

1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Itelmen, Kamchadal, Kamchatka, Western Itelmen; Itelmen Language shifting to Russian; Family: Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Southern; Dialects: Sedanka, Xajrjuzovo (1) Language known as Paleoasiatic (4)
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): itl (1)
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): Eastern Russia, Kamchatka Peninsula, West Coast, Tigil region, Kamchatka District, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij (1)
- 1.4 Brief history: They were an old peoples with a language that was original to the Kamchatka territory. They got along with their neighbor, The Ainu, in the northern Kurile Islands. Once the Russians and missionaries made contact, most of the Itelmen were killed off via disease while the remaining were oppressed and used as slaves. Their language was almost completely lost by the influence of the Russians. Now most of the Itelmen peoples see themselves as Russian (5)
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: Russians killed off half of the Itelmen via smallpox; Orthodox Church missionary worked to stomp out the indigenous beliefs and forced the youth into schools to 'Russificate' the peoples (2)
- 1.6 Ecology: several volcanoes in the area- causes earthquakes and tidal waves (2)
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: 80 (decreasing), ethnic pop: 3,200 (1), Large villages (2)

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): various edible plants (2)
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Pacific salmon; seal (2)
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns: weapons made of stone or bone, iron was rare (2) bows & arrows, spears or slings (3)
- 2.4 Food storage: The salmon and the seal were prepared and stored on the summer home platforms to keep away from animals (2)
- 2.5 Sexual division of production:
- 2.6 Land tenure: forest (3) Arctic tundra (4)
- 2.7 Ceramics:
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:
- 2.9 Food taboos:
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft? Dugout or plank-built boats (3)

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: very common (2)
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry? :
- 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):
- 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) Second cousins (2)
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms? Young unmarried people are allowed sexual freedom although they may already be betrothed to another. Children born out of wedlock is encouraged (2)
- 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?) Cousin marriages were common, not required to marry outside of own clan (2)
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)? Parents arrange marriages for children at infancy (2)
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who: no because they had 'wife-friends', where they had a right to sleep with each others' wives as long as they were not siblings (2)
- 4.32 Life Expectancy- Ages of survival: On average, 57% children make it to 15 years and the average life span once they reach 15 is 45 their life spans were separated in to three group 1-15 childhood, 15-30 adults.30- and beyond seniors (7)

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: When losing a battle, they would kill their own wives and children and themselves rather than allowing them to be captured by opposing group. They treated captives very bad (2)
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): Raided other groups frequently (2)
- 4.18 Cannibalism?
- 4.19 Russians used Itelmen women and girls as slaves and trade and the males were forced to serve the Russians (2)

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: 200-300/40-50(before contact/after contact) (6)
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality):
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): No hereditary chiefs, a brave or intelligent man could have a say at clan gatherings (2)
- 5.4 Post marital residence: Move to the wife's village (6)
- 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: Villages were among the rivers of the Kamchatka Peninsula. Population of the villages were approximately 200-300 before contact and approximately 40-50 afterward (6) They had earthen walls surrounding the villages until the Russians banned it (6)
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? Summer: leaf-covered tent-like shelters on platforms off the ground; Winter: lodges half sunk into the ground with a timber frame covered in earth and a smoke hole used as main entrance (2)
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: clans (2) Patriarchal households (6)
- 5.12 Trade:
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6 Time allocation to RCR:
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): no specific category of shamans, great importance was on the dreams (2)
- 6.2 Stimulants: used fly agaric mushrooms as a hallucination inducer (2)
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):
- 6.4 Other rituals:
- 6.5 Myths (Creation): polytheistic; Kutka (creator)- belief that he was stupid but that he married a smart woman, Chachy, who keeps him in line. Their children are represented by the different dialects along the greatest rivers. Mitgh- fish spirit; ushakhtchu-forest sprites (resemble people), gamuli- mountain gods(volcanoes), bilukai-cloud god(thunder, lightning and storms), kamma-a devil who lived in a tree on the outskirts of the Niznoi village, they shoot arrows at the tree each year (6)
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games):
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR:
- 6.8 Missionary effect:
- 6.9 RCR revival:
- 6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: They scorn death (2)
- 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?
- 6.12 Is there teknonymy?
- 6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.) Believed that evil spirits lived in the volcanic mountains, sinful to visit the mountains (2)

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):

Numbered references

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