

Navajo Squaw Dance

Natay, Ed Lee. Navajo Singer Ed Lee Natay. Recorded songs including Navajo Squaw Dance from "Natay Navajo Singer" CD.

<http://www.amazon.com/Navajo-Singer-Ed-Lee-Natay/dp/B00000137B>

Yah-Nah Hah-Oh-Oh-Oh

Hey-Yah Hey-Ey

Yah-Nah Hah-Oh-Oh-Oh

Hey-Yah Hey-Ey

Explore... The Traditional Dress

Many Navajos continue to wear traditional clothing daily. Others wear their velvet, turquoise and silver only during ceremonial or social gatherings. **The Navajo woman's traditional style of dress consists usually of foot or knee-high moccasins, a pleated velvet or cotton skirt, a matching long-sleeve blouse, concho and/or sash belt, jewelry and a shawl.** Men also wear jewelry, moccasins and preferably a velveteen shirt. Although many Navajo people wear contemporary clothing, they continue to carry on their cultural practices by wearing traditional outfits when the occasion requires it. It is believed that before an individual can receive help from the Great Spirit, one must first wear appropriate clothing in order to be recognized.



Canyon de Chelly National Monument

Nowhere throughout Navajoland is it more profound to find a blend of the past and present cultural tradition than at Canyon de Chelly National Monument, one of America's 8 best National Monuments according to National Geographic's Traveler Magazine. It was established as a National Monument in 1931.

See how the Navajo people still have a mystical bond to Mother Nature as you partake of the legendary beauty of this magnificent historical site. Located three miles east of Chinle, Arizona on U.S. Highway 191, Canyon de Chelly National Monument houses about five periods of Indian culture dating from 350 AD to 1300 AD. The 26-mile canyon of red stones rise from 30 to 1,000 feet which provide a spectacular backdrop for hundreds of Anasazi ruins, Navajo homes and farms.

Thousands of years ago humans moved into this high desert country. The Anasazi (or as the Navajo people call them; the "Ancient Ones") at first erected simple brush windbreaks and pit houses sunk in the ground; later they built stone villages right into the canyon walls. Then after several droughts about 700 years ago, the Anasazi moved away. Now empty, their time-worn ruins pique the imagination.

The stone houses crowd a ledge beneath a 452-foot-high sandstone alcove. Their walls are intact, with many of the stick-and-mud roofs still in place.