

## 1. Description

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

The group is called the Caquinte (Aka the Poyenisati). The language spoken is Caquinte and is part of the Arawakan language family. Spanish and Quechua are also now commonly spoken by the Campa/Caquinte. (2.Wikipedia/Caquinte Language, Excel doc from class, 1.Countries and their Cultures/Campa)

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

The ISO code is cot. (ethnologue.com)

### 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude):

-11.5 latitude and -73.5 longitude. (Excel doc from class)

### 1.4 and 1.5 (condensed) Brief history and Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors:

The Caquinte people are a part of a larger group of people known as the Campa. They are subdivided into two groups: the Poyenisati and the Cachomashiri. In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the Caquinte/Campa rebelled and made their escape from a Franciscan mission after they were gathered by the Franciscan missionaries. However, by the early eighteenth century the Franciscans became a dominant force in the region by establishing 38 missions by the year 1735. More than 8,000 Indians inhabited the missions, most of them being Campa. There was yet another rebellion in 1742 that was led by Juan Santos Atahualpa, a mestizo from Cuzco who claimed himself to be of Inca descent. The uprising by the Campa failed but the hostility of the Indians towards the missionaries continued for another century. With the creation of the Peruvian Corporation in 1889, white industry and settlement began to enter Campa territory.

The Campa experienced forced labor during the rubber boom of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, exposing them to epidemic diseases that wiped out much of their population. Protestant missionaries have become influential with the Campo groups and have produced written material in the Campa language as well as training bilingual schoolteachers. (1.Countries and their Cultures/Campa)

### 1.6 Ecology:

The traditional heartland of the Campa/Caquinte is a plateau called the Gran Pajonal. It is located between the Ucayali, Pichis-Pachitea, and Perene-Tambo rivers. The area covers about 200,000 hectares of rolling terrain and is cut in half by the gorges of the Rio Unini and Rio Nevati along with their tributaries. There are about 9,000 to 10,000 hectares of pajonales (grasslands) on the more gentle slopes between these rivers. Most of the forest vegetation in the area consists of Bosque Humedo Subtropical (Subtropical Humid Forest). Historically the pajonales have been the primary site for Campa settlement but because of pressure from settlers, the Guardia Civil, and from a ranch at Shumahuani, they've been driven to the gran pajonal fringes and the missions. Seminomadic horticulture. There is a strong emphasis on hunting. (3.Campa Subsistence in the Gran Pajonal, Eastern Peru. Pgs. 499 and 501)

### 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density

In 1975 their population was estimated to be between 300 and 1000 Indians. The most current estimate is 600. (4.DanandDalaina.com, 1.Countries and their Cultures/Campa)

## 2. Economy

### 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s) and 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources (condensed):

Yuca and maize; the staple being yuca. Secondary crops include taro, impari, sweet potato, and kidney beans. Game animals include deer, peccary, paca, armadillo, agouti, coati, lemur, squirrel, and monkeys. (3.Campa Subsistence in the Gran Pajonal, Eastern Peru, Pgs. 504, 507, 511)

### 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?:

Mostly bow and arrow. Sometimes shotgun. (3.Campa Subsistence in the Gran Pajonal, Eastern Peru, Pg. 510)

### 2.4 Food storage:

No data

### 2.5 Sexual division of production:

The men do all of the hunting and clearing, while women do the weeding and harvesting. (3.Campa Subsistence in the Gran Pajonal, Eastern Peru, Pgs. 499, 504, 508)

### 2.6 Land tenure:

They live in isolated settlements. (5.From Coca to Coacaine)

### 2.7 Ceramics:

Pottery is crude and now non-existent. (3.Campa Subsistence in the Gran Pajonal, Eastern Peru, Pg. 499)

### 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:

No data

### 2.9 Food taboos:

No data

### 2.10 Canoes/watercraft?

None

## 3. Anthropometry

### 3.1 Mean adult height (m and f):

No data

### 3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):

No data

## 4. Life History, mating, marriage

4.1 Age at menarche (f): No data

4.2 Age at first birth (m and f): No data

4.3 Completed family size (m and f): No data

4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f): No data

4.5 Age first marriage (m and f): No data

4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce: No data

4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously: No data

4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry? No data

4.9 Inheritance patterns: No data

4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict: No data

4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals: No data

4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy): No exogamy

4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these "other fathers" recognized? No data

4.14 What is the belief of the mother's role in procreation exactly? (e.g., "receptacle in which fetus grows") No data

4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)? No data

4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape No data

4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin)

Yes. The Caquinte people marry first cross cousins. Marrying anyone else in the family is considered "wrong". (4.DanandDalaina.com)

4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms? No data

4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring No data

4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children? No data

4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females No data

4.22 Evidence for couvades: No

4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older) No data

4.24 Kin avoidance and respect? No data

4.24 Joking relationships? No data

4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations: No data

4.26 Incest avoidance rules: No data

4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony? No data

4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name? No data

4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?) No data

4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)? No data

4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who: No data

## Warfare/homicide

4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare: No data

4.15 Outgroup vs in group cause of violent death: No data

4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing: No data

4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): There was hostility towards the Franciscan missionaries. (1.Countries and their Cultures/Campa)

4.18 Cannibalism? No data

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

5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: No data

5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): They are semi-nomadic. By the fourth year of chakra planting, a new site is selected and cleared for chakra planting (the entire family moves). (3.Campa Subsistence in the Gran Pajonal, Eastern Peru)

5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): No data

5.4 Post marital residence: No data

5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):

Yes. The Caquinte people do not trust outsiders and so they have “ronderos,” or men that patrol the area to protect the village. (4.DanandDalaina.com)

5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex): No data

5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships: No data

5.8 Village and house organization: No data

5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):

The Pajonal Campa build huts on ridge crests or spurs. (3. Campa Subsistence in the Gran Pajonal, Eastern Peru)

5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? No data

5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: No data

5.12 Trade: No data

5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? No data

## **6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)**

6 Time allocation to RCR: No data

6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): No data

6.2 Stimulants: An alcoholic beverage made by chewing the Yucca root and then spitting it into a pot to ferment. (4. DanandDalaina.com)

6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): No data

6.4 Other rituals: No data

6.5 Myths (Creation): No data

6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): No data

6.7 Sex differences in RCR: No data

6.8 Missionary effect: The Caquinte meets for devotionals every morning held by the missionaries. (4. DanandDalaina.com)

6.9 RCR revival: No data

6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: No data

6.11 Taboo of naming dead people? No data

6.12 Is there teknonymy? No data

6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.)

The Caquinte believe in animism. It is the belief that a spirit/force resides inside of all animate or inanimate objects. (4.DanaandDalaina.com)

## **7. Adornment**

7.1 Body paint: No data

7.2 Piercings: No data

7.3 Haircut: No data

7.4 Scarification: No data

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): No data

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: No data

7.7 Sex differences in adornment: No data

7.8 Missionary effect: No data

7.9 Cultural revival in adornment: No data

## **8. Kinship systems**

8.1 Sibling classification system: No data

8.2 Sororate, levirate: No data

8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.):  
First cross- cousin is the accepted form of marriage for the Caquinte. (4. DanandDalaina.com)

## **9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):**

-The Tsoroja is the largest and newest of the three Caquinte villages. (4. DanandDalaina.com)

## **Numbered references**

1. Countries and their Cultures/Campa

<http://www.everyculture.com/South-America/Campa.html>

2. Wikipedia/Caquinte language

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caquinte>

3. William, M Denevan, Campa Subsistence in the Gran Pajonal, Eastern Peru

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/213389?seq=7>

4. DanandDalaina.com

<http://www.dananddalaina.com/?q=node/14>

5. From Coca to Cocaine

<http://www.culturalsurvival.org/ourpublications/csq/article/from-coca-cocaine-indigenous-amazonia>