

meet ARIZONA'S INDIANS





THE HOPI: The Hopi live in compact villages, called Pueblos, on three mesas roughly seventy-five miles northeast of Flagstaff. Their ancestors had lived in northeastern Arizona for over 2000 years before they settled permanently on the mesas over 600 years ago. The Hopi are well known for their craft work, particularly their carved and colorful painted wooden Kachina dolls, their fine pottery, their coiled and wicker basketry, and in recent years their overlay silver jewelry.




THE NAVAJO: The largest tribe living on the largest reservation in the United States, the Navajo are rapidly increasing in number and quickly adopting the white man's way of life. They are semi-nomadic, moving with their sheep and goats from winter to summer homes and doing some farming.

The Navajo are famous as weavers and silversmiths. The possession and display of jewelry is a significant measure of the individual's wealth; consequently quantities of "hard goods" may deck the satin skirts and velvet blouses of the women or the store-bought shirts and levis of the men.



THE APACHE: Living on the San Carlos and White Mountain Reservations, the Apache are known as the Indian Cattlemen. The men dress in typical cowboy outfits, while the women prefer long, full tiered skirts with loose over-blouses patterned after the late nineteenth century dresses. The Apache still excel at basket making.



PIMA and  **PAPAGO:** Similar in cultures, the Pima (River Dwellers) and Papago (Bean People) dress in modern western styles. Most of them



have become Christianized. Learning to farm with heavy machinery and large-scale agricultural planning, they are developing their economy on long range programs. The Papago also raise cattle and have fine herds. The Pima and Papago make baskets, weaving them with willow and yucca fibers.



THE PAIUTE: Living in the far north-western part of Arizona and on reservations in four other states — California, Nevada, Utah, and Oregon — most Paiutes speak English, live and dress like the white man, and engage in cattle raising and wage work as their major sources of income. The most distinctive craft created by the Paiute is the wedding basket, a coiled, shallow basket used by the Navajo Indians because of its finish and symbolic design.



THE CHEMEHUEVI: The Chemehuevi Indians are located on the Colorado River Reservation. Deserving of mention, although no longer produced, are the famous small, coiled baskets for which the Chemehuevi are well known. The baskets are simple bowls or jars with patterns usually worked in black or an occasional dark red.



THE COCOPAH: Less than a hundred in number, the Cocopah tribe lives on the lower Colorado. The majority of the tribe work on the farms of white men.



THE MOHAVE: The majority of the Mohave live on two reservations — the Fort Mohave and the Colorado River Reservations. Most of their crafts are dying out, and the Mohave women have turned from making pottery to the creation of ties, belts, capes and purses made from glass beads





THE HAVASUPAI: The beautiful Havasu Canyon is the reservation home of the Havasupai Indians. Relatively isolated, these people sustain themselves with farming and off reservation wage work. Most of their native crafts are gone except for the conical burden baskets which the women still make.



THE HUALAPAI (OR WALAPAI): Neighbors of the Havasupai, the Hualapai live in and above the canyons leading down to the Colorado River and are primarily cattlemen and lumbermen. Their basketry is well made and follows traditional designs.



THE YAVAPAI: Nomadic in nature, the Yavapai have separated into different groups, some living with Apache bands, and others at the Ft. McDowell Reservation, the Camp Verde Reservation, and the Yavapai Reservation. The Yavapai may be said to be farmers, wage workers, industrial employees, or cattle raisers, depending upon the reservation on which they live. The only native craft that survives is basketry.



THE MARICOPA: Spread between the Gila River and Salt River Reservations, the Maricopa have adopted the Pima economy and have borrowed many of the Pima crafts. Maricopa potters create "unusual-shaped" ceramic bowls, many of which have an admirable high polish and all of which have been popular commercially.



THE YUMA: Some of the Yuma Indians live in California, but many of them work in Arizona making their living by wage work. Their crafts are disappearing and only a little pottery is still made.





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