

Hopi

To be *Hopi*: “behaving one, one who is mannered, civilized, peaceable, polite, who adheres to the Hopi way”.

To follow a set of ideals: *Hopìiqatsi* “the Hopi way of life”

- To be a member of a Hopi clan, *ngyam*, e.g. *Honngyam*, Bear clan.
- To be a native speaker of the Hopi language, *Hopilavayi*
- To be an enrolled member of the Hopi Tribe

Hopi

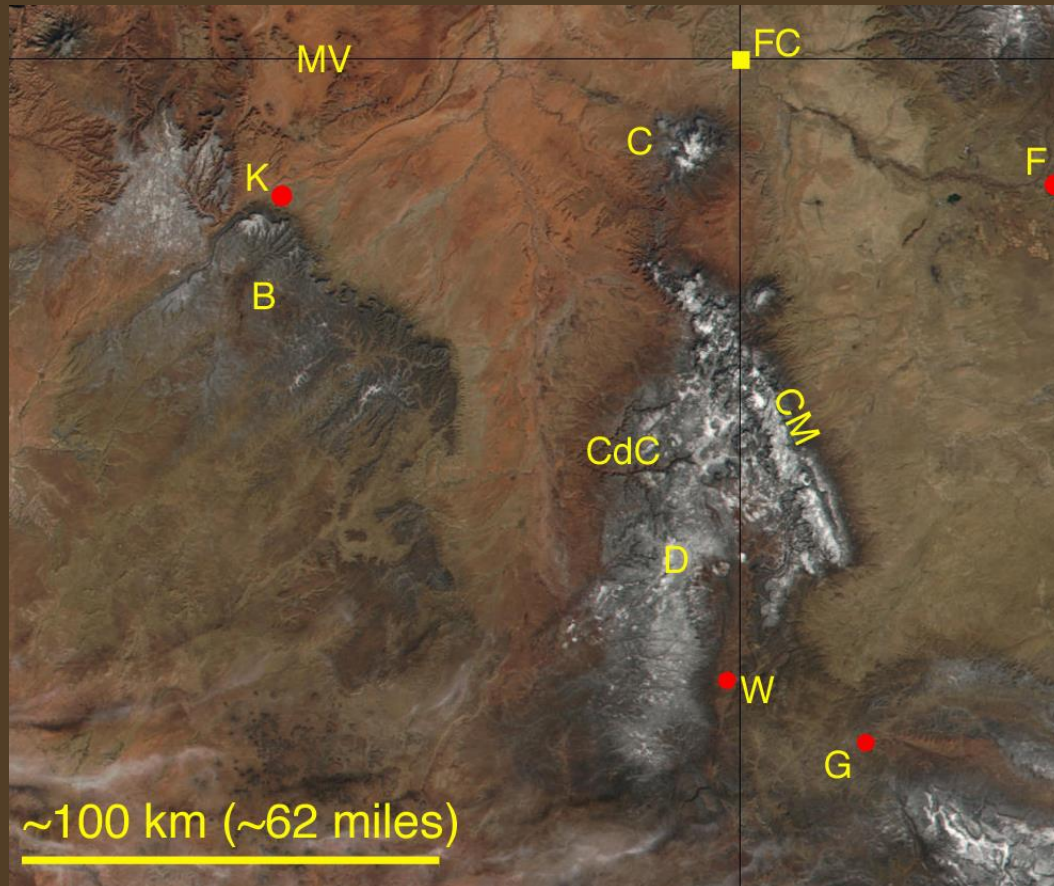
- Uto-Aztecan speaking people
- Homeland in northern eastern Arizona, *Hopitutskwa*, “Hopiland”
- Population of approximately 10,000 people
- The Hopi live in 12 villages, *Hopìiki*, associated with 3 mesas; called, from east to west, First, Second and Third Mesas.

Hopi

- Hopi Villages are located at the southern end of Black Mesa
- Black Mesa is composed a set of sand stone layers underlain by a layer of impermeable shale



Hopi



Hopi

Emergence

Clan migrations

Ancestral villages (“ruins”)

“The Center Place”

“Gathering of the clans”

Founding clans

Hopi

- The Hopi say they originated in (emerged from) a place called the *Sipaapuni* in the Grand Canyon, *Öngtupqa*
- This is the fourth world
- When they emerged in this world they made a covenant with *Maasaw*
- *Maasaw* said follow my way and this land will be yours to use.

Hopi

- *Maasaw* gave the Hopis a planting stick, a gourd canteen and a short ear of blue corn
- He told the Hopi that their life would be hard but that the land of the Hopi, the middle place, would be theirs to use if they followed his way

Hopi

- Traditionally Hopi are an agricultural people growing varieties of corn, beans and squash
- They also traditionally gathered wild plants and hunted
- Today wage work is supplanting agriculture

Hopi

- Traditional farming strategies include: dry farming, floodwater farming, and irrigated farming near springs.



Dry Farming



Hopi

Corn *Qa'ö*

Blue corn *sakwapqa'ö*

White corn *qotsaqa'ö*

Red corn *palaqa'ö*

Yellow corn *sikyaqa'ö*

Purple corn *kokoma*

Havasupai corn *kooninqa'ö*















MNA Photograph # 240-2-552







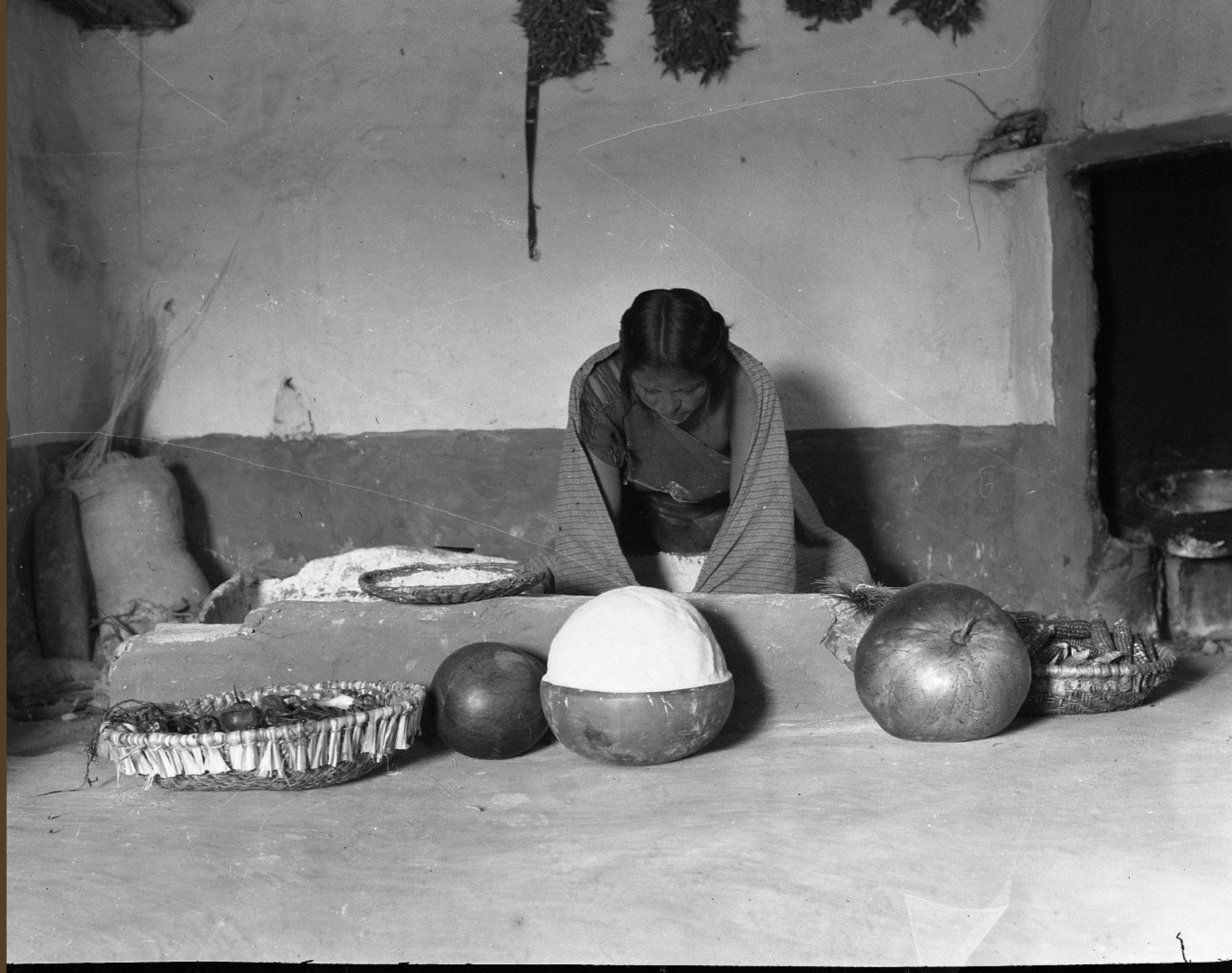






MNA Photograph # 240-2-406





MNA Photograph # 240-2- 111

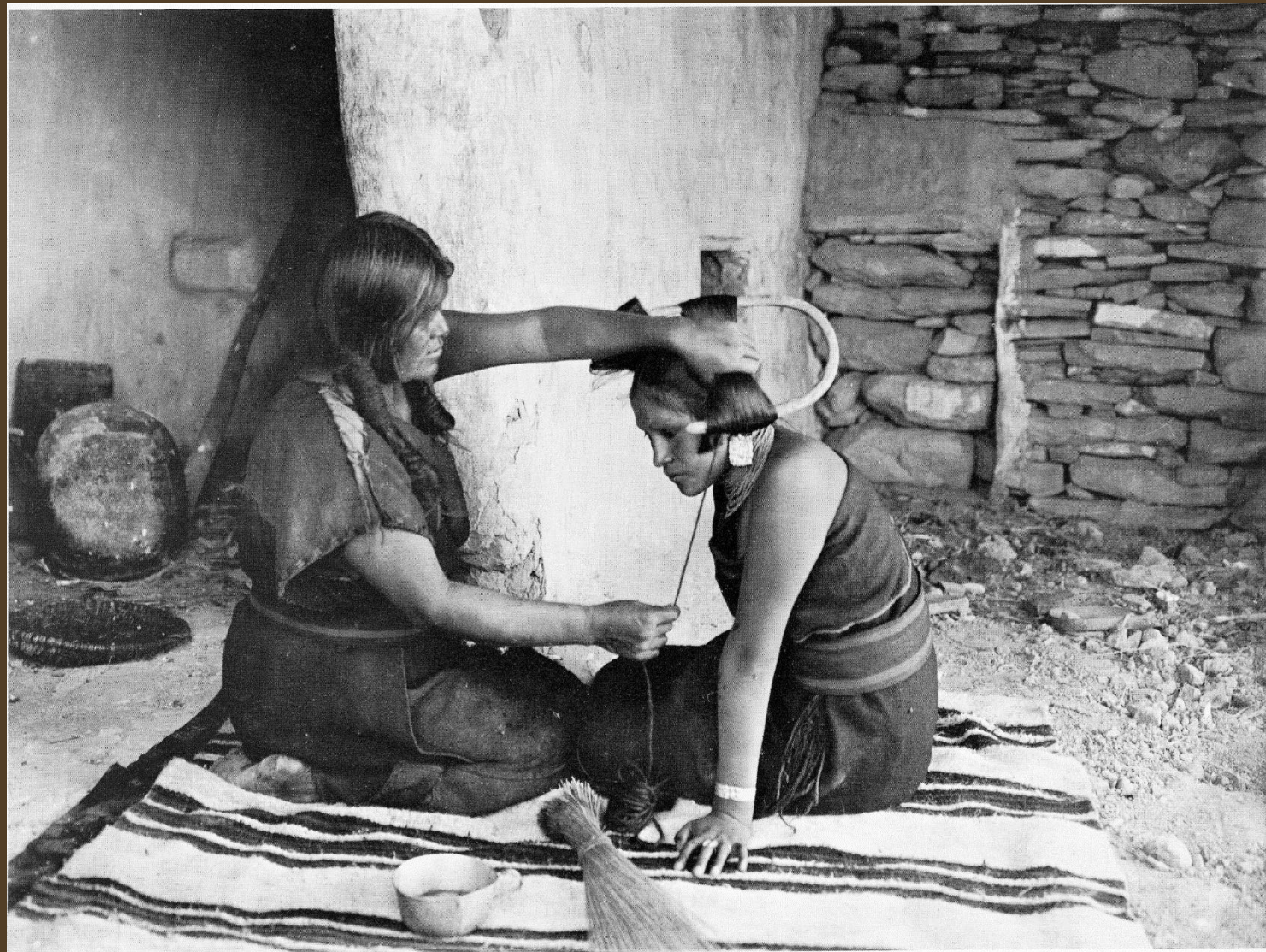






MNA Photograph # 240-2- 126











MNA Photograph # 240-2-326



MNA Photograph # 240-2-1340



MNA Photograph # 240-2-336



MNA Photograph # 240-2-452

Hopi

Traditionally each village is autonomous with a set of village leaders

- Each village is composed of matrilineal clan groups. Clan affiliation is very important
- Since 1936 the Hopi have had a tribal government that overarches the village organization: The Hopi Tribe. Not all villages recognize the authority of the Hopi Tribe, however.

Hopi

Villages

First Mesa Villages:

Walpi, Sitsom'ovi, Hanoki (Tewa Village)

Second Mesa Villages:

Songòopavi, Musangnuvi, Supawlav

Third Mesa Villages:

Orayvi, Hotvela, Paaqavi, Kiqötsmovi

Munqapi-45 miles west of third mesa

Hopi

First Mesa Village

- Walpi: “the Gap”
- Sitsom’ovi: “Flower Mound”
- Hanoki or “Tewa Village”



Hopi

Second Mesa
Villages:
Songòopavi
(Shungopovi)





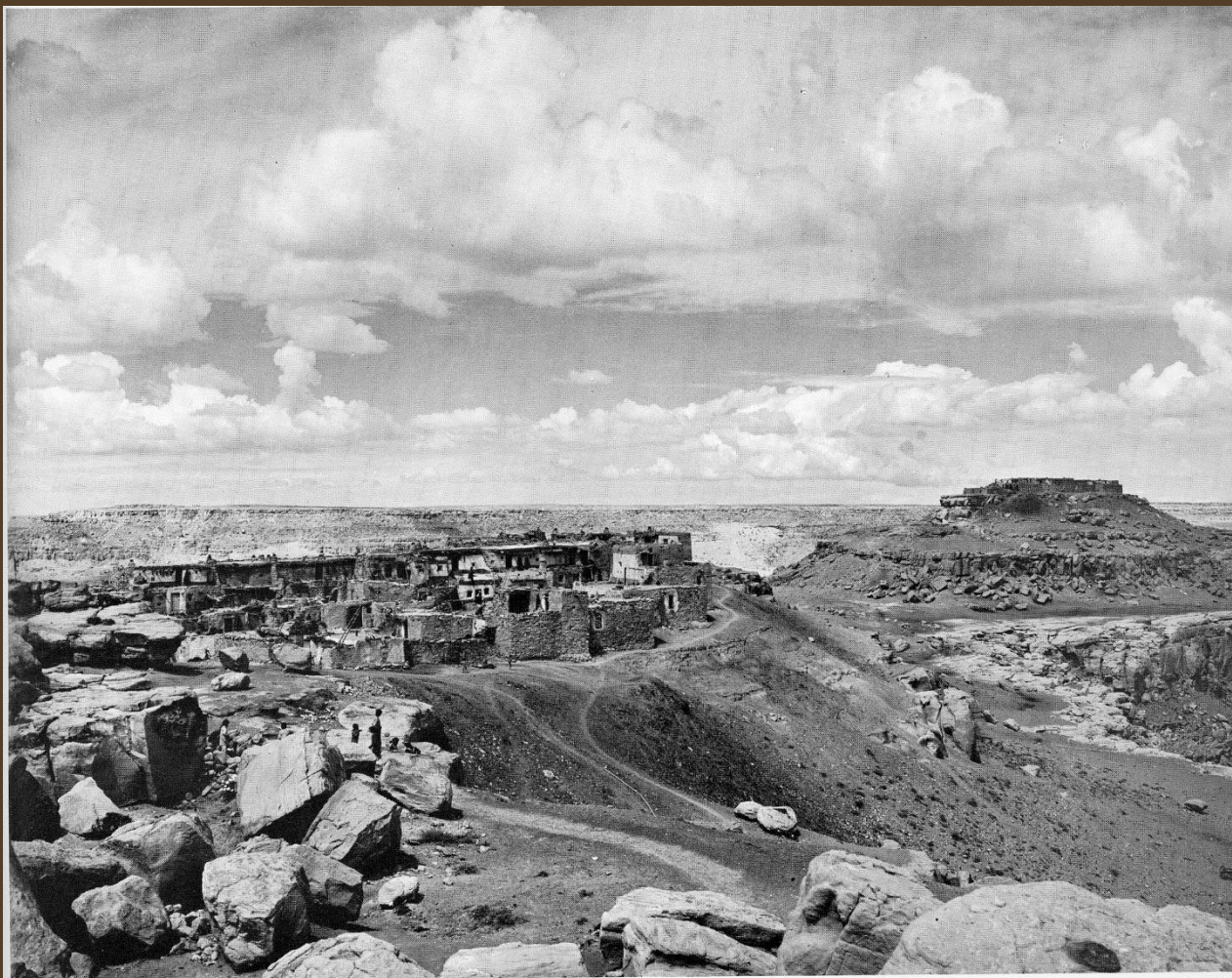
Hopi

Second Mesa
Villages:
Musangnuvi
(Mishongnovi)



Hopi

Supawlavi (Shipaulovi)



*Hopi towns, Shipolovi and part of Mishongnovi from the rock east
of Mishongnovi, 1902*

Hopi

Third Mesa Villages:

Hotvela (Hotevilla)

Paaqavi (Bacobi)

Kiqötsmovi
(Kykotsmovi)



Hopi

Third Mesa
Villages:
Orayvi (Oraibi)





Hopi

Antelope Mesa (east of First Mesa):
Ancient Villages of
Awatovi
Kawayka'a

Hopi

- Hopi clans are matrilineal; each person, male and female, is a member of the clan of their mother
- Hopi clans are composed of lineages (matrilineages)
- Hopi villages also traditionally have a set of religious societies (sodalities).
- Religious societies are in the care of various clans although membership crosses clan lines

Hopi

Clans:

Bear: *Honngyam*

Bear Strap

Carrying Strap

Bluebird

Some other clans:

Water: *Patingyam*

Eagle: Kwaanyam

Snake: Tsu'ngyam

Sun: Taawangyam

Katsina: Katsinngyam

Bow: Aawatngyam

Hopi

Leadership

Traditional leaders:

Clan leaders: male and female

Society leader: *mongwi*

Village leader (chief): *Kikmongwi*

Modern Political Leader: Tribal Chairman

Modern legislative body: Tribal Council

Hopi

Sacred Places:

Nuvatukya'ovi (“*high up
place of the snow*”)

San Francisco Peaks

Navajo Mountain:

Tokoona

Woodruff Butte:

Tsimontukwi

Kawestima

Weenima

Kiisiw



Livestock











Hopi

- The Hopi year is traditionally organized around a set of ceremonies, *Hopiwiiimi*, and agricultural activities all regulated by motions of the sun and moon
- The ceremonial year can also be divided into two parts: the “katsina season” and the “non-katsina season”; these are not Hopi terms however.

Hopi

Values:

- Humility
- Hard work
- Cooperation
- Reciprocity

Hopi

Traditional arts:

Pottery

Basketry

Weaving

Jewelry

Carving

Hopi

Pottery: associated with First Mesa

Coil basketry: associated with Second Mesa

Wicker basketry: associated with Third Mesa

Jewelry: all mesas

Weaving: all mesas

Carving: all mesas



Hopi

Pottery



Hopi

Jewelry

Earrings

Silver jewelry

Hopi overlay

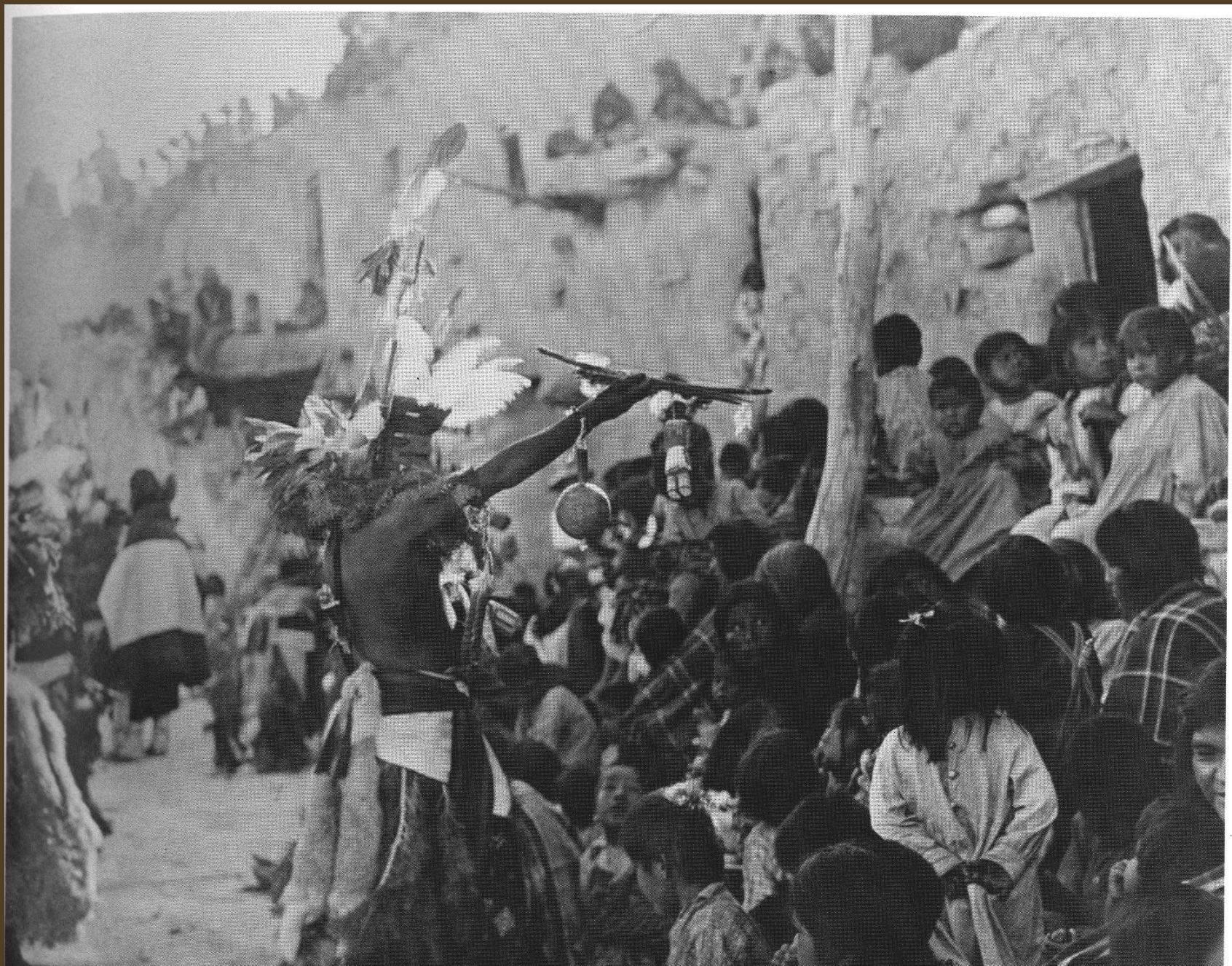
Hopi

Kachina: *Katsina*

Kachinas: *Katsinam*

Kachina doll: *tihu*

Kachina dolls: *tithu*











Hopi

Coil Basketry

Coil plaques

Coil baskets



Hopi

Plaited baskets

Yucca shifters

Piki trays

Hopi

Weaving

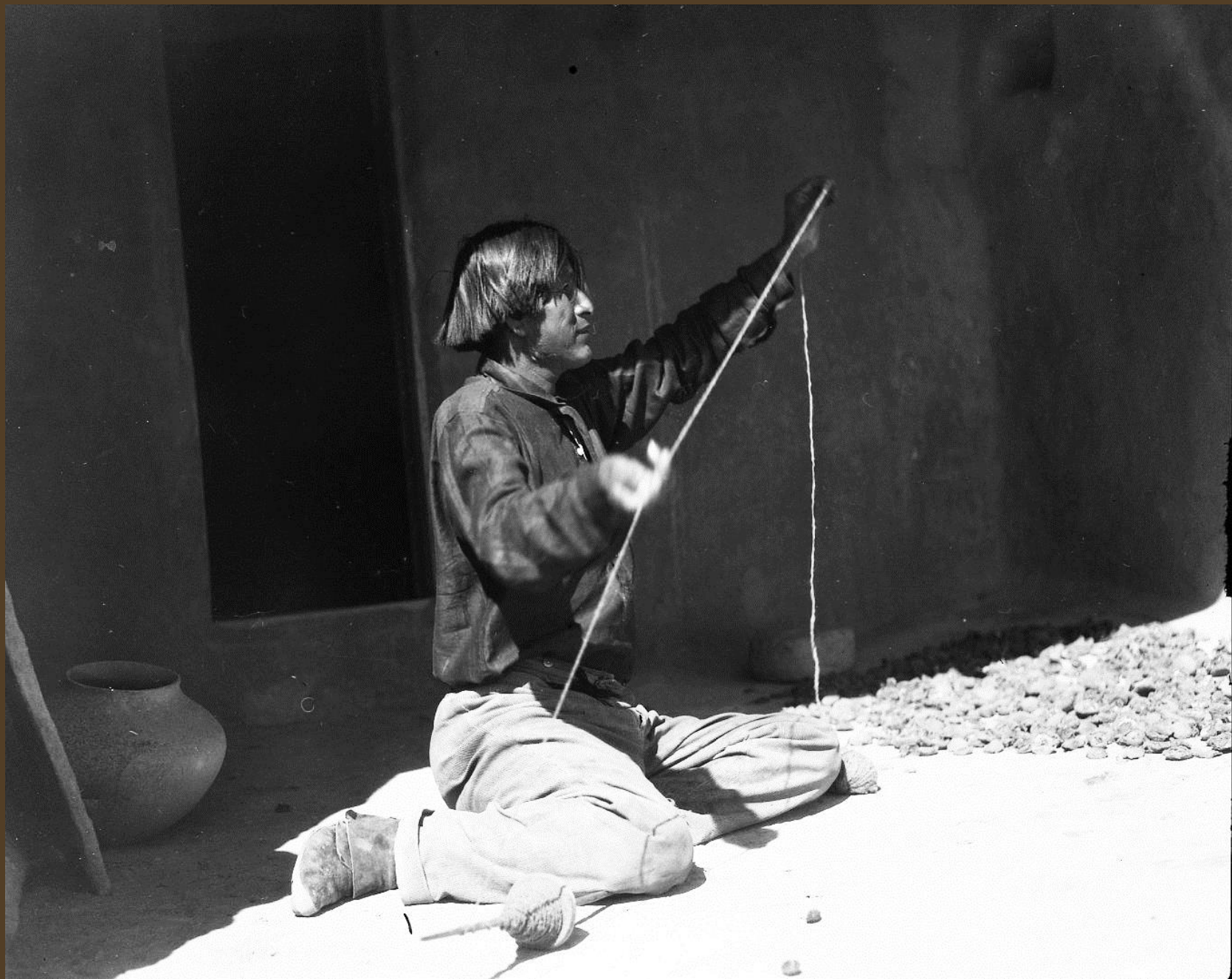
Wedding robes

Kilts

Sashes

Dresses

Shirts





Hopi

Wicker basketry

- Wicker plaques
- Wicker baskets



Hopi

Societies (Sodalities)

Tribal Society

Men's Societies

Women's Societies

Hopi

Village Organization

Village

Houses

Clan House

Plaza

Kivas

Hopi

Architecture



Hopi

People

Jimmy Kewanytewa

