

General Meeting at Sipaulavi, 9-3-1951, To Discuss Claims filing, and General Contract with John S. Boyden. Copy in Exhibit files (Exhibit 24) to Chambers and Lynch 1985 (q.v.). Copy courtesy Hopi Tribal Chairman's Office.

September 3, 1951.

General Meeting at Sipaulavi. Mr. John S. Boyden, Mr. Dow Carnal, Superintendent, Samuel Shing, Interpreter, and 10 Hopis present.

Mr. Carnal: I think you all know Mr. Boyden as he met with you once before down at the Toreva School when we were discussing the question of hiring him as your Claims Attorney. As you know, the contract was approved, and he has filed your claim and will explain to you what he has been able to do so far. There have been quite a number of Hopi people who have talked with Mr. Boyden about the possibility of hiring him as General Counsel to represent them in other matters besides your claims. He will also discuss that with you today. His intention is to go from Village to Village as he did before and explain this to them, and that is why we asked you to meet with us this morning.

Mr. Boyden: Mr. Carnal has told you about the filing of the claim. This is what the claim looks like. This petition we have filed says three things:

First: It says if your land has been taken from you, then you should be paid for it.

Second: If the land has not been taken, we want to be paid rent for its use all these years.

Third: It asks for a general accounting of all the funds that have been spent for the Hopi people.

If the Government has mined coal and sold it to traders, missionaries, or other people, we want to be paid for that also. We want them to give us a general accounting and show us how this money has been spent. If there is anything wrong, then we want the Government to pay with interest.

Those are the three things that the petition does. I have gone through the Libraries to find what I could, and I have searched the archives in Washington and have found some maps, and had a man come to your Agency and search the old records for what evidence he could find.

I believe I will start by showing you some of the maps that I have found that I didn't have with me the last time I was here. After looking at them you will understand why I have filed the petition the way I have.

First: I will show you the map that was submitted by early Government military men from 1849 to 1852. You will notice the top part of the map there is no information up to the Utah border. This point is below where the Hopi Villages are now.

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This map shows the country between the frontiers of Arkansas and New Mexico. You will notice that it takes in a lot of the territory that is now Arizona. The thing that I would like to draw to your attention here is Fort Defiance. You will notice that the Hopis are all west of Fort Defiance, and the Navajos are all east of Fort Defiance. You will also notice that the Little Colorado River is drawn in accurately and the Hopi people are all north and east of the Little Colorado River.

The next map I want to show you is one of New Mexico in 1851. That is 100 years ago. This map is not quite as accurate as the maps we have now. The Little Colorado River seems to run straight out nearly to California instead of turning up as we know the river actually does. You will notice that all through this country it shows that it is unexplored. However, it does show Fort Defiance here where I put my finger. You will notice that the Moquis are west of Fort Defiance, but the Navajos are not only east, but also a little north and west up where the four corners are now.

The third map is also a map of the territory of New Mexico and Arizona. This also is 100 years old. This does aim to show an outline of the claims of many Indians. It outlines the Hopi country and says 7 Pueblos. This puts the Navajos in the same place as it did on the other maps up by Shiprock and a little north and west of Fort Defiance. Here is a thing that is a little disturbing. We have to prove exclusive possession in order to win this claim. Where the Little Colorado and Colorado join there appears a claim of the Navajos. It will have to be explained. You will notice that it also says "unexplored" so maybe they didn't know what they were talking about after all. It also shows the Little Colorado River running almost to California and that is not correct. So it proves that the map is not accurate. I don't think it will give us much trouble.

This next map is not so old, having been made in 1866. This one has a lot more detail. It shows still as unexplored part of the territory around White Mesa and immediately south of the San Juan River. You will notice that we have the Little Colorado River running about the way it does now. I don't think the river has changed; just the maps have changed. You will notice that there are no Navajos shown down in this southwest part, and that is in 1866 - 85 years ago. It does not show any Navajos in this territory east of the Little Colorado River, south of the San Juan River, north of the Zuni River, or west of the Arizona border on the east side except in that territory up around Shiprock a little west and a little north of Fort Defiance.

The last map was made in 1880; that is only 22 years ago. I want to tell you how we happened to find this map. At the time of the Executive Order Reservation. There was considerable correspondence between Washington and the Indian Agent. In one of those letters they spoke about a map being sent along to show about the Hopi claim. We then began a search to find the map that was referred to in that letter. We did find the map and that is the one I have in my hand now.

This is a map of the Moqui Pueblo Agency in Arizona and showing the proposed Reservation. It is signed by M. R. Matur, U.S. Indian Agent. This heavy line shows the boundary of the Moqui claim, he says. You will notice that it draws a straight line south of and parallel to the San Juan River, which runs over to Mgen Copi Wash and down to the Little Colorado River. Then it follows the Little Colorado River southeasterly to a point known as Sunset Crossing near Brigham City, and I have learned just this morning that Brigham City was about five miles north of Winslow. Then it follows the Little Colorado over to the Zuni River. It might follow the Zuni up a little, but not very much. Then it goes directly north to White Rock Springs which is twelve miles west of Fort Defiance, and then straight up to where it started. The boundary of the Moqui farming and grazing land is set off by these checks. It includes all of the Villages now here. There are Navajos living within this area so it shows that even then there were Navajos living on the Hopi claim. These little round dots are Navajo hogans.

Charlie Humschongeva: After listening to the last definition on the map, I know that that is what I have been telling you about when you have a meeting with us. It seems to be an identical area to what we have claimed. That is the way it was told to me. The feeling in the old days was better than the feeling now. Various Villages called a council to determine what to be claimed. Lolami, Chief at Oraibi, started at the San Juan River to the Big Colorado River down to Grand Canyon. There is a symbol of plaques inscribed on it that indicates the boundary and determines the claim on the surface of the wall. Bear Springs is on miscellaneous plaques. From that point on Citpella started south near Flagstaff and the San Francisco Peaks toward a place known as Turquoise Springs; Thuilka from Turquoise Springs thence eastward toward Clay Creek near to Holbrook. And from there Dawenoki started from those to Zuni Lake, and starting at that point Walpi, who is of the Coyote Clan, took it on north through Canada to Burnt Corn. From there on Peva took it on to the starting point of Lolami.

This seems to me to be an accurate account of an area known to our people. Walpi seems to know about the same area as proposed in our petition. My opinion is that these larger areas we will never get, and it is our fault that we have clung in groups to the mesas. This was done for fear of the

