

1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Kalapuya, Kalapuya language (extinct), shifted to English, and scholars believe the language is closely related to an Oregon Penutian sub-group.
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): 639-3:kyl
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): 44.04 degrees north, 123.1 degrees west. Elevation: 571ft.
- 1.4 Brief history: They were traditionally hunter gatherers who were known for sharpening their arrows and other weapons with the obsidian remains from the nearby Cascade Mountains. Only two treaties ever regarded the Kalapuya in 1851 and 1854-55 concerning the reduction of their land. Most Kalapuyas were moved to the Grande Ronde Reservation where life was hard for more than 27 tribes. All the descendants of the Kalapuyas bands and tribes were terminated along with other Native Americans due to the Western Oregon Indian Termination Act of 1954. The living descendants were later restored through the restoration of Confederated Tribes of the Siletz and the Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon. There are estimated 4000 living descendants of the Kalapuya.
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: Largely influenced by the Government and included missionaries, schools, and even assisted with the influence from other neighbors.
- 1.6 Ecology: Semi-nomadic (lived in permanent winter homes), although they lived near rivers, they relied more on plant life for their diets so anthropologists cannot technically declare them as a river people or a grasslands people.
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: The maximum theorized population size was 13,500 people.

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): Camas root was their most popular staple. Other food types included hazel nuts, tarweeds, berries, and wapato.
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Salmon, trout, birds and other small game, deer, elk and bears.
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: Only used bows and arrows with snake poison.
- 2.4 Food storage: Women were silk makers who wove storage containers, basketry hats, and large mats for floor coverings.
- 2.5 Sexual division of production: Women mostly did the gathering while men did the hunting.
- 2.6 Land tenure: They mostly only relied on hunting and gathering, but strategically cultivated camas and tobacco.
- 2.7 Ceramics: N/A
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns: N/A mentions only trading.
- 2.9 Food taboos: Didn't eat truffle and some regarded mushrooms as taboo food.
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft? Mostly relied on canoes made from cedar, fir, and cottonwood for transportation.

3. Anthropometry

- 3.1 Mean adult height (m and f): N/A: the only information I found stated that adult men were normally 12.6cm taller than women.
- 3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f): N/A: only found that men were normally heavier than women.

4. Life History, mating, marriage

- 4.1 Age at menarche (f): around 13 of age.
- 4.2 Age at first birth (m and f): Sometimes as early as age fifteen.
- 4.3 Completed family size (m and f): Some data suggests that the normal house sizes held from 4-10 families.
- 4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f): N/A
- 4.5 Age first marriage (m and f): Once women had undergone puberty and once men had proved themselves, were they prepared for marriage.
- 4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce: N/A
- 4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously: not apparent but if a male was wealthy, they were allowed to have more than one wife.
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry: gave presents to the bride's family that could be presented in the form of money, horses, guns, beads, and blankets.
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns: N/A
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict: N/A
- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals: N/A
- 4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy): parents normally arranged marriages within the trading community.
- 4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these "other fathers" recognized? N/A
- 4.14 What is the belief of the mother's role in procreation exactly? (e.g., "receptacle in which fetus grows"): N/A
- 4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)? N/A
- 4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape: N/A but the Kalapuya were known to be very peaceful and such incidents would be rare to occur.
- 4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin): N/A
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms?: N/A
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring: N/A
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children? The father
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females: N/A
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades: N/A
- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older): N/A

- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect? Always showed respect to elders.
- 4.24 Joking relationships? N/A
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., abilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations: bilateral
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules: N/A
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony? N/A
- 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?) outside a community because of the benefits of trading.
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)? Yes, the parents.
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who: N/A

Warfare/homicide

- 4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare: N/A They were a generally peaceful society.
- 4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death: N/A
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing: N/A
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): peaceful, numbering in at least the four thousands.
- 4.18 Cannibalism? N/A

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: several housings containing four to ten families within each one.
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): Usually migrated during the warmer seasons.
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): There are mentions of chiefs and headsman.
- 5.4 Post marital residence: N/A
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense): N/A
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex): definitely with sex and also most likely with age.
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships: N/A
- 5.8 Village and house organization: villages and even houses consisted of several families.
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses): N/A
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? Only mentions that sleeping quarters were at the edge of the lodge within their permanent winter homes. Therefore I imagine they would have most likely slept on the ground or some kind of cot.
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: Each household was led by a group leader. Clans were based primarily on marriage and other kin relations. These groups were also known to have chiefs that lead the entire tribe in political decisions.
- 5.12 Trade: Trade was mostly focused on in-group relations.
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? There were chiefs who dealt with political decisions and also head men who were in charge of the decisions for each household.

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6 Time allocation to RCR: Spirit or Dream power was sought after by adolescents during 5-night quests.
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Shamans were known for their spiritual guidance, cured diseases and wounds and also functioned as both fortune and story tellers and even helped people find lost or stolen items.
- 6.2 Stimulants: N/A
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): N/A but once a child experienced puberty, they were believed to be ready for their already arranged marriage.
- 6.4 Other rituals: N/A
- 6.5 Myths (Creation): N/A
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): tribal tattoos and artistic ornamentation. Games: N/A
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR: It mentions that men or women who possessed great spiritual powers could be chosen as spiritual leaders.
- 6.8 Missionary effect: Large effect that no doubt after enough time converted most of their beliefs.
- 6.9 RCR revival: since the cultures revival, their religions and rituals are no doubt coming back to their descendants.
- 6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: Because their religion eventually became a Christian society, their beliefs about the afterlife became our own.
- 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people? N/A
- 6.12 Is there teknonymy? N/A
- 6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.) They valued animals greatly, many of which they saw as spiritual guides who provided luck, protection, strength or any other kind of good quality.

7. Adornment

- 7.1 Body paint: tattooed designs were often seen on both men and women. Some women were even known to tattoo their chins.
- 7.2 Piercings: plugs in the lobes of ears and nose ornaments were used.
- 7.3 Haircut: N/A
- 7.4 Scarification: N/A

- 7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): Necklaces, wrist bands, nose ornaments and ear plugs in the lobes of the ears were used as ornamentation.
- 7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: N/A
- 7.7 Sex differences in adornment: Besides the normal clothing differences between men and women, no such differences were found.
- 7.8 Missionary effect: with the disappearance of their religion, there would have no doubt been a noted difference in their religious appearances as well.
- 7.9 Cultural revival in adornment: With the revival of their culture, there would no doubt be a revival in their ornamentation.

8. Kinship systems

- 8.1 Sibling classification system: N/A
- 8.2 Sororate, levirate: Sororate and levirate circumstances were only possible because they prolonged kinship even after death although they were actually probably rare to see.
- 8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.): N/A but such relationships might be considered a taboo due to the general opinion of other natives from that region.

9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):

They used fire for more than just staying warm, they relied on it to eventually increase the grassland boundaries of their land which would have also increased the amount of game living within that area.

Even though they lived relatively close to rivers, they had little technology with their fishing techniques and mostly relied on meat from the land.

In their spirit quest, the adolescent would always endure swimming in the early mornings, and then at night he would go to the spiritual mountain area where he would receive his spirit power. When he would dream he would see his spirit power. I found it interesting that no mention of hunting was ever mentioned during this spiritual quest. I am also curious as to why swimming would be the preferred activity.

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