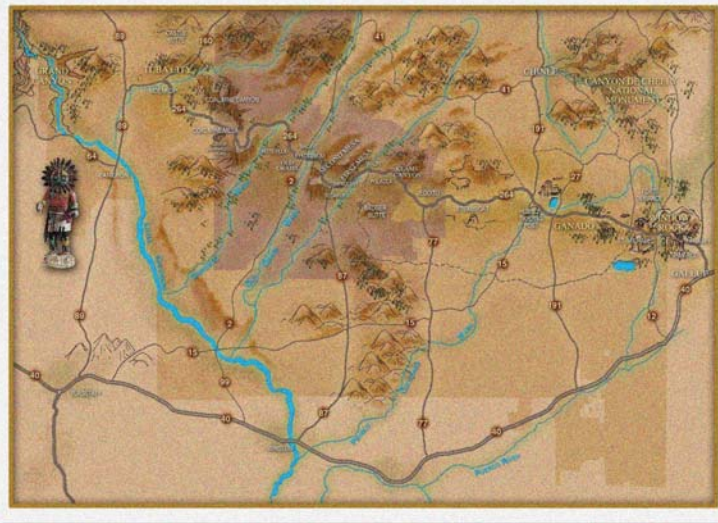


# NPTAO Kiosk/Taqatski Program

THE KIOSK/TAQATSKI PROGRAM was envisioned to bring economic and community development opportunities through enhanced tourism infrastructure to Hopi villages and Navajo chapters along Arizona state and tribal transportation corridors. A multi-collaborative team worked together to create an integrated tourism development plan that would draw new travelers, authentic fine Native arts collectors, and those with a desire to understand history and experience modern Indian culture off of the major interstates and onto the many scenic state and tribal highways, including Arizona routes 98, 160, and 264 across the Hopi and western Navajo heartland.



Northern Arizona Indian country is an important destination for travelers around the entire world. Interest in investing in tourism infrastructure has been expressed by Hopi and Navajo tribal business leaders and community members. Interest has been made clear through university-based research surveys sponsored by the Arizona Office of Tourism and onsite meetings with the Navajo Office of Tourism, Hopi Chamber of Commerce, Navajo chapter leaders, and Hopi village events. The *Arizona Office of Tourism Rural Tourism Development Grant Program* provided significant funding for the NPTAO projects.

## Project Phases Include:

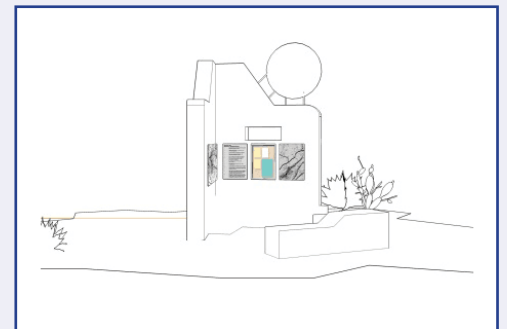
### *Stakeholder Consultation*

Consultations were conducted with stakeholders across northern Arizona through meetings held at Navajo government headquarters, chapter houses, Hopi civic organizations, Hopi village centers, non-profit corporations, and tourism meetings and conferences.



### *Kiosk/Taqatski Design Phase*

A major component of this project was the design and development of a prototype structural landmark to be sited at strategic locations across the region. Phoenix architect Randy Ewens was commissioned to develop plans for a kiosk that could be built onsite by members of communities who opted to participate.



## Identifying Disks

Community representatives were commissioned to design identifying disks reflecting the culture of the region. The disks were then installed on the kiosk/taqatski structures.



## Visitor Information

Each community was charged with developing information outlining site-specific history, present-day political structure, and "rules of engagement" or visitor etiquette. See for example Second Mesa Villages' Information and rules of Engagement (Visitor and Ceremonial Etiquette).

### SECOND MESA COMMUNITY AND ITS VILLAGES

#### The Hopi reservation is made up of several communities:

#### First Mesa or Polacca, Second Mesa, and Third Mesa.

Each community includes several Hopi villages which sit on finger-tip outcrops of the larger Black Mesa. You are in Second Mesa, location of Shungopavi, Mishongnovi, and Sipaulovi.

Over a thousand years ago Hopi clans began to arrive at this location. According to Hopi tradition, Shungopavi is one of the first Hopi villages established here.

Sipaulovi Village is the newest of the three, established after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 by people arriving from what is today known as Homolovi Ruins State Park, 60 miles to the south near the town of Winslow. These people were known then as members of the Eagle clan. When Shungopavi Bear clan leaders sent them to establish Sipaulovi, the sun was coming up over the horizon, so they were renamed the Sun Forehead Clan.

Shungopavi and Mishongnovi villages were originally located below the mesa edges close to their springs. After their involvement in the Pueblo Revolt, the villages moved to more defensive locations on the mesa tops.



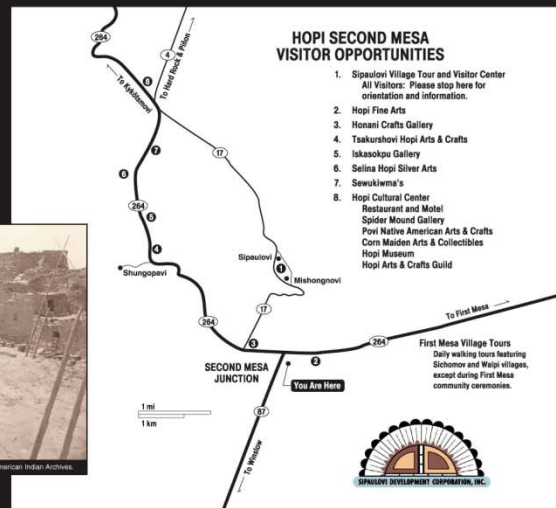
Most Sipaulovi village members are of the Sun Forehead and Bear clans. The central element of the village logo recognizes the Sun Forehead clan as the founding group. Surrounding symbols include the Bear clan as traditional leaders, and incorporates Spider, Pumpkin, and Snake clans that joined the village later. Clans are matrilineal; all resources are controlled by the women.

#### VILLAGE STRUCTURE

All Hopi villages are autonomous entities. The Bear clan holds cultural responsibility for leadership in each village. Each village conducts its own ceremonies throughout the annual cycle, although villages often collaborate and assist each other.

Most villages have modern governance structures and boards who are either elected by village members or appointed by traditional leaders. Most villages send representatives to the Hopi Tribal Council. Council Representatives serve for two-year terms while the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected for four-year terms.

Historical relationships and close proximity allow for combined efforts among Second Mesa Villages on community projects such as the development of the K-6 Second Mesa Day School; Pa'angni, the Hopi social and behavior health service buildings; and infrastructure needs.



#### VISITOR ETIQUETTE

Following the rules below will make your visit more enjoyable.

- Hopi villages are living communities. It is a privilege to visit them.
- Respect people's privacy. Do not enter yards and homes without an invitation. Do not go beyond the main plaza without a Hopi guide.
- Leave all cameras, recorders, and cell phones in your locked vehicle. Photography, sketching, and/or recording of any kind are strictly prohibited at all times throughout the Hopi Nation.
- Stay on paved Highways. Visitors are not allowed on the roadside, dirt roads, or trails without a guide.
- Do not disturb, pick up, move, or remove any plants, animals, artifacts, rocks, or other elements of the natural and built environment.

#### CEREMONIAL ETIQUETTE

In addition to the rules above, observe the following during ceremonies:

- Obey signs posted at the village entrance stating whether a ceremony is open or closed. If no sign is posted, ask before entering.
- Dress respectfully; you are attending a religious ceremony. Short skirts, shorts, halter tops, and tightly fitting clothing are disrespectful. At some ceremonies, hats and umbrellas are not permitted.
- Chairs placed in the plaza, a blanket or shawl laid across a rock wall, or cushions on rooftops are seating reserved for village members. Visitors may stand or sit in an area that is not reserved.
- Do not approach kivas or the Katana resting places. Stay off of walls and respect private homes.
- Remain quietly on the periphery of dances and processions. Do not approach any dancers.
- Do not ask questions during the ceremony. Some persons may offer you a general interpretation, but do not solicit additional information.

A Hopi dance is a dramatized prayer for rain, growth, fertility, life, happiness, and good things for everyone all over the world. As a quiet and respectful spectator, you also contribute to the positive benefits that the ceremony is working to achieve.

This project is funded in part by grants from the Arizona Office of Native Affairs, Hopi Tribal Council, and the University of Arizona Native Peoples Technical Assistance Office. In collaboration with the Hopi, Navajo, and Zuni Tribes, the project is supported by the Hopi, Navajo, and Zuni Tribes, the Hopi Tribal Council, and the University of Arizona Native Peoples Technical Assistance Office.



NATIVE PEOPLES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OFFICE

ARIZONA

Shonto

## *Kiosk/Taqatski Building Phase*

The **Sipaulovi Village "Taqatski"** (Hopi word for "shade structure") is located at the intersection of Arizona Highways 87 and 264, near Second Mesa, Arizona.



The **Shonto kiosk** is located at the intersection of Arizona Highways 98 and 160, which is the southernmost point of the Navajo nation Office of Tourism "Naatsis' aan Scenic Road."



With experience gained in building the first kiosk, Shonto Chapter members assisted with the development of the **Tonalea kiosk**. SR 160/BIA 21.



NPTAO provided drawings and specifications to interested organizations who continued the tradition. Park employees at **Homol'ovi State Park** established a site within the park boundaries on State Route 87.



The **Navajo Nation Office of Tourism** through *Scenic Highway Destination* program funds contracted with Otak Architects and Engineers, which completed three structures along SR 98.



For additional information on this project, or to learn how you could develop a tourism kiosk for your community, contact Claudia Nelson, Director of NPTAO at 520.626.9181.