

## Appearance

Peregrines appear as any typical Human.

Their attire is quite colorful, and the colors of their outfits are typically associated with the clan they hail from. Peregrines generally avoid wearing white, however, as it is associated with death and mourning.

A Peregrin's garb is often adorned with their belongings—Coins are attached to sashes, gems are turned into jewelry, and small trinkets are sewn into shirts, or kept in hidden pockets.

Bells have been a common addition to a Peregrin's outfit for decades, and are worn—more out of tradition than for fashion—as many communities once required Peregrines to wear a bell, following continued rumors of theft. Those affected responded by adorning belts, hats, bags, and any other articles with as many bells as possible, as a snide means of compliance.

## Behavior

Peregrines are an outgoing people. They thrive in social situations and love to talk, dance, drink, and gamble. They are also very passionate, and their emotions often play a role in their decisions.

The most important thing to a Peregrin is their family. As such, Peregrines may be misleading, or cheat and steal for the sake of their kin. When dealing with outsiders, Peregrines will often be friendly but cautious, and may enhance—for better or worse—the validity of what information they share. Many will also view unattended possessions to be abandoned, and will claim such items as their own.

Given their traveling lifestyle, many Peregrines function as merchants, bards, or courtesans. Thick accents, strange cuisine, and outlandish clothing are the results of their way of life.



## **History**

Several centuries ago, groups of Humans separated themselves from their nations as prohibitions on liquor and other intoxicating substances were put in place. These people traveled the lands in search of a new home where they could be free to participate in what activities they chose. Eventually, they settled in a location known today as the Free Lands.

Each family held its own views on politics, laws, and customs, and seldom bent to the will of others. As such, each family established its own regulations, and was led by its eldest couple.

Rather than designing intricate crests, each clan associated itself with a selection of two or three colors—each color representing a specific meaning or event in the clan's history.

## **Society**

Peregrin clans are led by their eldest couple. The leading male is called “Papa,” while the leading female is known as “Mama.” Other members of the clan are called “Brother” or “Sister,” and members of other clans are often referred to as “Cousin.”

Peregrines traditionally function on simple principles. For example, the time outsiders must take to prove themselves to a Peregrin community lasts for one year and one day. Common rules also insist that no Peregrin brings harm to their kin, and that under no circumstances should one betray their own.

Each clan prides itself on its own recipe for various forms of liquor and Phantasea, and takes great lengths to protect them.

### *Coming of Age*

Peregrin youth are not considered Adults until they turn 20.

While there may not be any particular ritual or celebration for the occasion, the young men and women begin their instruction in their family's line of work at this time. Until this time though, the youth are encouraged to enjoy life in their own ways, while also helping to complete chores to assist their family.

### *Religion*

While many Peregrines respect the Divine Trinity of Prana, Gaia, and Endo, they regard them lightly—living life for the moment and focusing on a set of personal morals is more important than living by a strict code set forth by a temple.

### *Superstitions*

As various creatures, materials, foods, and parts of the body are viewed as tainted and unclean, regular ritualistic bathing is common as an effort to cleanse the body and spirit. However, the extent at which such an effort is made is believed by some to still



not be sufficient. Clothes for example, may still carry with them some degree of defilement, despite how thoroughly they have been cleaned. To this end, it is common practice for Peregrines to wash clothes which come into contact with the lower halves of their bodies separately from those which contact their upper bodies.

### *Courtship*

Activities and rituals of courtship are often adopted from other local cultures, which are prominent in the region, but they are usually performed under the supervision of the parents of the couple. While courting, a man must receive approval from a woman's father, in order to marry her. The woman is not forced

into the marriage, and is allowed to voice her opinion before her father offers his blessing. In return for a father's approval, a potential husband may offer gold or livestock as payment for the arrangement.

### *Marriage*

Wedding ceremonies are often officiated by the matriarch of the woman's clan, and generally consist of an exchange of rings and oaths of loyalty between the bride and groom, and blessings recited by the officiator.

Following the ceremony, the two clans join in a massive feast. Here, the bride and groom exchange gifts with each other, and are then offered gifts by everyone in attendance. After the feast, comes dance and song, which may last well into the night.

### *Funerals*

Purity is of great importance to Peregrines, and fresh corpses are among the most impure. As the matriarch washes the body with water and perfumed oils, a grave is dug. After the body is cleansed, it is dressed in white and carried on a blanket which belonged to the deceased, to the grave. The patriarch of the dead's family speaks of the dead's life, recounting happy memories and reminding the rest of the family of the pleasant times they shared with the dead.

Those in mourning usually wear white clothes and very little jewelry.

Personal possessions that once belonged to the deceased—now viewed as sharing the impurity of the corpse—are often buried with the body, or given to the non-Peregrin poor.

### *Festivals*

Peregrines do not celebrate a unique festival or holiday, but instead will often celebrate those of other local peoples.

### *Games*

Gambling is popular among the Peregrines, so most games of chance involving cards and dice are common. Drinking competitions are also popular pastimes for some, as are friendly wrestling matches or footraces.

### *Gender and Family Roles*

While men traditionally take care of physical tasks and tending to what livestock is available and women rear children and take on artistic and crafting responsibilities, most Peregrines view both sexes as equals in regards to social status and the responsibilities of the home.

### *Traditional Occupations*

Many Peregrines make a living as merchants, bards, storytellers, and acrobats. Some also create and sell paintings, stained glass windows, jewelry, and other crafts.

### *Economics*

The Peregrin economic system is as diverse as its society at large. Due to their traditionally mobile nature, Peregrines are known to be skilled and dedicated tradespeople. Those who prefer to adopt a more stationary lifestyle however, are said to be capable farmers, specializing in rearing horses and growing food crops such as wheat and maize.

### **Aging and Life Expectancy**

As with all Humans, Peregrines tend to live for an average of 70 years.

