

1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Piapoco, Arawak[1]
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): Pio[2]
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): 4° N, 69° 30' W[2]. In the Meta, Guaviare, and Vichada Rivers Valley
- 1.4 Brief history: Used to live on the midsection on the Rio Guaviare, but relocated to get away from Jesuit missionaries and later ranchers and settlers. [1]
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: Missionaries originally pushed them from their homelands, but based on recent ethnographic data they seem to be fairly well acculturated by this time [1]
- 1.6 Ecology: Appears of dense rainforest on Google Earth[3]
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density:
 - Population size: 3640[1]
 - Mean Village Size: 200[1]

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): Manioc, maize, sweet potatoes, yams[1]
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: deer, monkeys, and peccaries[1]
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: Bows and arrows, fish hooks, poison, and nets[1] wooden swords[4, pg 255]
- 2.4 Food storage:
- 2.5 Sexual division of production:
- 2.6 Land tenure:
- 2.7 Ceramics: the main ceramic in the house is the clay griddle [7]
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:
- 2.9 Food taboos:
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft? Sometimes. They will buy canoes from others, usually with an onboard motor, but they prefer bicycle, truck, or foot travel. [7]

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:
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?: Bride service[1]
- 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): exogamy[5]
- 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): bi-lateral cross cousin [5]
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms?
- 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: Deliveries are done in a case where a woman is seven days after the issue. During the same time the husband is lying in his hammock. Both spouses have to cassava as food and water. It was said that the husband simulated the pains of childbirth. In Piapocos the fact is not true. If it goes down and he submits to the diet, he has no other purpose than to prevent children from falling ill. [6]
- 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?) Now there are marriages outside the group [5]

4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)?

4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who:

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):

4.18 Cannibalism?

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: 200 [1]

5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): Used to be semi-nomadic, but now their residents are more permanent [7]

5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): Totemic class[1]

5.4 Post marital residence: matrilocal, uxilocal[1]

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:

5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses): In the malokas settlements have been replaced by houses. However, the distribution of houses is still done around the home of a married man. [5]

5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? Sleep in hammock [7]

5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: Their social organization is divided into clans grouped into five specialized by craft brotherhoods. Within each clan traditional organization was associated with a specific territory and a common mythical ancestor.[5]

5.12 Trade: Before and at the beginning of Colonial times there was a vast network of trade in between tribes as well as with Europeans, but disease and the slave trade put an end to it. Now trade is a very valuable source of income [7]

5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

6 Time allocation to RCR:

6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Adult men and older women become shamans after an apprenticeship [1]

6.2 Stimulants: Piptadenia snuff; paullina(guarana) [4 pg 536 & 547]

6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):

6.4 Other rituals:

6.5 Myths (Creation): Caaliwiri, Tree of Food. Tells how people started horticulture and many of the other necessary things in order to survive[8]; Maminaimis-demons of the water[6]

6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): The toys are made from everyday objects to meet the needs at the time. Crafts are made frequently for retail including pottery and woven material

6.7 Sex differences in RCR:

6.8 Missionary effect:

6.9 RCR revival:

6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: When Piapoco dies, all the Indians of the village for a cry specified time. He was buried in his hut. He digs in the middle of that pit about five feet where it is deposited with its feathers and its weapons. He is canoeing on a bank of the figure and the trunk to protect it from contact with the earth. The Men stand on one side of the pit, the women of the other. All sing together a tearful singing of the air leaving the warrior consists of only words: camouahi, camouita that signitienl "My brother left me. "[6]

6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?

6.12 Is there teknonymy?

6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.)

7. Adornment

7.1 Body paint: None[7]

7.2 Piercings: Earrings [7]

7.3 Haircut: Most men wear a modern hair cut, women have some hair adornment, but nothing particularly "traditional", kids hair is allowed to grow out[7]

7.4 Scarification: None[7]

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): The shaman wear necklaces with feathers, animal teeth, etc.[7]

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: None[7]

7.7 Sex differences in adornment: None[7]

7.8 Missionary effect: It seems as though the Piapoco have assimilated fairly completely to the cultural dress norms of Modern Colombia. The article says they have been wearing European type closing for at least 40 years. [7]

7.9 Cultural revival in adornment:

8. Kinship systems

8.1 Sibling classification system: Kin terminology divides the tribe into two groups from the viewpoint of each individual: "the group one belongs to" (siblings, parents, and father's brothers and mother's sisters and their children) and "the group one marries into" (father's sister and mother's brother and their children). [1]

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):

1. It was mentioned on page 558 of the French article from 1883, that the Piapoco were aware and highly knowledgeable of the constellations [6]

Numbered references

1. <http://www.everyculture.com/South-America/Piapoco.html>
2. http://wals.info/languoid/lect/wals_code_ppc
3. Google Earth
4. Handbook of South American Indians v5
5. www.siac.net.co/yoscua/bin/view/GruposHumanos/Piapoco
6. VOYAGES L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD by DOCTEUR J. CREVAUX
7. Aspectos de la Cultura Material de Grupos Etnicos de Colombia tomo
8. Caaliawiri: Una Narracion Folclorica de Piapoco by Deloris de Klumpp