

1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Apurina (Ipurina), Jamadi, Maipure-Arawak, Self ID: Popukare
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): APU
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): Middle Purus, but extends as far as Rondonia. S 7 degrees 10' 48 W 63 degrees 42' 35 (approximate, they are wide spread and move often)
- 1.4 Brief history: Scattered over sites close to the banks of the Purus, the Apurinã possess a rich cosmological and ritual universe. Their history has been heavily affected by the violence of the two rubber cycles in the Amazon region. Today they are fighting for their rights. Some of their lands have still not been officially recognised and are constantly invaded by loggers.
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: Contact result of rubber collecting, Indians worked for and were exploited by rubber tappers. Also worked in logging, brazil nut harvest, cocoa, turtle fat, and copaiba basalm production.
- 1.6 Ecology: migratory people, centrally located in "terra firme" locations, or those around the rivers that are not susceptible to flooding. Lost of variations due to wide dispersal of villages and lots of migration. Grasslands considered "sacred" land of ancestors.
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: 4,057 individuals in November 2003, 1,114 living on reserves, 27 recognized villages, many have migrated to cities such as Rio De Janeiro, and Minas Gerais for work.

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s):
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources:
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: Bow and Arrow
- 2.4 Food storage:
- 2.5 Sexual division of production: women make brooms, baskets, and pottery. Men hunt and build canoes and buildings.
- 2.6 Land tenure:
- 2.7 Ceramics: women make pottery
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:
- 2.9 Food taboos: Xaoporunero cannot eat certain types of tinamou (type of bird), Metumanetu cannot eat peccary (see 5.11) Mothers and Fathers cannot eat certain foods while their children are young, because certain foods "suck out children's souls"
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft? Make canoes

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: patrilineal inheritance
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:
- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals:
- 4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy): marry within tribe, but out of moiety
- 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) Cousins in subgroup, no in same group can be married because they are considered "sibling"
- 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: both men and women take part in food taboos during pregnancy and first part of child's life
- 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: names passed on from father
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules: cannot marry in same subgroup because considered "soblings"
- 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? Name determined by patrilineal descent, and determines which subgroup the person belongs to.
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?) Inside community, but never within same moiety, it is considered marrying a sibling.
- 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: in-group killing during ritual
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): perform rituals with other apurina
- 4.18 Cannibalism?

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size:
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): Move to non-flooding areas during rainy season, perform many rituals in grassland areas. Shamans travel often to perform rituals
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): chiefs exist, but now leadership roles are placed on modern-day healthcare workers or teachers. The need and prestige of chiefdom is fading out
- 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: large dwellings with palm leaves separating families in past, and began building smaller dwellings as migration became more necessary, and only one family lived in each small dwelling. Most live in “modern” rubber tapper houses on stilts now, and single families live together.
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens’ houses): different enterances in longhouses for men and women.
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? Originally slept in hammocks, now most of the people have houses and beds adopted from European influence
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: divided into two nations or moieties (Xaoporuneru and Metumonetu) membership determined by patrilineal lineage. Different villages have different opinions on how the groups are actually divided
- 5.12 Trade:
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6 Time allocation to RCR: nocturnal
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): shamans exist
- 6.2 Stimulants: snuff
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): rituals performed for death, and anniversaries of death
- 6.4 Other rituals: rituals include drinking and feasting, and inviting other neighboring tribes to join.
- 6.5 Myths (Creation): Tsora (God) created the earth and everything in it. Mayoroparo (Monstrous Woman) devoured the people with soft bones that were unsuitable for manioc planting and other work, and left those with hard bones that could perform these tasks for the rest of time. Yakonero bore Tsora, and Tsora created all the different types of people, including whites, and made the apurina inferior to whites and other Indians, which is why they are so divided amongst themselves.
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): flutes
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR: women not allowed to watch kamatxi ritual, but it is rarely performed in recent times, but considered an important part of history
- 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.) animism and magic

7. Adornment

- 7.1 Body paint: painted for rituals
- 7.2 Piercings:
- 7.3 Haircut:
- 7.4 Scarification:
- 7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.):
- 7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: paint and decoration
- 7.7 Sex differences in adornment: men more elaborately adorned during ritual

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

1. pib.socioambiental.org/en/povo/apurina/print
2. pib.socioambiental.org/en/povo/apurina/1521
3. Facundes 2000