

RESOLUTION OF THE

NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE  
23RD NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - Fourth Year, 2018

AN ACTION

RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT AND NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEES RESPECTFULLY REQUESTING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO DESIGNATE THE OLD FORT WINGATE WHICH INCLUDES THE OLD VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, MILITARY BARRACKS, ORIGINAL POST CEMETERY, HORSE-SHOE SHAPED CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL AND "SHUSH BI TOH," AS A NATIONAL MONUMENT

WHEREAS:

- A. The Navajo Nation established the Resources and Development Committee ("RDC") as a Navajo Nation Council standing committee and as such empowered RDC with oversight of land, environmental protection and cultural resources and authority to review and recommend resolutions to the Navajo Nation Council to accomplish or impact the Committee purpose. See 2 N.N.C. §§ 164 (A)(9), 500 (C), 501 (B)(4)(a) (2015); See also CO-45-12.
- B. The Navajo Nation established the Naabik'íyáti' Committee as a Navajo Nation Council standing committee and as such empowered Naabik'íyáti' Committee to coordinate with all committees, Chapters, branches and entities concerned with all Navajo appearances and testimony before Congressional committees, and departments of the United States government. See 2 N.N.C. §§ 164 (A)(9), 700 (A), 701 (A)(8) (2015); See also CO-45-12.
- C. The Navajo Nation has a government-to-government relationship with the United States of America, Treaty of 1868, Aug. 12, 1868, 15 Stat. 667.
- D. Fort Wingate has been a central point in the history of the Southwest in general and that Navajo people in particular in the areas of military, education, and economic development.
- E. In 1872 at Fort Wingate, Chief Manuelito, Thomas V. Keam, and General Otis Howard established the Navajo Calvary, composed of 100 volunteers, thereby becoming the first Indian Police force. Martin Link, *Only at Ft. Wingate!*, Gallup Journey, August 2017, at 36, attached as **Exhibit A**.

- F. Fort Wingate served as the headquarters for Navajo Indian Scouts from 1873-1890. Of the more than 100 Navajos who served in the United States military during this time, 2 Navajo women, Mexicana Chiquita and Muchucha became the first females to serve in a combat role as women in the United States Army. *Id.*
- G. At Wingate Vocational High School in May 1942, the first Navajo Code Talkers were recruited and sworn into the United States Marine Corp. Martin Link, *History of Fort Wingate*, Gallup Journey, October 2017, at 36, attached as **Exhibit B**.
- H. In 1926, the Charles H. Burke Vocational School was established and subsequently became the Wingate Vocational School and finally the Wingate High School, the then primary high school serving Navajo youth. In 1965, Wingate High School moved to its present location and the old site served as the Wingate Elementary School. *Id.* at 34.
- I. The education provided to Navajo students of Wingate High School and Wingate Elementary School became the foundation for gainful employment for many Navajo citizens. Fort Wingate provided employment to Navajo people from workers who constructed the fort in the 1800's, to those who worked and presently work at the schools and offices. *Id.* at 34-36.
- J. The legal description of the area proposed to be considered for the Old Fort Wingate National Monument is entirely, and exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs and falls within Tract 37. The Legal description of the area is as follows: Township 14N, Range 16W, and portions of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. Positioned at the southeast point of this parcel of land is a benchmark installed in 1999 by the Cadastral Survey of the Bureau of Land Management to define the boundary between land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Cibola National Forest; the boundary is located at the Northwest Quarter (NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Section 10, Township 14N, Range 16W in McKinley County, New Mexico. The proposed boundary for the Old Fort Wingate National Monument begins at the 1999 benchmark and is as follows: the southern boundary extends from the 1999 benchmark and follows the fence-line west for 5,000 feet until it abuts the right-of-way for State Highway 400; the western boundary follows State Highway 400 Right-of-way for approximately 4,400 feet north until it reaches a capped well; the northern boundary follows a line striking due

east for 4,800 feet until it intersects the established boundary of the Cibola National Forest; and the eastern boundary follows the fence-line from the point of intersection 4,500 feet south to the above-defined benchmark. The entire proposed boundary for the Fort Wingate National Monument is approximately 495 acres. See Old Fort Wingate Task Force Proposed Boundary Letter and Maps attached as **Exhibit C**.

- K. Several buildings located at the Old Fort Wingate are projected to be demolished thereby, erasing tangible remains of Navajo history. *Id.* at 36.
- L. Various Navajo Nation Chapters, the Eastern Navajo Agency Council and McKinley County, New Mexico, support the transfer of approximately 500 acres from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express purpose of being used as a National Monument devoted to the history of Fort Wingate and its military, social, economic and cultural history of the region with a focus on the Navajo people. See Navajo Nation Chapter Resolutions, Eastern Navajo Agency Council Resolution, and McKinley County, New Mexico Resolution attached as **Exhibit D**, **Exhibit E** and **Exhibit F**, respectively.
- M. It is in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to respectfully request the President of the United States, the United States Congress, and the Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs to designate the Old Fort Wingate as a national monument.

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:**

- A. The Navajo Nation hereby respectfully requests the President of the United States, the United States Congress, and the Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs to designate the Old Fort Wingate, as described above, as a national monument to preserve the military, education, and cultural history of the Navajo people associated with the area.
- B. The Navajo Nation hereby authorizes the President of the Navajo Nation, the Speaker of the Navajo Nation Council, and their designees to advocate for the Old Fort Wingate to be designated as a national monument.

**CERTIFICATION**

I, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Naabik'íyáti' Committee of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting in Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 14 in Favor and 00 Opposed, on this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of February, 2018.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "LoRenzo C. Bates", with a stylized flourish at the end.

LoRenzo C. Bates, Chairperson  
Naabik'íyáti' Committee

Motion: Honorable Davis Filfred  
Second: Honorable Raymond Smith, Jr.

Chairperson Bates not voting



By Martin Link

# Only at Ft. Wingate!

## Chapter 2

*"Fort Wingate can justly boast of the richest and most colorful history of any existing American military installation today. The Indians, the Spanish, the Pioneers, and the soldiers maneuvered in and about this site – living, loving, fighting, and dying; each contending for the things he thought were right and just – or, for his place in the sun. During frontier days, some of the more promising officers – such as MacArthur and Pershing – served at the Fort."*

*The wide spaces, the windswept mesas, the far horizons, the red rocks which change their color by the hour, the colorful natives and the overall picturesqueness of the area – these, with the history of the Fort combine to make this one of the most fascinating areas of the world."*

Ralph R. Todd, Lt. Col.,  
Ord Corps-Commanding, Fort Wingate  
(1960)

1868 – 1918

### FIFTY YEARS – FIFTY HISTORICAL REASONS FOR SAVING THIS FACILITY

In the years following the re-establishment of Ft. Wingate at Bear Springs, the Army hired a large number of Navajo and Zuni men to make adobe bricks and harvest timber from the adjacent mountains as a major project in constructing numerous of new buildings and barracks for the new post. An interesting scenario took place in late May 1869 when two dozen Coyotero Apaches came into the fort seeking refuge. The local Navajo leader, Delgadito agreed to help find areas north of the fort where they could settle.

However, it was a different matter with several other Apache groups to the south, mainly bands under the leadership of Victorio and Geronimo, who were constantly harassing miners, ranchers, settlers, and stage-coaches. In 1872 the Commander of Ft. Wingate was directed to recruit Navajos to serve as scouts and interpreters. Chiefs Manuelito, Barboncito and Mariano traveled throughout the

Navajo Country encouraging young men to join the army. Over the next 15 years, more than 200 men enlisted as scouts, while others enlisted in the regular cavalry, and still others helped to establish the Navajo Police force. During this period, the various units of scouts participated in 47 combat engagements, mostly in southern New Mexico and Arizona, but also in Utah, Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma, with as many as ten being killed in battle.

An interesting fact that just recently came to light deals with the scouts recruited for the final campaign against Geronimo in the summer of 1886. In May of that year, 25 Navajos were recruited for a 6-month tour of duty that would take them down into Mexico on a final effort to capture Geronimo and his band. They would be assigned to the 20th Regiment. In a careful study of the personnel records, it became clear that two of the enlistees were women! The campaign was successful, and Geronimo surrendered in Mexico on Sept. 14, 1886. Mexicana Chiquito and Muchacha are now recognized by the U.S. Army Women's



Troop L (9th Cavalry \*) captured in their baseball uniforms. I spotted this image today while viewing the New Mexico PBS segment "MOMENTS IN TIME: The Buffalo Soldiers in New Mexico". Attached NMHM metadata indicates it was taken in 1899 at Fort Wingate.



Navajo Scouts in the Apache Campaign. Photographed by Ben Wittick at Fort Wingate in 1885. Photo is from the School of American Research Collections in the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. Copy also in the book, "Shadows on Glass" The Indian World of Ben Wittick, by Patricia J. Broder, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Maryland, U.S.A.





Arms Inspection, Fort Wingate, New Mexico. Photo by Pvt. Edward F. Marchand, soldier at Ft. Wingate, provided by Karen Marchand, and published by Gallup Centennial Committee, Red Rock State Park and Beautyway, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Museum at Fort Lee, Virginia as the first two women to serve in the Army under a combat situation. Only at Fort Wingate!!

At the signing of the Treaty of Peace on June 1, 1868 in Fort Sumner, Gen. William T. Sherman told the Navajo leaders that he would try to meet with them again in ten years to see how everything was working out. True to his promise, he checked in at Ft. Wingate on September 5, 1878 and met with various Navajo headmen, both at Ft. Wingate and the next couple of days at the Agent's home in Ft. Defiance. One of the biggest complaints dealt with the western boundary of the new reservation. It included Canyon de Chelly, but not the adjacent Chinle Valley. Sherman assured the Navajos that he would try to rectify that problem. Two months later the Navajo Agent, John Pyle received a message that on October 29th an Executive Order, signed by President Rutherford B. Hayes granted the Navajos a strip of land, 20 miles wide and 80 miles long, as an extension of their western boundary.

The following year, 1879, Ft. Wingate entered into a decade-long love affair with a number of newly defined sciences, including archaeology, ethnology, anthropology and geology. Early that year the Smithsonian's first southwestern ethnological expedition, headed up by Dr. Frank Hamilton Cushing, set up their field headquarters at Ft. Wingate.

An Irish-born doctor, Major Washington Matthews, became the head surgeon at Ft. Wingate in 1880. He was obsessed with learning how Navajos used plants and minerals for healing purposes. He became fluent in the Navajo language, especially the vocabulary used in chants and rituals. He was a long-time friend of Major John Wesley Powell, who had just completed two exploratory trips down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon and was now compiling his notes at the Smithsonian Institution. Matthews helped Powell create the Bureau of Ethnology and was a contributor to several issues of their annual report, mainly translations of Navajo chants and healing ceremonies. In all, he published 58 monographs. He also took a liking to a young Army lance-corporal stationed at the fort - Christian Barthelmess, the

principal musician with the 13th Regimental band, but also a writer, an amateur anthropologist, and a very professional photographer. Barthelmess and his camera accompanied Matthews when he went out to record a Navajo chant way, thus becoming the first person to photograph Navajo sand paintings. He also worked with the ethnologist James Stevenson.

In 1883 Dr. Washington Matthews used his medical skills to treat Adolph Bandelier, the famed archaeologist, who spent two weeks in the post hospital recovering from injuries suffered from a wagon accident.

The following year the post was the home base for Clarence Dutton, one of the first people to become a professional geologist. Dutton studied the rock formations in the area, all the way east to Mt. Taylor. His report, "Mt. Taylor and the Zuni Plateau" published in the U.S. Geological Survey's annual Bulletin for 1885, was the first published reference to any geological formations in the Four Corners region. In 1915 Dr. Herbert E. Gregory also made Ft. Wingate one of his work sites. His monumental work, "Geology of the Navajo Country" was published in 1917 and included many of the observations made by Clarence Dutton.

On January 19, 1887, the major participants in the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition arrived at Ft. Wingate by the AT&SF railroad from Massachusetts and spent some time re-establishing connections with the Pueblo of Zuni and obtaining supplies, mules, and wagons from the post commissary. Among the group were Frank Hamilton Cushing, Dr. Frederick Webb Hodge, and Mary Tileston Hemenway. Their long-term goal was to conduct field work which would reveal the origins of the Zuni people and/or their affiliations with the pre-historic Anasazi - Mogollon cultures. In the following years, as they conducted archaeological fieldwork in the region, Ft. Wingate and its nearby railroad station became a source of resupply for the expedition.

Between 1884 and 1888, Dr. Washington Matthews was assigned to a Federal Hospital in Washington, D.C. In 1889, he returned to Ft. Wingate to continue his ethnological studies of the Navajos and Zunis. In the fall of 1893, he returned to Washington, D.C. to



**IF YOU ARE HURT, OR  
INJURED, OR WEAK, OR  
ARE JUST OUT OF SHAPE,  
LET US HELP YOU!**



**Enchantment Physical Therapy**

**505-863-4199**

1900 East Highway 66 Suite A in Butler's Square

NAVAJO OWNED FOR OVER 11 YEARS!

**BUY NAVAJO**

**ARE YOU HURTING?  
WE CAN HELP.**

- Customer Service
- Sports Medicine
- Pain Specialists
- Movement Specialists
- Strength Training
- Neurological Rehabilitation
- Functional Retraining
- Education
- Gym Memberships
- Athletic Training
- Speed Training

Now a certified Silver  
Sneaker/Prime Benefit  
Fitness Location



WE ACCEPT: Medicaid, VA, BC/BS, Tricare,  
Presbyterian, Summit, Navajo Nation, Worker's  
Compensation, AHCCCS, Auto, and  
many other insurances.



assume the prestigious position of Surgeon General of the United States.

All this time, the fort was conducting routine army and military activities as well. Along with regular Infantry and Cavalry troops (and their associated Scouts), there were many times when state militia units were also stationed at Ft. Wingate. Then, beginning in the mid-1870s, the fort was always home to a Company or two of the 9th Cavalry – commonly known as "Buffalo Soldiers".

In the summer of 1877, Victorio and 300 of his Apache followers fled the San Carlos Reservation, and it was primarily through the effort of Companies I and L of the 9th Regiment and their Navajo scouts that Victorio and his band, in early October, came to Ft. Wingate and surrendered. Despite their resistance, they were eventually returned to San Carlos, in southern Arizona.

By the early 1900s, things had settled down enough that the black soldiers could concentrate more on baseball and improving their musical talents (the Regimental band was stationed at Ft. Wingate).

In the spring of 1881, the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (later bought out by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe) was laying tracks through the valley just to the north of the fort. Approximately a dozen miles to the west, where coal mining activities were already taking place, the railroad established a way-station and payroll agency. The site soon became a center of coal miners, railroad workers and saloon keepers and became known by the name of the A & P paymaster – David Gallup.

A native of Germany and a soldier who served in the 15th Infantry at Ft. Wingate from 1875 to 1880, W.F. Kuchenbecker, became the first mayor of Gallup.

Between 1884 and 1886 the post commander was a Civil War hero and recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr. With him was his wife and two sons, Arthur III, age 7, and Douglas, age 4. In later years, Douglas would always comment, "My brother and I learned how to shoot and ride before we learned to read and write."

In 1889 the first hospital created strictly for Indians was completed. One of the junior officers then stationed at the fort was a Lieutenant fresh out of West Point, John J. Pershing, who eventually became good friends with a professional photographer who was living in one of the civilian homes – Ben Whittick.

There were also many times when troops were dispatched into the Navajo Country when events heated up to the point that the Navajo police needed some back-up. In the fall of 1893, Agent Shipley was confronted by a group of angry Navajo parents at the Round Rock Trading Post because of his strict school policies. He took refuge in the Trading Post, and it took two days before troops from Ft. Wingate arrived to rescue him.

On October 29, 1907, at the request of Shiprock Agent William Shelton, two troops of the 5th Cavalry from Ft. Wingate rode into the camp of a medicine man who was fomenting disobedience with the Indian Agency – Ba'alilili, with orders to take him into custody. His followers resisted and shots were fired; the soldiers killing two of them. This was the last time, anywhere, that shots were fired in anger between the U.S. Army and Navajos.

In the late afternoon of June 22, 1910, Richard Wetherill was shot and killed while herding cattle on his ranch near the Chaco Canyon ruins. Eastern Navajo Agent Samuel Stacker believed that this may be part of a belligerent activity on behalf of some Navajos and sent a message to Ft. Wingate. A



"It's Up to US Now" Col. Teddy Roosevelt and Companies B and G at the Battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898. Limited Edition Print of a painting by Rick Reeves. Published by Americana Historical Art, Leavenworth, Kansas.

detachment of soldiers responded and camped out in the area until emotions cooled down.

On the morning of July 2, 1896, a log building caught fire, and before it was over, nearly a dozen buildings, including the barracks, were nothing but smoldering ruins. For the next several years there was a lot of rebuilding, but adobe bricks were replaced by quarried rock as building material, and the fort's many activities continued, unabated. The barracks and guard house were completed in 1907.

On April 20, 1898, the United States declared war on Spain with reference to the independence of Cuba and the Philippines. As part of the mobilization of armed forces, the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment was to be raised in the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Col. Leonard Wood was assigned as commander and Theodore Roosevelt, who resigned as Under-Secretary of the Navy, was placed as second-in-command with the rank of Lt. Col. After helping William "Buckey" O'Neill with recruitments in Arizona, Lt. Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt spent May 5th and 6th in Gallup and Ft. Wingate lending encouragement to the organization of Company G, one of four troops from New Mexico. The Company commander was Capt. William H.H. Llewellyn, a Wisconsin-born lawman of Welsh ancestry. The 85 men in Company G included

26 from Gallup. The 340 men in the New Mexico Squadron were mustered into service on May 7th and left Santa Fe for San Antonio, Texas on May 8th.

The entire regiment, now known as Roosevelt's "Rough Riders", landed in Cuba during the middle of June and saw their first action at Las Guasimas on the morning of June 24th. The first trooper to be killed in action was Pvt. Henry Haefner, a young miner from Gallup.

In 1911 the garrison was downsized to just one Infantry Company. The post commander was familiar with the facility, but now he's a Major, Major John J. Pershing, and he has no idea what's in store for him in the approaching decade. In 1913 Pershing removed almost all the post's active personnel before he was transferred to Fort Sam Houston in Texas. One of the last of the Navajo scouts, Sgt. Jeff King, went with him.

The following summer things began to get a little lively for the handful of bored troopers stationed at Ft. Wingate. On May 5th, 1914, a special passenger train pulled up to the siding at Wingate Station. Aboard were the first contingent of almost 5,000 Mexican refugees.

These were federal soldiers and their families, who had served under Mexican President Victoriano Huerta. Beaten by several rebel groups in the northern part of Mexico, their commander, Gen. Salvador Mercado, sought asylum in the U.S. The almost 5,000 refugees came across the border near Presidio, Texas.

They were then transported by rail to Ft. Bliss, near El Paso, Texas, then on to Ft. Wingate, where an internment camp, of

sorts, was hurriedly being constructed. Food arrived daily from Ft. Bliss, and bakeries in Gallup provided 660 loaves of bread each day. Lt. Lloyd was the post doctor and could speak only a little Spanish. During their five-month internment, the Mexican refugees had almost two dozen young people die of dysentery, and Gen. Romero died of wounds received in battle (he was given a state funeral). But, during the same time, 347 babies were born. When a new president, Venustiano Carranza, agreed to provide safe haven, Pres. Woodrow Wilson signed an order releasing the refugees back to Mexico. All of them, including the babies, boarded trains that took them to Eagle Pass, Texas, where they crossed the international border back into Mexico. By September 24, 1914, Ft. Wingate was again officially deactivated.

From 1915 to 1918, the fort facilities were under a caretaker, Sgt. Patrick Karrigan, who lived in one of the houses with his family. But the peace and quiet was broken in November 1918, with the end of World War I. The Army Ordnance Department decided to use the Ft. Wingate facilities as storage areas for unused ammunition left over from the war, and trainloads of artillery shells began to show up at the railroad siding. Sgt. Karrigan had his work cut out for him.



By Martin Link

# History of Fort Wingate

## Chapter 4

*"They will hammer their swords into plowshares."*

In the years following the Civil War (1861-65) the westward expansion of the United States became an epic story of immense proportions, and, as brought out in earlier chapters, Fort Wingate played a key role in this story. But by the 1880s, another component began to surface among the complex relationships between Anglo-Americans and the various pueblos and tribal groups, especially here in the Southwest; and that was the matter of education.

This represented a major change of attitude toward the indigenous peoples of the Southwest by the Federal Government, from a policy of military confrontation to one of boosting local economies and providing education and vocational training. In maybe a broad sense, this was a reflection of the biblical passage of the prophet Isaiah when he predicted that Nations would no longer go to war, but instead, "will hammer their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning knives."

However, despite all these good intentions, many of these boarding schools turned out to be a year-long nightmare for these young Indian children. During the early years of implementing this new policy of providing an education to native youngsters, the Education Branch of the Office of Indian Affairs (soon to be identified as the Bureau of Indian Affairs) had no rules to go by, no precedents to follow, no personnel trained to teach or mentor children who did not speak English and were not familiar with Euro-American customs, or have available text books that would be relevant or culturally acceptable. All too often school administrators and faculty fell back on military-style means of discipline, and rigid policies of classroom instruction and dormitory behavior. No efforts at all were made to involve the parents or families.

By the early 1920s, there were 47 B.I.A.



About 1960, a typing student shows off her skills to her fellow students and instructors at Wingate Vocational High School. B.I.A. Archives

schools, and a handful of religious-sponsored schools throughout the Navajo Reservation and adjoining counties. However, the only high school (grades nine through twelve) was at the Albuquerque Indian School, which had been established in 1881.

The year 1925 turned out to be a very auspicious year in the history of Fort Wingate. Newly inaugurated President, Calvin Coolidge (who had been Vice President under Wm. G. Harding), had an empathy for the plight of the country's Native inhabitants and some good legislation came about during his term of office.

The Congressional Act of Indian Citizenship was enacted in late 1924 and signed into law by Pres. Coolidge in January 1925. This law gave American citizenship to all Indians who may not have received this status through individual tribal treaties. Through the urging of Pres. Coolidge, Congress also established the Division of Indian Health within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and a couple of months later the Coolidge Administration appropriated \$500,000 for renovation of the buildings at Fort Wingate to be established as an Indian school. The property incorporating the original fort was transferred from the

War Department to the Interior Department, to be administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Congress and the Coolidge Administration also were prompted to take more interest in the vast number of complaints the B.I.A. had been receiving regarding the operation of their schools. As a result, a task force was established and assigned to survey the economic and social conditions of the American Indian. The chairman of this task force was a man well versed in Indian history, Lewis Meriam. In 1928, the results of this in-depth survey were published under the title "The Problems of Indian Administration," but more commonly called the Meriam

Report. The report was harshly critical of the methods and policies used by the B.I.A. in the operation of their school systems.

Meanwhile, back to Fort Wingate. It took a year to make all the changes necessary to convert the complex of buildings into a boarding school, with most of the military buildings becoming classrooms, dormitories, administrative offices, and teachers' housing. The school, named for Charles H. Burke, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was open for business in September 1926 with an enrollment of 150 boys. In January 1927, the enrollment was doubled with the addition of about 150 girls. Although children of both Navajo and Zuni lineage were encouraged to enroll, it seemed that all the students were coming from Navajo families. Only grades one to seven were offered.

With the addition of the eighth grade in 1928, the enrollment increased to 500 and did begin to include students from the surrounding pueblos of Zuni, Hopi, Acoma, and Laguna. In 1929, one of the first casualties of the Meriam Report was the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles H. Burke who turned in his resignation. He was replaced by Charles J. Rhoads,



who took a very positive stance in creating new school policies based on the recommendations included in the Meriam Report. Coincidentally, the name of the school was changed to the Wingate Vocational School.

Author's note: the once-bustling railroad community just east of Fort Wingate and two miles west of the Continental

Divide was named after Pres. Coolidge.

During the next several years, the school became the center of efforts to create the Navajo Country's first high school (again, the only B.I.A. operated high schools at this time were Albuquerque Indian School and Santa Fe Vocational School). The problem, however, was capacity, which generally stood at 500. In the fall of 1930 the ninth and tenth grades were added, but the first and second grades were dropped. In the fall of 1931, the eleventh grade was added and a year later the twelfth grade was added. But during the next two years the third, fourth and fifth grades were also dropped, with a consequent drop in the total enrollment. In 1938 the school's name was again changed, this time to Wingate Vocational High School.

As the high school curriculum became more stabilized and the vocational courses better equipped and staffed, a gradual effort was made to re-introduce the lower grades. By 1940 the attendance was around 800, with academic courses ranging from grade one to grade twelve. Vocational programs were required of all high school students and made available to older students in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

Boys had a choice of several vocations, while all the girls took Home Economics, which had a varied program including food and nutrition, food preparation, clothing manufacture, child care, housekeeping, home nursing, and weaving and wool preparation. This last course was very popular since many of the female students had family members who wove rugs and blankets as part of the family income. It was an activity



Wingate Vocational High School students make good use of a study period. B.I.A. Archives

where mothers or grandmothers could come into the classroom and give helpful hints for carding, spinning, and dyeing. In 1934 the Home Economics Dept. initiated a project where students would go out into the adjacent fields and forests and collect plants from which native dyes could be obtained. Mrs. Nonabah G. Bryan, a Navajo weaver, was employed to teach Navajo weaving and oversee the research and experimentation carried on during this course of study. Charles Keetsie Shirley, a local Navajo artist, illustrated all the plants, and Stella Young, head of the Home Economics Dept. organized and edited all the accumulated data. In 1940 the Education Division of the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs published a 76-page book entitled "NAVAJO NATIVE DYES, Their Preparation and Use." Only at Fort Wingate!!

The boys had more choices. There were ten vocations available and high school boys were required to spend half of each school day in vocational training. The subjects ranged from agriculture, auto mechanics, blacksmith or farm shop, lapidary and silversmithing, leather and tanning hides, building and construction trades, wood carving and furniture-making to bakery. A sales room was maintained on the campus where articles produced in several of these vocational crafts were available for sale to the public.

For many years, one of the most famous Navajo silversmiths, Ambrose Roanhorse, was the instructor of the lapidary and silversmithing classes. One of the more unique courses offered was taught between 1941 and 1945 by a cabinet-maker from

**iHeartMEDIA**

**99.9XTC**

**KGLX 99.0 FM**  
GALLUP'S COUNTRY

**ROCK 106.1**  
THE ROCK STATION

iHeartMEDIA  
1632 South Second  
Street - Gallup  
505-863-9391 direct  
505-863-9393 fax



# THE OLD FORT WINGATE TASK FORCE

*An Affiliate of the Plateau Sciences Society*

Martin Link, Chairman  
2302 Mariyana Dr.  
Gallup, NM 87301  
ph # (505) 863 -6459  
[link87301@yahoo.com](mailto:link87301@yahoo.com)

David C'de Baca, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice Chm  
Phillip Marquez, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice Chm  
John L. Taylor, Secretary  
Scott Merrill, Site Monitor  
Nancy Wade, Photographer

## The proposed boundary for Old Fort Wingate National Monument

The proposed parcel of land to be considered for the Old Fort Wingate National Monument is entirely, and exclusively under the jurisdiction of the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs. The boundaries fall within an area designated as Tract 37. In accordance with the Fort Wingate Quadrangle, U.S. Dept. of the Interior/U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Geological Survey map (1995), the land in question lies within Township 14N, Range 16W, and portions of sections 3, 4, 9 & 10.

Positioned at the southeast point of this parcel of land is a bench-mark installed in 1999 by the Cadastral Survey of the Bureau of Land Management to define the boundaries between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of Interior) and the Cibola National Forest (Dept. of Agriculture). It is located in the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 10, Township 14N, Range 16W in McKinley County.

The proposed boundary for this project begins at the bench-mark described above. From the bench-mark the southern boundary follows the fence-line west for 5,000 feet until it abuts the right-of-way line for State Highway 400. The proposed western boundary then follows this highway right-of-way approximately 4,400 feet north until it reaches a capped well (identified as a flowing well on the map). At this point the proposed northern boundary follows a line striking due east 4,800 feet, until it intersects the established boundary with the Forest Service. The proposed eastern boundary follows this fence-line from the point of intersection 4,500 feet south to the above-defined bench-mark. The enclosed land consists of 495-500 acres.





6861

Wingate High School

WINGATE  
ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL

6869

SAS

Ponding Area

Water Tank

Sewage Disposal Ponds

Sewage Disposal Ponds

Flowing Well

Athletic Field

Fort Wingate

Water Tank

WINGATE

WINGATE

NATIONAL



# THE OLD FORT WINGATE TASK FORCE

*An Affiliate of the Plateau Sciences Society*

Martin Link, Chairman  
2302 Mariyana Dr.  
Gallup, NM 87301  
ph # (505) 863 -6459  
[link87301@yahoo.com](mailto:link87301@yahoo.com)

David C'de Baca, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice Chm  
Phillip Marquez, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice Chm  
John L. Taylor, Secretary  
Scott Merrill, Site Monitor  
Nancy Wade, Photographer

## The proposed boundary for Old Fort Wingate National Monument

The proposed parcel of land to be considered for the Old Fort Wingate National Monument is entirely, and exclusively under the jurisdiction of the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs. The boundaries fall within an area designated as Tract 37. In accordance with the Fort Wingate Quadrangle, U.S. Dept. of the Interior/U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Geological Survey map (1995), the land in question lies within Township 14N, Range 16W, and portions of sections 3, 4, 9 & 10.

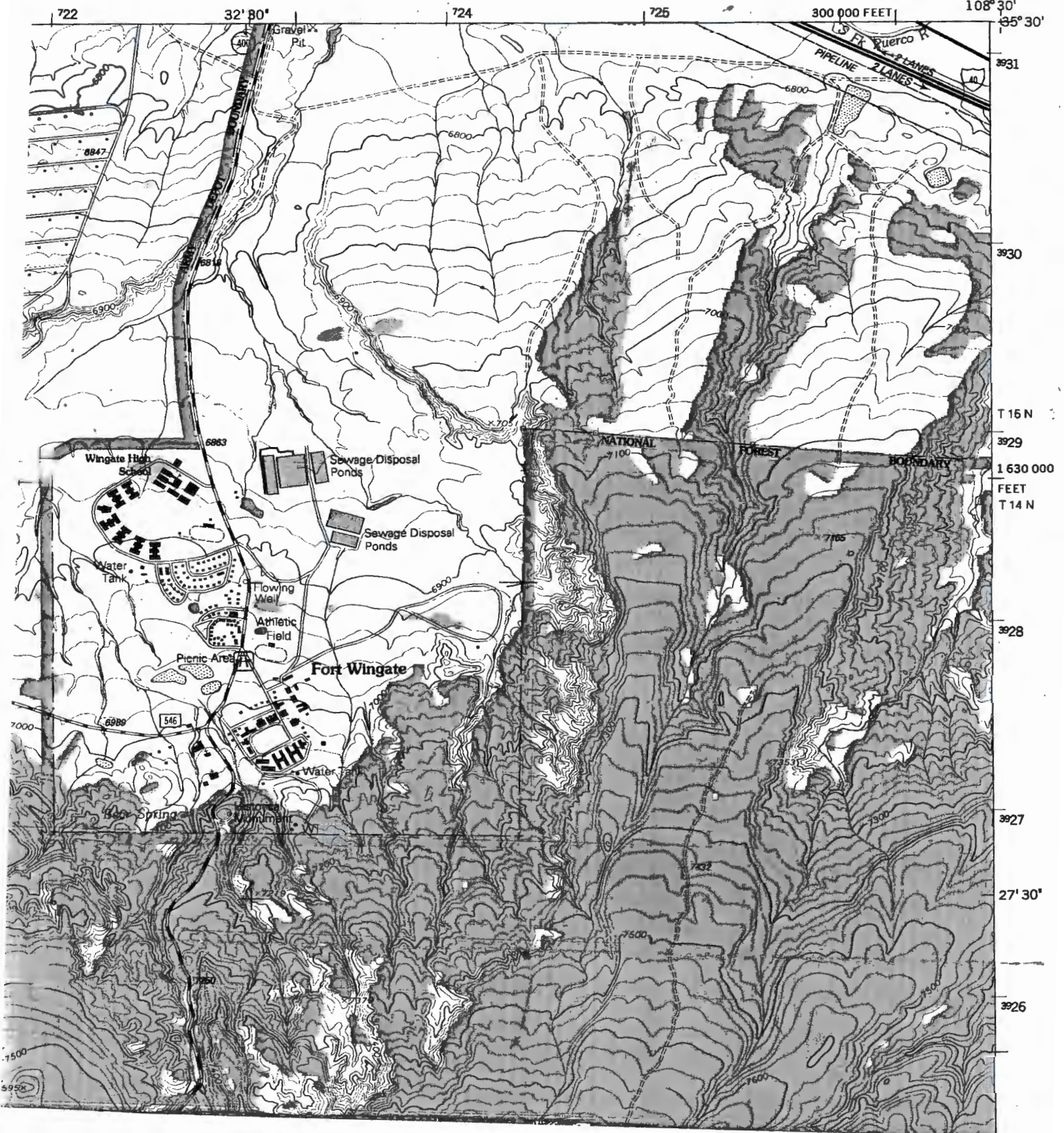
Positioned at the southeast point of this parcel of land is a bench-mark installed in 1999 by the Cadastral Survey of the Bureau of Land Management to define the boundaries between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of Interior) and the Cibola National Forest (Dept. of Agriculture). It is located in the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 10, Township 14N, Range 16W in McKinley County.

The proposed boundary for this project begins at the bench-mark described above. From the bench-mark the southern boundary follows the fence-line west for 5,000 feet until it abuts the right-of-way line for State Highway 400. The proposed western boundary then follows this highway right-of-way approximately 4,400 feet north until it reaches a capped well (identified as a flowing well on the map). At this point the proposed northern boundary follows a line striking due east 4,800 feet, until it intersects the established boundary with the Forest Service. The proposed eastern boundary follows this fence-line from the point of intersection 4,500 feet south to the above-defined bench-mark. The enclosed land consists of 495-500 acres.





**FORT WINGATE QUADRANGLE**  
**NEW MEXICO-MC KINLEY CO.**  
**7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)**











*The Navajo Nation Becenti Chapter*  
*Tso'di'tsin (Barren of the trees) Jidi'hadi't'iih (Antelope lookout)*



Charles Long  
PRESIDENT

Pauleen Billie  
VICE - PRESIDENT

Kathleen Lee  
SECRETARY TREASURER

Vacant  
LAND BOARD

Jonathan Perry  
COUNCIL DELEGATE

Vacant  
CHAPTER CSC

Christina Platero  
CHAPTER AMS

P.O. Box 708 Crownpoint, NM 87313 Website: [becenti.navajochapters.org](http://becenti.navajochapters.org) Email: [becenti@navajochapters.org](mailto:becenti@navajochapters.org) Phone: (505) 786-2283 Fax: (505) 786-2285

**THE NAVAJO NATION**  
**BNCOCT-2018-90**

**SUPPORTING RESOLUTION FOR THE LAND TRANSFER OF 500 ACRES, FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICES WITH THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF BEING USED AS A NATIONAL  
MONUMENT DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF FORT WINGATE AND IT'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE MILITARY,  
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE REGION WITH A FOCUS ON NAVAJO PEOPLE**

**WHEREAS:**

1. Pursuant to NTC Resolution # CJ-20-55, Becenti Chapter is certified and recognized as a Navajo Nation government entity, and given the authority to assess and act on the needs of its community people for all resources available and to implement decisions with county, state, federal and other entities; and
2. By resolution #CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council approved the Local Governance Act, Chapter I, Section I (B)(2), which allows Becenti Chapter to make decisions over local matters that will improve community; and
3. Becenti Chapter fully supports the preservation of regional and Navajo cultural history that these values and concepts maybe passed to future generations; and
4. It was at Ft. Wingate in 1872, that Chief Manuelito, Thomas V. Keam, and General Oliver Otis Howard established the Navajo Police. First known as the Navajo Cavalry, this group of 100 volunteers became the first Indian police force. Ft. Wingate was the headquarters for the Navajo Indian Scouts from 1873-1890. During this period over one hundred Navajos served in the United States Military. This was the beginning of the Navajo people friendly relationship with the US military. At Fort Wingate in 1886, two Navajo Women enlisted in the Navajo Scouts. These two, Mexicana Chiquita and Muchucha, became the first females to serve in a combat role as women in the United States Army.
5. At Wingate Vocational High School in May 1942, the first Navajo Code Talkers were recruited and sworn into the United States Marine Corps; and
6. In 1926, the Charles H. Burke Vocational School was established. The Burke school became Wingate Vocational School and then Wingate High School the primary high school serving Navajo youth for many years. The vocational programs at Wingate High School provided training to students in skills related to traditional Navajo life. Students learned farming, weaving, metal working, and furniture making. Wingate High School provided many Navajo teachers the venue to teach, some of the many were: Nonabah G. Bryan, Charles Keetsie Shirley, and Ambrose Roanhorse. In 1965, when Wingate High School moved to its present location, the site became Wingate Elementary School which provided educational services to generations of Navajo children; and
7. Fort Wingate provided employment to Navajo people from workers who helped build the fort in the 1800s, to those who worked at the schools and officers to the present day. The educational training provided to Navajo people at Wingate High and Wingate Elementary became the foundation for the gainful employment of many Navajo Nation citizens; and




8. Becenti Navajo Chapter supports the transfer of the said 500 acres, from Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express purpose of being used as a National Monument devoted to the history of Fort Wingate and its relationship to the military, social, economic and cultural history of the region with a focus on Navajo people.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:**

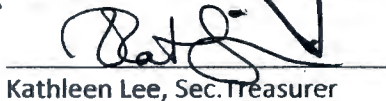
Becenti Chapter hereby submits Resolution #BNCOCT-2018-90; supports the Old Fort Wingate Task Force and its efforts and the preservation of regional and Navajo cultural history that these values and concepts maybe passed to future generations.

**CERTIFICATION**

**WE HEREBY CERTIFY** that the foregoing resolution considered by Becenti Chapter at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a motion by Dan Vicenti, seconded by Allan Tom, votes of 19 in favor, 00 opposed, and 06 abstained this 15<sup>th</sup> day of October 2017.



Charles Long, Chapter President



Kathleen Lee, Sec. Treasurer



Pauleen Billie, Chapter Vice President

Jonathan Perry, NN Council Delegate





**RESOLUTION  
OF THE  
IYANBITO CHAPTER  
THE NAVAJO NATION**

**No. ICH 67-10/17-002**

**Supporting the Request to Transfer 500 Acres, the Site Formerly Occupied by Wingate Boarding School,  
Located in Fort Wingate, McKinley County, New Mexico, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the  
National Park Service with the Express Designation as a National Monument, with the Purpose Devoted to  
the History of Fort Wingate – Its Relationship to Military, Social, Economic and Cultural History of the  
Region and Special Focus on the Navajo People**

**WHEREAS:**

1. Pursuant to Navajo Tribal Council Resolution W-30-55, and reaffirmed by Resolution CMY-23-79, the Council certifies and authorizes the Iyanbito Chapter as a Navajo Chapter; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 1 (B)(1)(2) and Section 103, the Iyanbito Chapter is recognized as a local government entity and delegated certain authorities and responsibilities with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo Nation laws; and
3. The 500-acre land parcel is located in the Fort Wingate quadrangle, Township 14N, Range 16 W, Northwest Quarter (NW ¼) of Section 10, in McKinley County, New Mexico (Bench-Mark, dated 1995); and
4. The Iyanbito Chapter fully supports the preservation of regional and Navajo cultural history that these values and concepts maybe passed to future generations – statements made by elders endorse the effort these non-Navajos saying ‘who else will do it, certainly not us’; and
5. The Iyanbito Chapter supports the efforts of the Old Fort Wingate Task Force to transfer the acreage for the express purpose of designating it a National Monument devoted to the history of Fort Wingate; and
6. The history of Fort Wingate includes, but not limited to the following:
  - In 1872, Chief Manuelito, Thomas V. Kearn and General Oliver Otis Howard established the Navajo Police at Fort Wingate – first known as the Navajo Cavalry, a group of 100 volunteers become known as the first Indian police force.
  - Fort Wingate served as the headquarters for the Navajo Indian Scouts from 1873 to 1890 with over one hundred Navajos serving in the United States Military.
  - In 1886, two Navajo Woman enlisted in the Navajo Scouts at Fort Wingate – Mexicana Chiquita and Muchucha became the first females to serve in a combat role in the United States Army.
  - Fort Wingate became a center for several educational and research activities in the late nineteenth century. Innovators in the fields of Anthropology, Archaeology, Geology and Botany made their headquarters at Fort Wingate. Scholars such as Dr. Washington Matthews, who pioneered the study of Navajo language and culture; Clarence Dutton, the father of American Geology; and Adolf Bandelier and Frank Hamilton Cushing along with Mary Tileston Hemenway and the Southwestern Archaeological Expeditions made major contributions to the study of human and natural history of the Colorado Plateau.
  - Fort Wingate provided employment to Navajo people from workers who helped build the fort in the 1800s to those who worked at the schools and offices to the present day. The educational training provided to Navajo people at Wingate High School and Wingate Elementary School became the foundation for the gainful employment of many Navajo Nation citizens.
  - In 1926, the Charles H. Burke Vocational School was established. The Burke School became Wingate Vocational School and then Wingate High School – the primary high school serving Navajo youth for many years. The vocational programs at Wingate High School: provided training to students in skills related to traditional Navajo life - farming, weaving, metal working, and furniture making; provided many Navajo teachers the venue to teach, some of the many were Nonobah G. Bryan, Charles Keetsie Shirley, and Ambrose Roanhorse. In 1965, when Wingate High School moved to its present location the site became Wingate Elementary School.
  - In May 1942, the first Navajo Code Talkers were recruited and sworn into the United States Marine Corps at Wingate Vocational High School.



**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:**

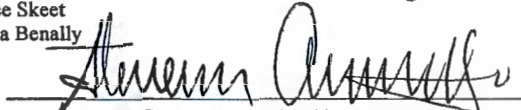
1. The Iyanbito Chapter hereby supports the request to transfer 500 acres, the site formerly occupied by Wingate Boarding School, located in Fort Wingate, McKinley County, New Mexico, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express designation as a National Monument, with the purpose devoted to the History of Fort Wingate – its relationship to military, social, economic and cultural history of the region and special focus on the Navajo People.

**CERTIFICATION**

We hereby certify the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Iyanbito Chapter at a duly called Chapter meeting at Iyanbito, Navajo Nation, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 15 in favor, 00 opposed, and 13 abstained, this 18<sup>th</sup> day of October 2017.

Moved by: Eunice Skeet

Seconded: Brenda Benally

  
Steven Arviso, President

  
Ricky Smith, Vice-President

  
W. Wanda Arviso, Secretary/Treasurer



**THE NAVAJO NATION  
PINEDALE CHAPTER - ENA  
Tóbeehwiisgání**

Titus J. Nez,  
Community Services Coordinator  
VACANT  
Accounts Maintenance Specialist



Edmund E. Yazzie, Council Delegate  
Raphael Martin, President  
Clara J. Daye, Vice-President  
Dorothy Harjo, Secretary/Treasurer  
Loren Cooke, Land Board Member

PDC – 11-17-126  
PINEDALE CHAPTER

**SUBJECT:** Supporting a land transfer of 500 acres, the site formerly occupied by Wingate Boarding School, located in Tract 37, in accordance with the Fort Wingate Quadrangle, Township 14N, Range 16 W, Northwest Quarter (NW ¼) of Section 10, in McKinley County New Mexico (Bench-Mark, dated 1995) from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express designation as a National Monument, whose purpose is devoted to the history of Fort Wingate and its relationship to the military, social, economic, and cultural history of the region with a focus on the Navajo people.

**WHEREAS:** Pinedale Chapter is a certified unit of local government and political subdivision of the Navajo Nation having met all the requirements at 26 N.N.C., Section 03; and codified at 11 N.N.C., Part 1, Section 10.

**WHEREAS:** The Pinedale Chapter fully supports the preservation of regional and Navajo cultural history that these values and concepts may be passed to future generations.

**WHEREAS:** The Pinedale Chapter supports The Old Fort Wingate Task Force and its effort to transfer the said 500 acres, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express purpose of being used as a National Monument devoted to the history of Fort Wingate and its relationship to the military, social, economic, and cultural history of the region with a focus on the Navajo people.

**WHEREAS:** The Pinedale Chapter's support is based upon the following reasons:

- It was at Fort Wingate in 1872, that Chief Manuelito, Thomas V. Keam, and General Oliver Otis Howard established the Navajo Police. First known as the Navajo Cavalry, this group of 100 volunteers became the first Indian police force. Fort Wingate was the headquarters for the Navajo Indian Scouts from 1873-1890. During this period over one hundred Navajos served in the United State military. At Fort Wingate in 1886, two Navajo Women enlisted in the Navajo Scouts. These two, Mexicana Chiquita and Muchucha, became the first females to serve in a combat role as women in the United States Army.
- Fort Wingate became a center for serval educational and research activities in the late nineteenth century. Innovators in the fields of Anthropology, Archaeology, Geology and Botany made their headquarters at Fort Wingate, Scholars such as, Dr. Washington Matthews who pioneered the study of Navajo language and culture, Clarence Dutton the father of American Geology and Adolph Bandelier and Frank Hamilton Cushing along with Mary Tileston Hemenway and the Southwestern Archaeological Expeditions made major contributions to the study of the human and natural history of the Colorado Plateau.



- Fort Wingate provided employment to Navajo people from workers who helped build the fort in the 1800s, to those who worked at the schools and offices to the present day. The educational training provided to Navajo people at Wingate High and Wingate Elementary became the foundation for the gainful employment for many Navajo Nation citizens.
- In 1926, the Charles H. Burke Vocational School was established. The Burke school became Wingate Vocational School and then Wingate High School the primary high school serving Navajo youth for many years. The vocational programs at Wingate High School provided training to students in skills related to traditional Navajo life. Students learned farming, weaving, metal working, and furniture making. Wingate High School provided many Navajo teachers the venue to teach, some of the many were: Nonabah G. Bryan, Charles Keetsie Shirley, and Ambrose Roanhorse. In 1963, when Wingate High School moved to its present location, the site became Wingate Elementary School which provided educational services to generations of Navajo children.
- At Wingate Vocational High School in May 1942, the first Navajo Code Talkers were recruited and sworn into the United States Marine Corps.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:**

The Pinedale Chapter supports the transfer of the said 500 acres, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Services with the express purpose of being used as a National Monument devoted to the history of Fort Wingate and its relationship to the military, social, economic, and cultural history of the region with a focus on the Navajo people.

**WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION** was duly considered by Pinedale Chapter at a duly called meeting at which time a quorum was present on the day of November 20, 2017 Vote: 21-0-7

Motion: Lawrence Morgan

Second: Kee Bezoy

Ralph Martin  
President

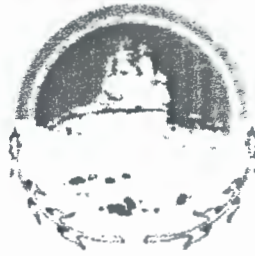
Clara Daye  
Vice-President

Alonzo Hays  
Secretary-Treasurer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Council Delegate



**THE NAVAJO NATION**  
**CHURCHROCK CHAPTER**  
**Kin Łitsó Sinilí**



Edmund E. Yazzie, Council Delegate  
Johnnie Henry Jr., President  
Sherman Woody, Vice-President  
Louise Jim, Secretary/Treasurer  
Donald Arviso, Land Board Member

**RESOLUTION OF CHURCHROCK CHAPTER**  
**NO.CRC-17-11-**

**RESPECTFULLY SUPPORTING A LAND TRANSFER OF 500 ACRES ,THE SITE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WINGATE BOARDING SCHOOL ,LOCATED IN TRACT 37,IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FORT WINGATE QUADRANGLE ,TOWNSHIP 14N ,RANGE 16 W,NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW1/4 ) OF SECTION 10,IN MCKINLEY COUNTY NEW MEXICO (BENCH MARK , DATED 1995 ) FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WITH THE EXPRESS DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL MONUMENT ,WHOSE PUPOSE IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTROY OF FORT WINGATE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE MILITARY ,SOCIAL,ECOBOMIC,AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE REGION WITH A FOCUS ON THE NAVAJO PEOPLE .**

**WHEREAS:**

1. Pursuant to Section 1. B and 2.22 of the Navajo Nation Local Government Act, the Churchrock Chapter is established to make decision about local government matters, to conduct local government operations and to provide for the general health, safety and welfare of its membership ; and
2. The Churchrock Chapter fully supports the preservation of regional and Navajo cultural history that these values and concepts may be passed to future generations ;and
3. That the Churchrock Chapter supports the old Fort Wingate Task Force and its effort to transfer the said 500 acres , from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express purpose of being used as a National Monument devoted to the history of Fort Wingate and its relationship to the military ,social ,economic ,and cultural history of the region with a focus on the Navajo people; and
4. THE Churchrock Chapter support is based upon the following reason.  
It was at Fort Wingate in 1872 that Chief Manuelito ,Thomas V. Kearn and General Oliver Otis Howard established the Navajo Police .First known as the Navajo Cavalry ,this group of 100 volunteers became the first Indian police force .Fort Wingate was the headquarters for the Navajo Indian Scouts from 1873-1890. During this period over one hundred Navajos served in the United States military .This was the beginning of the Navajo peoples friendly relationship with the US military .At Fort Wingate in 1886, two Navajo Women enlisted in the Navajo Scouts. These two, Mexicana Chiquita and Muchucha, became the first females to serve in a combat role as women in the United States Army.

Fort Wingate became a center for several educational and research activities in the late nineteenth century .Innovators in the fields of Anthropology, Archaeology, Geology and Botany made their headquarters at Fort Wingate.

Scholars such as, Dr. Washington Matthews who pioneered the study of Navajo language and culture, Clarence Dutton the father of American Geology and Adolph Bandelier and Frank Hamilton Cushing along with Mary Tileston Hemenway and the Southwestern Archaeological



Expeditions made major contributions to the study of the human and natural history of the Colorado Plateau.

Fort Wingate provided employment to Navajo People from workers who helped build the fort in the 1880s, to those who worked at the school and offices to the present day. The educational training provided to Navajo people at Wingate High School and Wingate Elementary became the foundation for the gainful employment for many Navajo Nation Citizens.

In 1926, the Charles H. Burke Vocational school was established. The Burke school became Wingate Vocational School and then Wingate High School the primary high school serving Navajo youth for many years'. The vocational programs at Wingate High School provided training to students in skilled related to traditional Navajo life. Students learned farming, weaving, metal working, and furniture making. Wingate High School provided many Navajo teachers the venue to teach some of the many were: Nona bah G.Bryan, Charles Keetsie Shirley and Ambrose Roanhorse .In 1965, when Wingate high School moved to its present location, the site became Wingate Elementary School which provided educational services to generations of Navajo children.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:**


1. The Churchrock Chapter respectfully supports the transfer of the said 500 acres, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express purpose of being used as a National Monument devoted to the history of Fort Wingate and its relationship to the military, social economic, and cultural history of the region with a focus on the Navajo people.

**CERTIFICATION**

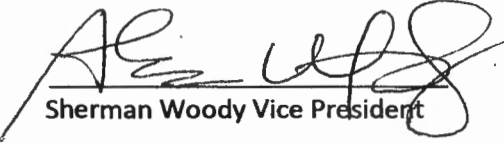
We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was presented and considered at a duly called Chapter meeting at which a quorum was present and that the was approve by a vote of 33 in favor , 00 opposed and 10 abstaining at Churchrock ( Navajo Nation ) ,New Mexico on this 13<sup>th</sup> day of November 2017

Motion by Louis Eskeets

Second: Elizabeth Whitman



Johnnie Henry Jr. President



Sherman Woody Vice President



Louise Jim Secretary / Treasurer

**RUSSELL BEGAYE**  
President

**NAVAJO NATION  
CROWNPOINT CHAPTER**

**J ONATHAN NEZ**  
Vice President

Post Office Box 336  
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313  
PHONE (505) 786-2130/2131  
FAX (505) 786-2136  
WEBSITE: [www.crownpoint.ndes.org](http://www.crownpoint.ndes.org)  
Email: [crownpoint@navajochapters.org](mailto:crownpoint@navajochapters.org)



**CHAPTER ADMINISTRATION**  
Aaron Edsitty, Community Services Coordinator  
Email: [aedsitty@navajochapters.org](mailto:aedsitty@navajochapters.org)  
Felicia A. John, Accounts Maintenance Specialist  
Email: [fjohn@navajochapters.org](mailto:fjohn@navajochapters.org)

**RITA CAPITAN**  
PRESIDENT

**LEONARD PERRY**  
VICE PRESIDENT

**HELEN MURPHY**  
SECRETARY/TREASURER

**JONATHAN PERRY**  
COUNCIL DELEGATE

**HERBERT ENRICO**  
LAND BOARD MEMBER

**RESOLUTION CPC-17-11-003**

**SUPPORTING A LAND TRANSFER OF 500 ACRES, THE SITE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WINGATE BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED IN TRACT 37, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FORT WINGATE QUADRANGLE, TOWNSHIP 14N, RANGE 16 W. NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW ¼) OF SECTION 10, IN MCKINLEY COUNTY NEW MEXICO (BENCH - MARK, DATED 1995) FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WITH THE EXPRESS DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL MONUMENT, WHOSE PURPOSE IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF FORT WINGATE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE MILITARY, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE REGION WITH A FOCUS ON THE NAVAJO PEOPLE.**

**WHEREAS:**

1. The Crownpoint Chapter Certified as a local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation authorized by 2 N.T.C. Section 4001 and 4028 (a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County, and local agencies for consideration and approval; and
2. The Crownpoint Chapter is a recognized and certified chapter authorized under Navajo Nation Code Title 26 Local Governance Act of 1998; and
3. By Resolution CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council approved the "Local Governance Act" where the Navajo Nation delegated government authority to the Chapter of the Navajo Nation to address matters of local concern with Navajo Law custom and tradition; and
4. It was at Ft. Wingate in 1872, that Chief Manuelito, Thomas V. Keam, and General Oliver Otis Howard established the Navajo Police. The first known as the Navajo Cavalry, this group of 100 volunteers became the first Indian police force. Ft. Wingate was the headquarters for the Navajo Indian Scouts from 1873-1890. During this period over one hundred Navajos served in the United States Military. This was the beginning of the Navajo People friendly relationship with the US Military. At Fort Wingate in 1886, two Navajo Women enlisted in the Navajo Scouts. These two, Mexicana Chiquita and Muchucha, became the first females to serve in a combat role as women in the United States Army.
5. At Wingate Vocational High School in May 1942, the first Navajo Code Talkers were recruited and sworn into the United States Marine Corps; and
6. In 1926, the Charles H. Burke Vocational School was established. The Burke school became Wingate Vocational School and then Wingate High School the primary high school serving



Navajo youth for many years. The vocational programs at Wingate High School provided training to students in skills related to traditional Navajo life. Students learned farming, weaving, metal working, and furniture making. Wingate High school provided many Navajo teachers the venue to teach, some of the many were: Nonabah G. Bryan, Charles Keetsie Shirley, and Ambrose Roanhorse. In 1965, when Wingate High School moved to its present location, the site became Wingate Elementary School which provided educational services to generations of Navajo children; and

7. Fort Wingate provided employment to Navajo people from workers who helped build the fort in the 1800's, to those who worked at the schools and offices to the present day. The educational training provided to Navajo people at Wingate High and Wingate Elementary became the foundation for the gainful employment of many Navajo Nation citizens; and
8. Crownpoint Navajo Chapter supports the transfer of said 500 acres/ or 2 sections, from Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express purpose of being used as a National Monument devoted to the history of Fort Wingate and it's

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT.**

1. The Crownpoint Chapter hereby supports the transfer of the said 500 acres. from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express purpose of being used as a National Monument devoted to the history of Fort Wingate and its relationship to the military, social, economic, and cultural history of the region with a focus on the Navajo people.

**C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N**

**WE HEREBY CERTIFY,** that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Crownpoint Chapter membership at a duly called regular meeting at Crownpoint Chapter, (McKinley County) New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 38 in favor, 0 opposed and 5 abstained on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2017.

Motion: Ronny Silver Smith Second: Billy Hazzie Jr

Rita Capitan

Rita Capitan, President

Helen Murphy

Helen Murphy, Secretary/Treasurer

Leonard Perry

Leonard Perry, Vice-President

Jonathan Perry

Jonathan Perry, Council Delegate



## Regular Chapter Meeting Agenda

**Date:** November 20, 2017

**Time:** 9:00 a.m.

**Chapter President:** Jay R. Degroat

**Chapter Secretary/Treasurer:** Linda Thomas

**Council Delegate:** Edmund Yazzie

**Chapter Vice-President:** Henry T. Begay

**Land Board Member:** Edmund Henry

A. Meeting Call To Order

B. Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance

C. Approval of Agenda (Motion/Second)

D. Reading-Discussion-Approval (Motion/Second)

1) Meeting minutes

2) Reports: A) Financial Report: Linda Thomas, S/T

B) Administration Update: Leandra K. James, CSC

E. Old Business:

1) **MLC2017-11-01:** Correcting and ratifying the home-site lease assistance and project approval for Mr. Jymn Mariano and not Bernice Begay, for the FY2017 assistance.

F. New Business:

2) **MLC2017-11-02:** Approving the Navajo Nation Infrastructure Capital Improvement Projects as prioritized, 1) Community Roads, 2) House-wiring, 3) Multi-purpose Building, 4) Waterline, 5) Powerline/Solar

3) **MLC2017-11-03:** Requesting Honorable Navajo Nation Delegate Edmund Yazzie to allocate funds to the Mariano Lake Chapter for the House-wiring and Multi-purpose Building Projects.

4) **MLC2017-11-04:** Accepting and approving the FEMA Reimbursement in the amount of \$255.00 for emergency funds, during emergency declaration.

5) **MLC2017-11-05:** Approving the selection of Tamara Largo and Jowel Bebo-Kee as the two Office Aides to assist the Chapter Administration and CLUPC with the Re-certification project using the Public Employment Project Funds, and not to exceed six months.

6) **MLC2017-11-06:** Requesting the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency to investigate the open trash dumps within the community and provide a plan of action to clean-up and solutions to prevent.

7) **MLC2017-11-07:** Approving and supporting the new membership for the Community Land Use Planning Committee as follows: A) Harrison Mariano, Chair; B) Henry King, Vice-Chair; C) Marie A. Bennett, Secretary; D) Young Jeff Tom, Member; and E) Leo Grey, Member

8) **MLC2017-11-08:** Approving the establishment of the Mariano Lake Chapter Community Land Use Planning Committee and Plan of Operation.

9) **MLC2017-11-09:** Approving and supporting the community assessment for the following individuals to collect information: A) Jay R. DeGroat, Chapter President; B) Henry T. Begay, Chapter Vice-President; C) Linda Thomas, Chapter Secretary; D) Harrison Mariano, Chair; E) Henry King, Vice-Chair; F) Marie A. Bennett, Secretary; G) Young Jeff Tom, Member; H) Leo Grey, Member; I) Leandra K. James, CSC; J) Raquel Warner, AMS; K) Tamara Largo, Office Aide; and L) Jowel Bebo-Kee, Office Aide; and allowing the data collected to be used to update the community land use plan manual. Assessment will begin on November 27, 2017.

10) **MLC2017-11-10:** Requesting the following organizations to complete the assessment for their program, and allowing the data collected to be used to update the community land use plan manual:

11) **MLC2017-11-11:** Requesting the neighboring Chapters, Medical Service Providers, Emergency Services, Government Offices and All Service Providers to be prepared for emergency situations during inclement weather.

20) **MLC2017-11-20:** Supporting the Navajo Nation Land Board Budget.

21) **MLC2017-11-21:** Supporting the Fort Wingate designation to be recognized as a National Park.

22) **MLC2017-10-22:** Approving the Summer Youth Temporary Employment Program Funds and Winter Employment Project for high school students at 40 hours each.

23) **MLC2017-10-23:** Reactivate the McKinley County Volunteer Fire Fighters in Mariano Lake, and renew the agreement for the fire truck and emergency vehicle with all equipment and supplies.

24) **MLC2017-10-24:** Requesting the Navajo Nation Resources Development Committee and Navajo Department of Transportation to keep the N11 Road Improvement Project as a priority for the Nation.

24 - 05





EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY COUNCIL (ENAC)  
THE NAVAJO NATION

## PROPOSED MEETING AGENDA

9:00AM • Saturday, December 02, 2017

Chavez P. Coho Multipurpose Building • Pinehill, New Mexico



- G. ENAC 12-2017-007: SUPPORTING THE LAND TRANSFER OF 500 ACRES, THE SITE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WINGATE BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED IN TRACT 37, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FORT WINGATE QUADRANGLE, TOWNSHIP 14N, RANGE 16W, NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW ¼) OF SECTION 10, IN MCKINLEY COUNTY NEW MEXICO (BENCH-MARK DATE 1995) FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WITH THE EXPRESS DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL MONUMENT, WHOSE PURPOSE IS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF FORT WINGATE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE MILITARY, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE REGION WITH A FOCUS ON THE NAVAJO PEOPLE

Sponsor: Rapheal Martin, President, Pinedale Chapter

Presenter: Martin Link, President, Old Fort Wingate Task Force

MOTION MADE BY: Daniel Lee SECOND BY: Edmund Yazzie VOTE: 64-1-3





**STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF McKINLEY**

**Resolution No. DEC-17-097**

**A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING A LAND TRANSFER OF 500 ACRES, (THE SITE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WINGATE BOARDING SCHOOL), FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; WITH THE EXPRESS DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL MONUMENT; AND, WITH THE PURPOSE DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF FORT WINGATE, ALONG WITH ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE MILITARY, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE REGION WITH A FOCUS ON THE NATIVE PEOPLE OF THE REGION.**

**WHEREAS, McKinley County is a Political Subdivision of the State of New Mexico, governed by the Board of County Commissioners; and,**

**WHEREAS, The subject land is within the boundaries of McKinley County, located in tract 37, in accordance with the fort Wingate quadrangle, township 14 North, Range 16 West in the northwest quarter (NW ¼) of section 10, in McKinley County New Mexico (bench mark, dated 1995); and,**

**WHEREAS, The subject land has historical significance some of which is set forth as follows:**

- It was at Fort Wingate in 1872 that Chief Manuelito, Thomas V. Kearns and General Oliver Otis Howard established the Navajo Police -- First known as the Navajo Cavalry, a group of 100 volunteers became the first Indian police force.
- Fort Wingate was the headquarters for the Navajo Indian Scouts from 1873-1890. During this period, over one hundred Navajos served in the United States military.
- At Fort Wingate in 1886, two Navajo Women enlisted in the Navajo Scouts. These two, Mexicana Chiquita and Muchucha, became the first females to serve in a combat role as women in the United States Army.
- Fort Wingate became a center for several educational and research activities in the late nineteenth century. Innovators in the fields of Anthropology, Archaeology, Geology and Botany made their headquarters at Fort Wingate. Scholars such as, Dr. Washington Matthews, who pioneered the study of Navajo language and culture; Clarence Dutton the father of American Geology; and, Adolph Bandelier and Frank Hamilton Cushing along with Mary Tileston Hemenway and the Southwestern Archaeological Expeditions made major contributions to the study of the human and natural history of the Colorado Plateau.
- Fort Wingate provided employment to Navajo People from workers who helped build the fort in the 1880s to those who worked at the school and offices to the present day. The educational training provided to Navajo people at Wingate High School and

DOC# 382956





Wingate Elementary became the foundation for the gainful employment for many Navajo people.

- In 1926, the Charles H. Burke Vocational School was established. The Burke school became Wingate Vocational School and then Wingate High School -- the primary high school serving Navajo youth for many years. The vocational programs at Wingate High School, provided training to students in skills related to traditional Navajo life -- farming, weaving, metal working, and furniture making; provided many Navajo teachers the venue to teach; and, some of the many were: Nonabah G. Bryan, Charles Keetsie Shirley, and Ambrose Roanhorse. In 1965, when Wingate high School moved to its present location, the subject site became Wingate Elementary School.
- In May 1942, the first Navajo Code Talkers were recruited and sworn into the United States Marine Corps at Wingate Vocational High School.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that:**

1. The McKinley County Board of County Commissioners does hereby support the transfer of 500 acres as mentioned herein, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Park Service with the express designation as a National Monument, with its primary purpose devoted to the history of Fort Wingate -- its relationship to the military, social economic, and cultural history of the region with a focus on the Native People of the region.
2. The McKinley County Board of County Commissioners urges the New Mexico Federal Congressional Delegation to support the efforts in this matter initiated and proposed by, The Old Fort Wingate Task Force, an Affiliate of the Plateau Sciences Society.

**PASSED ADOPTED AND APPROVED** this 12<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2017.

**McKINLEY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**



Carol Bowman-Muskett, Chairperson



Genevieve Jackson, Commissioner



Bill Lee, Commissioner

**ATTEST:**



Harriett K. Becenti, County Clerk

DOCH 382956

12/12/2017 03:40 PM Page 2 of 13  
RES R: \$0.00 H. K. Becenti, McKinley County



# NAVAJO NATION

RCS# 808

Naa'bik'iyati Committee

2/22/2018  
04:31:50 PM

Amd# to Amd#

Legislation 0018-18:

PASSED

MOT Filfred

Requesting the Dept of Interior

SEC Smith

Bureau of Indian Affairs to

Designate Old Fort Wingate...

**Yea : 14**

**Nay : 0**

**Excused : 0**

**Not Voting : 10**

**Yea : 14**

Begay, K

Bennett

Filfred

Smith

Begay, NM

Chee

Phelps

Witherspoon

Begay, S

Damon

Slim

Yazzie

BeGaye, N

Daniels

**Nay : 0**

**Excused : 0**

**Not Voting : 10**

Bates

Hale

Pete

Tso

Brown

Jack

Shepherd

Tsosie

Crotty

Perry