

## 1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Poyanáwa (aka Poianáua, Puinahua, Puyanawa, Poianaua) Panoan language family [1,2]
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): pyn [2]
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): Just before they were contacted, the Puyanawa had split because the number of people had increased. One group remained at the head of Black creek tributary of the Paran Moura and the other headed by the 'chieftain' Napoleon went to the small river, a tributary of the Moa River. [1] Most today live in indigenous reserves. [10]
- 1.4 Brief history: The rapid advancement of exploration activities in the area of rubber led to the elimination of much of the native population. Some groups, as their territories were occupied, abandoned their farms and homes and sought refuge in the headwaters of rivers or in areas still unexplored. [1]
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: Rubber tappers enslaved/encroached on the Poyanawa [1] From 1915 to 1950 was the period that the Indians called the "captivity." The men were separated from their wives and forced to work on the runner plantation. [3] Chatechized by early settlers, frightened into not speaking the native language and were told to refer to it as "slang" [7]
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: In the early 20th century, the Puyanawa inhabited the headwaters of the tributaries of the lower Rio Moa. They lived in two villages, the Baron of Rio Branco and Ipiranga, located in the municipality of Lima Mncio in Acre. [1]

## 2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): manioc, maize [1] papayas, bananas [8]
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: little hunting and fishing due to overhunting in the area [8]
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: bows and arrows [5]
- 2.4 Food storage:
- 2.5 Sexual division of production:
- 2.6 Land tenure:
- 2.7 Ceramics: clay pots used to cook human bodies (although probably among other things) [5] the production of ceramic utensils, Dr. Carvalho Braulino Poyanáwa had noted that "quite elegant vases, painted black and red, with various designs, mostly Greeks, and applied , like other Indians, clothing and genipap annatto, and leaves of a bush they call anuem. [9]
- 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): "locating in his farm Baron of Rio Branco in the Moa River, 150 individuals of the tribe Poyanawa, featuring some fine physical types, several of them with unusual stature among the Indians. " unusually tall [1]
- 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): "Poyanawa noted for their sympathy, they are joyful and communicative." [8] the advanced process of acculturation, with strong traces of miscegenation between Poyanáwa and the surrounding society [9]
- 4.18 Cannibalism? Yes—ritualistic/religious endocannibalism [5]

### **5. Socio-Political organization and interaction**

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size:
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality):
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): chiefs for each specific tribe [1]
- 5.4 Post marital residence:
- 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: Long houses with the sides of the roof coming down to the floor, no walls, with only one opening, the height of a man in front and one in back. Reached the extent of one hundred meters, and housed several families, each with its own fire. [1] There are no criteria to determine who owns a certain piece of land. Residents around the yard to find the size for your family and will look in this space. [3]
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? Hammocks [5]
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc:
- 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):
- 6.2 Stimulants:
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): ritualistic cannibalism, where dead members of the tribe are cooked in pots and eaten collectively by the survivors: "the corpses Puyanawa cooked for ten to twelve hours, dancing and crying. The leader shared the bits of meat among relatives of the dead Indians and other participants in the ritual. These pieces of meat incinerated and the ashes mixed with caíçuma (corn soup with peanuts), which was then taken with the aim of incorporating the qualities of the deceased." [5]

- 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:
- 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.)

## 7. Adornment

- 7.1 Body paint: facial tattoos, a line that was the height of the mouth up to the ear lobe, with small vertical lines. There was a bluish color on the tattoo and around the lips. The tattoo was done to children aged eight to ten years, usually by older people. [4]
- 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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8. IV Encontro e Culturas Indigenas do Acre e Sul do Amazonas.
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10. Olson, James S. Indians of Central and South America. pp 300.