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
4.27 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
3. Everyculture.com