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THE HOPI-TEWA OF ARIZONA

BY
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	259
Field procedure	260
Orthography	261
CHAPTER	
I. Historical Background	263
Early history and culture	263
Initial contacts with Spaniards	268
Under Spanish rule	270
At Hopi	275
Summary	282
II. Tewa Village and Its People	284
Population	287
Hopi-Tewa and Hopi relations	290
Hopi-Tewa and Navaho relations	297
Relations with Americans	298
Linguistic ability	302
Modern education	302
Social and recreational activities	302
Summary	303
III. Social Organization	305
Kinship	305
Kinship terminology	305
Extension of terms	310
The household	311
Kinship behavior	312
The life cycle	325
Summary	331
The clan	333
Social control	339
The Hopi tribal council and tribal court	342
Summary	343
IV. Ceremonial Organization	344
Kiva organization	344
Ceremonies and ceremonial societies	347
Initiation	349
Ritual activities today	350
Summary	352
V. Economics	353
Land	353
Ownership and inheritance	355
Economic activities	356
Cattle and sheep	357
Total cash income	357
Horticulture	358
Primary occupations	358
Coöperative enterprises	359
Sharing within the household	360
Sharing within the clan and phratry	362
Sharing within the kiva group	363
Community sharing	364
Intervillage sharing	364
Trading parties	365
Summary	365

[v]

Contents

VI. Summary and Conclusions	367
The Hopi-Tewa as part of First Mesa society	368
BIBLIOGRAPHY	372

TABLES

1. Population distribution of all Hopi-Tewa and outsiders married to Hopi-Tewa	288
2. Hopi-Tewa married to outsiders	289
3. Marital status of all Hopi-Tewa	289
4. Estimated annual income of government wage workers and livestock owners	357
5. Ownership of cattle and sheep	357
6. Primary economic activities of employable persons	359

FIGURES

1. Distribution of Hopi-Tewa population by clan and residence, March, 1951	287
2. Hopi-Tewa kinship system—female ego	307
3. Hopi-Tewa kinship system—male ego	308
4. A Hopi-Tewa household	361

MAPS

1. Distribution of the pueblos	264
2. House map of Tewa Village	285
3. House map of Polacca	286
4. Hopi-Tewa arable garden plots and general view of First Mesa and environs	354

Tewa Village—most pueblo other two co inhabitants of the Hopi people separatist groups, and typical Hopi difference between pueblo physical analysis of the

Although evidence regarding the and its culture more colorful Tewa, however needed. More change prominent (xiv-xlv) real Egger (1950, the Hopi-Tewa with a study in examination in many problems

This study a study of the of these people preserved their Hopi on First

The ancestors 650 years. Spanish oppression homeland in the Hopi-Tewa and information they were in land they clustered acculturation pronounced difference has declined appears that the

¹ The terms "this study. Although present-day inhabitants (chap. i).

on a temporary or a permanent basis; it also includes the Hopi-Tewa who have married into other Hopi villages and other tribes. Of the 405 persons, 98—49 men and 49 women—have married outsiders (Hopi, other Indian tribes, and whites). Population data are contained in fig. 1 and in tables 1 and 2. Fig. 1 shows the distribution of the Hopi-Tewa population by clans and actual residence. Table 1 gives a breakdown of Hopi-Tewa and outsiders married to Hopi-Tewa and also shows where they live; table 2 shows the number of Hopi-Tewa men and women married to Hopi, to members of other tribes, and to whites; and table 3 indicates the marital status of all Hopi-Tewa.

TABLE 2
HOPI-TEWA MARRIED TO OUTSIDERS
(From my census data, March, 1951)

	Married to Hopi	Married to members of other tribes	Married to whites	Total
Men.....	32	16	1	49
Women.....	44	4	1	49
Total.....	76	20	2	98

TABLE 3
MARITAL STATUS OF ALL HOPI-TEWA
(From my census data, March, 1951)

	Male Hopi-Tewa	Female Hopi-Tewa	Total
Married.....	72 ^a	72 ^b	144
Divorced and not remarried.....	3	8	11
Widowed.....	9	16	25
Unmarried and above age 30.....	3	..	3
Unmarried and between 19 and 30.....	20	14	34
Unmarried and under age 18.....	99	89	188
Total male and female population.....	206	199	405

^a Of these, 9 men were divorced once and 1 man twice.

^b Of these, 12 women were divorced once and 1 woman twice.

The Hopi-Tewa today comprise more than one-third of the population of First Mesa (about 1,000) and approximately one-tenth of the total Hopi population (about 4,000).⁴

Since Stephen's census, the process of biological assimilation has progressed along lines predicted by Fewkes (1894, p. 165), who reported that in a few years there would be no unassimilated Hopi-Tewa left. All the Hopi-Tewa today are mixed with the Hopi. Older Hopi and Hopi-Tewa recall that intermarriage was once prohibited, but there is no such restriction today.

The rule of matrilineal residence is, according to the Hopi-Tewa, strictly observed. This is true for Tewa Village but does not hold for men with their families who are living in "temporary" residences off the reservation while engaged in wage work,

⁴ The 1950 Hopi Indian Agency census figures for the Hopi are as follows: First Mesa, 866; Shipolovi, 116; Mishongnovi, 227; Shongopovi, 321; Oraibi, 292; Old Oraibi, 130; Hotevilla, 427; Bakabi, 147; Keams Canyon, 102; Upper Moenkopi, 192; Lower Moenkopi, 208. These include only Hopi in residence at Hopi and not those off the reservation.