

Dylan McFatrigh

Group: Dayak Bakatiq Sara Riok

1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: **Dayak Bakatiq Sara Riok (Land Dayak), Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian,**
- 1.2 Location: **Northwest near Sarawak border, Sambas and Selvas areas, Northwest Kalimantan, Indonesia (2)**
- 1.3 Brief history: **A name given to non-Islamic people of Boreno. Not an identifier of language dialect and ethnic identity. (2)**
- 1.4 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: **Influence from the Christian and Islamic settlements. (1)**
- 1.5 Ecology: **Extensive knowledge of local plants that contribute to important medicines. Rotated forest gardens. (1)**

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): **Rice (1)**
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: **Livestock -Water buffalo (Only Small landowners), Fish –varies depending on region, Chicken-commercial livestock, pigs. (2)**
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns: **Parangs-Machetes through metalworking, lances and blowguns for the instances of hunting. (3)**
- 2.4 Food storage: **Ceramic pottery**
- 2.5 Sexual division of production: **In instances of gardening, Men dig the holes and women plant the seeds. Traditionally men will gather the meat. (2)**
- 2.6 Land tenure: **Slash and burn for Rice fields (1)**
- 2.7 Ceramics:
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns: **General reciprocity between neighbors and relative members of clan to contribute to clearing the land and farming. (3)**
- 2.9 Food taboos:
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft?

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): **Average size is big. Varying male-female ratio. Large so that rice planting and harvesting goes easier. (1-6)**
- 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:
- 4.8 Arranged marriage, bride purchase/service, dowry: **Traditionally parents of male dictates marriage arrangement based on tradition. The parent would come to the family of the girl explaining their purpose and give what is called "hakumbang auch" literally means money for requesting the girl to be married to their son. The parent of the girl does not directly answer the request, yet delay it until some days, The girl's parent with their relatives then look for information about the youth, lest he is son of slave or "hantuen" (devil manifestation), or he is a descendant of good family and having good character. (3)**
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns: **Land is source of wealth and prestige. Being that the Bakati' are bi lateral kinship, land could be inherited on both sides (3)**
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict: **No intimate relations between parent and child. Such behavior is a "Tulah", or an offence. The offender must then walk and eat like a pig in front of the entire village. (3)**
- 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)
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms? **No (3)**
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring: **Yes, see 4.8.**
- 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): **It is considered a taboo for the younger generations to get married before older generations. (3)**
- 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: **Bi-lateral descent names**
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules: **Yes (6)**
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony? **A ceremony of engagement will be conducted costing the girl's family. They youth family gives gifts of clothe golden ring, fabric or shirts for others. During this ceremony, pig is the main meat. The marriage ceremony takes places over 2 or 3 months. (3)**
- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name? **A baby is tickled with a feather on the nose; if they sneeze they get a name related to an ancestor. If they do not the child can remain nameless for up to months. (6)**
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?) **Within community, only the family is present (3)**

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:
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations):

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: **No more than 600 in a village with a total 14,000 people spread through out Boreno (1, 4)**
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): **Nomadic within territories due to slash and burn farming (4)**
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): **Owning land and livestock are considered to be source of status. However with other Dayak ethnicities, small government may be in place. i.e. Central Kalimantan. (4)**
- 5.4 Post marital residence: **Matrilineal or patrilineal (1-6)**
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex): **Monitored interaction of young males and young females by elders (3)**
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:
- 5.8 Village and house organization: **Traditional Longhouse consisting of 50 rooms. Recently transferred to single nuclear family housing that holds up to five families. (1, 2,5, 6)**
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses): **Head House, this was used for a council house or ceremonial housing. Traditional the house got its name for when the Bakati' stored their capture prisoners heads underneath the house. (5, 6)**
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere?
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc:
- 5.12 Trade: **No direct trade within village. Go to the cities and enter the markets there. (3)**
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6 Time allocation to RCR: **Healing and suffering related to agriculture down turn, famine, and sickness. (2,4 5, 6)**
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): **Shamanic curing or *balian* is a ritual practice. (2, 6)**
- 6.2 Stimulants:
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):
- 6.4 Other rituals: **Head-hunting (5, 6)**
- 6.5 Myths (Creation): **Aso, a spiritual dragon that protects the dead souls of ancestors. (5, 6)**
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): **Rattan, a weaving practice made from vines. (2,3, 4)**
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR:
- 6.8 Missionary effect: **Most Christian missionaries have established base in the northwest part of Boreno. This has pressured many Bakati' to convert to Christianity. (1-6)**
- 6.9 RCR revival:
- 6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: **the spirit ascends to a mountain where the spirits of past ancestors of the tribe reside. (5,6)**
- 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people: **No specific name is given to their dead. Just understand them as ancestors. (5, 6)**
- 6.12 Is there teknonymy?

7. Adornment

- 7.1 Body paint:
- 7.2 Piercings: **Ear piercing, many rings to be added over time. (4)**

7.3 Haircut:

7.4 Scarification:

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): **Tattoos. (4)**

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment:

7.7 Sex differences in adornment:

7.8 Missionary effect: **Modern clothes (1-4)**

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

1. www.geographic.org
2. www.ethnologue.com
3. www.balitouring.com/culture/dayak.htm
4. www.everyculture.com
5. Victor T King, *Essays on Bornean Societies* (Hull/Oxford, 1978)
6. Spencer St. John "Wild Tribes of the North-West Coast Borneo" **Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (1863)**