

1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Tillamook, Tillamook, Salish
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): TIL
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): 45 degrees, 29'
- 1.4 Brief history: The Tillamook and other Salish-speaking tribes' first interactions with the Western world were through the Spanish and their explorations into the Pacific Northwest while settling California.(3) The Tillamook traded with the Spanish, but little else was exchanged apart from goods. In the Tillamook's first dealing with the Northern Europeans, around 1775, were rather violent, involving casualties on the side of the British. (2) The first ever ethnological study performed was by the Lewis and Clark Expedition during the winter they spent in the areas around the mouth of the Columbia River. Lewis and Clark's studies focused on practical items, such as diet, shelter, and survival tactics, unfortunately not on social and biological topics. By the time formal anthropologist made it to the Northwest, the people had already begun the process of acculturation with Western culture. (2)
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: The closest foreign influences came from the Spanish, with whom the Tillamook had traded with prior to formal studies. The Tillamook were largely untouched until the formal settling of the Northwest, starting in Northern California and working its way up the coast.
- 1.6 Ecology: Temperate rainforest, at the mouth of the Columbia River, with other feedings creeks and rivers.
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density:

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): The main carb source is from the roots of surrounding plants.
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Salmon, lots and lots of salmon. Hunting did occur, but not half as often as fishing or the collecting of mussels and shellfish. (2)
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?: They had spears for both fishing and warring, and bow and arrows are used or warring and hunting, with barbed tips. The spears and arrows had stone and iron tips, which they would have had to trade for with the Spanish. (2)
- 2.4 Food storage: The storage of meats was common by drying meat and making jerky out of it. The storage of root was unnecessary because they were rather abundant. (3)
- 2.5 Sexual division of production: Both men and women hunt and fish, but men tend to not gather as often as women. The women harvest the various grasses that are used in the construction of their houses and some of their clothing. (2) In the home, the labor is split rather evenly, the father usually working with the older male children, with the women working with the younger children and girls. (3)
- 2.6 Land tenure:
- 2.7 Ceramics:
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:
- 2.9 Food taboos:
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft? The Tillamook build canoes, including canoes large enough to hold several people. There is a myth about a large boat, covered in whale's skin that carried people from across the sea, possibly from Asia or Pacific Islands. (1)

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):
- 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: Multiple wives were possible, but very rare, since women were such a commodity in the Northwest. (2)
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?:
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns:
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:
- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals:
- 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"): The mother is seen as a mother, but for only a short time. She remains active in fishing and gathering of the various grasses and roots used by the Tillamook. (2,3)
- 4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?
- 4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape
- 4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin)

- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms? Prostitution as a form of compensation is very common, and women took part in it willingly. Some women prostituted for materials for trading as well. This was not an uncommon practice, and was witnessed several times by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. (2)
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring? The closest thing to gifts given is compensation for a prostitute's services.
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children?
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades
- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older)
- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect? The respect of elders
- 4.24 Joking relationships?
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules?
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony?
- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name?
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?) Marriages had to occur from outside the community, because the communities were family based.
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)?
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who:

Warfare/homicide

- 4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare: There are no statistics, but the Tillamook were generally peaceful people, with deaths remaining low in the years studied.
- 4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death: On the rare occasion of outfighting, the act of taking prisoners was more common than slaughter. (2)
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing:
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): The Tillamook traded with all of their non-enemy neighbors, including the Spanish. There are legends of people from coming over the seas to trade with the Tillamook, but that is only a legend.
- 4.18 Cannibalism? There is no report of cannibalism in the Tillamook tribes.

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: The family is usually
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality):
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): The clan seemed to be organized as an unisex oligarchy based on the labor one could do in procuring food. Since all labor was split almost evenly, both women and men hunted, allowing for the stronger women to have a place within their society than most other hunter-gather tribes, but still not able to have the highest leadership position (1)
- 5.4 Post marital residence: Immediately after the wedding, the husband lives with the bride's family for a while, until moving to either their own tribe or returning to the husband's tribe.
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex):
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:
- 5.8 Village and house organization: Villages are based around a handful of patriarchal house. The house organization usually depends on the terrain. Usually, the houses were organized into a square, with a central gathering area in the middle (3)
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses): The houses were burnt cedar planks, and they were longhouses.
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? The Tillamook
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: The organization of the families was based on the houses that they lived in. They were mostly multigenerational longhouses, up to 3 generations. (3)
- 5.12 Trade: The Tillamook, being the farthest South of the Salish speakers, they had extensive trade with the Spanish, and upon Lewis and Clark's expedition, they were very effective barterers, who would never accept the first offer and wait for higher options. (2)
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? There is a male leader chosen from the group once his family has risen to tribal status, having gathered enough family members, and extended family to form his own tribe. Apart from that, the hierarchy is based on labor. The more work one did, the better their position was in the hierarchy. (3)

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6 Time allocation to RCR: Eclipses were a big deal to the Tillamook shamans, and they danced for 5 nights straight. The Eclipses were thought to be a curse from their god, the Transformer, was angry about a magic-based death. The vessels were turned over, so that the blood the magic dead was not collected. (3)
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Any man could become a medicine man. The process began with five days of fasting followed by the making of qelqaloxten, or wooden wands. (3)
- 6.2 Stimulants: The Spanish brought tobacco, which is the only drug used by the Tillamook. (2)

6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): If a woman wanted to get a spirit guardian, she needed to go through a ritual involving the eldest women in the village dancing around her and calling to the ancestors. This was also conveniently close to the start of menstruation for women. (3)

6.4 Other rituals:

6.5 Myths (Creation): The creation story for the Tillamook tells of the god, As-Ai-Yahal, who walked the earth and evenly distributed resources around the Northwest, including the distribution of certain species of fish and roots in and around the area the Tillamook's land. He is also known as the Transformer, because he transformed the land to be good for humans. (4)

6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games):

6.7 Sex differences in RCR:

6.8 Missionary effect:

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.): The basic form of religion for the Tillamook is spirit worship, which was based on dancing to please the Transformer, their god. Masks were used to represent birds in nature, representing the great Thunderbird, which bestows knowledge to the shamans and magic men. (3)

7. Adornment

7.1 Body paint: There were tattoos based on puncturing the skin, so it was a mix of scarring and tattoos, which was almost exclusively for women. (2)

7.2 Piercings: There were piercings in the ears and nose. Ear piercings were androgynous, but nose piercings were worn mostly by women. (2)

7.3 Haircut: The Tillamook Indians were Flatheads, and they all wore their hair long, which they used to comb constantly.

7.4 Scarification: Both sexes had artificially flattened heads, which was brought about by wearing a board across the child's forehead while they were growing, and they eventually had longer and wider foreheads (2)

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): The most common adornments are white and blue beads, which were worn around the neck, ankles and wrists. (2) Metal bracelets were worn by all people, brought by the Spanish. The men wore the claws of various animals around their collar. (3)

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: Dentalia, or necklaces made of animal teeth, were worn during most major ceremonies and leading up to big events in a tribe member's life. When a girl wants a guardian spirit (which is oddly close to when menstruation would begin), she has to wear them around her neck, and it is used as payment often. When a man would begin the process to acquire a wife, he would wear the dentalia as a sign that he was not poor or a beggar, and the dentalia were used as payment to the father of the wife. (3) Masks were used during the dances representing birds or other elements of nature, except by the shaman since they were already in touch with the spirits. (3)

7.7 Sex differences in adornment: . For women, there was also a form of scarring involving elevated mounds, much in the style of sub-Saharan Africa. (2)

7.8 Missionary effect:

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. Boaz, Frank. *Traditions of the Tillamook Indians*. New York and London: University of California Publishing ,
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3. Boaz, Frank. *Notes On The Tillamook*. University of California Publishing ,
4. "Stories of Ai-As-Yahal." Accessed September 19, 2012. <http://www.firstpeople.us/FP-HTML-Legends/As-Ai-Yahal-Tillamook.html>.