

AN INTRODUCTORY OUTLINE OF TIMUCUA ARCHEOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION

Problem. To examine the "Timucua" ethnological area in terms of archeological remains and to determine its nature, history, internal variations, and external relationships.

Area. "Timucua" is primarily a linguistic abstraction, but often is erroneously treated as an ethnological unit or "tribe". Its extent must be considered in these terms: the area comprises northern peninsular Florida as far south as Tampa Bay and Indian River, and extends west to the Aucilla River; northwards the limit is not well defined, but is somewhere north of Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia.

Procedure. To examine archeological remains in terms of both broad cultural divisions and individual sites. Concentration is on the historic and protohistoric sites.

ARCHEOLOGICAL UNITS

Eastern Timucua: St. Johns IIc

Type Site. Mt. Royal Village (Pu 35A).

Indian Tribe. Fresh Water Indians at Mt. Royal, and on the upper St. Johns River. Saturiva on the lower river and Atlantic coast.

Area. The Northern St. Johns area, at least south of the mouth of the St. Johns River.

Time. Circa 1550-1650.

People. No adequate data.

Village. Extensive. On the coast marked by shell deposits. Large thatched houses surrounded by palisades reported by early writers. Associated burial and temple mounds date from earlier times (St. Johns IIb).

Livelihood. Maize agriculture supplemented by wild plants, game, and sea food (documentary sources).

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Various flint tools, blades, and points including the Pinellas Point, and retouched flakes and drills; flint hammerstones; sandstone grinding slab; Busycon pick, and Busycon gouge. Iron harpoons, celts, knives and chisels are found at other sites.

Pottery. The St. Johns series, St. Johns Plain and Check Stamped, are in the majority. For example, at Mt. Royal Village a surface collection of 10,527 sherds includes the following:

	Percent
St. Johns Series	92.37
Sherd-tempered forms	1.55

	Percent
Savannah Fine Cord-Marked	1.49
San Marcos Series	.27
Orange Series	.02
Miscellaneous gritty ware forms	1.56
Olive Jar	2.44
Majolica	.23

These last include Columbia Plain, Ichucknee Blue on Blue, Ichucknee Blue on White, Fig Springs Polychrome, Mt. Royal Polychrome, and other forms.

Ornaments. Glass beads, a few small European and Glades area silver and gold ornaments. One Ichucknee type bead and seed beads come from Mt. Royal.

Trade Goods. At Mt. Royal they are limited to Spanish pottery and glass beads. Elsewhere they include other bead types: chevron, gooseberry, and cut crystal. Iron tools are present.

Burials. At various sites on the St. Johns River they are intrusive in earlier sand mounds. Interments are primary with grave goods. At the Fountain of Youth Park, in an apparent mission setting, they are extended primary, only rarely with grave goods.

Conjecture. It is a continuation of prehistoric St. Johns tradition with limited European materials, and some trade items from South Florida Indians.

Bibliography. Goggin, 1952.

Eastern Timucua: St. Augustine, Early

Type Site.?

Sites. Wrights Landing (SJ 3), Rollestown (Pu 64B), Du 53.

Area. Northern part of Northern St. Johns area.

Time. Circa 1650-1700.

People. No data.

Village. Extensive, in favorable soil area. No associated burial or other mounds.

Livelihood. Probably maize agriculture with use of wild plants and animal foods.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Flint points and blades, including Pinellas Points.

Pottery. San Marcos types predominate. The following table gives percentile frequency of various forms in surface collections at three sites:

	Rollestown (Pu 64B)	Wrights Landing (SJ 3)	Du 53
Orange Series	0.20	0.06	
Sherd temp Series		0.46	22.15
Savannah Fine Cord Marked		0.14	
St. Johns Series	40.42	19.66	5.32
San Marcos Series	41.63	58.78	55.58
Misc. Gritty Ware	15.34	8.41	11.53
Misc. Indian Types	0.90	0.35	0.37
Olive Jar	0.60	11.53	3.70
Majolica	0.40	0.60	0.12
No. of Sherds	997	8289	2641

Some of the ceramic variations represented here may be due to time, others to culture (various tribal units), and others to geographic position.

Du 53, to the north, has much more sherd-tempered pottery, in common with other sites in that area. Wrights Landing, probably a transplanted Guale town, has a greater percentage of San Marcos Stamped, a Georgia derived form.

Ornaments. Glass Beads include seed forms from Du 53 and an Ichitucknee type from Wrights Landing.

Trade Goods. Spanish pottery, beads, glass ware, and probably other objects.

Burials. No data.

Conjectures. This represents the impact of Guale culture, and to some extent people, on the St. Johns IIC culture. Wrights Landing probably is Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe de Tolomato, founded in the early 1650's by Guale immigrants.

Bibliography. Goggin, 1952, n.d.; Smith, 1948.

Eastern Timucua: St. Augustine, Late

Type Site. ?

Major Sites. Fort Pupo (Cl 10), Niggs Site (Br 134), and Nuestra Senora de la Leche Shrine (SJ 34).

Indian Tribes. Eastern Timucua, plus refugee groups of Western Timucua, Apalachee, Guale, and Yamasee.

Area. The Atlantic coastal area from the St. Johns River east, and south to the Indian River.

Time. Circa 1700-1763.

People. No data.

Village. Inadequate data. Small.

Livelihood. Maize agriculture. Wild plant foods, game (deer and buffalo), domestic cattle.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Some flint tools, Pinellas Points, European tools, nails, axes, iron harpoons, etc.

Locally made gun flints and glass scrapers.

Pottery. San Marcos series is apparently the most important pottery. In next to surface level at Fort Pupo it forms 85.0 percent of total Indian and European forms (599 sherds).

Various new surface textured and polished pottery forms appear, perhaps from Georgia. At the Higgs Site there is a hand shaped type, "Higgs Plain", that may be Indian or local Spanish*.

Imported types include Spanish olive jar and Majolica. Between 1650 and 1700 the Majolica includes San Luis Polychrome and Puebla Polychrome. After 1700 the Majolica still includes some San Luis Polychrome and Puebla Blue on White appears. At some sites, like Higgs, Oriental porcelain is important.

Ornaments. Some glass beads occur and occasional European ornaments, crosses, ear rings, etc.

Trade Goods. Extensive group of items.

Burials. No data.

Conjectures. Much detail needs to be worked out concerning local differences perhaps due to variations in composition of refugee inhabitants.

Bibliography. Goggin, 1952, n.d.; Rouse, 1951; Smith, 1948, 1949.

Western Timucua: Potano A

Type Site. Richardson (A 100).

Indian Tribe. Potano.

Area. Central and southern Alachua County.

Time. The first half (?) of the 17th century after the introduction of Spanish missions in 1606.

People. No skeletal remains.

Village. Extensive, located near but not on water (marsh or lake). Always in good soil region.

Post impressions of rectangular (?) structures.

No associated burial or temple mounds.

Livelihood. Intensive maize agriculture, judging from ecological location and cob-marked pottery.

Supplementary use of land mammals, reptiles, etc.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Extensive use of flint. Pinellas Points are most typical; other large stemmed forms may be associated. Miscellaneous blade and scraper forms. Drills are common with thick triangular, flake, and expanded head forms. Retouched flakes are abundant.

Stone celts and shell Busycon gouges. Flint hammerstones typical. Grinding slabs and stone hones.

Pottery. Alachua Plain and Alachua Cob Marked are most common. The following list shows forms present (surface collections through August, 1952):

*Somewhat similar forms come from Spanish occupation in Santiago, Cuba.

	Number	Percent
Alachua Plain.	2790	54.08
Alachua Cob Marked	1440	27.91
Prairie Cord Marked.	138	2.67
Lochloosa Punctated.	92	1.73
St. Johns Plain.	171	3.31
St. Johns Check Stamped.	216	4.19
St. Johns Simple Stamped	2	.04
Pasco Plain.	4	.08
Wakulla Check Stamped.	1	.02
Aucilla Incised.	1	.02
San Marcos Stamped	3	.06
Ichucknee Complicated Stamped	2	.04
Jefferson ware (rim)	2	.04
Belle Glade Plain (?).	1	.02
Unclassified:		
Surface worked, gritty.	171	3.31
Complicated stamped, gritty	4	.08
Incised, gritty	2	.04
Simple stamped, gritty.	6	.12
Cord marked, gritty	2	.04
Check stamped, gritty	4	.08
Smooth plain, gritty.	1	.02
Plain sherd-tempered.	1	.02
Plain flaky paste, gritty	3	.06
Worked surface chalky ware.	2	.04
Spanish Olive Jar.	35	1.65
Spanish Fine Red Ware.	1	.02
Majolica	15	.29
Total	5160	100.03

Majolica is as follows: Columbia Plain, 5; Ichucknee Blue on Blue 7; unclassified blue on white, 1; unclassified yellow, 1; unclassified blue on pink, 1.

Trade Goods. In addition to the Spanish pottery a single blue Ichucknee type glass bead is known.

Burials. No data. Extensive negative evidence indicates lack of burial mounds.

Conjectures. This unit represents an expression of the Alachua Period culture in primary contact with the Spanish.

This particular site may be Apalo, an out-station of the San Francisco de Potano mission in 1616.

Bibliography. Cranberry, n. d.

Western Timucua: Potano Z

Type Site. Zetrouer (A 67).

Indian Tribe. Potano.

Area. Central Alachua County.

Time. The extreme end of the 17th century from an estimated date of 1650 to no later 1706. The Zetrouer Site, itself, dates circa 1685-1706.

People. No skeletal remains.

Village. Small, located on high ground some distance from water. No associated mounds.

Livelihood. Intensive maize agriculture (corn cobs present). Supplementary use of game and cattle.

Tools. Utensils. Weapons.* Projectile points include Pinellas and Tampa points, and larger forms. Large ovate blades and triangular drills are present. Flint hammerstones. Quartzite grinding stone (imported material). Locally made gunflints as well as imported are found. Glass scraper. Brass thimble (?), iron nails, and glass bottle fragments. Sherd disks (olive jar).

Pottery. Unclassified plain wares are most numerous, with San Marcos Stamped the most common decorated type, far ahead of Alachua Coh Marked, Alachua Plain, St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check Stamped, Jefferson Plain, olive jar, lead-glazed ware, Mexican painted pottery, Chinese porcelain, and Majolica. The latter includes 348 sherds of Puebla Polychrome, San Luis Polychrome, Castillo Polychrome, Abo Polychrome, and unclassified forms.

Indian trade material includes Ocmulgee Fields Incised.

Ornaments. Glass beads, lead bead, silver pendant (?).

Trade Goods. Majolica, Mexican painted pottery, Chinese porcelain, olive jar sherds, and glass bottle fragments.

Glass beads (Ichtucknee type, and variant).

Metal nails, brass thimble, lead bead, silver strip.

European gun flints.

White English trade pipes (17th century).

Burials. No data.

Conjectures. This represents the last manifestation of the original prehistoric Alachua culture, subsequently modified by Spanish contact, bringing in the European objects and San Marcos Stamped pottery. By 1706 these people had been driven out of the area.

Bibliography. Goggin et al., 1949.

Western Timucua: Timucua ?

Type Site. Fig. Springs (Co 1).

Indian Tribe. Timucua (Utina)?

Area. Southern Columbia County; eastward in northern Alachua County?

Time. Unit dates from middle of the 17th century; presumably the culture spanned all of the 17th century; presumably the culture spanned all of the 17th century.

*The presence of at least two intrusive Seminole burials and at least two isolated late 18th century artifacts raises some question as to what objects date from this occupation. Those that may be later have a question mark after them.

People. No skeletal remains.

Village. No data. Archeological material from a refuse dump in a spring.

Livelihood. Maize agriculture (corn cobs found), including peaches and gourds. Use of hickory nuts, wild game, and domestic animals is indicated.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Extensive use of flint, large points and blades. The Pinellas Point is common. Flint hammerstones. Iron, hoe, nails, rings.

Sherd hones, stone arrowshaft straightener.

Worked leather, small wooden stirring paddle.

Spanish glass oil or perfume bottle.

Perforated turtle carapace rattles.

Sherd disks, clay disks.

Pottery. Predominant material is an unclassified plain gritty ware, plain sherd-tempered ware, and complicated stamped sherd-tempered ware*. These latter may be related to Jefferson ware, but are distinct. Less common are Aucilla Incised, St. Johns Plain, and St. Johns Check Stamped. San Marcos Stamped and Alachua Cob Marked are rare.

Others are Spanish olive jar, green glazed and lead glazed forms, and Majolica. The latter includes Columbia Plain, Ichucknee Blue on Blue, Ichucknee Blue on White, Fig Springs Polychrome, and others.

Weavings. Plaited cane matting or basketry.

Ornaments. Shell beads; glass beads, Ichucknee type, seed type, large black type. Brass finger ring, lead cross. Iron disk ornament.

Trade Goods. Extensive, see above.

Burials. No mounds.

Conjectures. This is probably a Timucua mission destroyed in the revolt of 1657.

Western Timucua: "Apalachee" ?

Type Site. Beaty (Md 5).

Indian Tribe. Apalachee ?, but in Yustaga territory.

Area. Southern Madison County, two miles east of Aucilla River.

Time. Circa 1675.

People. No skeletal remains.

Village. Extensive on high ground. No associated mounds.

Livelihood. Probably maize agriculture, with supplementary use of game.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Large flint points, Pinellas Point.

Pottery. Miller Plain, Jefferson Plain and complicated forms, Aucilla Incised, Ocmulgee Fields Incised, etc.

Spanish olive jar, Majolica.

Conjectures. Archeologically probably as much "Apalachee" as is the Scott Miller site (Smith, 1948).

* Sherds have not been adequately classified or tabulated.

Western Timucua: Intrusive Apalachee ?

Type Site. Jones (A 146).
Indian Tribe. ?, but in historic Timucua land.
Area. Northern Alachua County.
Time. 17th or early 18th century.
Data. Small sherd collection has majority of Jefferson Plain and some complicated ware, along with sherd-tempered cob marked pottery. One olive jar sherd. No San Marcos Stamped.
Conjectures. Similarities are with "Apalachee" area. May be a small intrusive dislocated or refugee group.*

Southern Timucua: Tocobaga ?

Type Site. Safety Harbor (Pi 2).
Indian Tribe. Tocobaga (?).
Area. Northern Tampa Bay area, unknown distance to the north, south, and east.
Time. Late prehistoric until early 17th century.
People. Round-headed, medium breadth and height of face, medium nasal width.
Village. Extensive and often marked by shell mounds. May be coastal or island. Buildings include wattle and daub structures, associated storage pits.
Associated with villages are a burial and a temple mound, the latter with a structure on top.
Livelihood. Probably an agricultural base, no direct evidence.
Much use of marine foods and land game.
Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Chipped flint blades and points. The long triangular Pinellas Point is most common. Tampa Point is present. Bone points. Thick triangular drills. Retouched flakes.
Flint hammerstones. Flat grinding stones, Various scraper forms. Some shell tools: Busycon pick A, columella chisels, perforated Venus shell, Busycon dippers, perforated Arca shells, celts.
Bone splinter awls.
Pottery disks.
Pottery. Pinellas Plain predominates. Decorated forms are rare but include Pinellas Incised and Safety Harbor Incised. Trade (?) forms include Lake Jackson Plain, Leon Check Stamped, Jefferson Complicated Stamped, Fort Walton Incised, St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check Stamped, olive jar, and Majolica (Yayal Blue on white).
Ornaments. Shell columella pendants, pebble form pendants, worked stone pendants. Bone pins.
Trade Goods. At Safety Harbor site olive jar sherds are common, and one Yayal Blue on White sherd (early and middle 16th century) occurs. A Portuguese coin (1521-1577) comes from the beach. In the burial mound were iron axes, a silver ornament and silver tubular bead (latter two forms were probably Florida made).

* In 1717 a small group of Apalachee were reported in this vicinity, although the area was supposedly depopulated (Boyd, 1952).

Burials. In mound built by stages. Interments secondary. Pottery deposit at base of mound with many killed vessels. Direct grave goods association (historic items) with burials in upper part of mound (intrusive?).

Conjectures. A prehistoric culture in initial European contact.

Bibliography. Griffin and Bullen, 1950; Willey, 1949.

SUMMARY OF RELATIONSHIPS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL UNITS

St. Johns IIc. Continuation of prehistoric St. Johns IIb with additions of historic material, intrusive mound burial, and (in one case at least) cemetery burial. Loss of burial and temple mounds. Range circa 1550 to 1650.

St. Augustine, early. Continuation of St. Johns IIc. Major ceramic change is introduction of San Marcos Stamped, circa 1650. It grows to be a Pan-Indian style. Range 1650 to 1700.

St. Augustine, late. Continuation of earlier St. Augustine culture. Influx of many refugee groups. San Marcos Stamped became more important. Range 1700 to 1763.

Potano A. Continuation of prehistoric Alachua culture. Slight introduction of European materials; little modification of basic culture. No burial or temple mounds. Range 1606- circa 1650 (?).

Potano Z. Continuation of Potano A. More European contacts as well as Pan-Indian (San Marcos Stamped). Range circa 1650 (?) to destruction in 1706.

Timucua (?). Roots are unknown. Strongest ties are to "Apalachee" cultures to west. No burial or temple mounds. Slight influences from Potano and Guale (San Marcos Stamped); major Spanish mission influence.

Apalachee (?). Md 5 is within historical boundary of Timucua Province. Culture is similar to Scott Miller, an "Apalachee" site.

Intrusive Apalachee (?). Small sherd sample predominately Jefferson plain and complicated, includes Spanish olive jar. May be a refugee Apalachee site in center of Timucua Province (?).

Tocobaga ?. Continuation of prehistoric Gulf Coast tradition modified by Middle Mississippi, influenced with some European contact material. Burial mounds (?) or intrusive burials (?). Temple mounds. Range circa 1450 to 1600-1650.

EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

The "Timucua" area, as such, stands out well in contrast to neighboring peoples on a protohistoric and early historic time level. The boundary is well defined to the southeast (Indian River Area) in both ethnological and archeological terms. To the southwest the demarcation is more vague.

Northwards the archeological limit is probably distinct, but has not been worked out. To the northwest the delimitation is most difficult of all to make.

Influences were two-fold in all directions. In early historic times much gold and silver work came up from the south, and perhaps there was some trade from the north (Gualé) in pottery. In late times (post-1650) influence was strong from the north with ceramics, San Marcos Series, and peoples (Guale and Yamasée) moving in.

Spanish influence, on a mission level, was strong throughout most of the area from 1590 to 1633 until the missions were destroyed in 1704-06. Then refugees huddled around St. Augustine faded before Creek raids. Only a few people were left by 1763.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

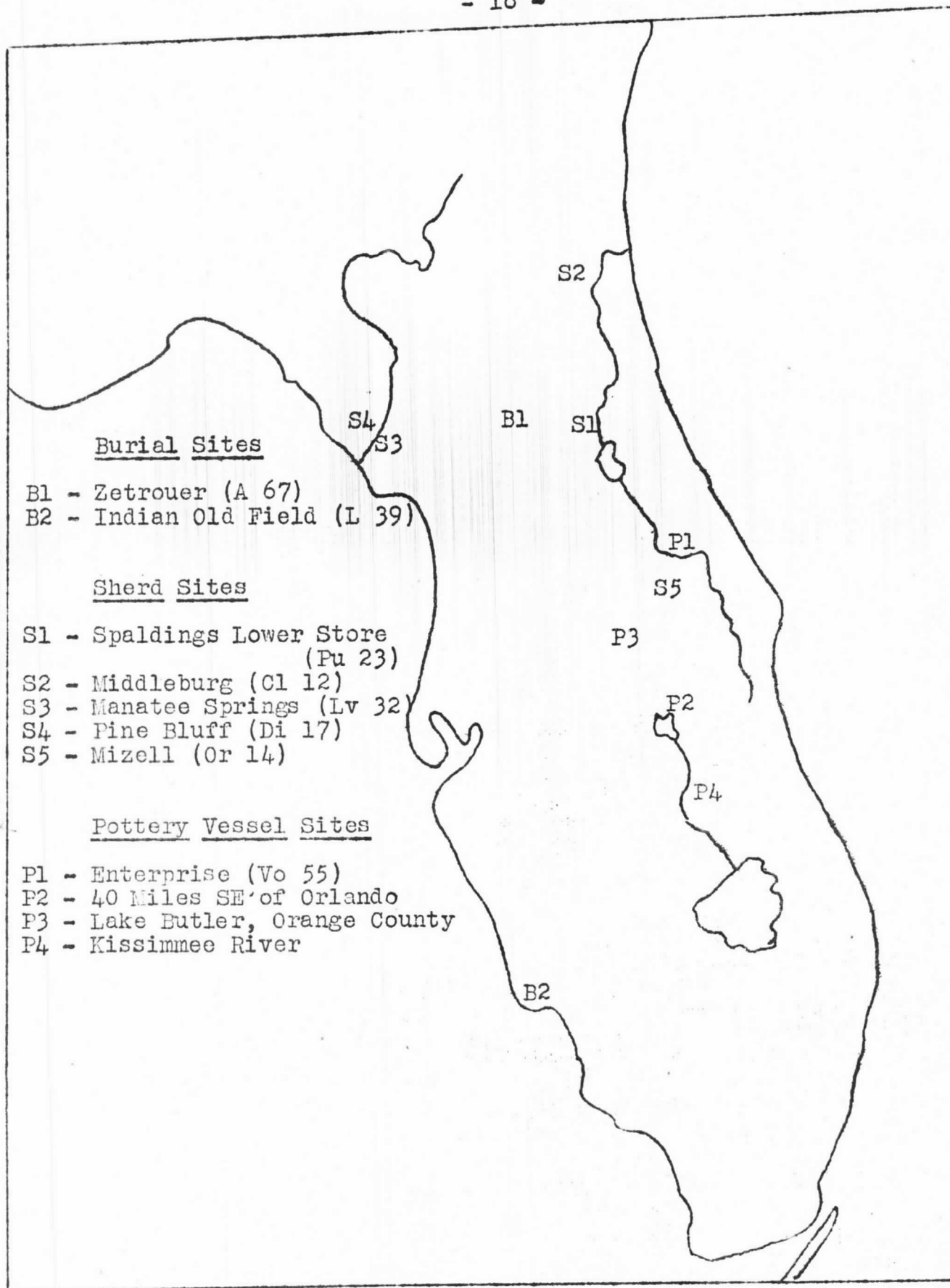
1. "Timucua" area stands out in contrast to surrounding regions.
2. "Timucua" area is not homogenous. It has three major cultural traditions:
 - Gulf Coast.....Southern Timucua
 - Alachua.....Western Timucua
 - St. Johns.....Eastern Timucua
3. Within two of these, and perhaps three, significant cultural variations suggest tribal differences.
4. Some correlation may be pointed out between tribe, dialect, and archeological culture -- Potano, for example.
5. Social and religious aspects of culture were most strongly affected by Spanish mission impact--loss of burial and temple mounds in Eastern Timucua area, for example.
6. Basic material culture pattern was not strongly changed by Spanish, only added to in minor ways. Subsistence unchanged except for new plant and animal foods.
7. Most significant material culture change in Spanish times (Eastern and Western Timucua) was Pan-Indian spread, by or with the Spanish, of San Marcos Stamped, a Gualé type, pottery.
8. The rapid decline of the Southern Timucua has no direct relation to Spanish contacts, which were few. It is unexplainable.

Timucuan Tribes, Dialects, and Archeology

<u>Group and Tribe</u>	<u>Dialect</u>	<u>Archeological Culture Area</u>	<u>Archeological Unit</u>
Eastern Timucua			
Fresh Water Indians	Agua Fresca	Northern St. Johns	St. Johns IIc-St. Augustine
Saturiba	?Mocama		" "
Tacatacuru	Tucururu		?
Yui (Ibi)	} ?Oconi	Northern St. Johns ?	?
Icaful			?
Yufera			?
	Yufera		
	Agua Salada		
Western Timucua			
Potano	Potano	Central Florida	Potano A to Potano Z
Timucua	Timucua		Timucua ?
Onatheaqua	?		?
Yustaga	?		?
Southeastern Timucua			
Acuera	Acuera		?
Ocale	" ?		?
Southern Timucua			
Tocobaga	?	Central Gulf Coast	Tocobaga (Safety Harbor)
Ocita	?		" ?
Pohoy	?		" ?
Mococo	?		" ?
Isolated Timucua			
Tawasa	Tawasa		

TEMPORAL POSITION OF TIMUCUA ARCHEOLOGICAL UNITS

	"Apalachee Area"	Central Gulf Coast	W. Central Florida	E. Central Florida	St. Johns River	N. Atlantic Coast
1763					↑ Spaldings Lower Store	
					Fort Pupo ↓	↑ Nuestra Señora de la Leche
1700	Pine Tuft San Luis Scott Miller Beaty Site			Zetrouer		
		Barker Site	Fig Springs	Richardson	Mt. Royal	Wrights Landing ?
1600		↑ Safety Harbor				↓ Fountain of Youth
1500						



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Goggin 1953

Mt. Royal village - ca. 1550-1650

one Ichtsucknee type head & seed heads

Du 53 - seed heads - ca. 1650-1700

Wrights Landing - one Ichtsucknee type - ca. 1650-1700

Richardson - ca. 1600-1650 - one blue Ichtsucknee type head

Zetrouer - ca. 1685-1706 - Ichtsucknee type & variant }

Fog Springs - Ichtsucknee type, seed type, large black type
ca. 1650