

1. Description

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

1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): jbu (1)

1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): 8.00N 10.30 E- Taraba State, Waukari Federation

1.4 Brief history: They are said to have come from Yemil, east of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. They then traveled across Sudan and ended up in northeastern Nigeria. Their time in Saudi Arabia influenced their religion, which is said to be based loosely on Egyptian beliefs. (7)

1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: They are part of the Taraba State (3) the first Christian missionary came in 1905. It opened on May 26, 1906. Many Jukun are Christian. (6)

1.6 Ecology (natural environment): Taraba River, Plateaus, low forest in the southern part of the state, and grassland in the northern part of the state. (4)

1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density- population in 1931- 25,000 (5)

2. Economy

2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): Maize, Rice, Yams, Millet, Sorghum, and Cassava (4)

2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Pigs, Rabbit (4)

2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: Spears, Bow & Arrow, Guns (7)

2.4 Food storage: Pottery (4)

2.5 Sexual division of production: Cooking, cleaning, caring for children and light farm work is the Women's job. (8)

2.6 Land tenure:

2.7 Ceramics: Pottery, Blacksmith. (4)

2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:

2.9 Food taboos:

2.10 Canoes/watercraft?

3. Anthropometry

3.1 Mean adult height (m and f):

3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):

4. Life History, mating, marriage

4.1 Age at menarche (f): No Information

4.2 Age at first birth (m and f): No Information

4.3 Completed family size (m and f): No information

4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f): No Information

4.5 Age first marriage (m and f): Females can marry at age 18 and older. (8)

4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce: Divorce can happen under the right circumstances. (8)

4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously: Men can be polygynous, while polyandry is not allowed. No percentage available. (8)

4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?: The male suitor must give gifts to the father of the bride and must pay 2,000 Naira (currency) to the bride. The father can decide to give his discretion if no bride price is given. (8)

4.9 Inheritance patterns: They choose who inherits what and how much. (8)

4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict: No Information could be found.

4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals: No indication that they deviate from Heterosexuality.

4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy): No

4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these "other fathers" recognized?- They are considered the father and solely the fathers. In the case of divorce all children go with the father. (8)

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 Information found

4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape: No information found

4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin): A man cannot marry any women that is considered his relative.(8)

4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms? No, it is considered a serious offence for a woman to have sex with a man other than her husband. (8)

4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring: No documentation

4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children? The father raises the children. (8)

4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females: No Information

4.22 Evidence for couvades: No

4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older): No

4.24 Kin avoidance and respect? No

4.24 Joking relationships? No, joking relationship don't seem to be apart of their culture.

4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations: The have a patrilineal patterns of descent. (8)

4.26 Incest avoidance rules: A man can't marry his: sister, father's brother's daughter, mother, grandmother, mother's sister, daughter, and granddaughter. (8)

4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony?: Yes there is. (8)

4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name? You take on your husbands name if you are a girl. (8)

4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?): No information

4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)? : No marriages aren't arranged, but the father has the right to say yes or no to the man based on the money that he invests into the relationship. (8)

4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who: No

Warfare/homicide

4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare: No information on percent's, but 20 recently died in a conflict in 2008.

4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death:

4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing: Some of the warfare has been caused by guns getting into retired military personnel. (10)

4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): The Tiv and Kuteb are groups they have hostile relations with. (10)

4.18 Cannibalism? No

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: about 30,000 (9)

5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): No

5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): They have rulers/kings that rule over the Wukari Federation (6)

5.4 Post marital residence: The couple lives in there own house, wherever the husband wants that to be. (8)

5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense): Yes, they have disputes with Tiv, which is their neighbor. (4)

5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex):

5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:

5.8 Village and house organization:

5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses): No information

5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? No Information

5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: Clans, tribes. (4)

5.12 Trade: They trade pottery, cloth, and woodcarving. (3)

5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? Traditionally the Jukun people are based on a monarchy. (5) They have rulers and kings. (6)

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

6.0 Time allocation to RCR:

6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine):

6.2 Stimulants: No

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

6.4 Other rituals:

6.5 Myths (Creation): They believe in a divine King. They king cannot die a natural death. The kings are considered sacred. The Aku Uka is the king and considered the Son of God. The sun God is considered the most important. (11)

6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): They have a lot of wooden sculptors that represent the kings, their wives and their family. They have a lot of masques; each male head leader and female head leader has their own type of masque. Each has their own costume that is made out of different types of colors. The female usually wear a black dress like costume, while the male wears a wooden masque. (9)

6.7 Sex differences in RCR: No

6.8 Missionary effect: Missionary came in 1905 and since then a lot of the Jukun people have converted to Christianity. (6)

6.9 RCR revival: No information

6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: When some one dies, they die by Aku, which is the spirit of death. Their cause of death is determined by what cult they are apart of. They then hold dances to remember the dead, they have shrines and they communicate with them. When the person dies their body is washed and shaved. Then their innards are taken out and their eyes, mouth and chest are bound. The body is then sewn up in the grave. Food and beer is offered so that the dead can comeback and tell their family how they died. (2)

6.11 Taboo of naming dead people? No

6.12 Is there teknonymy?

6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.): There religion is based on divine right of kingship. (2)

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: Masques, Costumes, and Wooden carvings/jewelry. (9)

7.7 Sex differences in adornment: The women and men were different types of masques and different color costumes for ceremonies.(9)

7.8 Missionary effect: A lot of Jukun people have converted to Christianity. (6)

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

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