

A List of the Treaties between the Navajo Nation and the United States of America 1846-1868

- November 22, 1846: **Doniphan's Treaty**—This treaty, providing for “a firm and lasting peace”, was negotiated at Ojo del Oso (future site of the present Fort Wingate) between Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan with the following Navajo leaders: Sarcila Largos, Caballada de Mucho, Alexandro, Sandoval, Kiatanito, Jose Largo, Narbona, Segundo, Pedro Jose, Manuelito, Tapio, Archuleta, Juanico and Sevietta Garcia. Doniphan's Treaty promised the mutual return of all captives, and mutual trade but it was never ratified.
- May 20, 1848: **Newby's Treaty**—This “Treaty of Peace and Amity” was negotiated at Monte del Cuyatana (a.k.a. Beautiful Mountain) by Colonel E. W. B. Newby with the following Navajo leaders: Jose Largo, Navon (Narbona?), Chapitone, Sarcia Largos, Archuleta, Juan Lucero, Segundo and Pablo Pino. Newby's Treaty again promised the mutual return of all captives and establishment of mutual trade. It was never ratified.
- September 9, 1849: **Washington's Treaty**—This treaty was negotiated in Canyon de Chelly by Colonel John MacRae Washington and the following Navajo leaders: Mariano Martinez, Chapitone, and Antonio Sandoval (a Dine Ana'i). It was concluded after a conflict resulted in the deaths of Narbona and six other Navajo as they fled from the meeting. It was also signed by Francisco Josto, governor of Jemez Pueblo. Washington's Treaty committed the U. S. Government to establishing specific boundaries for the Navajo Nation; at the same time, it asserted U. S. sovereignty over the Navajo people. It allowed for captive taken by the Navajo to be released but the treaty didn't guarantee release of Navajo captives by others. **It was ratified by the U. S. Senate exactly one year later on September 9, 1850.**
- December 25, 1851: **Sumner's Treaty**—This treaty was negotiated at Jemez Pueblo by Colonel Edwin Vose Sumner and Territorial Governor James S. Calhoun (for the United States) with a large number of unnamed Navajo leaders. No text of this treaty has survived, and it was never ratified.
- July 18, 1855: **Meriwether's Treaty**—This treaty, “Articles of Agreement and Convention”, was negotiated at Laguna Negra by Territorial Governor David Meriwether and the following Navajo leaders: Manuelito, Jose Miguel, Cabra Blanca (Ganado Blanco?), Francisco Baca, Segundo, Mariano Martinez, Julian Tenorio, Jad-tin-a, Jose Baca, Jose Antonio, Jose, Antonio Viscario, Niz-Nez, Bele Thlana, Bitche-de-latche, Hijo del Juanico, Manuel Huero, Bick-e-de-stedy (Etcitty?), Aguilar Negro, Caton Colorado, Bele-clee-zine, Salvador Colorado, Ori-nez, Jose Paya, Zarcillos Largos, Pana Hulgohi and Manuel Armijo. Meriwether's treaty was never ratified, but it would have established a Navajo Nation estimated to cover 4.8 million acres while ceding another 20 million acres to the U. S. Government (in return for annuities in the amount of \$102,000). It also prohibited sale of liquor on the reserved lands and allowed for private tracts of land for those Navajo engage in agriculture. The Senate refused to ratify the treaty due to the cost of annuities. Since it was never ratified, this document is null and void.

- December 25, 1858: **Bonneville's Treaty**—This "Treaty of Peace" was negotiated at Fort Defiance by Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville and New Mexico's Superintendent of Indian Affairs James L. Collins (also publisher of the *Santa Fe Gazette*) with the following Navajo leaders: Huero (#1), Armijo, Cabeza Colorado, Gordo (Ish-kit-si-nee), Huero (#2), Zarcillos Largos, Herrero, Ganado Mucho, Durando, Herrera Chiquito, Guardo, Marcus and Jose Antonio (Utah Chiquito). This treaty established an eastern boundary for the Navajo Nation and established that herds and crops outside the boundaries would be killed/destroyed, that the military could establish forts inside the reservation, promised the release of all captives by both sides and established retributions against the Navajo if they didn't act according to the treaty. It was unpopular with the Navajo and it was never ratified.
- February 15, 1861: **Canby's Treaty**—This treaty was negotiated at Fort Fauntleroy (Ojo del Oso, later reestablished as the present Fort Wingate) by Major Edward R. S. Canby with the following Navajo leaders: Herrero Grande, Armijo, Herrero Chiquito, Barbon (#1), Soldado Surdo, Crooked Whiskers, Jacundo, El Surdo, Barbon (#2), Sovrino de Herrero, Jose, Mariano, Jose Pelon, Ha-Nau, Cabeza Grande, El Chupador, Manuelito, El Hijo de Juanico, Ferdinand, Klah, Barboncito, Cuyo su Hijo, Andrew Jackson, Huero, Cunani, Juan, Jose Barboncito, Caballado Rosio, Vicente Baca, Cabra Blanca, Ta-Ca-Ra, Herrero Chiquito, Montero Largo, Chupador Chiquito, Sal Gordo, El Tuerto, Cayetanito, Tabacco Grande, Mula Mucho, Cayetanito San Lucero, Aijulo Pinto and Bota. This treaty established an eastern boundary for the Navajo Nation and promised the release of all captives, but it was never ratified.
- June 1, 1868: **Sherman's Treaty**—This "Treaty of Peace" was negotiated at Fort Sumner by General William T. Sherman and Peace Commissioner Samuel F. Tappan with the following Navajo leaders: Barboncito, Armijo, Delgado (Delgadito?), Manuelito, Largo, Herrero, Chiquito, Muerto de Hambre, Hambre, Narbona, Narbona Segundo, Ganado Mucho, Rico, Juan Martin, Serginto, Grande, Inoetenito, Muchachos Muchos, Chiquito Segundo, Cabello Amarillo, Francisco, Torivio, Desdendado, Juan, Guero, Gugadore, Cabezon, Barbon Segundo and Cabras Coloradas. This treaty allowed the Navajo people to return to the Four-Corners Region after their exile at Bosque Redondo in eastern New Mexico. It also promised the return of all Navajo captives and defined a 3.5 million-acre reservation in the northwest corner of New Mexico and the northeast corner of Arizona. **It was ratified by the U. S. Senate on July 25th, 1868 and signed by President Andrew Johnson.** It is still in effect, and—although many of its provisions have been superseded by other agreements—it remains a powerful symbol of Navajo Nation sovereignty.