



COALITION *for*  
OSTEOPATHIC  
EXCELLENCE

# NATIVE AMERICAN POTTERY COLLECTION

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Donated by Dr. John Phillips  
& Mrs. Barbara Phillips



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# DR. JOHN PHILLIPS & BARBARA PHILLIPS

Dr. John Davies Phillips, MD held a practice as an OBGYN in Las Cruces, New Mexico for thirty years. He considers himself “Lucky John,” as his life has been filled with joy and blessings. Dr. Phillips studied music as a child, playing a variety of instruments, including the bassoon, and singing in his church choir. He credits his experience as a musician and singer for helping foster relationships that opened doorways to him for medicine. “Music camp had everything to do with me becoming a doctor. It was the backdoor to medical school for me,” says Dr. Phillips.



Dr. John Davies Phillips, MD



Barbara Phillips

After graduating high school, he initially considered a career in music like his father but decided instead to pursue a career in medicine to honor his mother, whose father was a physician. He graduated from the College of Medicine at Wayne State University in 1957, during which time he got married to his wife Barbara and had his first child. Dr. Phillips recalls the many times when his wife was instrumental in his success in medical school, helping him study for his exams. While in medical school, he worked weekends at a small hospital, Holy Cross, in East Detroit, doing medical histories and physicals on patients.

After graduating from medical school, Dr. Phillips enrolled in the Berry Plan, a governmental initiative that allowed graduated doctors to enroll in military service after completing one year of their residency training and enabled them to return to those residency training following their military service. As a result of this plan, Dr. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, and their four children relocated to Las Vegas Nevada. From there, he completed his residency training at St. Vincent’s Health Center in Buffalo, New York, eventually making their way to Las Cruces, New Mexico, where Dr. Phillips practiced as an OBGYN, delivering hundreds of babies in his thirty-year career.

After their arrival in Las Cruces, Dr. Phillips and Barbara found themselves frequenting the Santa Fe Native American Art Market, where they discovered the vibrant and unique world of Native American pottery. These artists’ markets were special in that they began with a judging portion, where pottery would be ranked based on style and craftsmanship. Over the years, Dr. Phillips and his wife had the privilege of serving as recorders and then judges for the competition. After the pieces are judged, the artists price their work accordingly and display them for sale the next day.

It was primarily through this market that Dr. Phillips and his wife slowly amassed their expansive collection and created lifelong friendships with many of the potters whom they purchased from. Each piece of pottery they obtained throughout the years is incredibly important to them, whom Dr. Phillips lovingly refers to as “his babies.” In addition to the generous donation Dr. Phillips has made to the Coalition for Osteopathic Excellence, the Phillips’ have also made a sizeable donation to the New Mexico Capitol Arts Building in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dr. Phillips has offered the enjoyment of these breathtaking artworks to the students at the Burrell College of Osteopathic Medicine so that they may find some peace and respite in them while studying for their exams and classes. He provides this generous gift to the Coalition for Osteopathic Excellence in honor of his late wife, Barbara, with whom he crafted this wonderful collection. COE is extremely grateful for the philanthropy of the Phillips family and are happy to be able to display these works in the Woody & Gayle Hunt Medical Education Center in perpetuity for students, faculty, and staff to enjoy.





# SANTA CLARA PUEBLO



Flag of the Santa Clara Pueblo



The Santa Clara Pueblo is one of the Eight Northern Pueblos and its people are of the Tewa ethnic group, who speak the Tewa language. The pueblo is known as Kha'p'oe Ówíngèh [xáʔp'ò: ʔówíngè] in Tewa, which means "Singing Water Village." The Santa Clara Pueblo is also known as the Village of Wild Roses.

The Santa Clara Pueblo is famous for its production of hand-crafted pottery, most specifically blackware and redware with deep engravings. Four approaches are used in the decoration of the majority of Santa Clara Pueblo ceramics: painted designs, impressed patterns, incised designs, and resist-firing with incised or sgraffito designs.



The Puye Cliff Dwellings showcases early Pueblo architecture of the ancestors of the people of the Santa Clara Pueblo.



Margaret Tafoya is widely considered to be the matriarch of Santa Clara Pueblo potters,



Mary Ester Archuleta (b. 1942), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Polychrome Wedding Vase (n.d.)



Frances Chavarria (1906-2000), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Blackware Carved Bowl (n.d.)



Pablita Chavarria (1914-1979), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Blackware Wedding Basket (n.d.)



Clara (No Surname) (n.d), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Blackware Carved Jar (n.d.)





Virginia Ebelacker (1925-2001), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Redware Jar with Bear Paws (c.1982)



Tina Garcia (1957-2005), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Large Blackware Jar (1988)



Dolly “Nana” Naranjo (b.1947), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Large Polished Brown Jar (n.d.)



Toni Roller (b.1935), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Blackware Ceremonial Bowl with Kiva Stepped Rim (1975)





Toni Roller (b.1935), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Blackware Jar with Bear Paw Imprint (1979)



LuAnn Tafoya (b. 1938), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Redware Carved Bowl (n.d.)



Margaret Tafoya (1904-2001), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Longneck Blackware Jar with Carved Band (n.d.)



Belen Tapia (1916-1999), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Polychrome Bowl (n.d.)



Minnie Vigil (b.1931), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Redware Polychrome Jar with 4 Decorative Medallions (n.d.)





Nathan Youngblood (b.1954), Santa Clara Pueblo  
Polychrome Tall Jar with Carved Design (n.d.)



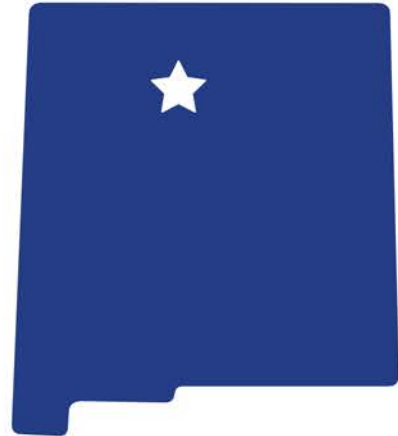
# KEWA PUEBLO

*(Formerly Santo Domingo)*



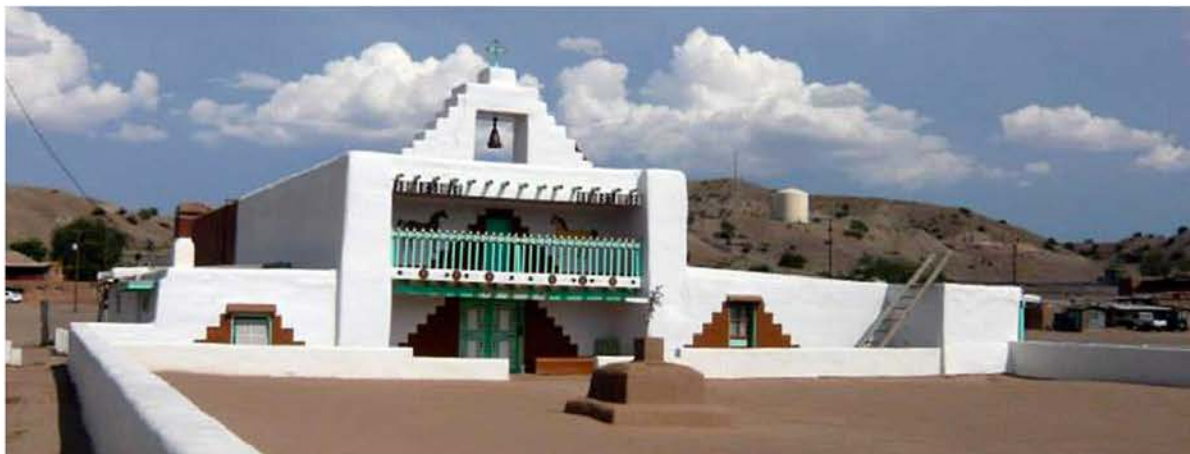
Flag of the Kewa Pueblo

4



The Kewa Pueblo is located in Northern New Mexico, just southwest of Santa Fe. It is comprised of Pueblo people who speak Keres. The Pueblo was formerly known as Santo Domingo, a name chosen by 17th century Spanish conquistadores. In 2009, the name was officially changed to the Kewa Pueblo, as it was always known by residents.

The Kewa Pueblo produces stylized pottery, employing traditional techniques utilized within the Pueblo for centuries. The painted designs that are typical of Kewa pottery are all made from natural materials and are usually black, red, and orange over a cream-colored slip. Kewa potters are known for crafting large ollas, pots used for watering and irrigation, and dough bowls.



5

This Keresan pueblo hosts an internationally known ceremonial dance on August 4 honoring the pueblo's patron saint, St. Dominic.



Arthur (1948-1998) and Hilda Coriz (1949-2007),  
Kewa (formerly Santo Domingo) Pueblo  
Polychrome Jar with Butterfly Shapes (n.d.)



Arthur (1948-1998) and Hilda Coriz (1949-2007),  
Kewa (formerly Santo Domingo) Pueblo  
Polychrome Jar with Bird & Flowers (n.d.)





Manuelita Lovato (1934-1999),  
Kewa (formerly Santo Domingo) Pueblo  
Buff Jar with Narrow Neck, Stepped Kiva Mouth (n.d.)



Gilbert (1940-2010) and Paulita Pacheco (1943-2008),  
Kewa (formerly Santo Domingo) Pueblo  
Polychrome Jar with Birds, Deer, & Corn (n.d.)



Roderick Tenorio (1955-2013),  
Kewa (formerly Santo Domingo) Pueblo  
3 Ears of Corn in Bowl (n.d.)



Roderick Tenorio (1955-2013),  
Kewa (formerly Santo Domingo) Pueblo  
Bear with Yei & Arrowhead (n.d.)



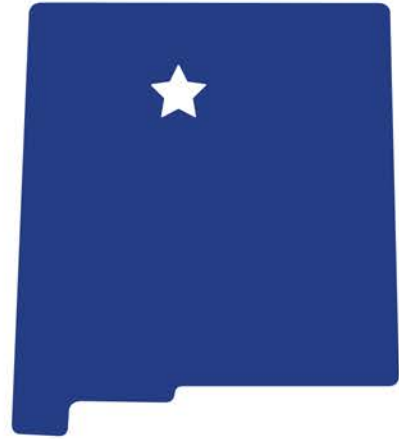


# JEMEZ PUEBLO



6

Seal of the Jemez Pueblo



The Jemez Pueblo, known by its members as Walatowa, is located in Sandoval County in northern New Mexico, about fifty miles north of Albuquerque. The Hemish (people of Jemez) speak a Kiowa-Tanoan language known as Jemez. Running is popular in the Jemez Pueblo, practiced both recreationally and ceremonially for centuries. The Jemez runners have earned local, state, national, and international renown, particularly for their long-distance running.

The pottery produced within the Jemez Pueblo is known for its distinctive earth-tone colors along with the mixing of both polished and matte finishes, to create a unique look. Etched or incised patterns are typical of Jemez Pueblo pottery.



7

Jemez runners (Ward Yepa, Victor Chinana, Danny Chinana) participate in the Taos to Hopi Run, shown west of old Santa Ana Pueblo.



8

Early Jemez Pueblo architecture that still exists today features stone fortresses of impressive heights and detailed craftsmanship.





B. J. [Betty Jean] Fragua (1962-2022), Jemez Pueblo  
Buff Jar with Cornstalk (1989)



Mary Small (b.1945), Jemez Pueblo  
Polychrome Seed Pot with Cornstalk (n.d.)



Christine Tosa (b.1950), Jemez Pueblo  
Polychrome Vase with Bird and Flowers (n.d.)



Dorela Tosa (b.1952), Jemez Pueblo

Polychrome Jar with Complex Geometric Design (n.d.)



Dorela Tosa (b. 1952), Jemez Pueblo

Polychrome Jar with Geometric Patterns in Grid (n.d.)





Mary Tsosie (birthdate not found), Jemez Pueblo  
Polychrome Jar with Carved Medallions (c.1985)



Alvina Yepa (b.1954), Jemez Pueblo  
Polychrome Jar with Etched Feathers (n.d.)



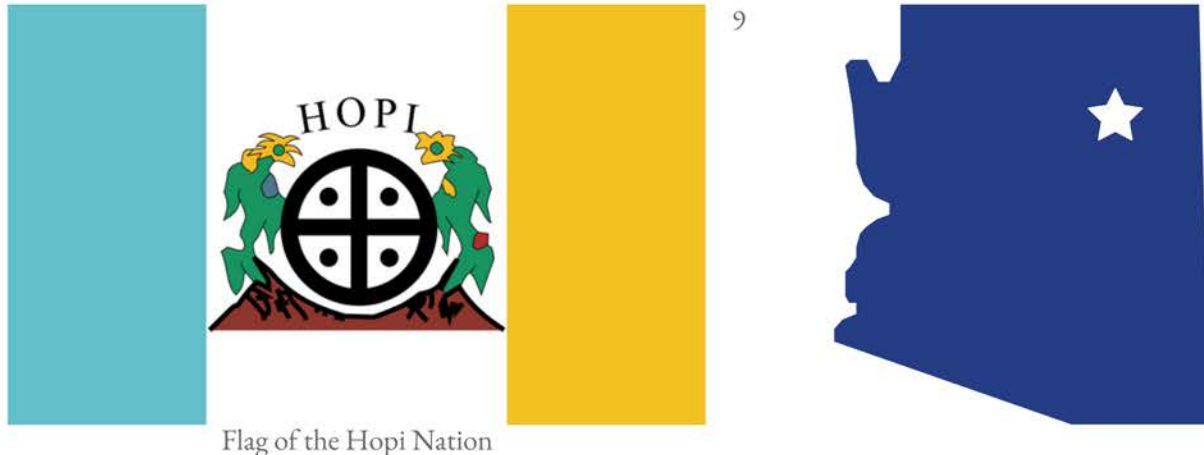
Alvina Yepa (b.1954), Jemez Pueblo  
Redware Seed Pot with Etched Corn (n.d.)





# HOPI PUEBLO

## *Tewa Village*



Flag of the Hopi Nation

The Hopi-Tewa primarily reside in the Hano Pueblo of the First Mesa within the Hopi Reservation of Northeastern Arizona. The ancestors of the Hopi-Tewa occupied several communities south of present-day Santa Fe, New Mexico, who migrated to the Mesa around the time of the Pueblo Revolt in 1680.

The Hopi-Tewa are known for their decorative pottery, most particularly their revival of the ancient Sikyati forms and designs. Sikyati was a former Hopi village spanning up to 60,000 square meters, located at the base of the First Mesa. Their pottery is hand-constructed utilizing "coil" and "scrape" techniques passed down from their ancestors. The paints typically derive from naturally occurring materials, and the pottery fired in open air on the Mesa.



10

This is Walpi, the oldest section of the First Mesa, which are the oldest continuously inhabited dwellings in North America.





Frogwoman [Joy Navasie] (1919-2012),  
Hopi Pueblo, Tewa Village  
Polychrome Jar with Hopi Motifs (n.d.)



Fannie Nampeyo (1904-1987), Hopi Pueblo, Tewa Village  
Polychrome Bird Wing Migration Pattern Jar (n.d.)



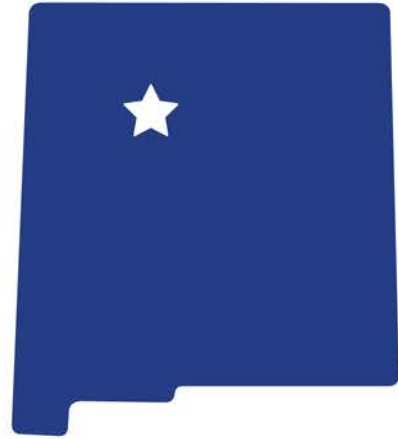
Dianna Tahbo (1941-2011), Hopi Pueblo, Tewa Village  
Buff Jar with Black Abstract Feathers (1991)



# ZIA PUEBLO



11



Flag of the Zia Pueblo

The Zia Pueblo is located in north-central New Mexico, atop a basalt mesa. It is comprised of Kersean-speaking people who have continuously resided in the Pueblo since the 13th century. The Zia Pueblo is over 600 years old, and features two plazas, each with a kiva, which is a large, round ceremonial space used for rites and political meetings. The main festival for the Zia Pueblo is the annual Corn Dance, where Pueblo members wear traditional costumes and perform ceremonies. Zia Pueblo pottery is known for its unpolished distinct redware made from a red clay found in the region. It is layered with white slip and features brown or black decorations, often with a bird motif. Zia traditions are utilized in the formation of these pieces.



12

This is the Zia Mesa, comprised of basalt, located near the Jemez Mountains

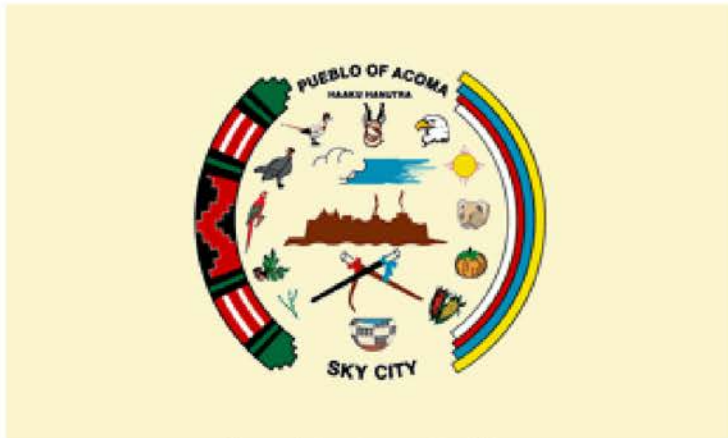




Candelaria Gachupin (1908-1997), Zia Pueblo  
Polychrome Jar with Stepped Kiva Rim (n.d.)



# ACOMA PUEBLO



13



Flag of the Acoma Pueblo

The Acoma Pueblo is located approximately 60 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is made up of four communities: Sky City (or Old Acoma), Acomita, Anzac, and McCartys. The Acoma have continuously occupied this region for over 2,000 years, making it one of the oldest continuously inhabited communities in the U.S. Its members speak Acoma, classified as one of the Keresan languages.

Acoma Pueblo pottery dates back more than 1,000 years. It is comprised of a dense local clay that is essential to Acoma pottery. Common themes in Acoma pottery includes geometric patterns, thunderbirds, and rainbows. One common form seen in Acoma pottery is the seed pot, a small jar with seeds stored inside.



14

Sky City, the oldest section of the Acoma Pueblo brings visitors from all over to see the old Pueblo dwellings, visit the cultural center, and the Haak'u Museum.





Rose Chino Garcia (1928-2000), Acoma Pueblo  
Polychrome Olla with Deer (n.d.)



Evelyn Ortiz (b.1938), Acoma Pueblo  
Polychrome Jar with Geometric Design (n.d.)



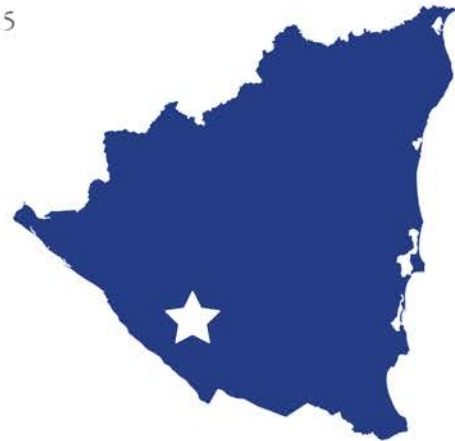


# SAN JUAN DE ORIENTE, NICARAGUA



Flag of Nicaragua

15



San Juan de Oriente is one of the Pueblos Blancos located near Masaya, Nicaragua. The entire community is famous for its pottery, with the town being almost completely comprised of potters and pottery shops. Aside from its pottery, the town is famous for its annual festival, celebrating its patron saint. At this time, the town fills with people from all over traveling to partake in the festivities.

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San Juan de Oriente is a potter's community, where their ceramic traditions have been practiced for hundreds of years.

The pottery of San Juan de Oriente derives from a 600 year old tradition that predates Spanish Colonization. The ceramics made in this area represent the indigenous Chorotega culture that has existed in this region for centuries. In the Pueblo, one will find pottery ovens lining the street, as 95% of the residents work in the ceramics industry.

Helio Gutiérrez, San Juan de Oriente, Nicaragua  
Brown Textured Seed Jar with Graph Lines (1999)





# MATA ORTIZ, MEXICO



17



Flag of Chihuahua

Mata Ortiz is a small village in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, one of the localities of Casas Grandes, in a fertile valley long inhabited by indigenous people. The town is world-famous for its pottery, which features distinct designs and craftsmanship. The production of this pottery was revived in the 1980s and is rooted in the Paquimé traditions. Paquimé is a prehistoric archaeological site and one of the largest and most complex examples of Mogollon culture, a group of Native American peoples whose ancestral lands span from Southern New Mexico, Arizona, West Texas, Northern Sonora, and Chihuahua Mexico.

Common features in Mata Ortiz pottery are highly complex geometric designs and bright but natural tones. The production process uses simple tools and is crafted from gray, yellow, orange, red, and white clays derived from the local region. The paints are made from clay and crushed minerals mined in the region.



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Paquimé is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the largest and most significant Mogollon archaeological zones in northwestern New Mexico.





Luz Elva Gutierrez (birthdate not found), Mata  
Ortiz, Mexico

Polychrome Etched Jar with Butterflies (n.d.)



Luz Angelica Lopez (birthdate not found),  
Mata Ortiz, Mexico  
Redware Seed Pot with Black Design (n.d)



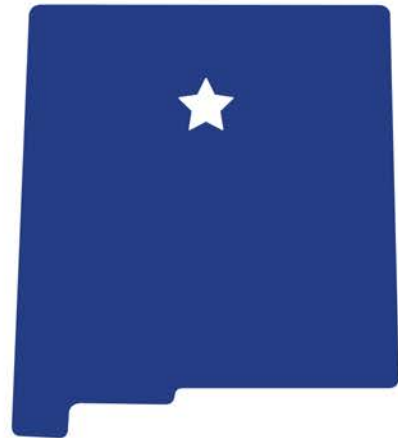
Dora Quezada (birthdate not found),  
Mata Ortiz, Mexico  
Buff Jar with Overall Incised Pattern (n.d.)



# SAN ILDEFONSO PUEBLO



19



Flag of the San Ildefonso Pueblo

San Ildefonso Pueblo is located within Santa Fe, New Mexico, and is a self-governing community of Pueblo people of the Tewa ethnic group. The community is known in Tewa as P'ohwhogeh Ówîngeh, which means "where the water cuts through."

San Ildefonso pottery is one of the best known art forms of the New Mexico Pueblos because of its signature black-on-black pottery. This style originated within the Pueblos of San Ildefonso and Santa Clara and was revived in the 1920s. The famous black color is created when the potter adds powdered manure to the fire as the pottery is baking, suffocating the fire while creating the final, dark but polished look.



20

San Ildefonso Pueblo Mission





Unnamed Artist (1921-1999), San Ildefonso Pueblo  
Blue Corn [Crucita Calabaza] (n.d.)



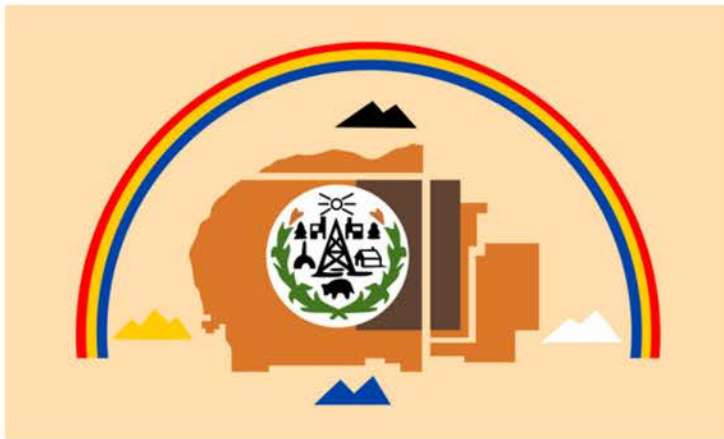
Maria Martinez (1887-1980), San Ildefonso Pueblo  
Small Polished Blackware Jar (c.1956-1971)



Santana Martinez (1909-2002) and  
Adam Martinez (1903-2000), San Ildefonso Pueblo  
Blackware Wedding Vase with Twist in Handle  
(c.1950-2000)



# NAVAJO NATION



21



Flag of the Navajo Nation

The Navajo Nation occupies portions of Northeastern Arizona, Northwestern New Mexico, and Southeastern Utah. It is one of the few Indigenous nations whose reservation lands overlap its traditional homelands as well as the largest land area held by a Native American tribe in the United States, exceeding ten U.S. states.

While the Navajo people are renowned for their weaving, silversmithing, and jewelry making, their pottery is of equal craftsmanship. The earliest forms of Navajo pottery can be traced back to the 1500s, and are notably different in style and form from other Native American tribes. Navajo pottery is known for its glossy finish, made with the pitch from Pinyon trees, and is traditionally undecorated or features geometric designs.



22

Navajo Nation Council Chambers, Window Rock, AZ





Lorraine Williams (b.1955), Navajo  
Polychrome Long Neck Pitch Pine Jar (n.d.)



# DISCLAIMER

The items within this collection were assessed according to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (Pub.L. 101-601; 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013; 104 Stat. 3048-3058) and found to not qualify for the determination of any of the following NAGPRA categories: human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

All the items included in this collection are considered contemporary Native American pottery, produced by contemporary artists for the purpose of sale for decorative use. These items were purchased by the donor directly from the artists and subsequently donated to the Coalition for Osteopathic Excellence.



# IMAGE LINKS

- 1 File: Bandera del Cantón Santa Clara.png - Wikimedia Commons. (n.d.). Retrieved November 14, 2022, from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bandera\\_del\\_Cant%C3%B3n\\_Santa\\_Clara.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bandera_del_Cant%C3%B3n_Santa_Clara.png)
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- 11 Wikimedia Foundation. (n.d.). File: Flag of Zia pueblo.svg. Wikipedia. Retrieved November 14, 2022, from [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag\\_of\\_Zia\\_Pueblo.svg](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Zia_Pueblo.svg)
- 12 Zia Pueblo. New Mexico Tourism Department. (n.d.). Retrieved November 14, 2022, from <https://www.newmexico.org/native-culture/native-communities/zia-pueblo/>
- 13 Xasartha. (n.d.). File:flag-map of the oueblo of acoma.png. Wikimedia Commons. Retrieved November 14, 2022, from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag-map\\_of\\_the\\_world.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag-map_of_the_world.svg)
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