

LIFE IN ANCIENT KUAUA

A Tiwa Pueblo Along the Rio Grande



Sharon Walker



From this drawing, what can you tell about life in an ancient pueblo?

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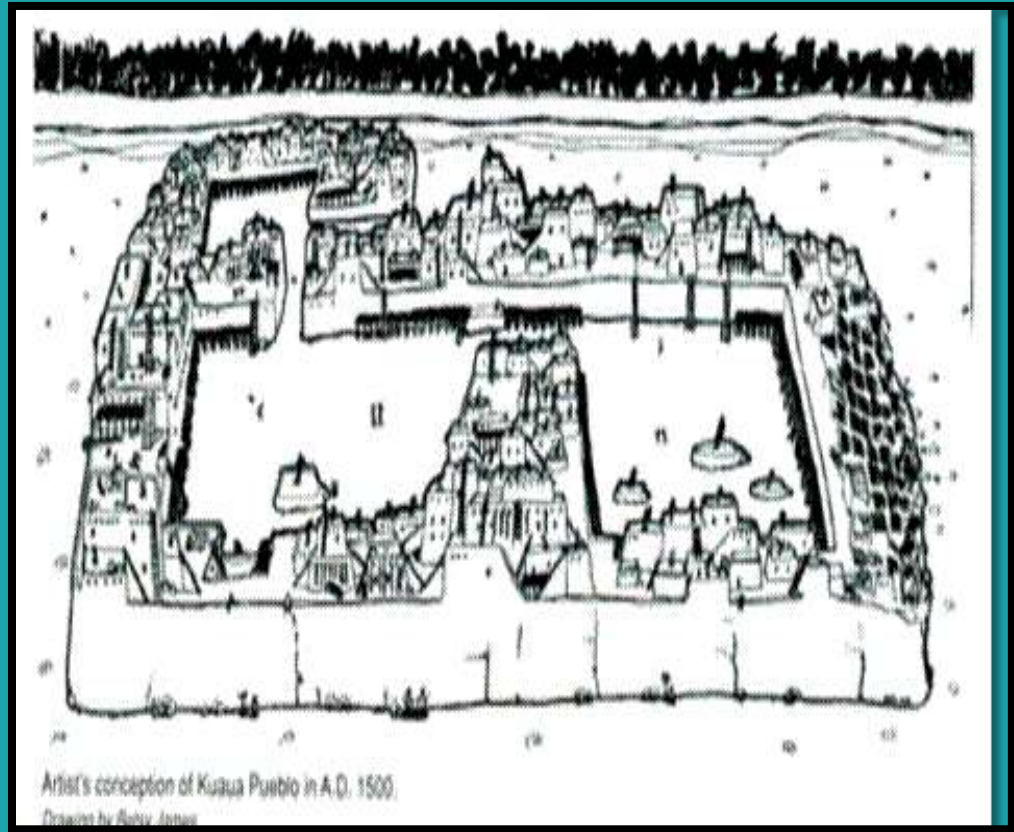
Kauuan village scene by Betsy James

Courtesy Museum of New Mexico - State Monuments

CORONADO HISTORIC SITE

Located just west of the Rio Grande in Bernalillo, NM, we are the site of an ancient Tiwa Pueblo, Kuaua.

Visit us! New Mexico Historic Sites are always free for children.



Art Courtesy of Betsy James

Why did ancient people choose to live here?



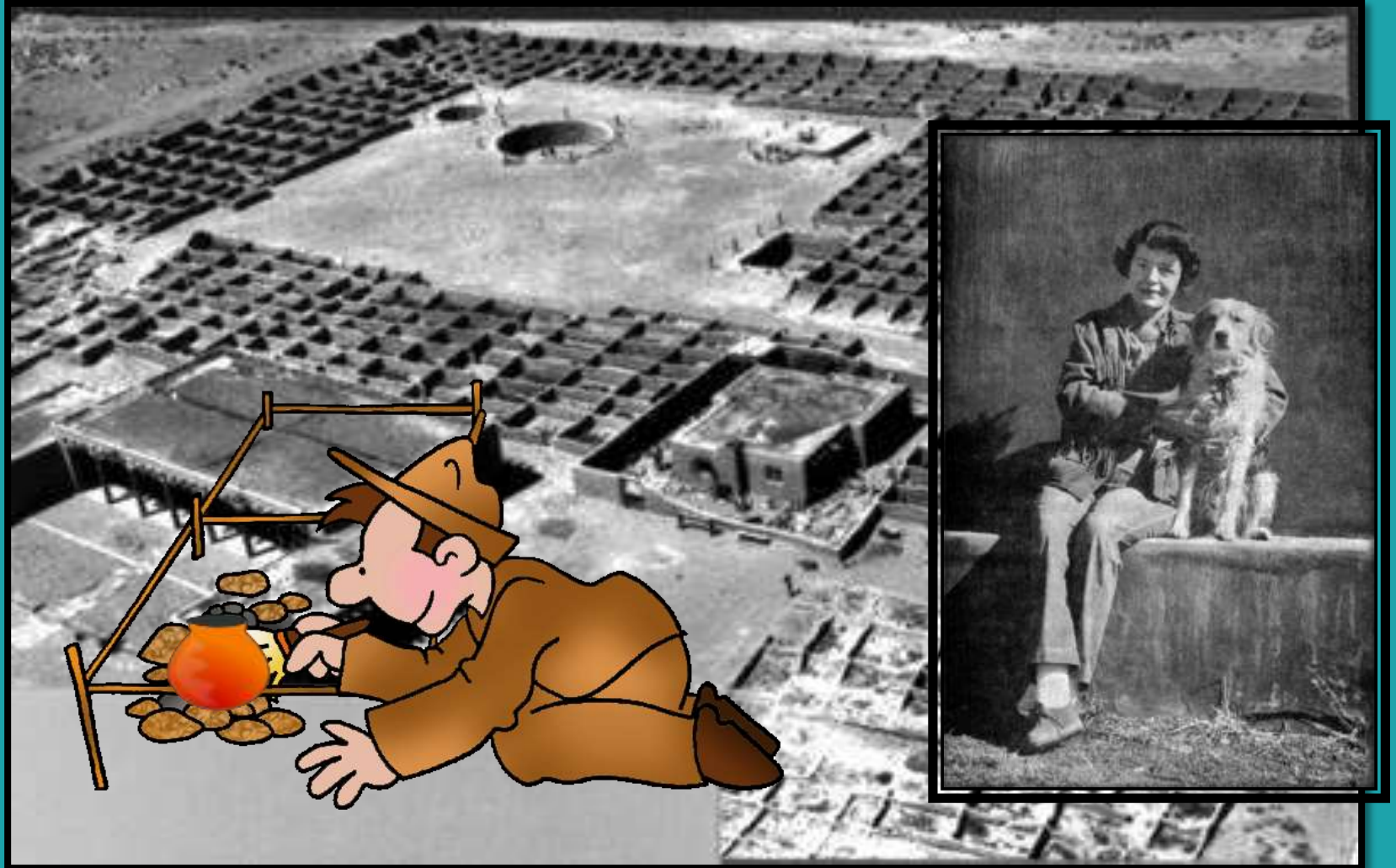
Photograph Courtesy of Jack Ellis

ARCHAEOLOGY!



- **Archaeology** is the science of learning about ancient people through excavation and study of fossils and artifacts
- Coronado Historic Site has been an **archaeological site** since the 1930's.
- Our latest archaeological dig, **Dig Kuaua**, is scheduled for June 2017!
- **Artifacts** are things we find that have been shaped or made by people long ago. They tell us about the story of the people who lived here.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS AT WORK



Photographs courtesy of Coronado Historic Site

THE PAINTED KIVA

On the kiva walls,
images were
uncovered which
are over 500
years old!

You have to
come see them
for yourself. 😊



Photograph courtesy of Coronado Historic Site

THE PUEBLOS OF TIGUEX



Kuaua

Antiago

Watche

Corrales

Sandia

Alameda

Puaray

Chamisal

Malgua

Calabacillas

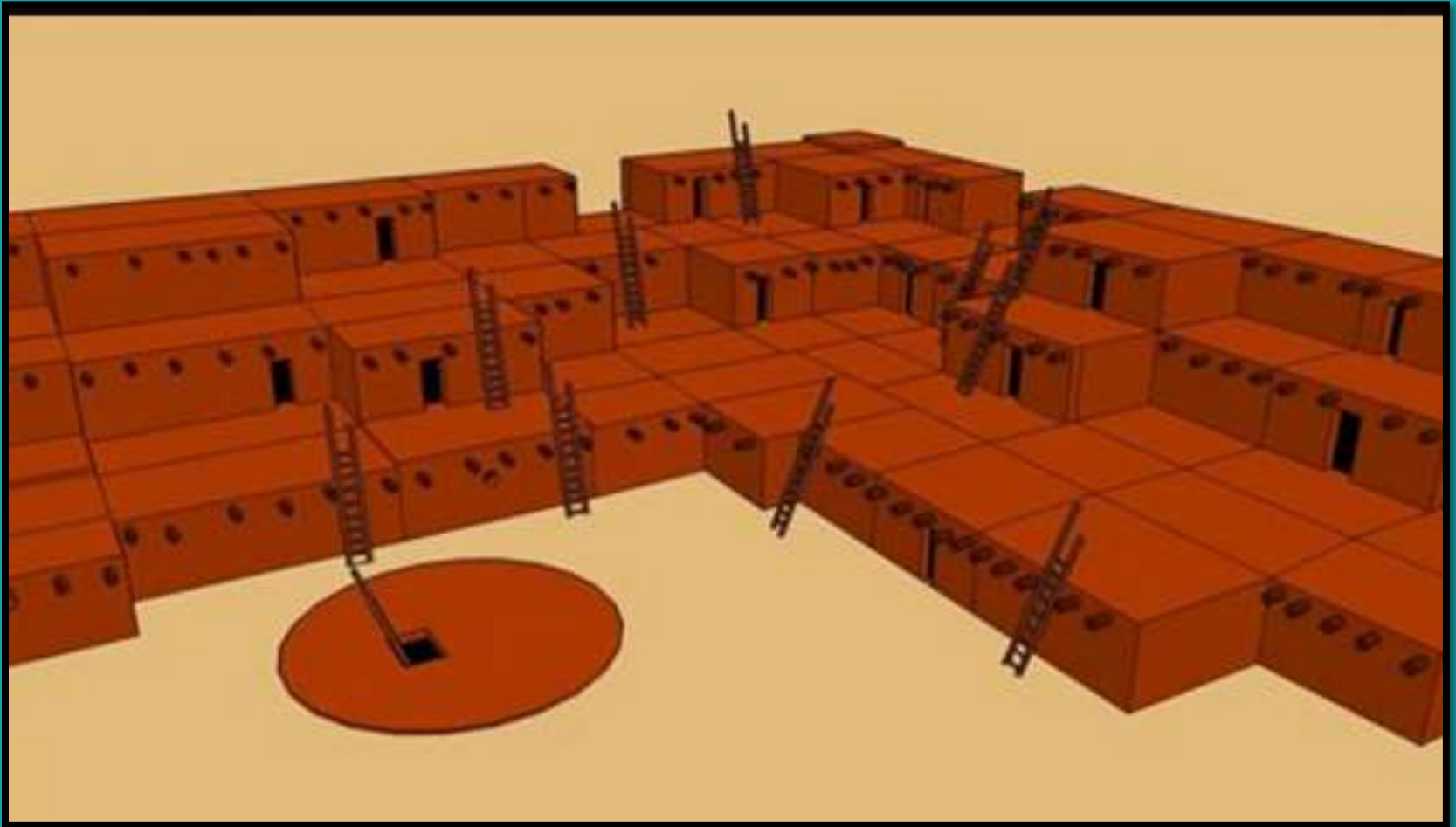
Piedras Marcadas



TIGUEX TODAY

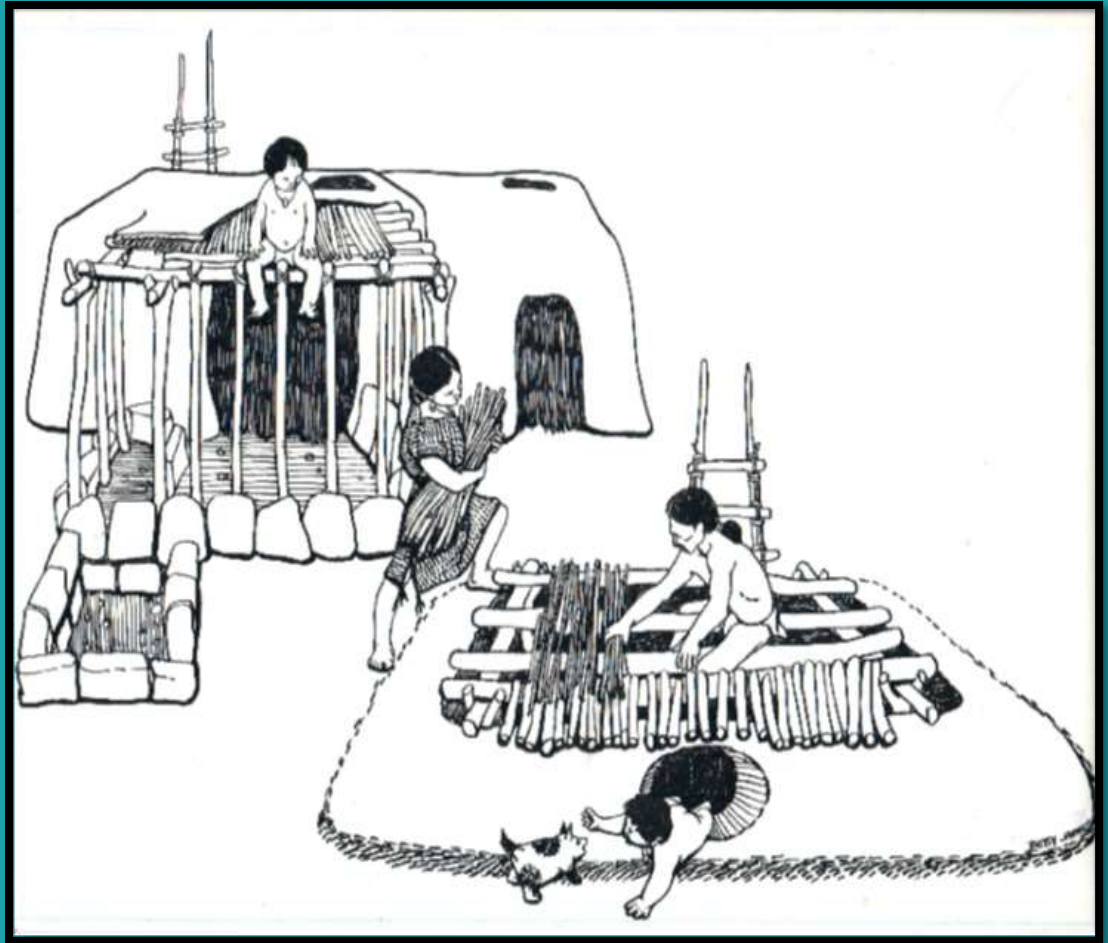


SHELTER



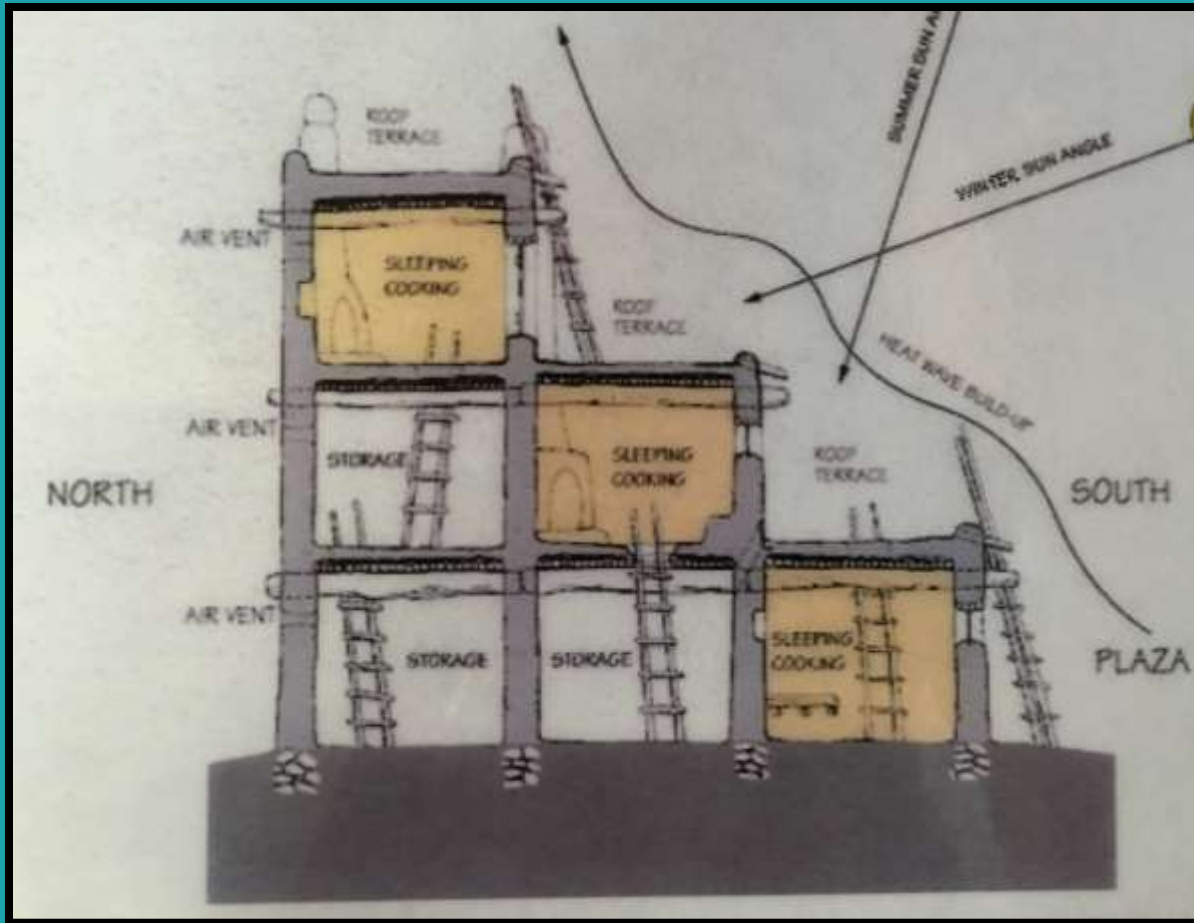
PUEBLO HOMES

Adobe was constructed by women & girls . Men cut timbers to create the roof, using stone axes.



Art Courtesy of Betsy James

INSIDE A PUEBLO HOME

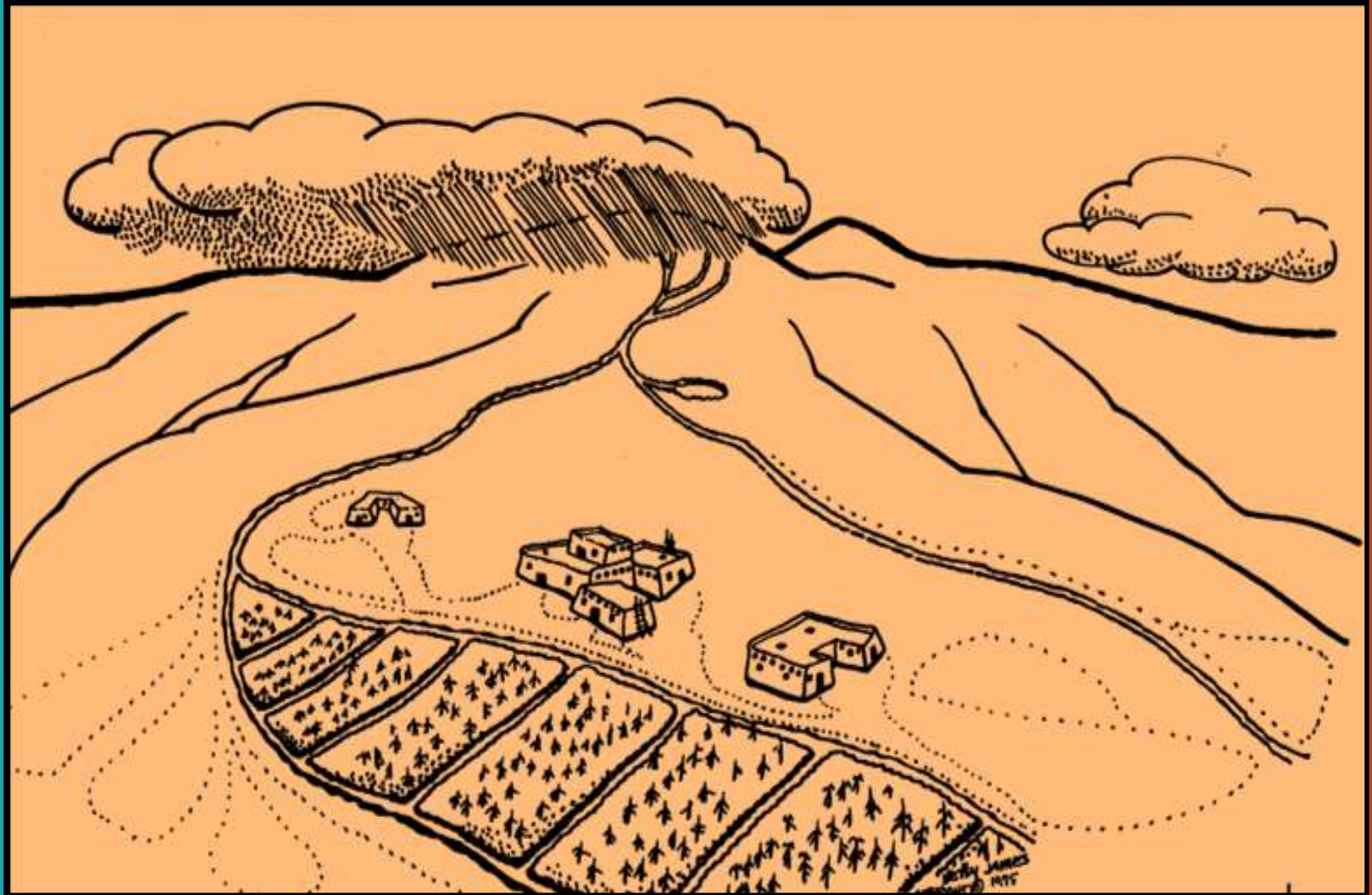


Living rooms faced into the plaza. Back rooms were used for food storage.

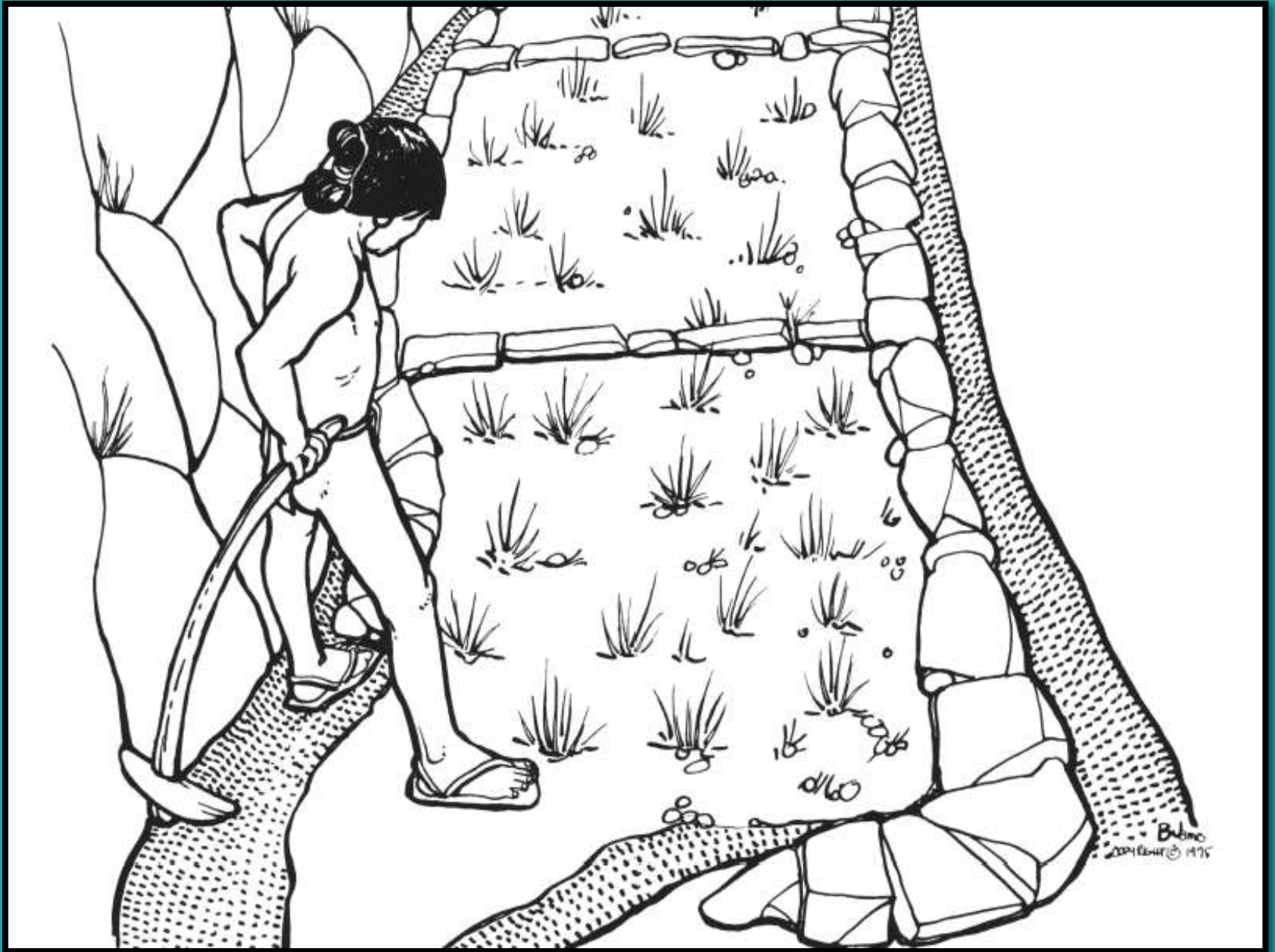
No doors were located on outside of pueblo, for protection.

Drawing courtesy of Coronado Historic Site

PUEBLO FARMING



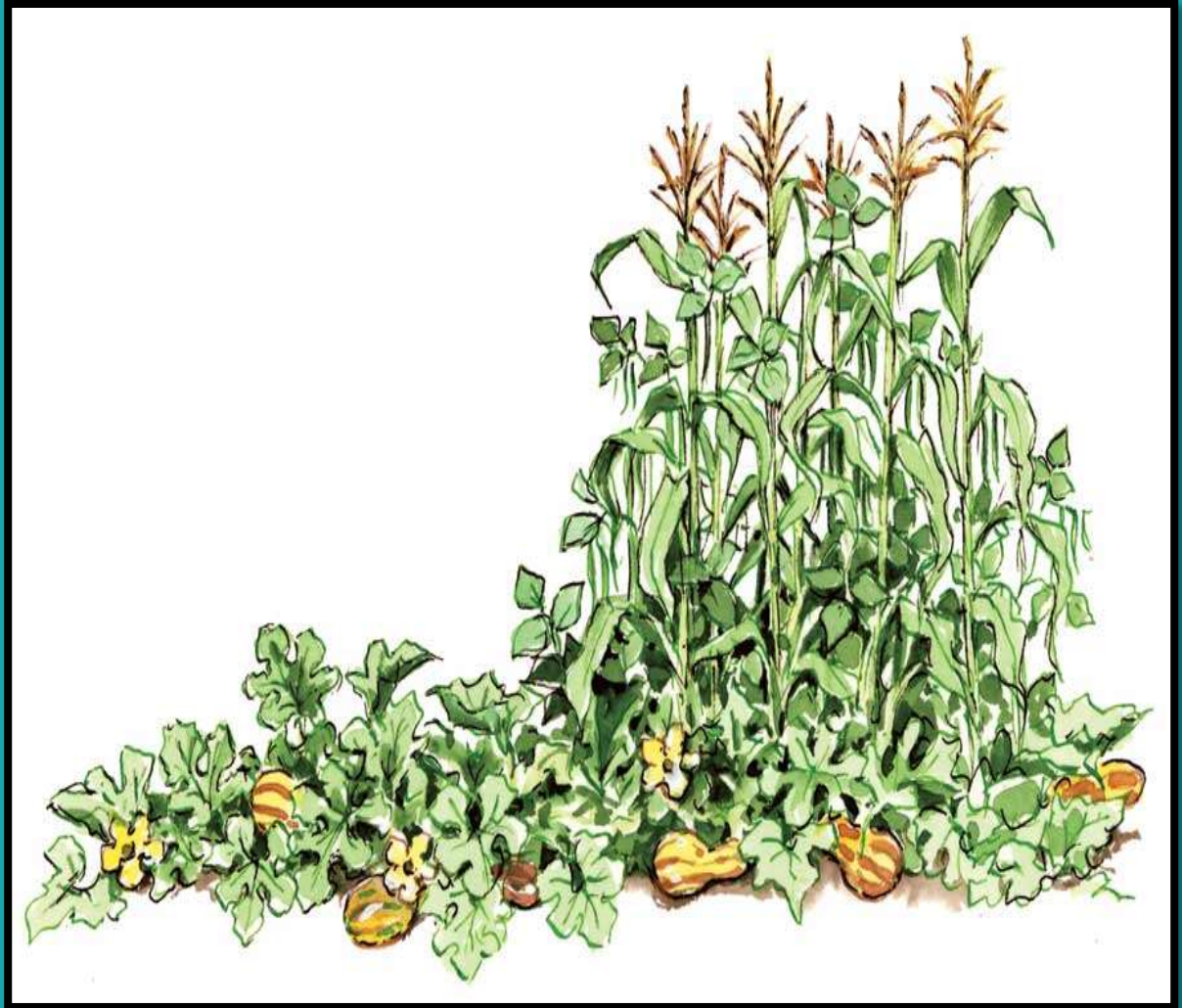
Art Courtesy of Betsy James



Art Courtesy of Betsy James

THE THREE SISTERS

Corn, beans, and squash made up the majority of the pueblo's food supply. The three plants were called the three sisters because they grow together and nourish one another.



MAIZE

Corn came to the Rio Grande Valley over 900 years ago. It was domesticated by the Aztecs in Mexico City valley.

As ancient pueblo corn didn't get much water, the ears were very tiny!

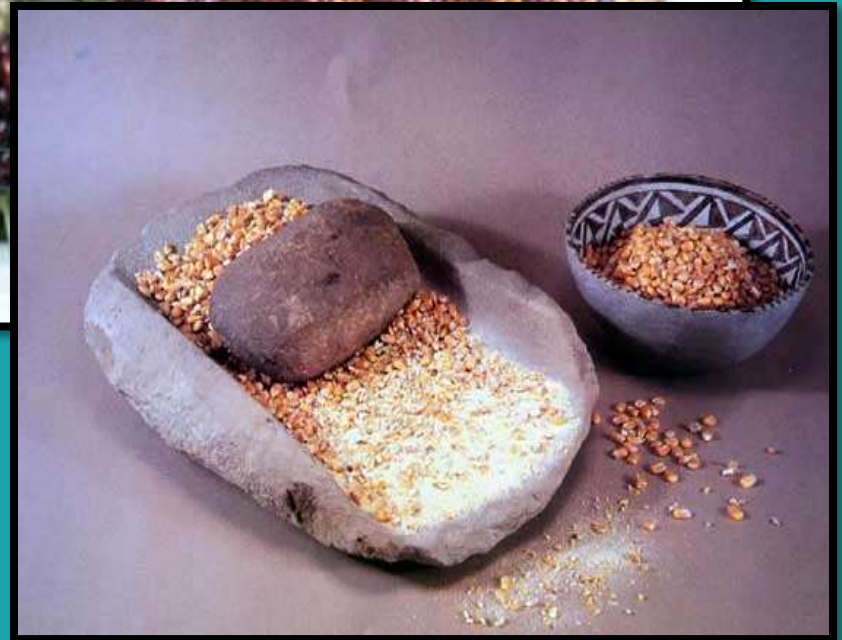




Photo Courtesy of Jack Ellis

OUR NATIVE GARDEN

GATHERING

Native plants like four-winged saltbrush, piñon, sunflower seeds, rice grass and many more provided food in hard times as well as medicines.



STORAGE

Pottery and baskets made from willow branches and reeds were made to store and transport food, water, and belongings.



HUNTING

Pueblo people hunted deer, antelope, rabbits, elk, buffalo, as well as birds like geese and ducks. Catfish bones are evidence that they also fished from the nearby river.



PUEBLO CLOTHES

Clothes were woven from cotton, turkey feathers, and rabbit fur. Cotton was farmed & used for mantas, kilts and sashes. Weaving was done by the men in kivas.



YUCCA

Yucca was used for a multitude of things. It provided food in early summer, fiber for rope and weaving, roots used to make soap, and even paintbrushes!

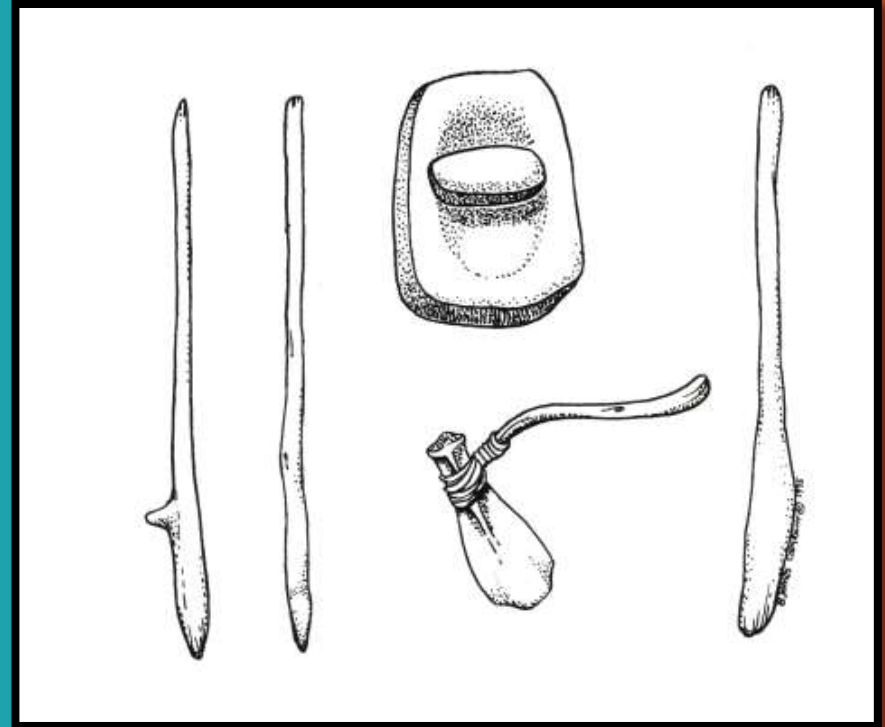


TURKEYS

Domesticated turkeys were kept in southwestern pueblos over a thousand years ago! Used for ceremonies and to make blankets, their feathers were more important than their meat.

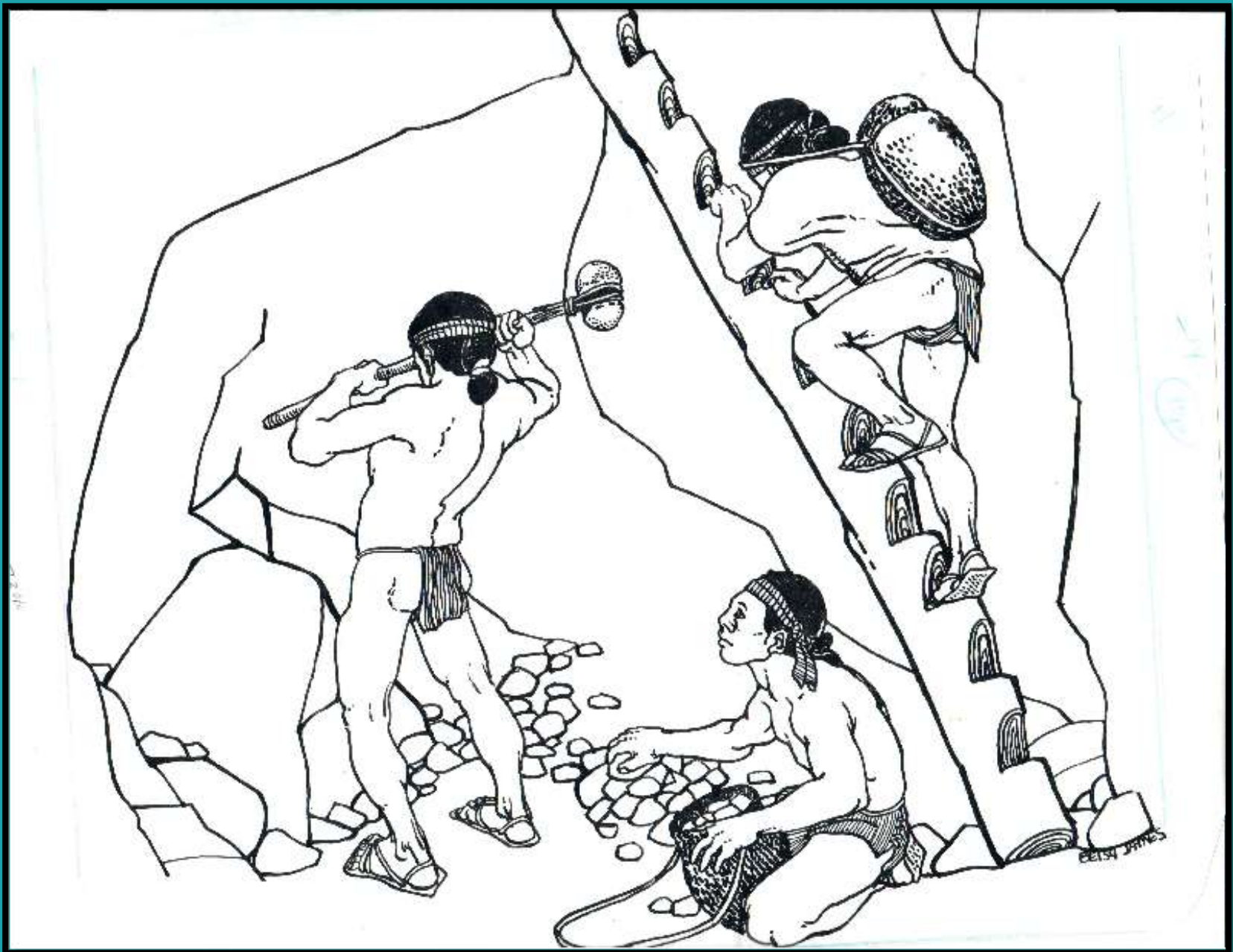


TOOLS



Art Courtesy of Betsy James

Tools were created from stone, bone, wood, antlers, shell - no metal was used.

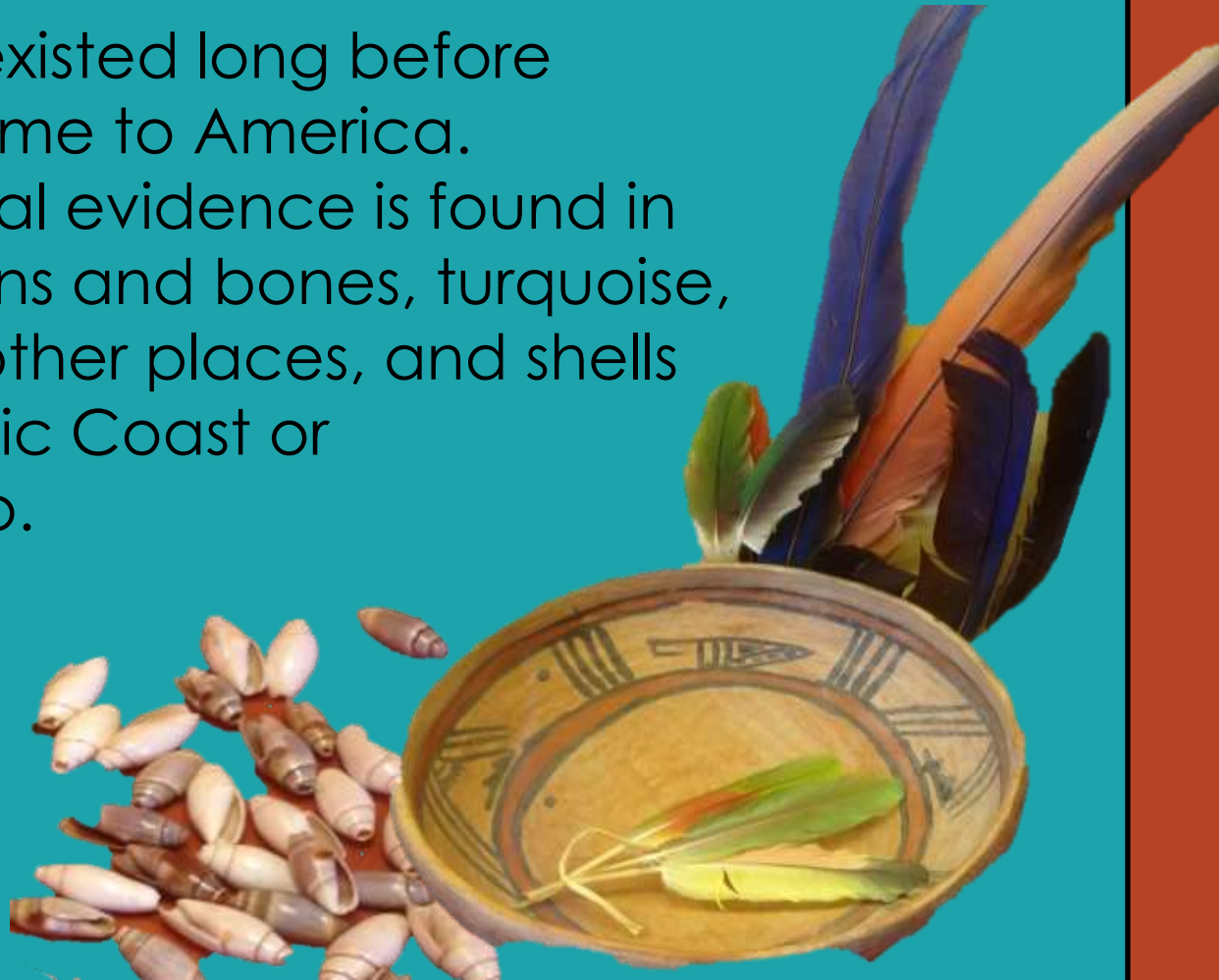


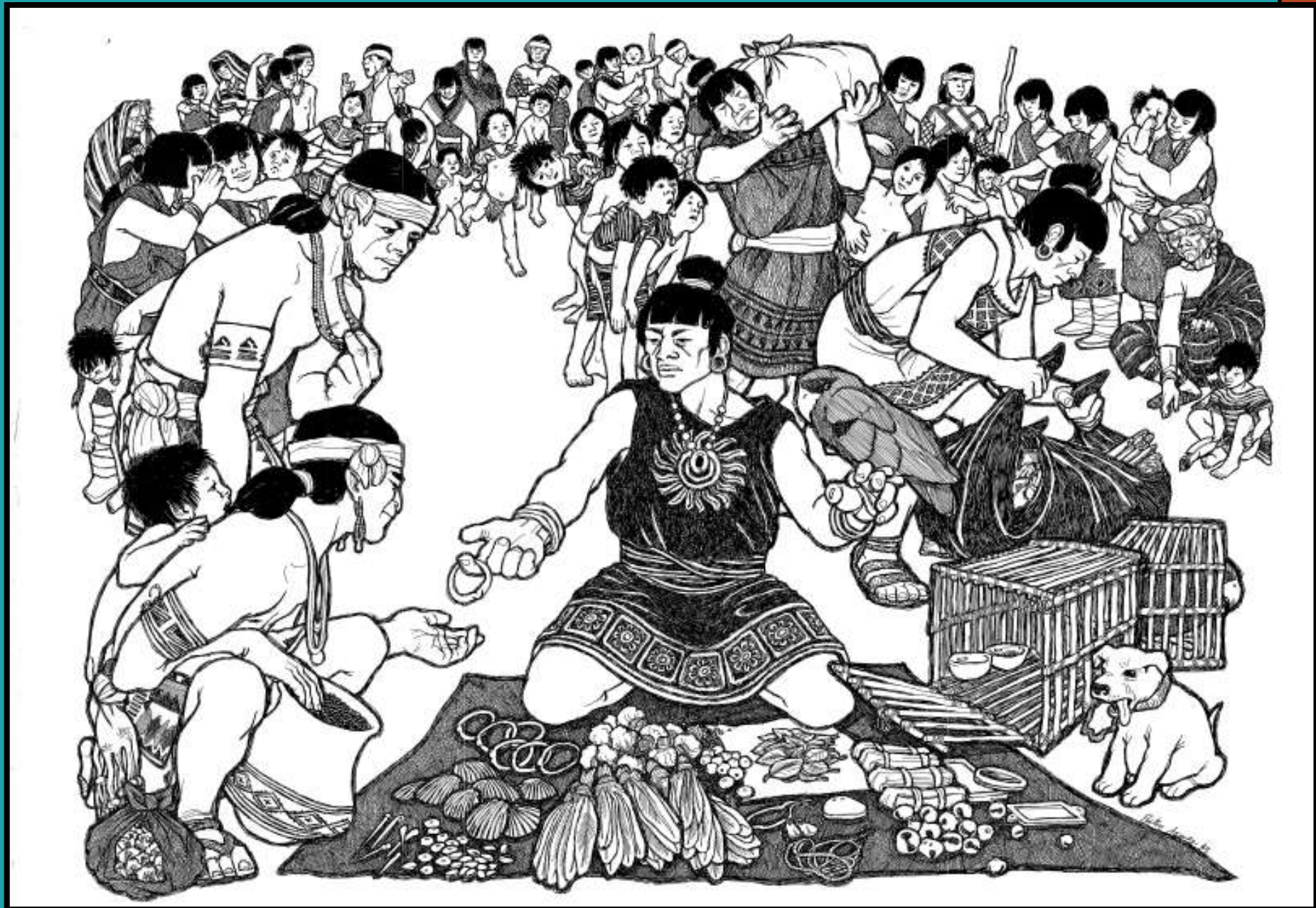
Art Courtesy of Betsy James

TRADE

BEFORE COLUMBUS

Trade routes existed long before Europeans came to America. Archaeological evidence is found in macaw designs and bones, turquoise, pottery from other places, and shells from the Pacific Coast or Gulf of Mexico.





Art Courtesy of Betsy James

CEREMONY

Southwestern pueblos had polytheistic religions. The intent of many ceremonies was to ask for rain, good crops & hunting, and health.



ORAL TRADITION

Storytelling was one way that children learned from their elders. Through the years, history was repeated, learned, and shared with the next generation. Even though there was no written language, pueblo culture has been preserved through oral tradition to this day.





Art Courtesy of Betsy James

CREDITS

Ellis, Jack. By permission of the photographer, numerous wonderful photos of Coronado Historic Site and of many of our artifacts.

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Ortega, Ethan. Image from Coronado Historic Site computer mapping project, "Remapping Kuaua," 2015.

Walker, Sharon. By permission of the photographer, images Coronado Historic Site and of artifacts.



STANDARDS – GRADE 4

New Mexico Grade 4 Benchmark Skills- Performance Standards

I-D.1. Describe and explain how historians and archaeologists provide information about people in different time periods

II-C.1. Explain how geographic factors have influenced people, including settlement patterns and population distribution in New Mexico, past and present.

II.C-2 Describe how environments, both natural and man-made, have influenced people and events over time, and describe how places change.

II.C.3 Understand how visual data (e.g., maps, graphs, diagrams, tables, charts) organizes and presents geographic information.

II-E.2 Describe how geographic factors influence the location and distribution of economic activities.

II-E.3 Describe types and patterns of settlements

.II-E.4 Identify the causes of human migration.

III-D.1 Explain the difference between rights and responsibilities, why we have rules and laws, and the role of citizenship in promoting them.

