Zuni Chacoan Communities: The Archaeology of Village of the Great Kivas and the Chaco Era in the Zuni Region

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Abstract
Perched at the base of a prominent cliff above the Nutria River is the Village of the Great Kivas great house. Beginning in the mid-eleventh century, numerous small sites were constructed around the great house—establishing the Village of the Great Kivas community—a cluster of residential sites distributed along the fertile floodplain of the Nutria River and its drainages. Although the area was not used prior to the A.D. 900s, by the mid-eleventh century this location became the center of an expansive Chacoan community. This thesis is about outlying Chacoan communities in the Zuni region. My study of Zuni great house communities begins at Village of the Great Kivas. Here, during an unusually hot summer in 1930, Frank H. H. Roberts began excavations that would eventually lead to the notion of a connection between Chaco Canyon and the Zuni region. The primary goal of this thesis is to explore the meaning behind the Chacoan experience in the Zuni region and trace the origins, development, and abandonment of several great house communities throughout the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. Such a broad emphasis can only be approached from community comparisons. Throughout this thesis, I compare Zuni region great house communities to other Chacoan communities throughout the Chaco world, contending that the differences and similarities between Chacoan communities have implications for understanding the relationships these communities endured with Chaco Canyon. Recognizing how Zuni great house communities are different or similar to other Chacoan communities has implications for understanding the relationships that existed between Chaco Canyon and the Zuni region. The similarities and differences between these themes begin to illustrate how Zuni great house communities participated in the Chaco world and how local developments and histories influenced community construction during the Chaco era.

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The Village of the Lost is a plane containing three villages trapped between Coldharbour and Mundus. It consists of islands primarily connected by portals. A portal to the Village Khai'yahai, Dushnikh's Shadow. The central island is named Ruins of Silver Run, and contains portals to the two floating islands. Ruins of Khai'yahai is the western floating island, while Ruins of Dushnikh's Shadow is the eastern one. Island of the Damned can be reached from Khai'yahai, and the portal to Island of the Lost is found in Dushnikh's Shadow. The Subterranean Cavern entrance can be found at the base of the volcano to the north. Related Quests[edit]. Village of the Lost Objective: Discover the secrets of the lost villages. Holes in the World: Escort Mezha-dro on his mission to seal tears in Oblivion. These evidences gave the archaeologists an insight into the lives and times of Ancient Greeks. The second and most important source of information was the historians who lived and recorded the events that occurred during that time. There were only a few historians in the time of Ancient Greece. Three major ancient historians were able to record the events during their time and include Herodotus, known as the 'Father of History' who traveled to many ancient historic sites at the time, Thucydides and Xenophon. The ancient Greeks have left an indelible footprint, for the coming generations in the fields of philosophy, art, architecture, math and science and mode of government. Listed below are some of ancient Greeks greatest contributions to the modern world. Democracy