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his fiction, which for her, apparently, is primarily justified by those theories. Indeed this strategy is inevitable when a key premise of the theories is that the explication and thus the judgment of a Vizenor text is after all the responsibility of its reader. Until his fiction—if it makes sense in his case to distinguish it from the rest of his writing—is examined *as* fiction, a full-length critical study of Vizenor as a creative artist will remain to be written. But whoever takes on that task will find Blaeser's book a basic text.

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**"Historic Zuni Architecture and Society: An Archaeological Application of Space Syntax."** by T.J. Ferguson. *Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona*, Number 60. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1996. 176 pages. \$14.95 paper.

This thoughtful and provocative volume by T.J. Ferguson, longtime archeologist for the Zuni Archaeology Program represents publication of a doctoral dissertation completed at the University of New Mexico in 1993.

The history and architecture of the Zuni Indian tribe of western New Mexico were analyzed using an archeological application of the theory of space syntax. The focus was to provide a link between historic Zuni society and the structure of their architectural forms and how they changed over time. The theory and method of space syntax analysis are taken from architecture and planning. The analysis uses ethnographic and historical data to build a structural model that focuses on the planning and organization of settlements through time, not, as the author clearly states, on mentalistic-cultural constructs of the structuralism developed by Claude Levi-Strauss and other European anthropologists.

This approach, utilizing the theories of space syntax fused with a modified structuralism, was applied to a series of Zuni villages occupied during the historic period. The villages include three from the early seventeenth century; Dowa Yalane, a settlement occupied during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 to 1692; Zuni pueblo in 1881, 1915, and 1972; four seasonal farming villages of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; and four seasonal farming villages documented in 1885 and 1979. For the large Zuni pueblo, the analysis included the sub-

urbs and the core center.

The author argues that social structure results from recursive allocation of resources mediated through social interaction. He then uses space syntax theory to explain social relationships in terms of the external and internal configuration of buildings. He feels strongly that the organization of space both between and within architectural units is based on a social logic that derives from the relationships between occupants of the architectural units and from the relationships between occupants and those living outside the architectural units.

Much of this theoretical unification of structuralism and syntax theory is reduced in its methods to a series of statistical measures and graphical representations of building interiors and settlement plans. Historical changes in social structure are then inferred from the statistical and graphical data.

This study is organized into seven chapters followed by references, an index, and an abstract. The first chapter provides a review of previous archeological work, social structure, structural theory, space, theories of the built environment, and problems encountered with archeological studies. The second chapter represents an effort to develop and expand on an understanding of space syntax theory. It also discusses the limitations to the analytical techniques when using archeological data. The third chapter reviews the cultural history of the Zuni and social organization. Site descriptions of the fourteen historic Zuni settlements used in this study are presented in chapter four. Chapters five through seven represent the in-depth discussion of the organization of open space in historic Zuni settlements, the internal structure of residential space, and the structure of architectural and social change.

The conclusions of this study suggest that early seventeenth-century Zuni pueblos had an open space structure that was highly segregated and nondistributive which limited access into and within these settlements for outsiders. Dowa Yalanne, where the Zuni relocated during the Pueblo revolt of 1680 to 1692, represents a distinct exception in that it was characterized by a highly integrated and distributive space structure.

The major thesis of the author is that after the Pueblo Revolt, the Zuni people relocated and reintegrated their society into the single village at Zuni pueblo which represented a spatial structure similar to the seventeenth-century villages. Outsiders coming into the Zuni pueblo were directed by architectural structure to the Catholic church located in the middle of the vil-

lage, while access to the residential portions of the villages was difficult. The seasonally used farming villages occupied in the eighteenth century had a spatial structural organization similar to that of the Zuni pueblo, whereas the farming villages of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were represented by a more integrated and distributive spatial organization that eased movement of people into and within these settlements.

The author also compares Zuni vernacular housing with the newer federal HUD housing, suggesting that changes in the integration of spaces associated with food preparation and consumption have dramatically affected the role of Zuni women, in fact segregating the Zuni matriarch from interaction with other members of their households and lineages.

The author concludes this volume with an evaluation of space syntax theory and implications for its further use in archeological research. This well-prepared study breaks some new ground in developing non-disturbing archeological field techniques that can be used with some success to study and analyze how human societies have organized space in relation to their social structure through time. The further expansion of the use of space syntax theory in archeology may well depend on the ability of researchers to replicate through independent analysis and to deal with the often incomplete surface record of architectural structures.

This volume is thoughtful and provocative and continually challenges the reader to look at things in a different way, to fuse old and new theories and techniques that hopefully with future refinements will prove to be a powerful analytical tool for archeologists to use in their studies of human settlements.

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**Indian Pottery.** By Toni Roller. Santa Fe, NM: Sunstone Press, 1997. 64 pages. \$12.95 paper.

This small book contains an impressive amount of essential information on the creation, construction, and technical processes of Santa Clara Pueblo pottery. The author, Toni Roller of the Santa Clara Pueblo, has written a detailed explanation of her personal techniques for the creation of the famous black-on-black pottery from this pueblo. The straightforward portrayal of her technical process is extraordinarily honest, but it