

In July 1858 negro slave of the post (Ft. Defiance) was shot in the back with a steel pointed arrow. Major Brooks demanded explanation from Navaho chiefs. Zarcilla Largo called to acct. Brooks gave the Navaho 20 days to deliver murderer. Navaho killed Mexican slave & delivered him as victim, but he had been known at the Fort. Col. Miles went out to hunt with body of 300 men. Found no one.

Henero appointed as chief & held responsible for any depredations. (1858)

1860 attacks on Ft. Defiance led by

Barbonito

Chaateoos Neez

Dagaa Hato

Henero

2000 Navaho

and others led attack
Artillery put in action - + Navaho fled.

1860-61 Col. E. R. Canby (who named Ft. Defiance 863)
led campaign against Navaho. In July 1861
Troops withdrawn for Civil War. Ft. Def. deserted.

Zarcilla Largo - the great Peace Chief, was killed
in the Spring of 1862 by Zunis

Ht. Wengate est 1862

Following more depredations Gen. order sent to Carson by Gen. Crook was declaration of war against Navaho. June 1863

Rebuilding of Ft. Defiance.

Carson winter march to de Kelly (1864) + captured 110 prisoners. This raid convinced the Navaho of Carson intent to destroy them. They began to come to Ft. Defiance of our will buying sheep. In March 1864 long walk began.

Leis Ferry 1872

Store

1874-75

Ht Defiance Post 1868-69

3 George Crary - opened Trading Post at Ganado 1871
William Leonard purchased Crary Post in 1874 & 75
Thomas Kean, upon retirement f. Govt Service 1874 purchased
Leonard's interest at Ft. Defiance. In 1881 he moved to ranch
1 mi south of Ft. D. later moved to Kean's Canyon.

In 1876 Agent Smith at Ft Defiance reported one
Trader on the Reservation. Kean, then at Ft. Def. The
posts at Ganado, Lee's Ferry, Ft. Wingate + Manuelito's
Camp were off reservation.

Hubbell bought out Leonard 1878 or 79. + moved to present
site. Original log bldg. burned in 1900.

Hubbell established modern Navaho Trading. Kean
also widely known for his trading enterprises +
govt. activities.

1879 - brought loss of stock + crops.

Newlands added to reservation to place Navaho
for loss of railroad land. 1878 -

Acreage	1868 -	3,328,000	acres	to
	1880	6,750,000		
		6,000,000	considered Indian land	
			but not reservation	

Internal trouble. Manuelito + Ganado ranches
believed Navaho were leading for trouble by increased
herds as Zuni + New Mexican herds. Witchcraft
was suspected + these 2 old warriors decided to act
on their own. Over 40 thieves + suspected witches
were killed in cold blood. One (Bowers) was
a signer of the 1868 Treaty. He was an important
head man in Chinle Valley.

1880 - 13,500 Navaho living on 12,750 acres of land

1938 - 45,000 Navaho lived on 16,000,000 acres

1880 Sheep report 1,500,000 sheep grazed on 12,750,000 acres.

1881-84 Terrible droughts struck and because of over grazing great areas were badly washed.

Followers of railroad 1879-82-, many whites + Mexicans, came into the Navaho country. They brought the first intoxicants. Much violence.

• Gallup founded in 1881. Coal deposits + shallow water determined location.

~~First~~
1882 first train

Eastman returned as agent, - created the first 2,477,780 acre Hopi Reservation. By executive order Dec 16, 1882

1883 introduction of California Merino sheep.

1892 Appropriation of \$40,000 + \$20,000 unused money for water development.

1897

Disputes with white stockmen over right of hawaii to graze water stock on public lands.

1908-11

additional land added to reservation
1, 301, 800

1923

First formation of Council.

Four administrative jurisdictions

Western Hawaii at Tula City

Leupp Extension at Leupp

Nathan Agency at Shiprock

Eastern Agency at Crown Point

Southern Agency at Ft. Defiance

Each had its own superintendent & staff.

1932

Under Commissioner Collier, water developed
more than 1800 chancos, tanks, springs,
& windmills. Water supplies for agricultural

lands projects commenced. New hospitals
& medical center developed. A new base

hospital built at Ft. Defiance to fight
against trachoma, TB, & venereal diseases.
major objections

1949

Washington Expedition

Harbana Killed - head chief

Zarcilla Largo

Chapitan

Mariano Martinez

} met expedition at Canyon de Chelly
Signed a Treaty

Between 1846 - 1850 Navaho & Apaches had stolen
12,000 mules, 7000 horses 31,000 cattle
453,000 sheep.

Lt. DeGarnier established Aug 17 - 1861 by Edwin
V. Sumner, who after selecting site moved on
to de Chelly - leaving Major Beckus to build the fort.

John Greiner, first civil agent to Navaho (Dodge?)
but he operated from Terrell. Henry L. Dodge
1st to live on reservation. 1853.

1857. the Camels (Lt Edwin Beale

* Sent by War Dept to blaze a trail for Texas to
California. Near Holbrook Beale climbed a hill &
wrote "The whole river (1,440 Colorado) for miles was spread
out before us, & far in the distance the San L. Peaks. Elk,
antelope & deer beside beaver in large numbers - water, wood,
& grass are good"

See Beale Diary

A Short History of the Navaho People.

Richard Van Valkenburg
1938

U.S. Dept of Int
Navaho Service.

Athapascan relations

Navaho-Apache of Oklahoma
all S.W. Apaches

Shoshone of Canada

Tolowa of S.W. Oregon

Tinnah Northwest Coast & other

Althapascan speaking tribes.

Proto Mongoloid

1622 Navaho forced abandonment of one of Tesney Pueblos

Horses & Sheep acquired bet. 1630 - 1700

Early Navaho Chiefs

Antonio el Pinto - died about 1800

Naabeaki

Treaty of Bear Springs 1846

Tribal Gov.

Chiefs

Des of Window Rock

Chairman etc

Voting

Judiciary

Individuals

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Annex