

Family Gallery Guide

BEYOND EXPRESSIONS IN CLAY

WILLIAM C. AND EVELYN M. DAVIES GALLERY
OF SOUTHWEST INDIAN ART



1.



2.



MUSEUM
OF TEXAS TECH
UNIVERSITY

SEPARATE INTERESTS FROM THE BEGINNING



The pieces in this gallery reflect two separate, but complementary, collections of Southwestern Indian art.

Bill Davies is primarily interested in historical pieces, or artists who were and are reviving traditional forms and designs.

Evelyn instead focuses on figurative pieces that she feels captures the spirit and history of the people who made them.



TEXTILES

Navajo textiles were originally designed for practical use such as cloaks, dresses, saddle blankets, and similar purposes. Toward the end of the 19th century, weavers began to make rugs for tourism and export. Many Navajo textiles have strong geometric patterns.

Artist Unknown
Navajo Weaving – Rug (Teec Nos Pos)
1930s

NAVAJO TEXTILE DESIGN

Weavers use many shapes in their designs, such as stripes, stars, people, horses, sheep, geometric shapes, and zig-zags. Use the space above to make your own textile design.

STORYTELLERS

First made by Helen Cordero of Cochiti Pueblo in the 1960s, Storytellers are open-mouthed clay figures depicting several children on the lap of an older individual. Cordero was encouraged to craft a unique new style and used memories of her grandfather to create what is now the Storyteller form. It's modern art that connects to the centuries old tradition of passing down stories. Storytellers are not always humans, however, and can be shown as animals and deities.

WHAT ABOUT...

What is your favorite Storyteller in this gallery and why? _____

What story would your Storyteller tell? _____

Can you find a Storyteller on display that is not a human? _____

What animals can you find? _____



Marilyn Ray, Acoma
Pottery – Female Storyteller 1997
First Prize Winner
Inter – Tribal Indian Ceremonial
Gallup, New Mexico 1997

POTTERY

Utilitarian (designed to be useful or practical), trade, and ceremonial pottery has been made by indigenous peoples of the Southwest for many hundreds of years. Ceremonial and trade vessels usually had special design elements, whereas items for personal use often were plainer. With an increase in tourism in the Southwest beginning in the late 19th century, a wide variety of forms, designs, and shapes began to be made for tourists.

SCAVENGER HUNT!

See if you can match the labels to the correct artwork. Draw a line from the art to the label.









_____ Dextra Nampeyo
Hopi
Pottery – Seed Jar
1972

_____ Fannie Nampeyo
Hopi
Pottery – Jar
1978

_____ Melda Nampeyo
Hopi
Pottery – Seed Jar
1990

_____ Nampeyo of Hano
Hopi
Pottery – Shallow Bowl
1920s

Nampeyo of Hano
was a Hopi potter, born around 1860. She was taught to make pottery by her paternal grandmother and passed this skill down through her children to her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Fannie Nampeyo
was Nampeyo of Hano's youngest daughter born around 1904. She helped to paint her mother's pottery after Nampeyo of Hano lost her sight.

Dextra Nampeyo
is one of the best-known descendants of Nampeyo of Hano. She follows traditional practice, but also has experimented in the way she prepares materials for her pottery and her decoration.

Melda Nampeyo
is a great-granddaughter of Nampeyo of Hano and granddaughter of Fannie Nampeyo. With lineage like that, it is no wonder that she is such a talented potter!



BLACK-ON-BLACK POTTERY

Although Santa Clara Pueblo had been making black pottery since the mid-1770s, Maria and Julian Martinez created a new type of black-on-black pottery. They tried to re-create black pottery like the shards (broken fragments) found nearby—which were 2,000 years old. When black on black pottery is made, or fired, what do you think is used to help make the beautiful black color?

Maria and Julian Martinez
San Ildefonso Pottery - Jar
1940s

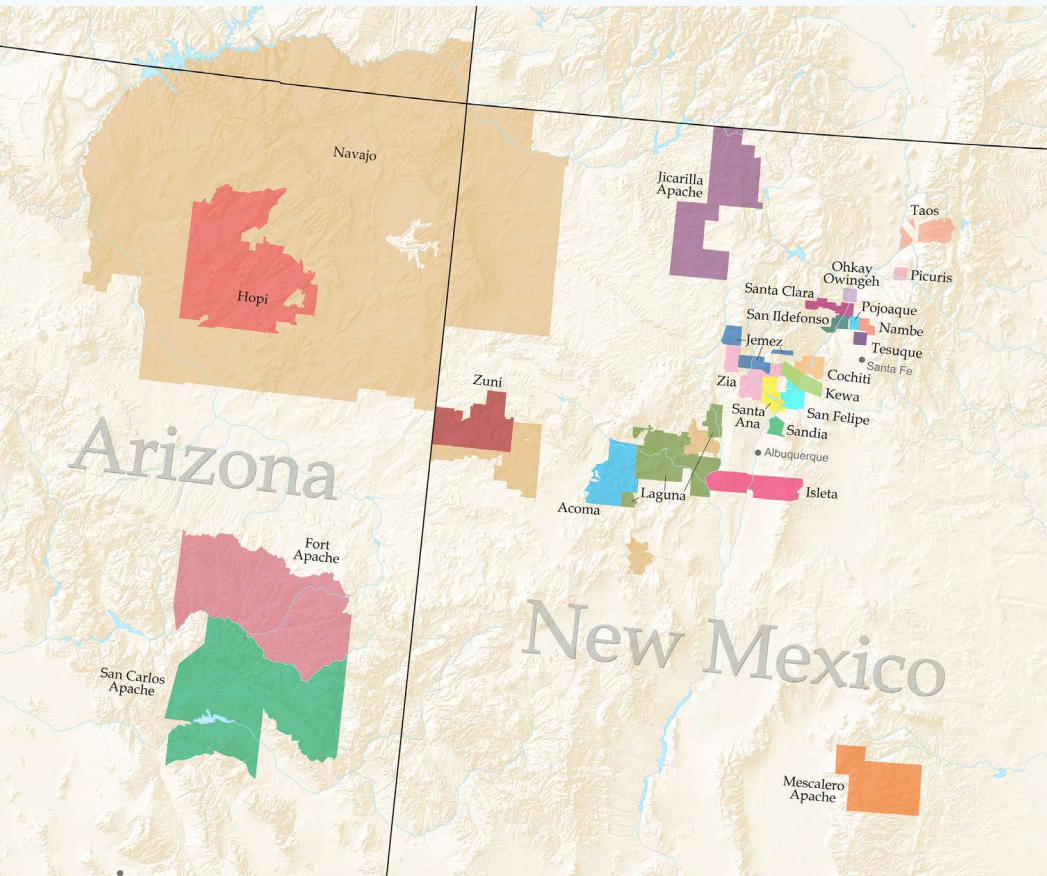
ANSWER
ANIMAL DUNGI

ZOOMORPHIC

Zoomorphic means having or representing animal forms or gods of animal forms. This gallery is full of Zoomorphic pieces. Let's see if you can find some of the different animals and their tribes that are being represented in this gallery.

SCAVENGER HUNT!

ANIMAL	1.	TRIBE	1.
	2.		2.
	3.		3.
	4.		4.
	5.		5.
	6.		6.
	7.		7.



SOUTHWESTERN TRIBES

Tribal names for Indians in the southwest are printed below along with how to pronounce the words. Can you find the location of each on the map? Indians live and work today all over the U.S. and the world — not just in the southwest!

Taos: (t'owss, rhymes with house)

Jicarilla Apache: (hek-a-REH-ya)

Ohkay Owingeh: (O-keh O-weeng-eh)

Santa Clara: (San-ta Cla-ra)

San Ildefonso: (San Ill-day-fon-so)

Jemez: (Hay-mess)

Picuris: (Pick-ah-reese)

Pojoaque: (Po-wock-ee or Po-hock-ee)

Nambe: (Nam-bay)

Tesuque: (Teh-sue-key)

Cochiti: (Coh-chee-tee)

Kewa: (Khe-wa)

San Felipe: (San Fa-lee-pay)

Sandia: (San-dee-ah)

Zia: (Zee-ah)

Santa Ana: (San-ta Ah-na)

Laguna: (Lah-noon-ah)

Isleta: (Is-let-ah)

Acoma: (Akk-uh-muh)

Zuni: (Zoo-nee)

Mescalero Apache: (mess-kuh-LAIR-o)

Navajo: (nah-vah-hoe)

Hopi: (hope-ee)

TIMELINE

All of the pieces below are in the Davies collection.
They are shown here from oldest to newest.
HOW MANY CAN YOU FIND?



Artist Unknown
Ancestral Pueblo
Pottery-Chaco Seed Bowl
A.D. 1050-1125



Artist Unknown
Zia
Pottery-Bowl
1910s



Artist Unknown
Zuni
Pottery-Owl Effigy with prayer bowl
1920s



Artist Unknown
Acoma
Pottery-Bowl
1930s



Artist Unknown
Zia
Pottery-Bowl
1940s



Maria and Julian Martinez
San Ildefonso
Pottery-Jar
1940s



H.L. Sahmie
Hopi
Kachina- "Nata-aska, Black Ogre"
1980s



Artist Unknown
Picuris
Pottery-Olla
1980s



Robert Tenorio
Kewa
Pottery-Jar
1980s



Vangie Suina
Cochiti
Pottery-Female Storyteller
1986



Christine McHorse
Navajo
Pottery-Vessel
1990s



Marilyn Ray, Acoma
Pottery-Female Storyteller
1997
First Prize
Inter-Tribal Indian ceremonial
Gallup NM, 1997

SANTA FE GALLERY

COME STEP UP TO THE SANTA FE GALLERY
AND SEE WHAT YOU CAN FIND!

1. What do you see in the paintings? _____

2. What are the human figures doing? _____

3. How would you describe the design on the baskets? _____

4. What animals do you see? _____

5. What sound do the musical
instruments make? _____

6. What animal made the paw
print in the black pottery? _____

7. Which object is your favorite?

H.L. Sahmie
Hopi
Kachina- "Nata-aska, Black Ogre"
1980s

A Kachina (kuh-chee-nuh) is a figure made for spiritual and teaching purposes. Made for private use and believed to be very powerful, other Kachinas, like this one, are made to sell in galleries to people who are collectors.

HEARTLINES MOTIF

Heartline motif is primarily used in Zuni (Zoo-nee) pottery but can also be found in Acoma and Hopi pottery. In Zuni, spiritual belief heartline is a representation of life itself; the breath of the animal is its life force. It is the spiritual connection between the hunter and the deer. The inlaid line in the shape of an arrow is the lifeline or heartline of the animal. This line starts at the mouth because breath gives life. The line points to the soul or spirit. The soul and spirit is where strength resides. The Zuni traditional name is She-We-Na.

CAN YOU FIND HEARTLINE DEER IN THE GALLERY?

*Text taken from gallery labels



WHAT COLORS ARE NEEDED TO MAKE THIS PICTURE LIKE THE REAL POTTERY?
WHAT DO YOU THINK WAS USED TO MAKE THE RED GLAZE?

EDUCATIONAL

Don't forget to check out our educational corner of the gallery, where you can put together different puzzles of some of the pottery pieces, curl up with a good book, and pick up some free postcards.

CHECK IT OUT!

These websites provide more information about the Native American tribes of the southwest.

WEBSITES

www.indianpueblo.org/19pueblos

www.taospueblo.com

www.jicarillaonline.com

ohkayowingeh-nsn.gov/members.htm

www.sanipueblo.org

www.jemezpueblo.org

www.picurispueblo.org

pojoaque.org

nambepueblo.org

www.newmexico.org/tesuque-pueblo/

www.pueblodecochiti.org

www.santodomingotribe.com

www.isletapueblo.com

mescaleroapachetribe.com

www.navajo-nsn.gov

www.nps.gov/nr/travel/route66/pueblo_of_santo_domingo_kewa_pueblo.html

www.navajo-nsn.gov

ON THE COVER

1. Randy Chitto

Choctaw

Potter-Storyteller

2001

2. Robert Tenorio

Kewa

Pottery-Jar

1980s



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