterosexual
- not marry another two-spirit, partner is not homosexual
- sexual asymmetry - the universal tendency of women to be in a subordinate position in social relationships with men

Kinship & Descent

* Kinship

- most common way of social organization
- refers to relationship found in all societies that are based on blood or marriage
- blood - consanguineal
- marriage - affinal
- fictive kin - not related to by blood or marriage, but still has same rights & responsibilities

* Functions of Kinship

- 1. vertical - social continuity by linking together a # of successive generations
- 2. horizontal - a single generation through marriage

* Diagram

- Δ - male, $\bigcirc$ - female, $\Delta = \bigcirc$ married
- --- - offspring

* Descent

- refers to rules of culture used to establish affiliations with previous generations
- broad two types - unilinear & cognatic
- unilinear - patrilinear & matrilinear
- patrilinear - most common
- subdivisions - lineage, clan, phratry, moiety
- lineage - group forms because of a common ancestor
- clan - two or more lineages, common ancestor can be mythical, an animal, cannot be a person
- clan has a totem
- Ojibway - "I am related to"
- phratry - a common interest group - warriors, shamans, healers, basket weavers
- members would be chosen to be in the phratry
- moiety - two clans or more, but two moiety are obligated to another
- lineality - related in a straight line
- collaterality - a linking relative outside of the line

* Cognatic descent

- bilateral - us - equally related to both male & female
- double - same as bilateral, but there is a fixed inheritance pattern
- ambilateral - an changing affiliation between male & female, rarest of all three, weakest, "no loyalty"

* Taxonomy - classification

- native taxonomy
 - we use mother, father, sister, brother, aunt, uncle, grandparents, cousin
- 6 types
- Eskimo - we use it, focuses on nuclear family, ambilineal, neolocal
- Hawaiian - fewest kin terms, a single term for all relatives of same sex in some groups
- Iroquois
- Omaha
- Crow
- Sudanese - most terms, found in patriarchal, greater responsibility, father's brother has higher status than mother's brother

* 3 types of inheritance patterns

- primogenitor - first born son gets all
- ultimogenitor - last, youngest daughter continues to live at home of mother, inherits the home
- partible - siblings divide inheritance

* 2 types of status

- ascribed - given at birth
- achieved - merit

* Social Organization

- sociopolitical organization - the way in which power is distributed within a society to control people's behavior & maintain social order
- 3 things needed
 - 1. making & enforcing decisions decision making
 - 2. resolving disputes conflict & resolution
 - 3. regulate behavior social control
- 4 groups Elm, Service
 - 1. band - H/G
 - 2. tribal - hort. & past.
 - 3. chiefdom - hort. & past.
 - 4. state - agri.
- how integrated is political system
- how autonomous is the political system? or person, group, community
- how big is the group being organized
- ways to separate ↑ criteria
- can decide wealth, power, & prestige
- Max Weber said social quality is measured by those ←
 - power - the ability to achieve one's goal over rights of others
 - authority - socially approved use of power
- * 4 groups
 - band - nomadic, everybody makes decisions, conflict solved by consensus
 - limit song duels
 - excommunication or exile for breaking rules - all are equal
 - informal - gossip & public ridicule
 - economy - reciprocity (sharing)
 - witchcraft - a belief that it would be possible
 - achieved status only
 - tribal
 - either sedentary or nomadic
 - kinship based

- redistribution - central authority redistributes
- central authority is achieved
- usually elder of kinship group
- banishment
- pre-tribal mechanisms of social organization & control
- age-sets?
- secret societies called sodalities
- people then have to work together ↗
- chiefdom
- mostly gone
- made some when New World conquered
- state is avoided
- nepotism - giving position to family or close friends
- Cahokia - peak at 1200, 2e site ruined in 1500
- around 25,000
- had agriculture
- surplus for 10,000 people
- 2e site - guns, germs, & steel
- chiefdom is transition from tribe & state
- capital punishment now
- state
- most rules & most complex
- many norms
- decisions made by elected reps.
- courts resolve conflicts
- witchcraft - still used, like the punishment of hell, but ideology
- scapegoats
- power given up because:
 1. chaos
 2. protection in groups
 3. allocation of resources

* Masai

- African rift valley
- 1/3 of test
- what marriage pattern, mono? poly?
- are females assets or liabilities?
- economic arrangement
- where does the couple live?
- if there is gender asymmetry, why? what balance?
- what is a sign of wealth & status?
- when can each sex marry?

* Answers

- animals are ^{only} form of wealth
- marry women to one man
- a Masai, women & children are wealth
- a size of his village measures wealth
- women do the work, but a woman cannot own
- at 30, a male becomes an elder & can marry, before 30, they are warriors
- warriors cannot marry
- young girls belong to work, & are attention of warriors
- marriage is more over rights to animals
- so Masai wants to be alone, women can give away children
- fathers arrange marriage - polygyny
- wives live with husbands, patrilocal
- bride is young (12 & 13)
- economic arrangement is bride wealth
- women choose lovers in warriors
- rite of passage - male must be an elder
- women share food, change name, & give away jewelry
- separation → liminal → reintegration
- between warriors & elders, males are vulnerable

* Warfare

- systematic, organized, & institutionalized fighting between different groups
- before Neolithic Rev., no warfare because: (4)
 1. food supply allows for specialization
 2. people not enough before
 3. owning land for agri.
 4. exogamous marriage creates social ties
- reasons for war
 1. conquest
 2. defense
 3. protect and accumulate
 4. insult a reputation
 5. belief systems (both sides are right)

* Social Hierarchy

- wealth - culture bound
- power - already defined
- prestige - esteem given to someone
- 3 categories
 1. egalitarian - equally
 2. ranked - limited positions of power & wealth, more prestige, ruling class
 3. stratified - U.S. - largest # of people who have no access to the 3
- class & caste - the difference is social mobility

3.31.09

kingcl@etsu.edu

* Discrimination

- pluralism - more than one group living together
- genocide - mass killing groups of people (ethnic group)
- ethnocide - you can survive, but culture dies
- attitudinal - individual, believing that those others are better
- institutional - needed first, progress & policies that deny equal rights & opportunities
- environmental racism - will have no voice, Natives, open pit uranium mines, gets into water
- Wiesbaden Manifesto - paintings sent was returned to Germany

* Why Can't We Get Along?

- functionalists theory - social inequality exists because it is necessary for the maintenance of society.
- conflict theory - because the upper class uses its wealth, power, & prestige to exploit those below them
- utopia - Thomas Moore - didn't want Germany, 1444

* Marie

- Bolivia & Ayman
- llanos - mestizos - indios
- mestizos gained land after revolution
- examples of attitude & institutional
- seems nonchalant
- natives call mestizos lazy
- natives farm their own land
- the natives must pay the mes. to have their ritual performed
- no lunch at school, but mes. get it
- Ayman be their language in school, but cannot read or write Spanish
- mes. have doctors
- the doctor makes false claims
- doctor thinks they throw those away

- "if you're poor, you have to die."
- because they have no money, so he makes up
- nothing was different
-

4.7.09

* Religion

- every culture has religion, though not all believe
- religion - a set of beliefs in supernatural beings & forces directed at helping people make sense of their world and solve important problems
- Archaic Homo sapiens - 125,000 years ago, earliest proof of beliefs
- grave goods - materials associated with human remains
- Edward Taylor - contemporary of Darwin, thought beliefs evolved
- animism $\rightarrow$ polytheism $\rightarrow$ monotheism
- primitives fix on death, dreams, & trance
- trance - alter consciousness
- all people had two souls
- anima (Latin) - soul or spirit
- animism - everything has a soul
- animism - attribution of human like consciousness to objects, animals, & things
- animatism - belief that all has souls, but it can have a force, we call it luck
- Malinowski - Trobriand Islands -
- the less control we have, the more there is ritual
- magic $\rightarrow$ religion $\rightarrow$ science
- magic - supernatural techniques used with deities & impersonal forces intended to accomplish specific goals
- can be imitative & contagious
- imitative - perform an action
- contagious - once two things come in contact, the essence will remain
- copulacrancy - form of divinites

- anxiety - everyday objects in ritual
- rites of passage - birth, marriage, death
- opposition → liminality → reintegration
- ritual - beliefs in action
- rituals are formal, stylized, not spontaneous
- sacred space - out as make it another space.

→ Functions of Religion

- social control
- official institutions
- legit. as norms
- religious institutions control order by enforcements - social control
- conflict resolution - reduces stress & frustration
- group solidarity - a group of people
- meaning
- emotional

* Psychological Functions

- for individual
- cognitive - provides intellectual framework for explaining parts of our world we don't understand
- emotional - helps reduce anxiety by prescribing coping strategies

* A. Wallace - typologies - categories

- individualistic - none priest, no religious leader, each person has individual
- shamanistic - bark & tribes, part time religious leader
- communalistic - male or female, part time, but a portion of population
- ecclesiastic - any major world religion, full time religious leader
- shaman - chosen as children, ones with accidents, they go into trance, while in trance they are a vehicle for supernatural
- ecclesiastic has limited position for females
- it is hierarchical

* Revitalization Movement

- when a new belief system is created
- a portion of a population that is in trouble
- messianic movement
- Ghost Dance movement - 1889
- Wovoka - Paiute shaman
- the world would fold over onto itself & people
- Bigfoot - chief - tried to move his band
- 7th Cavalry was on trail of Bigfoot
- Wounded Knee - Dec. 29, 1889
- 7th said the Indians shot first
- Indians said they were building a fire & were fired upon
- 1973 - AIM - American Indian Movement
- scheduled by Black Panthers
- they revived the Ghost Dance
- syncretism - Mayans believed in their own beliefs, but then became folk Catholicism

4.9.09

* Manie - Religion & Magic

- the mask made from the tree

- art

- masks of gods & demons are part of Indo. ritual

- sacrificing of animals

- Natives believe that all were equal

- all ate the mushrooms to communicate with the natural

- the mushrooms grew where Jesus' blood had fell

- Bali ritual was for everyone

- part of world ↑ for everyone

-

9.14.09

10.11.11

* Missed

* Ethnobotany

- how people use plants
- Dr. Richard Schultes - Harvard
- gombierism
- Dr. Mark Plotkin - goes to Surinam
- deals with Maroons & Indians
- Maroons are escaped slaves and made their own
- Jaguar of Indians, Fritz von Jon
- Shaman's apprentice program

* The movie - The Shaman's Apprentice

- studies how people use plants for medical purpose
- Kwanala - town
- Tamo - the Jaguar Shaman
- 80% rely on plants for medicine
- alkaloids - found in tropical plants
- plants make to repel insects
- the bark of a tree was claimed to rid of HIV-1, but tree was cut down
- Kajana - Maroon village
- less than 5% looked at, but 90% known
- 80,000 species of flowering plants in Amazon
- the apprentice program is to get kids to want to be a shaman to preserve information
- the most endangered species - shaman
- shaman get a stipend
- to preserve the culture
- power of ownership
- Sarawak - HIV tree, island off of Australia

* Art

- art - the product & process of applying certain skills to any activity that transforms matter, sound, or motion into something meaningful to a cultural group
- Tura throat singers
- 40,000 - 12,000 years ago - cave paintings
- parietal art - affixed to a surface
- portable art - art can be moved
- goddess figures - Venus - fertility objects
- bands
 - matter - baskets, body decorations, small human figures, weapons like arrows
 - sounds - verbal arts like stories, singing, and joking
 - motion - dances, fighting
- What kinds of art would you find in bands vs. complex societies? Why are they different? Who makes them?

4.23.09

10.16.7

* Body Art - Movie

- Parure of Burma - coils of brass or necks of snakes
- Mombeys - skull shaping
- Imperial China - foot binding, more attractive
- geisha of Japan - company & they are considered attractive

4.28.09

* Field Work

- Carindé, Ceará, Brazil
- ship for São Francisco das Chagas
- in Brazil, they show him with stigmata
- ex-voto - Latin, from a vow
- mimetic offering - mimics what was wrong
- milagre - miracle in Portuguese
- promessa - promise
- things are used to pay the promise
- it was for payment to the deity, not to atone
-