

1. Description

1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Carijona

1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): CBD

1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): Upper Vaupés, Yari, and lower Caquetá rivers, south of Miraflores, around Puerto Nare.

1.4 Brief history: Carijona, Huaquan Koto is a village or Indian, who lived until the nineteenth century in the low Yari (Caquetá, Colombia), near the Serranía del Iguaje (Mesay basin, rivers and Lake Vermillion and Amu Tunaima). Currently a community survives in the indigenous reserve of Puerto Nare, Municipality of Miraflores (Guaviare) and some families along the Caquetá River in the towns of La Pedrera, Puerto Córdoba and Puerto Santander, in the department of Amazonas. His language tsahá, is part of the Caribbean family. It is assumed that Carijona (carifona), Yari penetrated from the east, by the Caquetá River (Japurá). According to oral tradition Mirana, the Caquetá River Carijona dominated because of its power warrior. In 1849 there were 9,000 people but the exploitation of rubber and transfers linked to it, caused the drastic decline in the population, which was exacerbated by the wars with the Witotoans and the rubber mixing with employers, as Salvador Perea. It is known that the rubber groves Carijona resisted and attacked the premises of the company, "Calderon Brothers" in the Vermillion and the town of Calamar (Guaviare) in 1904. Some of the survivors Carijona have united in marriage to couples toucan or other indigenous groups.

1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: missionaries and rubber companies

1.6 Ecology:

1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: 310

2. Economy

2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): manioc

2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: fish

2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: bow and arrow, spears

2.4 Food storage:

2.5 Sexual division of production: men hunt and fish while women do horticulture and agriculture

2.6 Land tenure: good for agriculture, much more land than people

2.7 Ceramics:

2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:

2.9 Food taboos:

2.10 Canoes/watercraft? 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: easy divorce

4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously: males with multiple wives

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: patrilineal

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?) [Intermarry with other tribes, uxorilocal](#)
- 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](#)

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): [hierarchy](#)
- 5.4 Post marital residence: [uxorilocal](#)
- 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: patri
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):
- 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?

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6 Time allocation to RCR:
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): [shamans](#)
- 6.2 Stimulants:
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):
- 6.4 Other rituals: [Yuruparí, ritual were members exchange goods](#)
- 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.) [magic religion](#)

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: [dance masks](#)
- 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):

- The dozens of inhabitants of a village lived together in a large circular house with a conical roof, ordered internally according to nuclear families. The slash-and-burn fields were nearby. Houses were of pole construction with leafthatched roofs. Separate square family dwellings became usual after about 1900, most with elevated floors and internal partitions.

Numbered references

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