

early
NAVAJO MIGRATIONS
and **ACCULTURATION**
in the southwest

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Reservation Period

The welding together of the eastern and western Navajos began with their confinement at Bosque Redondo and the subsequent establishment of the Reservation. The Reservation period is well documented historically and ethnographically and will not be described here. However this period is represented archaeologically. Diagnostic features are the cribbed-log hogan, sheep corral, glass bottles, and tin cans. The material culture

from this period is only partially known (Hill, 1937; Tschopik, 1941; Franciscan Fathers, 1910). A comprehensive study now being completed (Kluckhohn, Hill, and Colson MS) will give a detailed analysis of the entire material culture of the Navajos with the exception of blankets, pottery, basketry, and houses, from about 1800 to the present.

The cultural determinants of each period described above are listed in Figure 23.

WESTERN NAVAJO	EASTERN NAVAJO
RESERVATION PERIOD	
1863	
1800	DE CHELLY PHASE
	Forked stick hogan common
	Cribbed hogan
	Navajo Polychrome
	Navajo Utility
	Pinyon Utility?
	Little Pueblo contact
	Little Spanish contact
1770	GOBERNADOR PHASE
	Gobernador Polychrome
	Pueblo trade pottery
	Stone masonry
	Weaving
	European trade goods
	Horse and sheep
	Pueblo refugees
1696	DINETAH PHASE
	Corn, beans, squash, agriculture
	Dinetah Utility
	Forked stick hogan
	Initial Pueblo contact
1500	PRE-SOUTHWESTERN NAVAJO
	Dinetah Utility
	Forked stick hogan
	Migratory hunting

Fig. 23. Phase classification of Navajo culture history.

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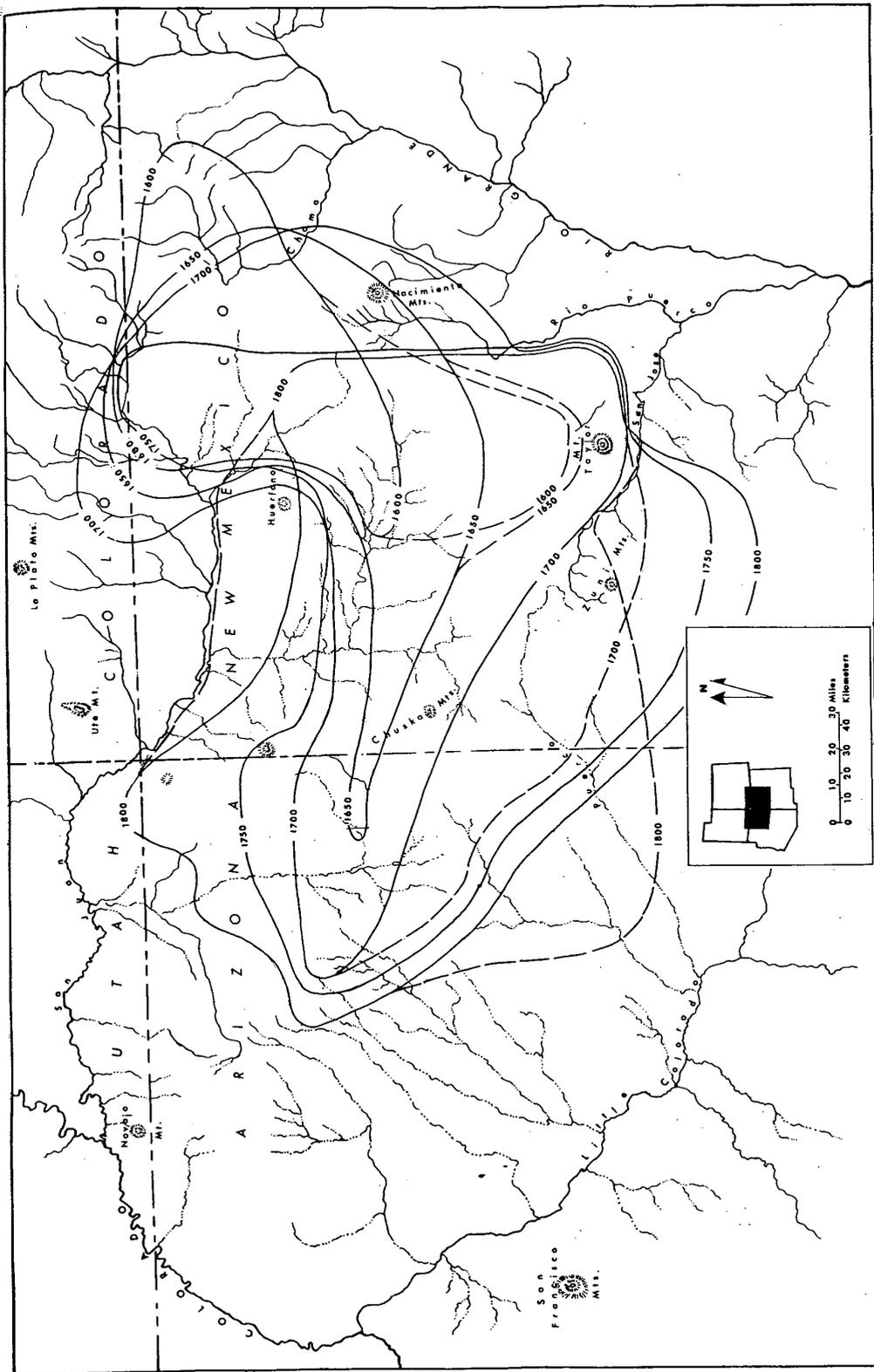


Fig. 25. Reconstruction of Navajo settlement at fifty year intervals, 1600-1800.