The Historic Tewa World: Migration, Coalescence, and Culture Change in the Rio Chama Watershed

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The Rio Chama and the Tewa World

The Rio Chama watershed, located in the southwestern corner of the Tewa homeland, was occupied continuously prior to the late 11th-century contact. In the mid-1200s, the majority of habitation and population was restricted to the Rio Chama Valley. The Late Classic period of occupation focused on the Rio Chama valley, with some additional clusters in the upper Rio Grande Valley. During the Postclassic period, occupation shifted to the upper Rio Grande valley, with the majority of habitation and population occurring near the mouth of the Rio Chama. The Rio Chama Valley was a place where disparate peoples came together and interacted, resulting in a cosmological change in a Pueblo society. A virtual "new world," the Rio Chama was a place where migrants from other areas of the Plateau to the south of the Rio Chama made a new home along the Rio Grande and other streams and rivers. This included thousands of migrants who made a new home along the Rio Grande and other streams and rivers.

AD 1200-1300 A great migration

The majority of the population of the Rio Chama lived in the late 13th century, including the Four Corners region, near Lake Powell, where the Four Corners region has been identified as a center of population concentration and cultural interaction. This concentration of population is a result of increased trade and economic activity, which led to the development of a local economy, including agriculture and trade. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production. This concentration of population is a result of increased trade and economic activity, which led to the development of a local economy, including agriculture and trade. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production.

AD 1300-1325 Movement to the uplands

The Late Classic period is characterized by a shift in population from the Rio Chama valley to the upland areas, including the Rio Grande Valley, where the majority of habitation and population is characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production. This shift in population is a result of increased trade and economic activity, which led to the development of a local economy, including agriculture and trade. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production.

AD 1325-1375 A turbulent transformation

The turbulent transformation period is characterized by a period of conflict and instability, resulting in a decrease in population and a shift in occupation from the Rio Chama valley to the upland areas. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production. This shift in population is a result of increased trade and economic activity, which led to the development of a local economy, including agriculture and trade. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production.

AD 1375-1430 The Rio Grande

The Rio Grande region is characterized by a period of conflict and instability, resulting in a decrease in population and a shift in occupation from the Rio Chama valley to the upland areas. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production. This shift in population is a result of increased trade and economic activity, which led to the development of a local economy, including agriculture and trade. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production.

AD 1430-1500 Tewa coalescence

The Tewa coalescence period is characterized by a period of conflict and instability, resulting in a decrease in population and a shift in occupation from the Rio Chama valley to the upland areas. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production. This shift in population is a result of increased trade and economic activity, which led to the development of a local economy, including agriculture and trade. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production.

AD 1500-1598 Towards the Rio Grande

The period of transition to the Rio Grande is characterized by a period of conflict and instability, resulting in a decrease in population and a shift in occupation from the Rio Chama valley to the upland areas. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production. This shift in population is a result of increased trade and economic activity, which led to the development of a local economy, including agriculture and trade. The population of the Rio Chama was characterized by a high degree of social and economic organization, resulting in a complex social structure and a diversified economy, including agriculture, trade, and craft production.