

1. Description

1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Pano- Conibo

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

1.3 Location (latitude/longitude):

1.4 Brief history: 1680- missionary established. After fighting with missionaries for years, there was also some impact left by rubber traders. It is hard to locate certain information about the tribe due to their early contact and therefore acculturation

1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: 1680- Franciscan monks established missionary. 1695 and 1698 the Conibo revolted against the missionary. 1769-1790 missionary activity stopped. 1790-1930s protestant missionaries (Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

1.6 Ecology: live in the valley of the Ucayali River on the riverbanks (Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

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

2. Economy

2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): manioc (sweet and bitter), plantains (pg.14, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: fish (14, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: blowguns page (8, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin), barbasco (poison to stun) (page 12, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin) bow and arrow, club (pg 428, Chambers)

2.4 Food storage: buried under the ground (14, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

2.5 Sexual division of production: Men are the head of household and the voice in village politics. Men also hunt (35, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin). Women sow, plant, and harvest, carry wood and water, prepare food and drink, collect wax and honey and make pottery (231 Kingsly)

2.6 Land tenure: farms were kept in the forest to avoid flooding during the rainy season- slash and burn technique (13, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

2.7 Ceramics: yes

2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns: All share food in the community. Males sit in one a ring, women and children in another ring. Women serve men food then eat. (17, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

2.9 Food taboos: They eat anything they can- tapir, jaguar, monkey, tucans, macaws, armadillos, peccary, cayman, turtles (10, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

2.10 Canoes/watercraft? 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: Males who have more power within society tend to have more wives. The average number of wives per male is two (62, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

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? No, they are beaten for adultery (36, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)

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? yes
- 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: outgroup death mainly due to raids and war. Ingroup homicide is rare, generally occurs because of drunkenness (36, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing:
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): Conibo were prone to go to war for raiding purposes, a raiding party could be gone for several weeks to four months. The aim was to destroy as much as they could and kill all men while taking women and children as slaves. Women would become wives or concubines, children were taken to assimilate into the culture for the good of the nation. Tactics: wait until nightfall, wear white feather headdresses to distinguish friend from foe, burn housing structures, kill men who come out, capture some warriors for sacrifice, capture slaves (61-62 Santos- Granero, Fernando). Another tactic they use is to wait until the Cashibo go to the banks to gather turtle eggs and raid them. (61 Santos- Granero, Fernando)
- 4.18 Cannibalism? The Conibo were known to take body trophies after war (heart and heads of enemy warriors). It is also said they drink a mixture of manioc beer and blood from the warrior enemies. They then behead the enemies after a night of ritualistic embarrassment of the captives. (62 Santos- Granero, Fernando) Endocannibalism to reincorporate their dead back into society (Roe, 80)

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): 5 Clans- lightning, macaw, tiger, bird, and serpent (Roe, 55)
- 5.4 Post marital residence: matrilineal (37, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex): Ageism between males- older males tend to have multiple wives due to their power and prestige within the community, this leaves the younger men without wives. (61, Santos- Granero, Fernando)
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:
- 5.8 Village and house organization: mud and leaf huts (428, Chambers)
- 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: clans
- 5.12 Trade: intertribal trading was done only by the most powerful men within the tribe (62, Santos- Granero, Fernando) Since they are a raiding tribe, it seems they do not do a vast amount of trade. For example, they steal almost all of their clothes from other tribes (57, Santos- Granero, Fernando)
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? There seems to be a preference due to age and sex. Older males tend to have more political sway and can have multiple wives. Also, courage and success can provide status. Those who are lazy and cowardly will have to take captives as concubines instead of having a wife (62, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin). Also their society seems to be patriarchal- woman are beaten for adultery and the males can have multiple wives

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6 Time allocation to RCR:
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): shamans for ritual magic
- 6.2 Stimulants: ayahuasca (2 Santos- Granero, Fernando), tobacco (14, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): Death: corpse is wrapped in manatee skin, buried with bow and arrow and drinking vessel (The Riverside 231) If a warrior dies in battle, there is a funeral banquet during the celebration of a victorious raid to ensure the dead do not come back and haunt them (62, Boonstra, Harry, Eakin, Lucille, Lauriault, Erwin)
- 6.4 Other rituals: Pre-war ritual: shamans consult a silk worm that can predict the outcome of raids. The worm is taken to the public plaza and if it wriggles in its cocoon it is a sign of future victory (59, Santos- Granero, Fernando) After returning from war the warriors drink manioc beer with hot peppers to induce vomiting, this is to expel any possible witchcraft from the enemy. It is also a way of purging oneself in order to peacefully reenter society (62 Santos- Granero, Fernando)
- 6.5 Myths (Creation):
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): Known for the fine ceramic work. Also music is very important to them- use a pan flute made from varying tubes of the same stalk. Most of the music is preformed to give thanks to the gods and for manioc (possible missionary effect? Giving thanks for bread?) (Kindberg)
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR:
- 6.8 Missionary effect:
- 6.9 RCR revival:
- 6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: After life: warriors spend most of time fighting in tournaments and the rest of the time they are provided food and drink by beautiful women (62, Santos- Granero, Fernando)
- 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?

6.12 Is there teknonymy?

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

Believe in a creator (called papa- influence by missionaries?). Believe in an after life. Also believe in an evil spirit, Yunima, who lives in the center of the earth. They avoid speaking his name out of fear. Conibo fear the supernatural, so it is difficult to find information (41 Graham)

7. Adornment

7.1 Body paint: men and women paint themselves black and red (231 Kingsly)

7.2 Piercings:

7.3 Haircut: there is mention of men and women spending hours plucking their hair (231 Kingsly)

7.4 Scarification:

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): white feather headdresses for battle

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment:

7.7 Sex differences in adornment: Men spend a lot of time making themselves look good while the women do not spend much time adorning themselves (428 Chambers)

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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