

1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family: Timucua spoke the Timucua language that has no known family (isolate) but had about seven different dialects. (1)
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com): No code available on ethnologue.com.
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude): According to Google maps the area they settled in was about 29.6520° latitude to 82.3250° longitude. The specific area described is somewhere in present day Florida.
- 1.4 Brief history: The Timucua were an Indian tribe that resided in today's northeast/central Florida and Southeast Georgia. The main split between the people was between the east and west. Timucua was highly influenced by European and South American groups that were passing through or settling nearby. (1)
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors: They were heavily influenced and sometimes even killed by the French, Spanish, and English. The Timucua took a kind liking to the Spanish missionaries and adapted many of their cultural practices. (2)
- 1.6 Ecology: Timucua were type three hunter-gatherers because of their agriculture knowledge and trading with "civilized" neighbors. (1)
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home ranges size, density: When European culture come in contact, they were estimated to have about 50,000 people. Many sources say this grew into 200,00-300,000 people that were in 35-50 different groups (chiefs). In 1595 they lost about 75% of their population, in 1700 they had about 1,000 people, seventeen years later about 176 people, in 1752 there were about 26 and in 1821 approximately five or less remained. This decrease eventually leads to their extinction. (1)

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): Included but was not limited to corn, beans, and root koonti. (1)
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: Included but was not limited to squash, alligator, manatee, whale, fish, shellfish, fruit, berries, and nuts. (1) The squash/gourd was also turned into bowls and birdhouses. Some more things they collected included blackberries, grapes, peas, peppergrass, yaupon holly, acorns, hickory nuts, pigweed, dandelions, huckleberries, sabal palm, saw palmetto, plums, maple sap, and mushrooms. Animals killed with bow and arrow among other tools included; deer, wild pig, rabbit, raccoon, turkey, alligator, bear, shark, dolphin, seals, fish, crab, shrimp, duck, oyster, whelks, clams, turtles, bird eggs, and others (even armadillos after they escaped from a circus). (2)
- 2.3 Weapons (Bow and arrow, blowguns?): Tools for gathering included hoes for crops and sticks called coa to plant seeds. (1) Branches and trunks of hickory trees were made into bow while river cane was used to make arrows. Other weapons included nets, hooks, and lines. (2)
- 2.4 Food storage: Main storage was in a grainery and although each family had their own home, they normally cooked together in a central location of the village. Also, they ground the corn into flour for better food storage. (1)
- 2.5 Sexual division of production: Women and young children gathered while of age boys and able-bodied men hunted (but still helped with some agricultural techniques). (1)
- 2.6 Land tenure: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 2.7 Ceramics: Women and daughters were known to make ceramic items and ceramics were often placed with dead. (2)
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns: Introduced to by European culture to the following; barley, cabbage, chicken, cucumber, fig, garbanzo beans, garlic, grapes, hazelnuts, herbs, lettuce, melons, oranges, peas, peaches, pigs, pomegranates, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, and wheat. (1)
- 2.9 Food taboos: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft?: Uncles and boys were know to construct canoes in order to get food on the water. They were commonly constructed from cypress tree trunks. (2)

3. Anthropometry

- 3.1 Mean adult height (m and f): From data of nine males, their height was about 64in tall. From the data of five females, their height was about 62in tall. (1) Men were usually 5 ½-6ft tall and women were a little shorter. (2)
- 3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f): **Not found in the documents studied.**

4. Life History, mating, marriage

- 4.1 Age at menarche (f): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.2 Age at first birth (m and f): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.3 Completed family size (m and f): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.5 Age first marriage (m and f): Sixteen and seventeen year olds were considered grown-ups. Usually they were married and had their own hut at this age as well. (2)
- 4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict: Women mainly raised the young children and girls. The boys were taught by their uncles not their fathers. (2)

- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these “other fathers” recognized?: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.14 What is the belief of the mother’s role in procreation exactly? (e.g., “receptacle in which fetus grows”): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms?: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children? Based on their clan relationships, it was most likely someone on the mothers side of the family such as an aunt or female cousin. (1)
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect? Villages were divided into family clans and the children stayed with their mother’s clan. The father usually left to fend on his own. (1)
- 4.24 Joking relationships?: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony?: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name?: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)? : **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who: **Not found in the documents studied.**

Warfare/homicide

- 4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare: Percentage expected to be high based off of outsiders entering land for exploration and or to claim that they owned it. (1) However, there is evidence of chiefs being at war with one another quite often. (2)
- 4.15 Out-group vs. in-group cause of violent death: Most likely higher out-group killing from groups such as the French, English and the Spanish. (1&3)
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing: There were small tribal wars with neighbors but the biggest killing recorded was when Hernando de Soto led an army of more than 500 men through the Timucua territory and the seized their food, took women for consorts, forced men and boys to serve as guides and bearers, and caused a lot of casualties. (1) The main cause of death of in-groups was diseases (such as small pox and the plague) because they had no immunities against them. (2)
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): There were approximately 35-50 groups within the Timucua society that were for the most part quite civil with one another. Some were diverse in the different dialects they spoke but otherwise shared a majority of the same characteristics. (1)
- 4.18 Cannibalism: Most likely were not cannibalistic based on the variety of resources they had from the agriculture and access to fresh and ocean water. (1)

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size: There were approximately 35-50 groups that totaled upwards of 200,000-300,000 people. (1) Ranged from as little as ten huts to 50-60 huts and each had a big Council House. These Council Houses could hold up to 2000 people and was used for events such as dances and meetings. (2)
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): During the mild fall and winters they lived in inland forests. In the summers, they would migrate to the cooler seashores. (3)
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): Were known to have chiefs but were never organized into a single political unit and various groups practiced several different cultures (nothing that was completely out of the ordinary from one another though). (1)
- 5.4 Post marital residence: Most newlyweds moved into their own huts to start their own families. (2)
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense): As protection, guard shacks may have been implemented on the edges of the village and near the gardens to protect the crops and the people. (2)
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions? (age and sex): The mothers taught their daughters skills such as weaving baskets, making pottery, planting corn, gathering fruits, and taking care of children. Their uncles and not their fathers on the other hand, taught boys. They learned skills like hunting, tool making, canoeing, and hut building. The father was more like a brother figure as opposed to an adult figure. The main duty of the men was to hunt, protect the village, and plant the gardens. Children had chores including but not limited to grinding corn into grits, scraping and stretching animal skin, picking beans, weaving rope into fishing nets, and disposing of trash (jobs with little to no strength or skill). Just about everyone with an able body was capable of fishing. The elders were often storytellers, guards of the fields, and teachers of the young. (2)
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships: **Not found in the documents studied.**

- 5.8 Village and house organization: There were three main leaders (Saturiwa, Outina, and Potano) whom ruled over about 30 villages each village having their own chief. (2)
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (men's houses): The circular huts that were about 20 feet wide normally held the mother, father, brothers, sisters, and quite possibly grandparents. The hut walls were often made from small tree trunks, grape vines, and palm fronds. (2)
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere?: For bedding, the Timucua used benches covered in animal fur. (2)
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc.: Timucua had family clans that the children got from their mothers. (1)
- 5.12 Trade: Made a lot of trades with civilized neighbors (Timucua had a lot of corn which is a great carbohydrate). (1)
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?: Chiefs were at the top of the hierarchy while families established their own hierarchy with males being the most important/dominant. (2)

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

6 Time allocation to RCR: **Not found in the documents studied.**

- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Males in good status with the tribe drank a black tea called "White Drink" that they vomited immediately. (1)
- 6.2 Stimulants: Tobacco was commonly used in ceremonies. (2)
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): They only cut their hair if someone close to them (like a husband) passed away. Timucua did not bury the dead (in a box) but instead had special places to place the body or bones on the ground. They were covered in dirt, sand, and oyster shells. The next person to die was placed next to the first person causing different size mounds on the ground. Special things were also buried with the people and the chiefs has the most things buried with them. (2)
- 6.4 Other rituals: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 6.5 Myths (Creation): **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): They played a game called Chunkey with a disc and a spear. (1)
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 6.8 Missionary effect: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 6.9 RCR revival: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 6.12 Is there teknonymy?: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.): Overall, the Timucua did not have their own religion but took a big liking to Christianity because of Spanish missionaries. In 1763 they were living a lot like Spanish Catholics. (2)

7. Adornment

- 7.1 Body paint: Almost everyone was heavily tattooed which were given for deeds. Children got their first tattoos when assuming responsibilities. People in higher social classes had more elaborate designs. Poking holes in the skin and then rubbing them with ashes created the tattoos. (1) Tattoos were also made from bone needles and dye. (2)
- 7.2 Piercings: The men and the women both wore ear decorations in both of their ears. They were commonly made of shells, bones, or fish bladders. (2)
- 7.3 Haircut: Men wore long hair in a bun fashion, which made them appear taller than they were. Their hair was brown and black in color. (1) The buns were also possibly used for arrow storage. Their hair was also sometimes decorated with feathers and raccoon tails. (2)
- 7.4 Scarification: Scaring from the hole poking process of tattooing. (1)
- 7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): Shell, bone, and fish bladder decorations on ears. Tattoos were also decoration to indicate status with the chief having to most. (2)
- 7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 7.7 Sex differences in adornment: Males most likely had the most decoration because they were higher in status compared to the women. (2)
- 7.8 Missionary effect: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 7.9 Cultural revival in adornment: **Not found in the documents studied.**

8. Kinship systems

- 8.1 Sibling classification system: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 8.2 Sororate, levirate: **Not found in the documents studied.**
- 8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.): **Not found in the documents studied.**

9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):

- 9.1 Used methods such as crop rotation and cultivation of tobacco. (1)
- 9.2 It is believed that the Timucua people did not name themselves but got their name when a French soldier asked Chief Saturiwa where he got some silver. (2)
- 9.3 Men wore loincloths made of animal skin while women wore a different kind of loincloth and sashes made of leather and Spanish moss. (2)
- 9.4 Babies were usually kept naked and the boys dressed like the men while the girls dressed like the women. (2)

- 9.5 In cold weather conditions, Timucua wore matchcoats, which were jackets without sleeves made from deerskin and feathers. (2)
- 9.6 Moccasins were also made to keep their feet warm, dry and protected for long journeys. (2)
- 9.7 Willow tree bark was used to make aspirin. (2)
- 9.8 Wax myrtle leaves were used to rub on skin as bug spray. (2)
- 9.9 Much of the information learned about the Timucua tribe came from midden (Indian trash pile made up of shellfish, broken animal bones, pottery, and arrowheads). (2)
- 9.10 The earliest evidence of Timucua dates back to 3000 BC. (3)
- 9.11 There is believed to be a lot of French cultural influences as well. Jaques le Moyne was an early French settler that sketched and took notes of the people which is the reason behind there is as much information about the Timucua as we have. (3)

Numbered references

(1). <http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/lessons/timucua/timucua1.htm>

(2). <http://pelotes.jea.com/kidtimuc.htm>

(3). <http://www.nps.gov/casa/historyculture/timucua.htm>