Family Gallery Guide

BEYOND EXPRESSIONS IN CLAY
WILLIAM C. AND EVELYN M. DAVIES GALLERY
OF SOUTHWEST INDIAN ART

MUSEUM OF TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY
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.

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.

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

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? _______________________________________

Nampeyo of Hano
Hopi
Pottery – Shallow Bowl
1920s

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

Melda Nampeyo
Hopi
Pottery – Seed Jar
1990

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?

**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!**

1.  
2.  
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7.  

**ANIMAL**  

**TRIBE**

**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’ooss, rhymes with house)
- Jicarilla Apache: (hek-a-REH-ya)
- Ohkay Owingeh: (0-keh 0-ween-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-oon-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)
All of the pieces below are in the Davies collection. They are shown here from oldest to newest. How many can you find?

TIMELINE

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

Robert Tenorio
Kewa
Pottery-Jar
1980s

Maria and Julian Martinez
San Ildefonso
Pottery-Jar
1940s

H.L. Sahmie
Hopi
Kachina—“Nata-aska, Black Ogre”
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

First Prize
Inter-Tribal Indian ceremonial
Gallup NM, 1997
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.pueblocochiti.org
www.santodomingotribe.com
www.isletapueblo.com
mescaleroapachetribe.com
www.navajo-nsn.gov
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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