

1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Capanahua society (also known as the Kapanawa), Capanahua language, Pano language family
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): KAQ
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): Tapiche-Buncuya rivers area in Peru
- 1.4 Brief history: Unknown.
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors:
- 1.6 Ecology: They are nomadic and live off of the land (2).
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: There is only one known tribe, and that tribe was last known to have between 350 and 400 members (1).

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): Harvested roots and vines (2).
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Hunting (2).
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?:
- 2.4 Food storage: Not much storage, they moved from place to place so they took only what they needed (2).
- 2.5 Sexual division of production:
- 2.6 Land tenure: None, they were gatherers (2).
- 2.7 Ceramics:
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:
- 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):
- 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?:
- 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)
- 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
- 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?)
- 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? None known.

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: Between 350 and 400 people (1).
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): Stay in one place long enough to gather what they need (roots, vines, meat, etc) (2).
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes):
- 5.4 Post marital residence:
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense): None (2).
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex):
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:
- 5.8 Village and house organization: No village structure (2).
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses): No (2).
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere?
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc:
- 5.12 Trade:
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? Not really, but if one member of the tribe speaks to another in Spanish, it is considered insulting and labels that person as an outsider (4)

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6 Time allocation to RCR:
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Shaman healers known as curanderos. They smoke from pipes and rattle jaguar teeth to special ceremonial music (2).
- 6.2 Stimulants:
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):
- 6.4 Other rituals:
- 6.5 Myths (Creation):
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games):
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR:
- 6.8 Missionary effect: Christian missionaries have come in and attempted to convert them to Evangelical Christianity (3).
- 6.9 RCR revival:
- 6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs:
- 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?
- 6.12 Is there teknonymy?
- 6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.) They practice Animism (3).

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):

There is one dialect called Pahenbaquebo; and the closest related language is Shipibo with which is shared 50 to 60 percent comprehensibility. The language is in decline, since there are few speakers and almost no children can speak it. Capanahua is used in two bilingual schools, somewhat in other primary schools, but not in secondary schools. There is 5 to 10 percent literacy in Spanish compared to 10 percent literacy in the native mother tongue. The language has a written grammar, a dictionary, and uses Roman script when written. Capanahua speakers and people are referred to derogatorily as "Capachos" (4).

Numbered references

- 1. http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=kaq

2. Arana, Maria. *Cellophane*. New York, NY: The Dial Press: Random House, Inc., 2006.
3. <http://www.joshuaproject.net/people-profile.php?peo3=11093&rog3=PE>
4. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capanahua_language