

Spanish map of 1776 - indicate location
1805 Expedition to try to suppress Navaho raids
Number of expeditions during Mexican rule period 1821-46

Late 15th or early 18th Century - Navaho

Manning Cave photographed by Ben W. Tietz 1882

In 1849 New Mexico Territorial Govt. requested Army to send expedition to subdue Navaho. Lt. J. H. Simpson of the Topographical Engineers accompanied Troop under Washington. His journal of 1850 contains first detailed acct of some of the ruins.

In 1882 James Stevenson surveyed the area for the Smithsonian making sketches, ground plans & photographs of 46 ruins in the two big main canyons. He found 2 mummies in the ruins now known as Manning Cave and he gave this northern canyon the name of Canyon de los Muertos.

Following the Stevenson expedition ~~another~~ Cosmo Mundeleff who had accompanied Stevenson returned later in 1882 to make a more complete survey of the ruins in Canyon de Chelly. His report published in 1896 following 2 more visits.

Then in ^{the} 1920's Earl Morris excavated several of the

are giving us the first knowledge of material objects used by these ancient Cliff Dwellers.

The Canyons and their environs were made a National Monument

6 miles from mouth of canyon

The White House, upper ruin contains 10 rooms and a large room in the center of the cave. One side wall of this room is 12 ft high. It still has the white gypsum coating which. The cave is 35 ft above the canyon floor and the lower ruin at one time was several stories high with its roof coming to within 4 ft of the cave floor. The entire structure contains some 80 rooms + 4 Kivas. Tree ring study indicates that the lower ruin was built after 1070 A.D.

Antelope House, 5 miles above junction
Badly eroded because of location

Ask about cotton find with burial near Antelope House
Is there a date? Is the spindle a Navajo one or Pueblo?
2 miles in skins of ~~span~~ cotton. Was the white cotton
blanket ever dated?

Big Cave yielding Basket Maker material A.D. 331-835
Basket Maker Times.

Unusual burial of a pair of arms + hands. Five necklaces of
Abalone shell pendants were wrapped around the wrists and a
basket ^{half} full of white shell beads. Another basket 2 feet in diameter
covered the burial. (Where is it now?)

Drumy Cave 21 miles up Del Norte - Two adjacent caves
55 rooms 2 Kivas. Tower built in A.D. 1284

The Anasazi, Navaho word meaning Old People.

They were the ancestors of modern Pueblo Indians.

living in the Four Corners General Area - probably the
beginning of Chacoan Era to the end of the 13th Century.

First pottery about A.D. 500.

On the western slope of the Chuska Mountains in northeastern Arizona, exist a maze of related canyons deeply eroded by water and wind during the past years known as the Canyon de Chelly Complex. The head waters of this great drainage system commences near the top of ~~the~~ Washington Pass in the Chuska Mountains and adjoining areas where the natural drainage gathers in a gentle sloping funnel like formation heading westerly as it gains momentum to the heads of the two major canyons, de Chelly and adjoining de Muerto.

Here during the past nineteen centuries have lived Indian People of many strains. The first were the Basket makers whose primitive dwellings have been found by archaeologists during the past century. Then came the Cliff Dwellers - the Anasazi, the Old People - as the modern Indians call them. These were the ancestors of possibly of the Hopi, the Zuni, or others. Lastly, came the Navaho sometime during the seventeenth century, as they gradually moved westward from Dinétah, Old Navaho Land, near the junction of the San Juan and Pine Rivers in Southern Colorado and North Central New Mexico. We first know of these Athabaskan speaking peoples as living here about A.D. 1550 as they appeared in the Southwest following a slow migration from the Northwest, British Columbia, and in more ancient times (no one

Yet, during the quiet times the Indians settled here some nineteen centuries ago, Indians of many strains. The first were the Basket Makers, whose primitive ~~houses~~ dwellings have been found by archaeologists during the past century. They built in caves opening to the south and southwest where the sun warmed them in winter and where they found shelter from storms. Then came the Cliff Dwellers - the Anasazi, the Old People as the modern Indians call them. These were the ancestors possibly of the Hopi - the Zuni or others. Lastly came the Navaho early in the eighteenth century as they gradually moved westward from Diné'tah, Old Navaho Land, near the junction of the San Juan and Pine Rivers in south central Colorado and north central New Mexico. We first know of these Athapaskan speaking people as living here about A.D. 1550, as they appeared in the Southwest following a slow migration from the northwest, British Columbia, and in more ancient times (no one knows when - yet -) from Mongolia via Behring Straights. There are Athapaskan linguistic groups still living to the north of us.

On the western slope of the Chuoka Mountains in Northern Arizona, exist a maze of related canyons deeply eroded by wind and water during the past years known as the Canyon de Chelly complex.

The headwaters of this great drainage system commences near the top of Washington Pass in the Chuoka Mountains and adjoining areas where the natural ^{fast and} ~~drainage~~ ^{formation} ~~gather~~ is a gently sloping funnel like formation heading westward, ^{the drainage} gaining momentum as it reaches the heads of the two major Canyons, de Chelly and adjoining del Muerto. In all of this area above the canyons, consisting of some square miles, the snow lies deep in some winters, and summer thunderstorms drop volumes of water which during the centuries have gradually eroded this canyon area. These floods of rain ~~water~~ and ^{the} melted snow at times send flashes of turbulent water over the rims and down the ever deepening beds of the canyons, tearing up trees ^{off} moving great boulders. The residue of this water continues down the Chino wash emptying finally into the San Juan River just above the Goose necks, ^{near the Rainbow Bridge} some 75 miles before that river joins the Colorado above the Grand Canyon. In the de Chelly area, some of the water sinks into the deep sand of the Canyon beds, later to rise in places creating areas of treacherous quicksand and boggardo, to men, animals and moving vehicles.

Get mileage for Chino to
end of wash.
Also mileage for
Chino to Colorado

add. Rabbit
formation

Earl Morris excavated Manning Cave 1926-27 for American
History Museum

Tide Narrows - Del Monte

Standing Coro Ruin - largest in monument

All above quotes from Arizona Highways Jan 1946
article by Joseph H. Bell

Arizona Highways May 1946

O' Sullivan photo of White House 1873 - Col. Museum of Mont.
Article by Beaumont Newhall

Article by Nancy Newhall - Arizona Highways June 1952

picture and word so that each compliment^{ed} the other. ^{just have} This book
was the product of fifteen years of intermittent work. The ex-
perience gained in producing ^{it, and the knowledge gained in the writing of it.} ~~this book~~, should make it possible
to produce ^{the} ~~this new book~~ within a period of two years if I were
financially free to concentrate on the work.

Chuska
Water shed
de Chelly Area
hona land
jump - position

culturally marked
with hand characters

historic sites

Notes for D. Jensen
Canyon de Chelly

Washington Pass
Seen & marked symbols