



Garifuna in the New York Metro Area

QUICK FACTS:

Place of Origin:

Coastline of Honduras, Belize, Guatemala

Significant Subgroups:

Garifuna from Honduras (75%); Belize (15%); Guatemala (10%)

Location in Metro New York:

Harlem, South Bronx, Brooklyn (East New York)

Population in Metro New York:

100,000 (Community Estimate)

Primary Religion:

Christianity (Roman Catholic)

Secondary Religions:

Traditional Afro-Indian religious beliefs (often syncretized with Catholicism); Christianity (evangelical)

Status of Christian Witness:

Those from Honduras: Greater than or equal to 10% evangelical. Those from Belize and Guatemala: Less than 2% evangelical. Some evangelical resources available, but no active church planting within the past two years.⁴

Primary Languages:

Garifuna, Spanish, English

Registry of Peoples Code:

101510

Significant Notes:

Although "Garifuna" has become commonly used as both singular and plural, the word "Garinagu" is plural for Garifuna.

One of the most devastating fires in New York City in the 20th century happened in 1990 at the Happy Land social club in the Bronx. Out of the 87 people killed, over 70% were Garifuna.

The Garifuna are renowned for their punta rock music, which is an adaptation of punta music used in sacred rituals.

Garifuna from Honduras and Guatemala speak Spanish, while those from Belize speak English.

ALL PEOPLES INITIATIVE LAST UPDATED: 11/2009

With dark-skinned men wearing "Garifuna Celebrity" T-shirts, a variety of hand drums providing the event's soundtrack instead of brass instruments, and Garifuna yellow, black, and white flags largely replacing the blue and white of Honduras, Bronx's annual Honduran and Central American Parade is somewhat of a misnomer—considering the celebration is almost exclusively a display of Garifuna presence. As a reminder of her heritage, a Honduran woman marching in the parade carries a miniature ship with the word "Garifuna" on its side. In 1635, two Spanish ships carrying West African slaves shipwrecked off the coast of St. Vincent. The Africans escaped, swam to shore, and were sheltered by the island's inhabitants, a mixed race of Arawaks and Caribs known as Island Caribs. Over the coming years, the Africans intermarried with the Island Caribs, and the blend of ancestry, language, religion, and traditions created a new people called the Garifuna.¹ The Garifuna pride themselves on having never been enslaved although they were forced off St. Vincent by the British in 1797. At first settling in Roatan off the coast of Honduras, the Garifuna soon ventured to the coastland of Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, where they remain today as minorities in their respective countries. In Metro New York, however, a majority of the Hondurans are Garifuna, and out of all of the Garifuna in the city, roughly seventy-five percent are from Honduras, fifteen percent from Belize, and ten percent from Guatemala.² Most Garifuna community leaders estimate their population to number over 100 thousand in Metro New York.³

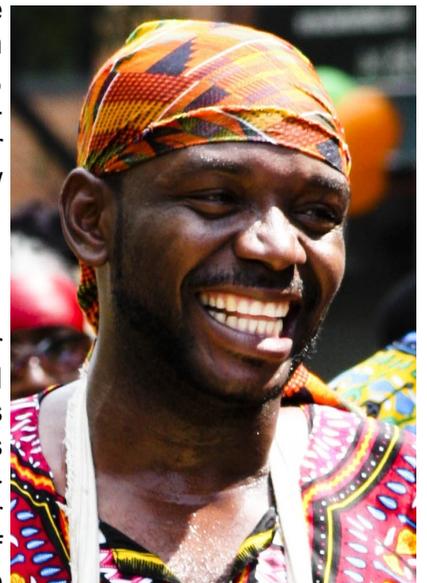


Photo by Kristine Endsley

When Did They Come to New York?

Due to a crippled banana industry and America's need for sailors during World War II, many Garifuna men signed up as merchant marines, taking them to great port cities such as New York City. Allowing their unemployed friends on board as stowaways, adventurous Garifuna clandestinely made their way to live and work in New York. After Hurricane Hattie wreaked destruction on the coastline of Central America in 1961, America opened its doors to refugees, and a great number of Garifuna joined and strengthened their community in New York City. After the 1960s, migration has largely consisted of Garifuna reuniting with families or overstaying visas.

Where Do They Live?

Although Garifuna move in and out of the African-American and Hispanic-Caribbean populations in Harlem and the South Bronx, they have established their own cultural spaces in the neighborhoods with their own restaurants, community centers, dance clubs, and even parks, such as Trujillano Park on Southern Boulevard in the Bronx, which is actually named after a town in Honduras.

What Do They Believe?

While the majority of Garifuna are Roman Catholic, traditional Afro-Indian beliefs remain a strong part of Garifuna religious life. The weeklong Dugu (Feasting of the Dead) is the most important of three ancestral rites and involves a great amount of food, beverage, music, chanting, and dancing. Although it is a joyous time for the Garifuna who join together in celebration, its purpose is to appease an ancestral spirit, who is communicated with through a shaman, and to gain guidance for the present and future. Sometimes even a Catholic Mass will be included in the proceedings. In the Bronx, a traditional Garifuna Mass is celebrated on the third Sunday of each month at St. Anthony of Padua Catholic Church. There is also a strong evangelical community, with over ten Garifuna churches currently in New York City.

What Are Their Lives Like?

"Am I Hispanic, or am I African-American? Or neither one?" These are the questions that often go through the minds of younger Garifuna in New York. As a result, much effort has been made by the Garifuna community to promote their history, culture, language, and identity. Although the Garifuna work a variety of jobs in New York, many are educators or involved in health care.

How Can I Pray?

∞ The Honduran Garifuna have responded to the gospel much more than the Belizean and Guatemalan. Pray that God would reveal His power over evil spirits and call Garifuna to Himself.

1. Liz Swain, "Garifuna Americans," in Robert Dassanowsky and Jeffrey Lehman, eds., *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America*, vol. 1 (Farmington Hills, MI: Gale, 2000), 687.
2. Percentages derived from personal interview with Andrew Nuñez, Garifuna church pastor, community leader, and President of the Evangelical Garifuna Council of Churches.
3. Garifuna American Heritage Foundation, "Garinagu Seek to Preserve Their Ancestral Language," *Bronx Beat*, May 7, 2007, https://cranberry.cc.columbia.edu/cs/ContentServer?child-pagename=Bronxbeat%2FJRN_Content_C%2FBBArticleDetail&c=JRN_Content_C&p=1165426883227&pagename=JRN%2FBWRapper&cid=1175372036306 (accessed November 19, 2009) and Jesse Hardman, "Garifuna Ethnic Group Seeks Voice in New York City," *National Public Radio*, November 15, 2009, <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=120381718> (accessed November 19, 2009).
4. Personal interview with Andrew Nuñez.