

Tape #386 (side 1)
NAVAJO
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April, 1969
Recorded by Tom Ration

THE STORY OF THE EARLY NAVAJO'S
MAKING THEIR WORLD
-Art of weaving
-Early clothing
-Navajo relations with Spanish
and Mexican Governments
during the 17 and 1800's

Who did the living among pueblo of that day, was it made a home, many people would like to know the answer to that question for weaving in the pueblo today is usually done by man while Navajo's weavers are women. Most Indians would not do a proper form and straight to teach a woman so students have wondered how the Navajo women learn, perhaps they learn it by learning the weaver. There must have been many rugs in the 50 years when Navajos and pueblos lived at the site. We can imagine that a skilled weaver might have married into some Navajo family when he went to teach his art to his children..... He might have found that his son was not really for such a work and so he taught his daughter instead.... and decided we might remember that two kinds of women were used in these days..... as they are still. One is the blanket weave and of that kind. Four or five feet wide and equally high, this made blanket and shawl and among the Navajo, it always used by man..... and women.... and another is known as the belt weave and it is often used by women, Navajo women use that for to help them found for new teachings among the neighbor and the house. All we can say for certain is that they learned this art, which requires much time and teaching. We can say that the first Navajo blanket after

that we know that another are sure like the pueblo and one can be mistaken for the other.... We know from Spanish records that during the fifty years when Navajos and Pueblos were living together the group was already weaving clothes for trade..... went into the country from time to time and they report to Indians were Pueblo the ones that wore cloth..... and wool from a black sheep, which they trade at the Rio Grande also, they trade buckskin and these baskets water bottle, jars.... which were taken from these, some Navajos make that water bottle to this day. This treatment, the Navajo and the, visiting were living peacefully anyway as far as Pueblos in Spanish were concerned and in the early days the people of old Navajo land make some room and some Spanish soldiers and volunteers went out to punish them... here they were peaceful and Spanish describes the little house of stone.... and with timber on the mesa tops, they see an Indian that there had some flocks of sheep and a few horses.... even some cattle.... they talk about little garden in the valley, where corn, greens, squash and watermelon were planted so that they could get a run off of the summer rain..... As for closing the Spanish, said that these Indians dress like the ones in the Rio Grande Pueblo... that means buckskin for the men and black woolen dresses for the women..... perhaps the Spanish who, the men who not look very closely at the women's dress.... true the Navajos wore black.... made from the wool of black sheep, but when

Pueblo women used such clothes they make one narrow blanket... which was wrap around women's body, and fastened on the right shoulder.... and high around the waist with a hitch.... Navajo women were did not care for such type dress.... or perhaps they were used to buckskin made of skin fastened at the shoulders.... and hanging down from the back, they make the wool dress in some ways..... of two blankets fastened on the shoulder..... The Navajo women costume for all of 200 years..... is Spanish top fitted outfit that these Navajo pueblo people wore mocassins.... but they did not tell what these looked like. Perhaps they were buckskin... perhaps like the kind worn in group now.... we have a fairly clear costume as to how the Navajos were living in the canyon of old Navajo in the early days. They were close to pueblo people.... they were matched in to learn from them..... yet they were not common pueblo people themselves....They had found out how to build stone walls to meet and make pottery and to weave and to wear woolen clothes and yet they were keeping to their old hogans with a circular shape, they were still making their own pottery.... the Navajos were learning these things and so it looked much useful just as they had done to the present date. Among the most important of all the new part were the care of sheep, perhaps the pueblo had been told sometimes about this, this by the Spanish and perhaps they had passed it on to the Navajos..... During the Navajo people had ways of living such were different from

these pueblos and so their sheep herding had to be suited to their own popular habit, much of it must have been worked out for themselves as the rules and they had followed the same practice almost to this day. Their little known relationship used to walk and walk on the grass and water... but even these would not be had everywhere and spend an early summer before the ruins, the lower lands of Navajo country.... and this completely dried up and sheep had to be run to the hills, where meadows were kept cleared by springs and in the winter snow covered the mountains..... and people had to leave.... however snow had been one of the blessings to the.... or by both the pueblo and the Navajo for its mountain streams run into the plains and provided a little growth all the winter.... and so sheep men still grow through the mountains and home...to the time in winter, even in spring too, even in spring and..... soon set custom with followed and Spanish ranchers had found out many Navajo sheep..... had continued it however the ranchers owned shares of land and valley with grass with every reason. The sheep looked over this great lowland and flat of the 1000 or two, guarded by a sheep herder, who camped among them with his dog and took his pay in lamb..... this way he could always have some use in grass for the use of his sheep. The Navajo could not use such far reaching things as this.... Even families had only a small part and keep it with them all the time.... therefore the whole family had to move back and

forth between the mountains and the plains as they explored for new grazing land,... They got into unknown country... where they feared Spanish, Ute and perhaps unknown Indians and they wanted the sheep where they could be guarded from coyotes and whisked into a canyon if any appeared.... and the thought was driving out to graze everyday... and brought that at night to the corral of rocks, near the house.... the Navajo worked out the method of sheep herding which they had found to these days.... It meant that the grass near the hogan was soon destroyed.... but in these days no one saw any danger in that, the people found a wide empty mesa, out around them and once the grass in one spot was eaten away, they simply moved to another and the sheep were already there the hogan..... there were trapped, whereby the members of the family stayed at home.... that meant that the women and children and the men were often away with the horse, hunting or fighting..... perhaps that is one reason why Navajo sheep came to be women's property, while horse belongs to the man..... There are two kinds of proper names... people who are independent in a way and that never known before, now they could move as far as, and as often as they wished taking their food with them on the hoof, while their household goods were carried on the horse back..... so the Navajo set out to find the same place and the spring over a large part of Arizona and New Mexico..... Perhaps there was not too much green place other than that part of the

southwest is a country of rocks and cliffs.... where nature works had only taken hands to cover the valley with soft for growing things and in the course of country, many of that backdrop might have been covered..... even under the flat range of Navajo land.... but the army of sheep which first set foot, about 1700 were going to change all of that. These same sheep would one day go far towards turning the southwest into a desert and to bring the Navajo to the age of salvation and in these days, however..... no one had talked much about taking care of the land.... White and Navajo alike considered that by grazing on it and of course could always grow and Navajo could use it, now they were picking masters of the new country.... In the hundred years after Pueblo Revolt.... the Navajo spread over the land which today is the reservation, it is a beautiful land with its red rocks and open plains but it is not easy to live in, many parts of it were of no use for farming.... many others did not have water except when the summer rain left shallow pools..... so the people could not settle there and travel was difficult. Before the Navajo when they first left the northern canyon north of where the mountains of Colorado, this was good hunting country as you know, and for many Navajos had passed through it... on the way south..... They could not return there now, the Utes were pushing south just as the Navajos had once done and they were always ready to capture Navajo corn and Navajo

women..... Then in 1700 and 1800's, the Navajo were kept out of Colorado because of the Utes, to the east was the Rio Grande Valley..... who, with pueblo settlement and working with Spanish, no place for the people there.... and to dissolve they could move as far as Mount Taylor and they did as we can see, but Mount Taylor was their southern limit for the all the country belongs and what we now call Mount Taylor was full of Apaches, so the Navajos did what earlier whites did later..... they went west, they found..... a white filled country.... right by two mountains which runs north and south.... today, as you get over this desert, you never get lost, for you can always locate yourself by the two ranches.... the eastern one near the old Navajo land.... and the Chuska Peak, it is not high but the rocky range were almost impossible to early people.... even the Navajo went around it in the first winter..... and the western range left on a series of full top mesa and not so white as the Chuska Peak..... the Hopi had their village around the southern end of Black Mesa and even before the Navajos were coming to the southwest.... the Navajo in the northern came at these two range to the west of them and they did not try to cross, but spread over the open range, and south towards Mount Taylor.... and we can find the ruins of one of the old settlements now.... and now a big deep mesa. The pueblo of some old people have recognized... this as a real Navajo settlement with ruins of log hogans.... there are no walls built in these pueblo style..... it looks as though

the pueblos that they has at home, the less that they had become Navajo.... still these new Navajos walls as they had learned from the visitors...they had hogans with circle stone walls.... and wooden roof... and they made some paint part of it but not as much as they had done in the north, the Navajo was shown what he had done and what they did not care to learn.... and Spanish records tell to others settlements in the late 1700's. One at San Mateo, just north of Mount Taylor and one that comes at..... south of it.... All these are present at the Navajo reservation.... they are in the pueblo and the people in it keep trading in a matter with pueblo people..... little by little they even become friendly with the Spanish.... two missions were set up for them.... but as they had shown before, the Navajo were not interested in the mission. After two years...the priest gave up, still these Mount Taylor Navajo could not help but learn the Spanish ways.... that was partially true, which are still on the map today, a short distance away was Acoma and also there was Laguna, which was a new village then.... refugees from several towns... gathered there to get away from the Spanish, they were friendly with the Navajos and the two people did a good deal of trading..... and once they visited the Navajos, always wants first and sometimes got caught from there. There were times when the people even got soldiers, the others began to call them Indian Navajos..... was on the southern road of Mt.

Taylor..... and south of it Apache..... and country began and here the Navajo began to move west.... From some of them must have wandered along the open country.... where there were not many good places to stop for they needed grass and wild for the sheep and still there was one farm which the hunters had known for a long time.... It was an old pool surrounded by trees and while the hunter, knew that bears could come to drink..... They call it Swift Billows..... and Bear Springs... the Spanish translate this to..... del Oso.... and later the Americans built Fort Wingate.... and today the first country did appear and then another did we appear and then another. Government buildings, Indian schools and a military depot for ammunition and no one could guess that this was once a famous Indian camping place.... where all traveling Navajos stopped to drink water and for the flight back into the hills some 30 miles from Bear Springs there is an empty pueblo of Zuni.... here was a new group of Indians whom the Navajos had scarcely known.... and they generally spoke a different language... from the pueblos on the Rio Grande..... and they solved very little of the Spanish.... and for their desert village was hiding away behind mountains.... and the conquered village was it and so the Zuni were able to perform a beautiful ceremony without fear. Thoughtfully the Navajos often visit him... as they did so, they may have taken some from these Indians and the Zunis certainly took from them... the song of the great fires

clearly are in Navajo language... however the two groups did not remain friendly. All the time and the Navajos soon start to know the Zuni and start to kill their crops and women..... Fighting between the two went on for centuries. Group of Navajos were now moving out over the country.... and they had horses to carry them and sheep for food supplies so they could go to many places which had possibly did before..... One of these was the Chuska Range, they found that there was spring below the mountain and the pasture was Toadlena..... just below the eastern foot of the mountain became a great Navajo camp.... and many groups tried to camp there and hiding in the village among the peak..... here they hide the sheep which they had taken from the Spanish and no white man ever dared followed.... Spanish reports tell how the stone wall hogan against these mountains and there was even better hiding place in the long deep... canyon... which would come out of this range towards the west and one of these 30 miles.... rock walls, which sometimes hundred feet high and became the great Navajo strong hold and a people called it the canyon.... Spanish could not go into, in this..... And Canyon de Chelley, there are Navajo ruins in Canyon de Chelley dating from 1750 to 1770..... so some of the Navajo found their way across the mountains and in through the hiding place right after leaving the first home.... In the northern canyon.... and the canyon is really shaped like the long "y",

with walls so thick and so hard that a horseman can't find no way out riding from one end to the other.... through each branch of the canyon, a tiny stream which keeps the soil moist all summer, where the walls, here and there even found a garden to hidden between the rocks.... was until it was like a green house..... and ancient people had farmed these plain places a thousand years before and even today these bottle shaped plains can be seen among the rocks, later in the great pueblo days.... some houses were built in the shadow cave and the Navajo could search these for arrows and especially for stone, granite stone too heavy for a moving people to take with them..... To Navajos settling down meant sacrificing and soon made it their own. The story is that the Jemez claim was the principal settlement.... and even today, the Canyon people have something of this pueblo look..... They never had many sheep and in the old days... for there was not much pasture and instead they were raising fine crops of corn.... and squash and watermelon.... and peaches. Peaches that had been brought in by the Spanish and the peaches plant them along with the mission. We do not hear much of them among the Rio Grande Pueblos.... but the Hopi on Black Mesa were especially fond of fruits.... and even after they had driven out the places and forbidden them to return, the Hopi kept on raising plants and true, the fruit got smaller and smaller and it did not have the grazing and proper care

given by these people. Still, it taste wonderful sweet and good to people that had no sugar and so the Hopi dried their peaches in the sun as they used to dry yucca, furits and these arts was taught to the Navajo..... No one knows when the teaching took place.... the Hopi were quite near to the canyon and they and the Navajos must have done some trading with the Navajo story is that once the Hopi crop failed in the people were almost starving, a Hopi girl, with her baby on her back came to get fruit from the Navajos and they let her stay and the baby grew up and married a Navajo and so the two groups became friendly.... and there was how the Navajo got peaches seed, the Hopi taught them to dry the seed, take out the kernal and cut them with poles (?). Then the kernels were planted where a high cliff could keep off the wind and reflect the heat.... the former, water draw by hand and as the thunder came down one of his children stayed near the peach trees of whom the canyon became..... by the end of 1700, almost all the Navajos were out of old Navajo land.... None were left in the northern canyon where they began their life in the southwest for the old house and were shown that no building was ever done there after about, some of them still stayed around Mt. Taylor. And as they have done for the present day that little group of eastern Navajos is now agent. All the others have gone west and they were at Bear Springs, fighting with the Zuni, and they were in.....

under United Pueblos Agency, learning from the Hopi we were hiding away in the Chuska Mountains, where they, the crop grow larger and the grass almost, already began to grow and here were two months of just keeping livestock. Spanish tells of how the weaving was getting better and better.... and by the end of the early days, they were making blankets as well as women dress..... and one right in 1795 called the weaving finer than that of the Spanish and they not only had enough for their own clothes and bedding, but now and then they traveled upon their camp to the Spanish settlement bringing to trade and so when the last of the century..... weaving had become a true Navajo art.... by the time the Navajo people were well dressed in wool clothes and dressed deer skin. Women wear a pueblo style dress described in the last century..... with a scrap wool, shawl for warmth and men wore buckskin clothes and clothes with a silver blanket..... and larger than that for a woman..... Some blankets were made in the Mexican pastel shades... with fringe and a blanket had a hole in the center for the head..... The blanket in front and back and was held at the waist by a sash.... both sexes had mocassins which may have been very like these worn today by the Navajos, Apaches, and some Pueblos..... Some perhaps fastened with a silver button.... like a shoe that they had sewn through hard leather.... some, once make the buffalo hide and now they make of cow skin above the mocassins, women wear a strip of white deerskin..... wrapped around the legs,

this same style is worn today in Jemez and Hopi, and in this pueblo, the women generally worn mocassins while the Navajos women mocassins wear red, men wore red deerskin..... and ladies which wear a thick piece of skin..... around their legs like a two end tied at the heel with a weaving piece and the Navajo began to wear this handsome footwear, shape sort of like a shoe, pueblo and Apaches made the change too, and we should expect that these have got the idea from other Indians.... since that is the way which style usually travels and yet Indians in California and far up the coast went there barefooted while the ancient pueblos were, around the miles of Indian north, wore mocassins... hard sole and the only hard sole was being used by the people hunting buffalo..... hunting Indians of the plains.... We do not know whether these were made before the whites came and the old chief they were made quite different than the Navajo mocassins..... look however at the boots... and worn by the early Spanish. These had a hard sole but an upper of soft brown coordinate leather.... and it fits like leather, making almost fashion with the silver buckle.... and later was expensive and had to be brought from Spain when their found footwear gave up..... and Spanish often had it copied and dyed buckskin and it seems likely that the Navajo were so quick at learning they could have some such footwear and copied it and perhaps they captured a Spanish slave and had them to do the work for them.... and

other Spanish clothing besides boots came in through the Navajo camp.... and in time of peace the people often visit Santa Fe and other Spanish settlements for trade, bringing hides or clothes in baskets and water bottles.... and in return they want horses, but they also like red scarves and handkerchiefs... worn around the neck.... and buttons and silver ornaments for their horses... and sometimes a Spanish government could pick out a Navajo chief and make him a present of a whole costume. While it had silver buttons and scaled shirts and headbands and high little boots.... and at home the Navajo copied this and manufactured and making of buckskin in a tall mocassin of deer hide, this gift from the Spanish were in the nature of a brown, a white conchas were growing more about the new tribes, this was spread through the territories. Going so rich and strong, it did not really know much about the Navajos, their idea was that the people probably had chiefs who were like little kings and could use trade for the trade for the tribe best as king in Europe did. The fact is that the Indian had a of a sort and they had a good leader who asked and subscribed and..... much as the present at club meetings, this seems to have been the cause with the Navajo and it's part of the Navajo country had two or three Spanish men who were rich and wise and therefore would listen whereby the people, there they could argue and persuade their group..... but they could not command them, when each

man was receiving gifts from the Mexican he naturally did not want to fight so he could go elsewhere for the growing and advice of the Spanish and several Navajos were paid by the Spanish in this way, the most important was Antonio, El Pinto. Antonio, who was made a general in the Spanish army, he keeps the Navajos and taught Spanish to them through the late 1700's and he had given, but then they had a supply for them with the Spanish army..... and he died in 1800 three years after his death, came the event which made the Navajos into enemies of Spanish, then began a war which lasted for 60 years, a party of Spanish hostiles were making a flee around Canyon de Chelley and this was only one when slave run around to the Navajo country, for already a common thing. Of course they were not called slaves now.... and slavery was forbidden by the Spanish. In 1530 and years after years there had been new laws and same subject..... still the whites and most Spanish, were included all of New Mexico were serving and through a few brief..... to new..... wanted to be master and make their own decisions.... so that the best way to get help of course is to feel was to go on..... against the troublesome Indians and some of these were captured and taken home to work in the Spanish household.... and that was only proper, it was even a favor to the Indians..... and then the Spanish said that they were brought up to go to church and learned civilized ways..... The Indian did

not agree, they were likely to make expeditions on their own account when they took those Spanish children and bring them home to talk to Navajo. Still Antonio, El Pinto had been able to keep the peace fairly well. There had not been any ruins on either side and especially on other Spanish and the Navajos were free. Then came the evil day when the Spanish led a party of horsemen into the canyon, it happened that a great Navajo man, there at the time, they too had gone on a roam, but before leaving they had taken a woman and children to a shelter.... high on the wall of the, that branch of the canyon. The place should have been safe enough..... for it stretched over and under and over holding rocks.... and in front of it was a big rock, people screaming behind this rock could not be seen from below.... and there the Navajo women and children since laughing to themselves as they watch the Spanish pass by and no Spanish had thought that there were Indians anywhere near..... and then the trick was too good to keep and so one woman who they said had been herself a Spanish leaned over the wall as the horsemen rode away and there goes the men without I, and the Spanish heard her.... and the secret was given away, the horsemen turned back and they captured and killed..... and the cave was high and they climbed up to it with difficulty so the Spanish did not try this, instead they climbed another higher rock from which they could get across. Even

so, that little rock, while was between them and the.....
Navajo, so they fired at the circle and the bullet hit them
.... and it struck the woman and..... finally the Spanish
decided to climb up and finish the rest of the Navajo.....
No one knows how many were killed at that but the skeletons
laid in the cave for years..... No wonder the cave is
called Massacre Cave, in the canyon, that Dead Man Canyon....
all the skeletons and no Navajo cares to enter it.... only
a few years ago, a whiteman, Sam Dailey climbed up to find
the bones and the marks left..... on the rocks by the bul-
lets.... and the shooting in Dead Man's Canyon in the case
between Spanish and Navajos..... and in this the Spanish
tribes brought the Navajo leader with this... bits of rub-
ber and tobacco, handkerchief, stripped metal, that man
was offering the title of captain and given silver hand
comb as gifts like the kings given to the pueblo, but then
the Navajos afterwards..... and no..... was one of our
men given detail of captain and then he was killed, and
then sometimes there would be killed by frightened Spanish
and sometimes by a Pueblo Indian..... and surprise them and
the Navajo was getting much power for some Navajos came to
the old friend, at Jemez and he makes the treaty with the
Spanish..... Indian tell them later and anything happened
and no wonder the recent New Mexico, Arizona and other
territory were afraid that the Navajos were spreading
throughout the whole country..... and they were crowding

out past Mount Taylor, Blue Water, Port Hopi and the Spanish fought them in 1819 and make a treaty whereby they must be named east of Bluewater and respect Hopi right there and the Navajos of these days thought that treaties with the whites means anything. They meet the Spanish and it is so that they could have time to do their crops, where were in they start to fight. This, does not mean why the Navajos went to war as a whole nation and they never did wrong except that the old American Indians from early days. Their ruin parties were little and common group brought up by some man who wanted sheep he need these things for so no man could get it until he brings horses to her father. So young men went out to make a fortune by doing this as he might start a business and people in many other nations had done this thing in some white America..... today, tell stories about forgotten ancestors learned the English and stole the cattle and fight. They have been in almost every country and early times before the government was settled Navajo boys were educated for running and fighting.... and today they may be educated for jobs.... and then they began when they were seven or eight years old and a boy follows his uncle and could wake him up early in the morning..... saying, wake up, be living... you are not up early, the Indians will come and kill you, while you sleep, boys had to take long run in the snow and then dip them in-

to the ice water as they grow older..... they get ones that know, when the sun was hot, they know that they get in the sweat bath and make them..... All this time, they were practicing with bows and arrows..... they learn how to dodge arrows to take the advantage of any cover..... and it is shaped as to give..... a possible target to an Indian..... And naturally it was every boy that make his took, he thought it was good enough to go on to war party. This was the time when he could have his first smoke and perhaps he could get a new name..... showing that he was a man, true, he was not allowed to eat anything hot, nor to sleep on his stomach or his back and he must not look for anything in this distance and when camp was made, he must always keep his back towards home..... and all of these were naturally precautions meant to keep him from being harmed in a fight. If he managed to kill an enemy he became a full warrior and he showed cause, and he might never have been called home and that name..... coward had the Navajo were afraid of anything and so they called a man..... was definitely. Perhaps the boy preferred to be, not his father but for this meaning courage and ability with weapons was not enough, he needs help from the spirits..... Navajo religion provides for this..... and for that one was serious..... and even power against the Indians..... the young man could learn one of these by praying for it..... and just as today he could learn alot of medicine, and he went to some older man who knew

the way of sweet mountain lion or some other powerful thing
..... If the older man consents to take the two.... into
territory and to build a sweat house, then they go for days
while they accept..... and paryers to be used before an
attack in the secret name of the east..... the Navajos say
that men who had this power would have absolutely sure
that they could come to no harm.... Others believed this
so when the leader asked for volunteers he was sure to get
some, he sent for his room, three or four days ahead and
maintained a man to sweat bath and make offerings for suc-
cess. Also they made mocassins..... put in new bow string
and get the other equipment in order.... You can see that
the warrior packed his of wild cat from mountain lion skin
..... and Navajos say that..... and true..... and this
not be very dangerous..... and they was..... sickness. Of
buckskins, perhaps decorate with feathers and paint with
magic symbols..... and there was perhaps a long list loop
that perhaps working in among the Spanish and there was on
the true, it was not..... a chain like that of the white.
And it was of the kind used in the far north, and even in
Asia.... a heavy shirt made of several thickness of buck-
skin, glued together in the..... had such shape made of
silk.... and this is one of the..... sight of the northern
page that clear sign of the..... and the clear sign of
the Navajo and as the story goes on there are other.....
never brought with much food. Took some of the dry yucca

and perhaps they found that this sugar and it is some enemy, otherwise the letter print contains any of the some dry seed, some mix. They....., like the camp is not far from home.... There the leader says and comes and said his prayer and then told the men how they might behave and he succeed, and they must otherwise be feared, they must not think of our home.... for this could take their mind off war, they must use a special..... such available things as horse and sheep. The Apache teams said that this war path..... other Indians that is what the New Mexico do something of the short important journey..... also important to them by listening to this nighttime around them..... and they thought that a horse would keep traveling and..... cry of an owl cooing meant bad luck..... and all along the route, departing up the river and was seen at night... and in the morning watching that and tangled up on this never think of home..... at least the tribe was to leave the Indian camp..... and make, no long.....family. The leader went through the final ceremony..... and men paint their body..... and it is side of..... they hike until the dark, when Indian could see fast asleep.... perhaps then they to seek up..... horses, sheep, and horses would stampede the enemy and get away.... if they weren't..... they would..... special camp, with war cry, kill as many of the other people as you could and kill the..... of the slave..... much Navajos feel that they could take why the

common custom of the..... followed by Pueblos and the Colorado village is hope of a man or a woman while they..... for all make power both for the Indian and the winner of Indian, they could get like clothes or silver and things that they heard..... joined a line behind them to represent a lightning and keep the enemy from following them ghost of the slim, and enemy would talk to have an evil power.... and warriors who had killed had to fight for himself for getting in sweat bath, and he is this, like sometimes it didn't provide services and less fortunate and Navajos had a ceremonial to carry this..... war sickness this was developed for Mr. Stan himself when he too became sick from the blood of enemy.... it was known as..... it's last night on when guests gathered from fall..... it is called by white as the Squaw Dance..... and it is planned that the Navajo warrior under white's just as much as description as a more soldier more in a different way..... yet this is did not keep him from wanting to go around. How else could they get caught..... a start in life and another planning form, would suppose and get the consent of his blood head man..... yet the headman was almost sure to say no..... He had finished how own long, long ago.... he had plenty of slaves and animals and now what he wanted to stay and in a hiding canyon without doing anything, just bringing in against him. Perhaps he had been promised a Spanish that there should be peace..... and so the young man..... sneak

out without consenting him..... and later the angry son accused the headman of lying and.... then all the poor fellow could say was there are bad people.... they could not stop here and so the Spanish simply decided that they could not trust any Navajos. The opportunity for..... got better and better. New Mexico was full of great ranches where thousands of sheep were grazed and there were many towns such as Santa Fe and Albuquerque..... true, they were small... but and their house were made of adobe, but the floor.... but there was a fruit trees in the backyard in the valley town.... and given heavily on the..... Navajo treated for these things when they had enough thing and when they had not, they supplied themselves with..... did occur when they run business in the high point, and Mexico won her independence of Spain..... and the fighting started in 1821..... and by 1824 the treaty was signed.... this was a fine thing..... for the people of Mexico City..... and, but in, there was nothing in the country and in Mexico of course, for..... Now there were more springs.... and yet young republic had only a small army..... and that had other things to do than to fight Indians and so now, the Apaches used to and Comanches, run wild over New Mexico.... and this was the great era for capturing slaves.... sheep and horses, the slave trade in fact, grew into a regular business..... perhaps it is found most among Apaches who still have very little for sheep or farmers... and they used

to tell among Pueblo settlers,...., and they,.... wild trained girl who makes such good horse. They took them for slaves to a New Mexico town or for to New Mexico itself,.... and if possible they could get a Spanish girl or two,..... for the Spanish that has mind for a control it farmer,.... and seeing in another town in exchanging the good horse and... would be sometimes tracing for the Navajo group did much to see how they would often get this by themselves and now they had big field that place like Toadlena and Chinle,.... and these places were mostly taken care of them,.... and then they could be used to tend to this..... while the master of the house went wandering around and the mistress was waiting. All accounts say that a rich Navajo always had slaves to saddle his horse while among tribes like the Siouxs and the..... sometimes the Navajo were ruined in their..... was now passing down from the north and the Comanche from the east,.... and these white buffalo hunters liked to have Navajo women slaves.... to do their weaving and they said that it was much cheaper trading than for a blanket,.... and also they found a good scale for women and girls among the Spanish people.... and Mexicans they still call them, many of the Navajo family has learned of how some grandmother or some great grand-mother has..... by the use, at this time our leader.....

END OF TAPE
(side one)