

## **1. Description**

- 1.1 Name(s) of society, language, and language family: Kutu, Bantu (Alternate names include Khutu and Kikutu)
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): kdc
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): 6° 42' 10" South , 37° 38' 1" East
- 1.4 Brief history: Used to be traditional until converted to Islam. Now moving to western beliefs and cultural living. The Kutu are currently being engulfed by the Swahili
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: Influence from Swahili and now moving toward speaking only Swahili.
- 1.6 Ecology (natural environment):
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density 45000 as of 1987

## **2. Economy**

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): maize, sorghum
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Sheep, goats, poultry, fish
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: nets, traditional hunting techniques: spears. Western hunting techniques: guns, traps.
- 2.4 Food storage: Western food storage techniques; The Kutu live in a highly modern region with the Swahili
- 2.5 Sexual division of production: Men: work and hunt/fish Women: work and prepare food and tend fields with men.
- 2.6 Land tenure: Men used to own all land. Still mostly male oriented; starting to lean toward equality for tenure.
- 2.7 Ceramics: Modern ceramic techniques; Some still made by hand and sun-dried. Temper includes: crushed rock, sand, grit
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:
- 2.9 Food taboos: Must not eat pork or drink alcohol. (Muslim principles)
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft? High fishing society; wide range of watercraft with motors.

## **3. Anthropometry**

- 3.1 Mean adult height (m and f): Stunted growth due to child malnutrition (majority of population poor)
- 3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f): Underweight due to child malnutrition (majority of population poor)

## **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): 3-4 children per marriage
- 4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f): 2-3 years

- 4.5 Age first marriage (m and f): Young (12-20)
- 4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce:
- 4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously: MONOGAMOUS
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?:
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns: First born son inherits half of land (if applicable) the rest is divided among other sons
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:
- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals: Hated; barely seen as human
- 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)? NO
- 4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape: Low; Very religious
- 4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin) Female’s father chooses spouse; Female may refuse.
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms? Frowned upon, along with males
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring; No extramarital partners
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children? Father and other family
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females;
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades; N/A
- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older)
- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect? Children must work at young age.
- 4.24 Joking relationships? No such thing
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations: Matrilineal
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules: Illegal. By death.
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony? Only groom shows up to vows, male representative of the bride
- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name? Female must take male’s name
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?); In the city, it does not matter.  
Rural areas; marriage are outside community
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)? Female’s father arranges marriage, bride may refuse.
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who: Female can refuse father’s choice.

### **Warfare/homicide**

- 4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare: Little to none due to the only military is the Tanzanian military

- 4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death: only cause is governmental affairs
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing: governmental affairs with external countries
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): Friendly with other Tanzanians
- 4.18 Cannibalism? None.

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

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: Large city
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): Stays in city
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): Tanzanian governmental structure
- 5.4 Post marital residence: Residence of Groom, which is usually inherited
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense): Most live in big city
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex): Western social tactics
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships: Western social relationships
- 5.8 Village and house organization:
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? Apartments, houses, with bed
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: No set social organization
- 5.12 Trade: Open markets, store fronts, friendly trades to friends
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? Tanzanian government, parliamentary republic

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

- 6.0 Time allocation to RCR: All holidays referring to Islam. Major secular holidays: Labor Day-May 1 Nane Nane day (father's day)-  
August
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Poor but western medication
- 6.2 Stimulants:
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): None, birthday parties are becoming popular with cake
- 6.4 Other rituals:
- 6.5 Myths (Creation): Stem from Islam; Such as short stories on the Prophet Muhammad
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): traditional music, rhythmic stress, with chant.
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR: Women are not allowed in weddings
- 6.8 Missionary effect: Almost full conversion to Islam, Some Christianity, rapidly losing all traditional religion
- 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.): FULL Islamic following.

## **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:

7.7 Sex differences in adornment:

7.8 Missionary effect: Kutu used to have many body modification, Islam is marking modifications out of culture.

7.9 Cultural revival in adornment:

## **8. Kinship systems**

8.1 Sibling classification system: Recognized as sibling, Incest is taboo, First born son inherits half of land (if applicable) other half is divided.

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. Ethnologue.com
2. *Choice and Constraint in a Swahili Community: Property, Hierarchy, and Cognatic Descent on the East African Coast*. Ann Caplan. 1975. Oxford Press.
3. Everyculture.com