

1. Description

- 1.1 Name(s) of society, language, and language family: Doko, doko-uyanga
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): uya
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): 1.60, 19.70
- 1.4 Brief history:
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: Very little missionary work done so far. Less than 5% are practicing Christians. Governments are often founded on ethnic grounds, so most just do their own governing.
- 1.6 Ecology (natural environment): Floodplain of Nigeria
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density: Population around 800. Small home range, but high density.

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): Rice, yams
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Fish, soybeans
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: A few Western weapons have made their way to the Doko, but mostly just bow and arrow type weapons
- 2.4 Food storage: No refrigeration, but food kept in jars, etc, to keep good. Fresh food eaten quickly to reduce spoiling.
- 2.5 Sexual division of production: Men do the farming and fishing, while women produce the food.
- 2.6 Land tenure: Abandoned land can be taken to be given another use, but mostly land it passed down through the male line
- 2.7 Ceramics: Women sometimes make and sell ceramics for money in a close local market
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns: Neither. It is not a rule, but it occurs.
- 2.9 Food taboos: Often eat with their hands, but seen as dirty and rude if they eat with their left hand
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft? Yes, they often fish

3. Anthropometry

- 3.1 Mean adult height (m and f): Unknown
- 3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f): Unknown

4. Life History, mating, marriage

- 4.1 Age at menarche (f): Unknown
- 4.2 Age at first birth (m and f): No exact age. Young though, soon after marriage
- 4.3 Completed family size (m and f): Men can have more than 10 children by all of his wives. Most women produce 3-5 children.
- 4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f): Small
- 4.5 Age first marriage (m and f): Not uncommon to have a woman in her teens marry a much older man
- 4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce: A high amount. Seen as social contracts to continue the family line.
- 4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously: Almost entirely polygynous
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?: Bride price of goods must be paid to the woman's family
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns: Through the male line
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict: Women are extremely close with their children. They breast feed well into their toddler years and take them everywhere.
- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals: Unknown
- 4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy): Endogamy
- 4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these "other fathers" recognized? Males sometimes never take care of their children, so whoever steps up and takes care of the woman and her children is seen as the father.
- 4.14 What is the belief of the mother's role in procreation exactly? (e.g., "receptacle in which fetus grows"): Unknown. Babies are very celebrated, but little evidence on the mother's role in procreation
- 4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)? No
- 4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape: Unknown. Small population makes any crimes easy to blame, so crime is low.
- 4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin) Non-family member
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms? They can leave their husbands, but otherwise, not really
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring: No evidence found
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children? Often times it is the other wives, or the mother's family
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females: Unknown
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades: No evidence
- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older): Little distinctions for potential fathers. Just the man who can pay the bride price.
- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect? Kin is very respected and honored.
- 4.24 Joking relationships? No evidence
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations: Patrilineal
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules: Present
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony? Yes. Often a feast paid for by the bride's family and a large dance following the ceremony
- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name? Marriage

4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?) Within the community. There is strife between different groups that leads to violence, so mostly within the group.

4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)? Sometimes they are arranged, but the practice is losing popularity. Parents and other family members arrange the marriages.

4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who: Little evidence for conflict of interest.

Warfare/homicide

4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare: Not reported

4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death: Strife between the multiple groups in the area

4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing: Disagreements between outside groups

4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): Not many. Often fighting with other groups.

4.18 Cannibalism? None reported

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: Around 800

5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): No pattern. They stay around the floodplain.

5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): Clans with close family ties. There is a panel of elders who are leaders, judges, and other political bodies.

5.4 Post marital residence: With the husband and his other wives

5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense): Mostly defined boundaries. Do defend against outside groups.

5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex): Males and females have different jobs to attend to, but children often are all mixed together

5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships: No evidence

5.8 Village and house organization: Village is set up like a normal neighborhood type structure. There are public meeting places available.

5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses): Festival houses and feast structures

5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? Hammocks and raised platforms off of the ground.

5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: Clans

5.12 Trade: Not really. Some selling of household products at a close market by women.

5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? A bit. Older men are seen as the wisest and are treated as such.

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

6.0 Time allocation to RCR: About 20-30%

6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Unknown

6.2 Stimulants: No evidence

6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): Births are extremely joyous occasions and celebrated as such by the community.

6.4 Other rituals: Seasonal rituals based around crops to be harvested

6.5 Myths (Creation): Believe in multiple deities, however, little is found on creation myths

6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): Music is very popular and practiced often

6.7 Sex differences in RCR: No evidence

6.8 Missionary effect: Little. Missionaries have had little success in converting Doko.

6.9 RCR revival: No evidence

6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: All are buried to return the body to the earth that sustained it. Most believe in an afterlife similar to life on earth.

6.11 Taboo of naming dead people? No evidence

6.12 Is there teknonymy? No evidence

6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.): The earth is seen as sacred. They often give thanks for the things that have been provided for them. They worship different deities for different things like thunder, rain, etc.

7. Adornment

7.1 Body paint: No evidence

7.2 Piercings: No information on anything unique

7.3 Haircut: No information on anything unique

7.4 Scarification: Unknown

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): Common African dress of loose clothes

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: Very bright, flashy dress

7.7 Sex differences in adornment: No evidence

7.8 Missionary effect: Little to none

7.9 Cultural revival in adornment: No evidence

8. Kinship systems

8.1 Sibling classification system: Sister, brother. Also see different wives children as brother and sister

8.2 Sororate, levirate: Levirate is sometimes practiced, but at the wife's discretion

8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.): Nothing of note

9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):

Numbered references:

1. <http://www.joshuaproject.net/people-profile.php?peo3=11592&rog3=NI>
2. <http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/Nigeria.html>
3. http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=uya
4. <http://aquaticcommons.org/4060/>
5. <http://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search/display.do?f=1991/PH/PH91009.xml;PH8912387>