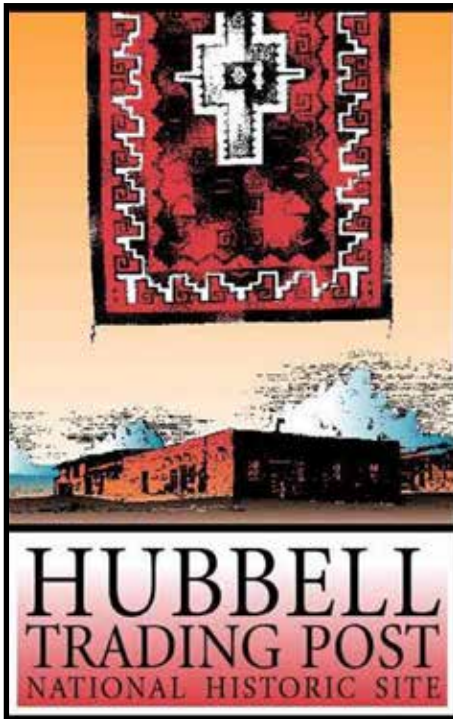


Friends of Hubbell Trading Post Newsletter

Issue No 19 Spring 2023



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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

We are looking forward to providing two more record-setting auctions in Gallup during 2023, continuing to support the Native American community. Since our founding in August 1990, we have returned to the artists 85 cents of every dollar spent through auction bids. This is a true winning combination!

Volunteers are always welcome. If you would like to get a close look of the workings of our auction, we would love to have you volunteer.

Our FoH Board of Directors, all volunteers, is made up of a wide variety of backgrounds and education, many volunteering for years with Friends of Hubbell. Board backgrounds include finance, sales, banking, pharmacy, dentistry, military, management, training and development, computer science, library science, weaving and appraisal certification.

We also enjoy the assistance of long-standing full-time traders with Bill and BJ Malone (Bill Malone Trading), Bruce Burnham, a 5th generation trader from R.B. Burnham & Co. and Hank Blair from Totsoh Trading.

Through 2022 we had the very capable and helpful children from the Manuelito Children's Home serve as rug runners. We plan to have them back in 2023.

Our board and scholarship committee are investigating adding Post graduate scholarships to our awards in August 2023. We thank our consistent and very generous buyers and donors for their continued donations year after year to fund these scholarships. Friends of Hubbell has NEVER missed a year of awarding scholarships since records have been kept. (1994).

Our online auctions are gaining steam and we hope to produce several more online buying opportunities in 2023. Our website: www.friendsofhubbell.org will keep you up to date on all the activities of our organization.

See you in May 2023. No sitting on your hands. Buy what you like, love what you buy.

Frank Kohler
Chairman FoH



Frank Kohler
Chairman FoH





Sponsored by FRIENDS OF HUBBELL.

HUBBELL
TRADING POST
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



NATIVE AMERICAN ARTS AUCTION

Proceeds Benefit Native American College Students

SATURDAY
MAY 6
2023



Gallup Community Service Center

410 Bataan Veterans St. | New Mexico | 87301
(Exit 22 from I-40) | 505-722-9230

Free Parking | No Admission Charge
No Buyer Registration Fee
All Credit Cards Accepted

friendsofhubbellauction@gmail.com

Auction: Noon-5:00 pm MT
Preview: 9:00-11:30 am MT

Artists submit work at the GCSC:
Wednesday, May 3, noon-5 pm
Thursday, May 4, 8:30 am-5 pm
Friday, May 5, 8:30 am-noon

Photograph of rugs, large basket and Katsina Doll by Pat Sides

◆ **Meet the Artists** ◆

◆ **Meet the Traders** ◆

More than 300 Vintage & Contemporary Navajo Weavings | Pottery | Katsina Dolls | Jewelry | Baskets | Silversmith Works

FRIENDS OF HUBBELL AGAIN PARTNERING WITH LA QUINTA BY WYNDHAM

La Quinta by Wyndham Gallup is again offering a special Friends of Hubbell rate for travelers attending the Spring 2023 Auction. Rates for a standard room with 1 king or 2 full size beds will be \$115 plus tax per night. Suites are not subject to the discounted group rate.

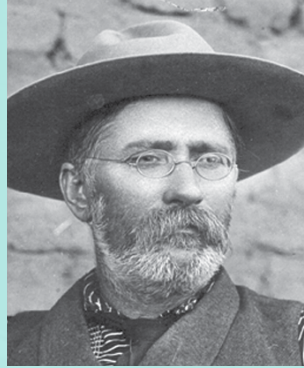
PLEASE NOTE: To get this special Friends of Hubbell rate, guests must call the La Quinta hotel directly at 505-722-2233.



The La Quinta in Gallup is conveniently located just off Interstate-40. Take Exit 26, turn right and the hotel is on the right.

La Quinta by Wyndham Gallup
3880 E. Highway 66
Gallup, NM 87301
505-722-2233 Phone
505-722-2885 Fax

THE HISTORY OF THE FRIENDS OF HUBBELL TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, INC.



“The first duty of an Indian trader is to look after the material welfare of his neighbors; to advise them to produce that which their natural inclinations and talent best adapts them; to treat them honestly and insist upon getting the same treatment from them... to find a market for their products and vigilantly

watch that they keep improving in the production of the same, and advise them which commands the best price.” – Juan Lorenzo Hubbell

Our Purpose

By Janet Hooper and Thrude Breckenridge

Friends of Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Inc. was incorporated in August 1990 as a not-for-profit organization for charitable, religious, educational and scientific purposes. The mission of the organization is to maintain, preserve and enhance the general public’s awareness of the cross-cultural heritage of the Southwest as represented in this traditionally operated historic trading post.

Friends of Hubbell aid and promote the management programs and objectives of the National Park Service at Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site when no government or other donated funds are available.

The Friends organization hopes to extend the Hubbell legacy by helping revitalize Native American arts and crafts, provide scholarships for Native American college students and generally encourage dissemination of knowledge about the significance of this oldest continuously run trading post within the Navajo Nation. The Hubbell Trading Post has been a direct point of contact between cultures over the past 147 years.

FOH RAFFLE FOR TWO GREY HILLS PENDLETON BLANKET



Designed by celebrated Navajo artist **Mary Henderson Begay**, a master weaver from Sanostee, NM. She is proud to carry on a tradition first taught to her by her grandmother and mother starting when Mary was only 12 years of age. Mary has spent many decades weaving alongside her relatives teaching and inspiring others as they wove.

Toadlena Trading Post in New Mexico carries Mary's original creations and has the rug that inspired the blanket design, which was purchased from her by Pendleton. This blanket is 64" x 80"

She is famous for her intricate, complex creations based on traditional weaving patterns. Mary was honored with the Arizona Island Living Treasure Award in 2013. It takes a weaver 400 hours to produce a medium-sized rug from start to finish.

This blanket is the second in the "Pendleton "Weaver's Series," celebrating the artistry of the contemporary weaver by interpreting their one-of-a-kind works into blanket designs.

This is a donated item and raffle tickets will be \$10 and all proceeds will go to the scholarship fund.



RESERVATION TRADING POSTS: END OF AN ERA

Tom Surface, Friends of Hubbell

Part 3 of an Indian Trader multi-part series

From the second half of the 19th century and well into the 1950s and 60s, traders and their trading posts served as the primary conduit between Indians and whites.

Traders exchanged merchandise and food that the Indians wanted for wool, rugs, jewelry and other native handicrafts. The first trade items were coffee, salt and sugar. Later, they became interested in trading for other produce and food items such as vegetables as well as clothing and kerosene. The sites began as a handful of tents and huts. But by the late 1960's the rudimentary posts had grown into a substantial community serving the farthest reaches of the remote reservation. For the Navajo Nation, the posts served the approaches to the Grand Canyon, Page, Lake Powell, Rainbow Natural Bridge and the road to Tuba City and Monument Valley.

The early Indian traders were often kind and generous people. They had an attitude toward living that enabled them and the Indians they traded with to trust each other.

The late Senator Barry Goldwater once wrote; "Whether providing white man's medicine or an understanding ear, he tended to be there when needed. Traders developed the pawn system that enabled the Indians to buy things they needed without cash by leaving their jewelry with the traders. In those early days, traders would rarely sell any of the pawn unless it was clear that it was going to be ok."

However, with the advancements in communications, expanding electricity grids, automobile transportation and the large numbers of Native Americans that left the reservation to fight alongside their white brothers during World War II, the days of the traditional trading posts were numbered.

World War II

With war raging in Europe and the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941, literally no one escaped registration for the draft under the Selective Service Act. Trading posts on the reservation served as registration sites for Navajo men, even those who spoke little or no English. And rationing



Old Cameron Trading Post



Navajo Mountain Trading Post

Friends of Hubbell Trading Post

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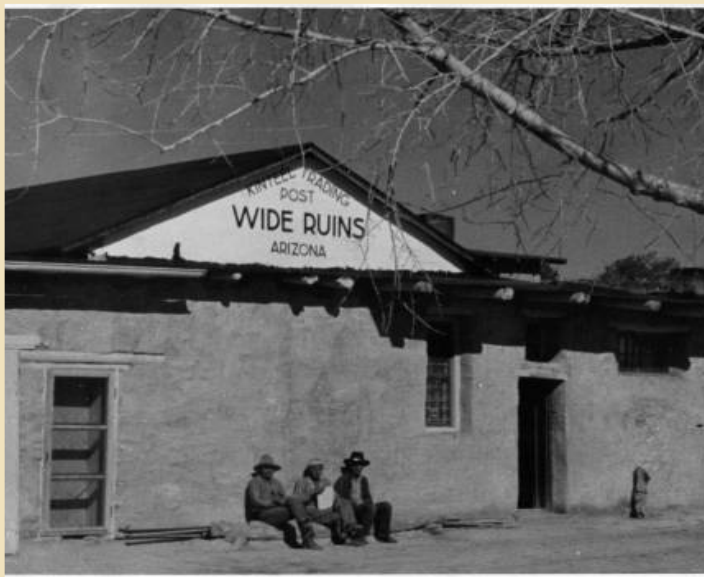
throughout the war years added to the difficult times for the traders and their Native neighbors. The drafting of Native Americans into the Armed Forces began an accelerated assimilation of the cultures that would change life on the reservation and the role of the traders and their posts forever.

In his book, *Indian Trader*, Gladwell “Toney” Richardson noted that the old trading days he had known ended during World War II. Following the war, the economic standard of the Navajo had drastically improved. The attitude of the more than six thousand Navajo men returning from the armed forces with knowledge of other peoples and the taste of upward mobility led the movement to change. These men were ambitious and aware of the changing times. No longer satisfied sitting around their hogans and hopeful for enough to get by on, they wanted jobs and the new modern conveniences of their white brothers. All of these changes in the expectations of the younger Navajos were heralding the end of the old form on trading on the reservation.

For example, upon returning from his tour in the Pacific in WWII, Richardson observed

that assorted brands of vacuum-packed coffee in various-sized containers had replaced the boxes of Arbuckle Brothers Coffee whole-bean coffee on the shelf at the Inscription House Trading Post in the northwestern quadrant of the reservation. This seemed to signal the end period of adventurous barter-trading system. Arbuckle Coffee had played an important role in the daily lives of the traders and the Navajos. In the day, traders and Indians talked and bartered over a satisfying meal of strong coffee and a chunk of fried bread. Even the boards from the coffee packing cases were used for many purposes – from trading post walls to construction of hogans, outhouses and sheds. Even the Arbuckle paper packed with their coffee was valuable for trade as the Indians received one cent or a stick of candy in trade and the traders in turn received merchandise from Arbuckle Brothers. But following the war years, Arbuckle’s had given way to new items and progress.

“The Navajos were now ‘living like white men,’ with radios, washing machines, cars and trucks. They demanded more and better lines of drygoods and canned goods. There



Wild Ruins Trading Post (1945)



Wild Ruins Trading Post (2014)

were new paved roads and electricity and trading posts were now becoming more of local supermarkets selling fresh milk, fruit and vegetables.”

During the war years, the trading posts changed. Electricity led to appliances for better living including refrigerators and deep freezers, electric stoves and ovens, soft-drink coolers, running water, butcher saws, power tools and of course, TV sets and new furniture. Even the vastness of Navajoland was changing rapidly with improved roads, the building of community centers and charter houses. Local day schools were built that brought education to the local communities without sending the children away to boarding schools.

Changing Times

Toney Richardson described his final trading post, Two Guns, which was perched on the side of Canyon Diablo and along U.S. Highway 66, as a store, beer & wine bar and gas pumps. His business consisted of older Navajos and tourists. The younger Navajos had good paying jobs off the reservation. They came home on weekends to fill the store and have a good time. Richardson and his wife Millie ran this post from 1958 to 1961, when they left the life of Indian traders behind for good.

Some of the old trading posts such as Cameron on the Navajo Reservation and Keams Canyon at Hopi morphed into supermarkets, gas stations, one-stop shops and tourists traps. Others like Sunrise, Wolf, Pine Springs and Leupp in Arizona, have crumbled back into the surrounding landscape. Still others, such as the Hubbell Trading Post and Canyon de Chelly, have become National Landmarks. In his memoirs of his 40-years as a trader Richardson wrote; “Thriving businesses only a few years before, there was something heartrending

and sorrowful about their eternal, wind-whispering silence. It did no good going back, trying to remember the pioneering people who were once happy there and the vanished community life surrounding them. Our 40 years of involvement with trading posts seemed short. They were so full, so rich in experience and lessons in living.”

From the late 1870s, when Lorenzo Hubbell established his first trading post in Ganado, Arizona, and well into the 1960s, trading posts served as bank, hospital, post office, school, church, restaurant, inn, tavern and community center. Traders and their trading posts played an integral part in the lives of both the Indians and the white settlers. They have earned a special place in the colorful history of the American West.



Pinion Trading Post (2010)



Two-Guns Trading Post Ruins

OUT OF TRAGEDY COMES BEAUTY: NAVAJO WEAVINGS WITH GERMANTOWN WOOL

By Kary Dunham

Some of the greatest ever Navajo weavings exist because of one of the most tragic events in Navajo history.

In 1863, the Navajo people (Dine‘) were forcibly uprooted from their traditional Arizona and New Mexico homeland and herded by Kit Carson and his soldiers in the dead of winter to their newly assigned containment area at Fort Sumner (Basque Redondo), New Mexico. During “The Long Walk to Bosque Redondo,” a trek of more than 300 miles, many died from freezing temperatures, starvation, and diseases. When they arrived, there were no sheep or much of anything to use for weaving. Many of the survivors unraveled issued blankets or maybe a few long johns they snagged from soldiers.

The government decided to purchase wool for them so they could weave. The wool was from a sock manufacturer in Germantown, PA (near Philadelphia). Thus, Germantown wool was the first commercially spun wool used by the Navajo weavers. The colors were mostly all bright and even had a salt and pepper blend. This was essentially where the “Eyedazzler” design was born. These are woven in what is called blanket weight. The actual “Navajo rug” did not exist at this time. Rugs came along in the in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

After the release of the Navajo people from their captivity at Basque Redondo, they had to walk home as well and return to their homelands where their sheep and crops had been virtually destroyed by the Army as part of Carson’s siege campaign of the Navajo lands while rounding up the people. Fortunately, once they returned to their homeland, they were able to raise sheep again. Otherwise, the history of Navajo Weavings may have vanished.

As part of the agreement with the U.S. Government, In the years immediately following their return, Germantown woolen yarns were also included for a certain number of years to come. As the development of trading posts evolved on the reservation, they too started to include Germantown yarns as part of their merchandise stock. Of course, it was available for sale or trade, not distributed gratis. The supply of Germantown wool was pretty much depleted around 1920.

It is also important to note that not all Navajos were incarcerated and imprisoned. There were many guerrilla bands that evaded capture and continued to live far out in western reaches of Navajoland. These small militant factions that survived and escaped from going on the Long Walk were some of the main proprietors in reintroducing sheep herds in western Navajo to relatives that returned from Bosque Redondo. Much of the old sheep wool as well as surviving horse breeds of western Navajo come from these “renegade” survivors.

Thanks to RG Sherman for his contributions to this piece.



Germantown Weave Circa (1880-1900) Photo: Kary Dunham

BERNALILLO INDIAN ARTS FESTIVAL

May 6 & 7, 2023

200 ARTISTS

LORETTO PARK

237 S. Camino del Pueblo

Bernalillo, NM

9 am - 5pm each day

Free Admission



John Whiterock



Ed Whitethorne



Acoma Buffalo Dancers



BIAF

and...
Great Food



www.bernalilloindianfestival.com

Authentic Native Arts Association, Inc.



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Please visit our Facebook page where we will share more about artists, events, and happenings about Friends of Hubbell. We encourage you to visit the page and contribute images and articles about the wonderful art of Weaving, Pottery, Carvings, and much, much more.

Please follow us and like our page.
Again, thank you for your support.
We could not do this without you.

As a federally recognized non-profit organization incorporated in 1990 [Arizona reg.# 02261435], the Friends of Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Inc. contributes to the management objectives of the National Park Service at Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site. Related goals include revitalizing Native American arts and crafts, perpetuating John Lorenzo Hubbell's legacy, providing college scholarships to Native American students, and increasing public awareness of the Park. We invite you to assist us in these efforts by becoming a member.

"Everything that is good; the concepts in Navajo of beauty, perfection, harmony, goodness, normality, success, well-being, blessedness, order, and ideal."

Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 10 Southwest, Gary Witherspoon, Language and Reality in Navajo World View.

Mark your calendar for the **May 6, 2023 Auction** – Stay tuned for more information...