

1. Description

1.1 Name(s) of society, language, and language family:

- Pare, Northeast Coast Bantu, Niger-Congo (1)

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

- PPT (4)

1.3 Location (latitude/longitude):

- -4.50. 38.00, Pare Mountains, Tanzania

1.4 Brief history:

- There are said to have originated in western Cameroon, and then migrated to Tanzania. They are said to have settled in Tanzania because of a more agricultural lifestyle, were they didn't need much land. Overtime more and more people came because of the fertile soil and water. (1)

1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors:

1.6 Ecology (natural environment):

- Mountains (1)

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

- 665,000 total population (3)

2. Economy

2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s):

- Maize, Millet, Sorghum, Ugali (1)

2.2 Main protein-lipid sources:

- Tilapia (1)

2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?:

- No information found

2.4 Food storage:

- No Information Found

2.5 Sexual division of production:

- Women and girls farm the lands. Men work with livestock and commercial sales of the livestock and they control animals and cash crops. (1)

2.6 Land tenure:

- The father, husband, brothers and paternal uncles own Land. (1)

2.7 Ceramics:

- Women make handicrafts, pots and baskets. (1)

2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:

- Women can make a great deal of money exchanging their pots and crafts, they met at different markets and traded craft and also iron. (1,2)

2.9 Food taboos:

- Customs require you to eat all food with your right hand; it shows purity since the left hand is used for cleaning. (1)

2.10 Canoes/watercraft?

- No Information Found

3. Anthropometry

3.1 Mean adult height (m and f):

- No Information found

3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):

- No information found

4. Life History, mating, marriage

4.1 Age at menarche (f):

- No information found

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:

- Pretty much all marriages are polygamist; they help ensure that everyone is married. (1)

- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?:
 ▪ Bride Wealth is important, cattle, health, appearance and level of education all contribute to bride wealth and price. (1)
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns:
 ▪ Land is inherited through the males in the family. (1)
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:
 ▪ Until the age of 5 for boys and teens for girls have the most contact with their female relatives (1)
- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals:
 ▪ No Information
- 4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy):
 ▪ Elders caution exogamy and they encourage young people to marry within their own tribe. (1)
- 4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these “other fathers” recognized?
 ▪ There is no partible paternity and no other fathers are recognized.
- 4.14 What is the belief of the mother’s role in procreation exactly? (e.g., “receptacle in which fetus grows”)
 ▪ No information on mother’s role in procreation.
- 4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?
 ▪ No information
- 4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape
- 4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin)
 ▪ Arranged Marriages. (1)
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms?
 ▪ No Information found
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring
 ▪ No information
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children?
 ▪ All females in the family help raise the child. (1)
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females
 ▪ No Information
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades
 ▪ No evidence of couvades
- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older)
 ▪ No information found.
- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect?
 ▪ They are supposed to respect and honor elders but recently youth has been known to challenge some of the customs. (1)
- 4.24 Joking relationships?
 No evidence of joking relationships.
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations:
 ▪ Patrilineal Descent, land is owned through the men. (1)
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules
 ▪ No Information found
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony?
 ▪ Yes, weddings are considered a fashionable formal event. One exception is that the man can’t raise a high bride wealth then they will just elope. (1)
- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name?
 ▪ No Information found
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?)
 ▪ Marriages are usually and preferred to be within community and elders caution against marrying outside of community. (1)
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)?
 Parents arrange marriages. (1)
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who:
 No Information

Warfare/homicide

- 4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare: No information
- 4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death: No information
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing: No Information
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): No information
- 4.18 Cannibalism?
 ▪ No

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

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

5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality):

- They are agriculturist and they stay put and have managed lands for centuries. (1)

5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes):

- They have elders that they respect and that get to make decisions. (1)

5.4 Post marital residence:

- No information found

5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):

- No defined boundaries were found.

5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex):

- "Young men and women aren't not to show mutual affection in public during the daylight. It is common to see men and boys holding hands as a sign of friendship." (1)

5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:

- Men and boys hold hands to show friendship. (1)

5.8 Village and house organization:

5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):

- No evidence

5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere?

- No information found

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

5.12 Trade:

- Women go to markets and trade, iron, crafts and pots to others and they can make a substantial amount of money. (1,2)

5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?

- No information found

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

6.0 Time allocation to RCR:

6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine):

- Used herbal medicines that they made from many things that could cure a lot of different things. (5)

6.2 Stimulants:

- No information found

6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):

- Some groups practice puberty ceremonies like circumcision of boys and some surgery's on girls.

6.4 Other rituals:

- During drinking occasions they pour small amount of beer on the ground to respect the ancestors. (1)

6.5 Myths (Creation):

6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games):

- Music is widely practiced and is used in religious ceremonies, or political events. Work songs are sung and it was used to chase of spirits and to help it rain. Music shapes their everyday life. (1)

6.7 Sex differences in RCR:

6.8 Missionary effect:

- Brought Christianity, which is now the 2nd most practiced religion behind Islam. (3)

6.9 RCR revival:

6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs:

- They worship and respect their ancestors and their afterlife. (1)

6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?

- No information found

6.12 Is there teknonymy?

- No information found

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

- Islam is the most popular religion and then Christianity. (3)

7. Adornment

7.1 Body paint:

- No evidence

7.2 Piercings:

- No evidence

7.3 Haircut:

- No evidence

7.4 Scarification:

- No evidence

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.):

- None that's known they have become very modern in dress. (1)

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment:

- They like to dress fashionable for funerals and weddings. (1)

7.7 Sex differences in adornment:

- Women wear loose fitting dress while working and no shoes, while men wear loose fitting pants and boots in the rainy season. (1)

7.8 Missionary effect:

- Many missionaries have come in and converted them to Christianity and a lot of music the Pare listen to is religious. (1)

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

1. <http://www.uganda-visit-and-travel-guide.com/pare-people.html>
2. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3774016?seq=8>
3. <http://www.joshuaproject.net/people-profile.php?peo3=14319&rog3=TZ>
4. http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=PPT
5. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pare_people