

Finding Aid for the Samuel Moon Monument Valley Oral History Collection

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Lawrence De Graaf Center for Oral and Public History

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Summary Information

Repository: Lawrence De Graaf Center for Oral and Public History

Title: Samuel Moon Monument Valley Oral History (Collection)

Identifier: OHP-278

Date: 1973 - 1981

Date: Majority of material found within 1973 - 1975

Physical Description: 124 Cassettes : Audio recordings on cassette tapes

Physical Description: 16 Reels : Audio recordings on reel-to-reel tape

Physical Description: 2.7 Linear Feet (Transcripts and abstracts)

Physical Description: 260 digital objects (Digital copies of recordings and abstracts)

Abstract

The Samuel Moon Monument Valley Oral History Collection consists of a series of interviews conducted during Moon's research into the history of Monument Valley and of Harry Goulding, who ran the Monument Valley Trading Post from 1925 to 1963. The interviews were the basis of Moon's book about Goulding, *Tall Sheep*

Biographical Note

Samuel Moon was born on May 29, 1922. He received his Bachelor's, Master's, and PhD degrees from the University of Michigan and served in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II.

Moon was a Professor of English at Knox College from 1953-1984. He helped to establish the school's creative writing program. A poet, Moon published many of his own poems in prestigious journals, such as *Poetry* and *Atlantic Monthly* and was a translator of classical Chinese poetry. He was also a noted literary critic whose non-fiction publications included the anthology *One Act: Eleven Short Plays of the Modern Theatre* and *Tall Sheep*.

Moon passed away on September 10, 2011 in Cortland, New York at the age of 89.

Harry Goulding was born in Durango, Colorado in 1897. His father, uncles, and aunts, all recently emigrated from England, worked together to run one of the largest sheep ranches in the Four Corners Area, with almost 20,000 head of sheep. After his mother left him and his father, Harry was raised alongside his cousins by his father's sister, Molly. He grew up working on ranges from New Mexico to Colorado, herding sheep, carrying provisions, and moving camp.

Harry served in the United States Army during World War I and was stationed in France from 1917 to 1919. After returning to the U.S., Harry traveled around the Four Corners area, working mostly for rodeos. He first visited Monument Valley in 1921 and almost immediately made the decision to return. Later that year, Harry met Leone Knee, whom he nicknamed Mike, in New Mexico. They were married in 1923.

In 1925, the Paiute tribe moved out of the Monument Valley area during a redistricting of the land. Harry and Mike moved into Monument Valley to start a trading post for the Navajo tribes that now lived there. They also purchased and ran sheep from 1925 until the early 30s. Harry was a heavy promoter of tourism in the area and ran frequent packtrips and valley tours. In 1939, he traveled to Hollywood, California and convinced director John Ford to come to Monument Valley to film the movie Stagecoach. The movie industry broadened awareness of the valley and increased tourism.

In 1950, Harry leased portion of his land to the Seventh-Day Adventist Church for the building of a mission, school and hospital as part of his efforts to improve the lives of the Navajo people who lived in Monument Valley. He also played important roles in the improvement of the roads into and around the valley and the establishment of Monument Valley as a Navajo Tribal Park.

Harry ran Goulding's Trading Post from 1925 until 1963. On his retirement, he left the post and all the surrounding property to Knox College, a university in Galesburg, Illinois, who have run the trading post and lodge ever since. Harry moved to Sun City, Arizona and then to Page, Arizona, where he passed away in 1981 at the age of 84.

Scope and Contents

The contents of the Samuel Moon Monument Valley Oral History Collection consist of oral histories, transcripts, and records documenting the history of Monument Valley and Four Corners area. The oral histories are from those who lived in this area between the 1900s-1970s and pertain to Goulding's trading post (one of the most well-known trading posts of the 20th century) and its owner/operator Harry Goulding, the Navajo tribe, sheep ranching, local tourism, uranium mining, and the western movies made in the valley.

Copyright Information

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Preferred Citation

[Oral history number and track number OR transcript page], Samuel Moon Monument Valley Oral History Collection (Collection OPH 278), Center for Oral and Public History, California State University, Fullerton

Organization

This collection is organized alphabetically by the name of the interviewee. Multiple interviews with an individual are organized chronologically.

Language of Materials Note

Most of the interviews are in English, but several are Navajo men and women speaking the Navajo language with English translators present.

Administrative Information

Publication Statement

Lawrence De Graaf Center for Oral and Public History

Pollak Library South 363 (PLS 363)
CSU Fullerton
Fullerton, CA, 92831

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Controlled Access Headings

- Arizona -- History
 - Four Corners Region
 - Monument Valley (Ariz. and Utah)
 - Monument Valley (Ariz. and Utah) -- History
 - Monument Valley Mission and Hospital (Utah)
 - Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park (Ariz. and Utah)
 - Motion pictures Production and direction
 - Navajo Indians
 - Navajo Indians -- Alcohol use
 - Navajo Indians -- Health and hygiene.
 - Navajo Indians -- History
 - Navajo Indians -- Medical care.
 - Navajo Indians -- Religion
 - Navajo Indians -- Rites and ceremonies
 - New Mexico -- History
 - Oral histories
 - Paiute Indians
 - Shepherding -- West (U.S.)
 - Tourism -- Utah
 - Trading posts -- Four Corners region
 - Trading posts -- Navajo Indian Reservation -- History
 - Uranium mines and mining--Law and legislation
 - Utah -- History
 - Western films
 - World War, 1939 - 1945
-

Collection Inventory

Adams, Donald and Dorothy, 1979

Biographical Note

Donald Adams was the county attorney for Monument Valley for much of the 1930s and 1940s.

5140 - An oral history with Donald and Dorothy Adams, 1979 December 11

Abstract

In the interview, Donald Adams talks about his father's flour mill business, selling the Navajo blankets given as trade for flour, and meeting Harry while delivering flour. Adams recalls becoming friends with Harry, Mike and their families; speaks about how the Paiute Strip became a reservation, the Taylor Grazing Act, and the effects this had on the traders living in the area; discusses homesteading and land ownership in the area in the 1930s; remembers the time he represented Harry when Harry was trying to buy the land the trading post is on; talks about the events surrounding the Jimmy Palmer murders and Harry being accused of helping Palmer escape; discusses the uranium rush and mining; and recalls Harry's love of Monument Valley and how he could make people see it through his eyes and love it too.

At the end of the interview Donald and Dorothy tell stories about Donald's father George Adams and driving through the valley on flour deliveries.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (18 pages) and edited (17 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copies of cassette recordings)

Ashton, Nicola, 1973 - 1979

5141.01 - An oral history with Dr. Nicola Ashton, 1973 September 14

Abstract

In the interview, Dr. Ashton talks about the hospital programs, facilities, and health services provided to the Navajo people on the reservation; discusses the types of diseases and ailments he sees frequently and those he sees rarely; reflects on the general health of the Navajo and how it may or may not be affected by their living conditions; speaks about the doctor and staff at the hospital and surrounding clinics and cooperation between the facilities; discusses the pros and cons of introducing Western medicine and technology to the Navajo and how it has affected their health, including sugar, alcohol, and automobiles; talks about Navajo people working as aides in the hospital or getting training as nurses, and those getting medical degrees in order to come back and practice on the reservation.

Dr. Ashton also speaks briefly about the Gouldings and the land the hospital leases from the lodge, now deeded to Knox College. The rest of the interview is conducted during a tour of the hospital, with Dr. Ashton showing the Moons various departments and areas of the hospital. During the tour, they encounter a Father Leibler and discuss an elderly Navajo who has just passed and later, Ashton talks about a recent diphtheria outbreak among the Navajo.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (39 pages) and edited (46 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copies of cassette recordings)

5141.02 - An oral history with Dr. Nicola Ashton, 1979 November 30

Abstract

In this brief interview, Dr. Ashton answers Moon's questions regarding cases of cancer and other diseases occurring in Navajos who worked in the uranium mines.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (7 pages) and edited (6 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copies of cassette recordings)

Bigboy, Frank, 1974

5142 - An oral history with Frank Bigboy, 1974 August 18

Abstract

In the interview, Bigboy talks about how he first met Harry Goulding and how he came to work for Harry; he recalls the work he did for Harry, including sheep herding and singing in the canyons for tourists; recounts the conflicts Harry had when building his trading post; speaks about Harry's relationships with the Navajo people, their interactions and conflicts; he also speaks about his own relationship and conflicts with Harry; talks about teaching Harry the Navajo language; explains how Harry got the name "Long Sheep" (aka "Tall Sheep"); and describes the tents in Harry's original camp.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Reels

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (9 pages) and edited (9 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copies of cassette recordings)

Bigman, Seth, 1975

5143 - An oral history with Seth Bigman, 1975 August 7

Abstract

In the interview, Bigman talks about his schooling and being the only member of his family to finish high school; recounts his experiences and travels with the Navy during World War II; speaks about his work after the war: first for Harry Goulding, then for the National Park Service at the Navajo National Monument; discusses Navajo superstitions about the dead and how his experiences in the was took away his fear of the dead; talks about the tourists who come to Navajo National Monument and Monument Valley; explains why he doesn't think the Tribal Park in Monument Valley should become a National Park; describes his agricultural engineering training; talks about prospecting for uranium, owning a mine, and the uranium mining and the Navajo people; describes his current job and work as Community Health Representative for the Navajo Tribe; speaks about the movies made in the area and misrepresentation of Navajo rituals/customs; and addresses The Long Walk and Fort Sumner, and the loss of Navajo land.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (48 pages) and edited (29 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copies of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access

Headings:

- Navajo code talkers

Black, Burnhard, 1979

5144 - An oral history with Burnhard Black, 1979 December 4

Abstract

The main topic of the interview is the murders of Bill Oliver and Norris Shumway by Jimmy Palmer. Black was Oliver's grandson and Shumway's cousin. Black mentions that he was meant to be on the cattle drive with his grandfather, but canceled the trip because he was getting married and Norris went instead. Black talks about the kind of man Palmer was; Palmer's wife and their relationship; the time Palmer spent in the area, his interactions with the locals and work he did; and his thoughts about Harry's involvement in Palmer's confrontation with Oliver and in Palmer's getaway.

Black also speaks about herding in the area, grazing rights, and conflicts between the cattlemen and sheep herders; talks about his father's flour mill business, and driving around the valley delivering flour and other groceries for his father. He mentions that he delivered to Goulding's frequently, discusses the Goulding's trading post and recalls being a Rough Rider in the 1941 Billy the Kid movie.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (24 pages) and edited (20 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recording)

Black, Jeanette and Lee, Alta Black, 1975

Biographical Note

Jeannette Black is the sister of Julia Holiday (OH5154) and Fred Yazzie (OH5173). Alta Black Lee is Jeannette Black's niece.

5145 - An oral history with Jeannette Black and Alta Black Lee, 1975 July 21

Abstract

The interview details Black's memories of when Goulding first came to Monument Valley, his relationship with her father, Adikai Yahzi. Black states that her father sold Goulding the land where the trading post was eventually built, and that this caused some conflicts between her family and Goulding. She also recounts Goulding's activities both as a trader and as a sheep herder in the area; talks about her siblings attending the nearby school, describes her relationship with Goulding's wife, Mike, whom she taught to speak Navajo; and recounts the activities of a local Paiute tribe.

Alta Black Lee interjects opinions and her own impressions of the events as her aunt speaks.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description:

Physical Description: 1 Reels

Physical Description:

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (9 pages) and edited (5 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description:

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Physical Description:

Burden, John, 1973

Historical Note

Burden was the manager of Goulding's Trading Post from 1971 until circa 1980.

5584 - An oral history with John Burden, 1973 September 16

Abstract

NOTE: the first part of the interview was conducted during a walking tour, there are a few sections without speaking, just the sounds of them walking.

The interview begins with Burden showing interviewer Sam Moon the old water system that Harry Goulding put in when he first started the trading post. Burden describes how the system works and shows Moon the two cisterns that Harry and Mike Goulding built by hand. The tour continues with Burden showing Moon the current layout of the trading post and lodge, the old pasture where Harry kept his horses before cars were common in the valley, the old power house, which held diesel and gasoline powered generators, a small Navajo ruin, the flat that used to hold 3 large oil tanks that held the fuel to run the generators, the old and new pipelines, and the cellar building, which was used during filming of *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*.

During the tour, Burden talks about water issues, including the difficulties in using runoff as a water source; discusses the problems of getting goods and equipment in, especially in the early days when the roads were bad; explains how much of the building work had to be done by hand because it was so difficult to get machinery in; speculates on the further development of the area and additions to the trading post; talks about Harry Goulding and his brother-in-law, Maurice Knee (OH5177); and describes the sewer system on the property.

After the tour, Burden explains that very little has changed at the trading post and lodge since Harry and Mike Goulding left; talks about the different tours they offer at the trading post; describes the differences between the way Harry ran things and the way Burden does; explains that some of how they run things is because of the Navajo employees and his perceived differences between Navajo and white work ethic and cultural background; he describes the few major changes that have taken place recently and speculates on how the trading post and lodge might grow in the future.

Burden goes on speak about a former employee, a Navajo man named George Holiday, who left Goulding's after being passed over for the position of tour manager [the position was given to Bernie Maher (OH5583)] and his actions since then. Burden says that Holiday has been working against Goulding's ever since, trying to disrupt the business. He discusses the relationship between whites, especially the traders, and the Navajo in Monument Valley; states that he think most Navajos support the traders otherwise they wouldn't patronize the trading posts; and talks about a resistance to change among both the locals and some visitors but says that they are good for business and that some, like separating the grocery store from the trading post, have actually made life in the area better.

Burden talks about the staff at Goulding's and the different position held by whites and Navajos. Burden says the staff is approximately 50/50 Navajo to white and discusses what jobs he feels the Navajo excel at and which they are not suited for and why.

He also discusses the pawning business and its decline as a method of payment at the trading post; and describes other services he offers to the Navajo.

He talks about changes in visitor habits and rising tourism in Monument Valley, especially at Goulding's, which he credits having a phone line put in which allows them to take advance reservations. Burden says other areas, like Mexican Hat are suffering because they have no phone, the reservation system causes less overflow and they are getting less traffic. He also theorizes on how the current gas rationing and economy might affect business in the future.

Burden discusses a Federal Trade Commission investigation made of the traders in the area after some complaints were filed through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and addresses the complaints regarding pricing, misrepresentation of goods, check cashing, and credit. He talks about the changing nature of the relationship between traders and the Navajo, he believes that a rapport is being lost as the old traders are leaving and the old Indians are dying, that rapport is being replaced by a strictly business relationship. He believes though, that there is a mutual dependence between traders and Navajos and that the traders are an important interface between the cultures.

Burden speaks about Knox College's annual annuity to Harry Goulding which is supplied by the trading post and lodge; talks about the Jimmy Palmer murders and Harry's connection to them; talks about the Posey War and Paiute migration. He discusses people's tendency to "lump all Indians" together, thinks that people should think of each tribe as coming from a different foreign country to understand their cultural differences.

Finally, Burden discusses Knox College's perceived educational obligation to the Navajos, the possibility of bringing teachers/students from Knox to work with the Navajo, and voices his ideas about possible school/study trips that could be done in the valley.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 5 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Chief, Emma, 1975

5146 - An oral history with Emma Chief, 1975 August 7

Abstract

In the interview, Chief describes a recent ailment and how it was cured by a combination of white and Navajo medicine. She describes the methods used both by the doctors and by the medicine woman she visited. She briefly talks about what she thinks caused the ailment. A note in the transcript indicates that she may be reluctant to go into detail because of Navajo beliefs that one should not reveal elements of Navajo culture, religion, medicine, etc.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Reels

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (4 pages) and edited (4 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recording)

Cly, Gie, 1975

Biographical Note

Gie Cly is the brother of Ted Cly (OH5148)

5147 - An oral history with Gie Cly, 1975 July 26

Abstract

In the interview, Cly talks about his childhood, helping his father with farming and cattle ranching, and hauling supplies and other materials. He gives a brief sketch of his adult life including jobs, marriage, and health problems; talks about his father and his saddle making business; speaks about his and his brothers' relationship with Harry and showing him around Monument Valley; describes activities at Goulding's trading post; and discusses the stock reduction program in the 1930s.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 Reels

Physical Description:

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (12 pages) and edited (9 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description:

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Physical Description:

Controlled Access

Headings: • Navajo Livestock Reduction

Cly, Ted, 1973

Biographical Note

Ted Cly is the brother of Gie Cly (OH5147)

5148.01 - An oral history with Ted Cly, 1973 September 23

Abstract

In the interview, Cly talks about his family history in Monument Valley and the surrounding area, remembers the Gouldings' early days in Monument Valley from his childhood and that his father and uncle worked for Harry doing sheep herding; discusses sheep herding; speaks about the pack trips Harry gave to tourists; talks about Paiutes living in the area with the Navajo; recounts going to school as a child; relates the different jobs he has held including railroad work, farming, and mining; discusses the Navajo trading with Harry and Harry's relationship with them; speaks generally about trading and markets in the area now; reflects on Navajo life today and how it has changed; and talks about how the Navajo have blended white medicine and traditional medicine.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description:

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim transcript (22 pages). Edited transcript blends all three sessions.)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Physical Description:

5148.02 - An oral history with Ted Cly, 1973 September 28

Abstract

In this interview, Cly talks about Navajo sings, ceremonies, and vision quests; how these ceremonies can help with health issues and finding lost things; discusses witchcraft, skinwalkers and the differences between witches and medicine men; and speaks about his membership in the Native American Peyote Church.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim transcript (19 pages). Edited transcript blends all three sessions.)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5148.03 - An oral history with Ted Cly, 1973 October 3

Abstract

In this interview, Cly reminisces about Thanksgivings and Christmases at the Goulding Tradin Post; talks about the different ways Harry helped out the Navajo people; discusses movie-making in Monument Valley and the work he did for the movies; speaks briefly about the uranium mines; recalls Mike Goulding teaching Navajo women to use sewing machines; tells a story about a canyon in Monument Valley called Ha-ho-he; and talks more about witches, medicine men and skinwalkers in Navajo culture.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim transcript (15 pages). Edited transcript blends all three sessions.)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Day, Samuel III, 1979

5149 - An oral History with Sam Day III, 1979 December 7

Abstract

In the interview, Day discusses his mixed Navajo/white heritage; talks about his father's and uncles' upbringing among the Navajo; details his family's history in the area; speaks about his schooling and leaving university to join the service during World War II; talks about working for the Tribe after the war and how it brought him into contact with Harry Goulding; he tells several stories about times he and Harry worked together and how they became close through a shared mission to protect both Monument Valley while also improving the Tribal Park and day-to-day life for the Navajo people; Day speaks about Harry's love of the park and the Navajo; and speculates on the future of Goulding's.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (21 pages) and edited (18 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Douglas, Frank, 1975

5150 - An oral history with Frank Douglas, 1975 July 14

Abstract

In this interview Douglas discusses how he got the job in Monument Valley; working for the Gouldings first as a waiter and later as a cook; talks about the tourists who came to the lodge; reminisces about feeding the movie crews that filmed in the area; speaks about the Navajo tribes in the area, his relationship with them and their relationships with Harry, and their customs; reflects on the changes made in the area during the 19 years he worked there, including to the lodge and hotel; the affects the uranium mines and plant had on the locals; recalls learning to cook from his family and while in the Navy during WWII; talks about his niece coming to work for Mike; and discusses the Navajo superstitions about the burial of the dead and their conversion to Christianity

Throughout the interview, Douglas interjects thoughts about Harry and Mike Goulding: what they were like to work for, how he was never made to feel like an outsider (Douglas was the only African American working at the lodge), their generosity, and his feelings about their leaving the trading post.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (25 pages) and edited (18 pages) transcript)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Frase, Gordon A., 1974

Biographical Note

Gordon Frase was the pastor at the Seventh day Adventists Church and Mission in Monument Valley

5151 - An oral history with Pastor Gordon A. Frase, 1974 July 16

Abstract

In the interview Pastor Frase talks about his family and his work as a pastor; states that he hopes to spend his life working at this church with the Navajo; discusses working at both the church and the hospital and the conflicts that sometimes arise; speaks about his relationships with both his patients and his congregation; outlines the medical missionary work of Seventh Day Adventists, combining the physical and the spiritual; reflects on the Seventh Day Adventist mission of evangelism and conversion; discusses the difficulties in ministering to a population that doesn't speak English and the resistance to conversion he has seen within the Navajo community; speaks briefly about Harry Goulding; talks about religious education; discusses the Navajo members of his congregation; compares the Navajo religion and Christianity; and reflects on how the Navajo people have been affected by their contact with whites.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (40 pages) and edited (39 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Gaines, Buena E., 1979

5152 - An oral history with Buena E. Gaines, 1979 December 3

Abstract

In this brief interview, Gaines talks about her interactions with Jimmy Palmer and his teenage bride, Johnny Rae, when they came through the Monument Valley area. She also describes her family's life as farmers and ranchers in Bluff, Utah during the Great Depression.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (7 pages) and edited (6 pages) transcript)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Goldwater, Barry, 1975

Biographical Note

Barry Morris Goldwater was a businessman, five-term United States Senator from Arizona, and the Republican Party's nominee for president in the 1964 election.

Goldwater was born in Phoenix, Arizona in 1909. His father's family were the founders and owners of the largest department store in Phoenix. Goldwater graduated from Staunton Military Academy, an elite private school in Virginia, and attended the University of Arizona for one year, then took over the family business after his father's death in 1930.

In 1934, he married Margaret "Peggy" Johnson, the wealthy daughter of a prominent industrialist from Muncie, Indiana. They had four children: Joanne, Barry, Michael, and Peggy.

When World War II began, Goldwater received a reserve commission in the United States Army Air Forces. After the war, he was a leading proponent of creating the United States Air Force Academy, and the Arizona Air National Guard, which he remained a member of.

He entered Phoenix politics in 1949, when he was elected to the City Council, and won a seat in the US Senate in 1952, when he upset veteran Democrat and Senate majority leader Ernest McFarland. He gave up re-election for the Senate in 1964 in favor of his presidential campaign. He was re-elected as Senator in 1968 and remained in office until his retirement in 1987. At his retirement, he was one of the most respected members of either major party.

Peggy Goldwater passed away in 1985. In 1992 he married Susan Wechsler, a nurse 32 years his junior.

Goldwaters suffered a massive stroke in 1996 and was then diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. He died in 1998 at the age of 89 at his long-time home in Paradise Valley, Arizona, of complications from the stroke.

5153 - An oral history with Senator Barry Goldwater, 1975 July 28

Abstract

In the interview, Senator Goldwater talks about his bond with Monument Valley, meeting Harry in the late 20s; tells stories about his adventures in Monument Valley with Harry; describes Harry's relationship with the Navajo; recalls playing Santa Claus for the Navajo at Christmas, discusses the Navajo and photography; talks about his ownership of the Rainbow Lodge and Trading Post, discusses his role in the food and supply airlift of the winter of 1948-49; and speaks about how Harry helped the Navajo people.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (9 pages) and edited (6 pages) transcript)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Goulding, Harry, 1973 - 1975

5176.01 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1973 November 30

Abstract

In the interview, Harry tells several stories about people he knew and events that occurred, primarily centered on medical concerns and emergencies at the trading post. Harry discusses a tourist who came down with the flu, his own kidney troubles, and treating or getting medical attention for Navajo in the area.

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (19 pages) and edited (18 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 1 digital objects (Abstract)

5176.02 - An oral history with Harry Goulding and Maurice Knee, 1973 December 1

Abstract

In the interview, Harry and Maurice recall Mike Goulding's (OH5175) cooking; talk about Navajo jokes and sense of humor with a brief interlude on the flexibility of the Navajo language; and tell humorous stories about some of the Navajo they knew.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (8 pages) and edited (5 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.03 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1973 December 2

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about the movies made in the valley; discusses Navajo in the valley learning skills through working for the movies; describes a number of things the movie people did for them, such finishing a water pipeline and building structures; tells the story of John Ford deciding to come to Monument Valley to make Stagecoach and the logistics of moving supplies and equipment out to the location; relates how Hosteen Tso the medicine man would work the weather for John Ford; and many other stories about the making of the movie.

Harry also discusses water development around the trading post including drilling a well that ended up full of tainted water, drilling a new well in cooperation with the Navajo, and beginning a pipeline to run water all around the area, and replacing the original small water pump with a new larger one after the small one broke during a movie shoot.

Harry speaks briefly about rain and drought in the valley and how it affected crop growing and describes a flash flood. He talks about Hosteen Tso creating sand paintings for the guests at the trading post; describes reasons why medicine men do sand paintings; and recalls arranging for professional photographers like Josef Muench (OH5164) to be allowed to photograph sings. Harry states he tried to only bring "good people" in to see the sand paintings and sings, but that he did it because the Navajo could earn a lot of money that way and that the photographs gave the Navajos good publicity and showed them in a good light.

Harry also discusses the portrayal of Navajos in John Ford's movies, describes Ford's good opinion of the Navajo; and explains that even though they were often depicted as the villains in Ford's movies, the Navajo didn't mind playing the role because of their positive relationship with Ford. Harry says that Ford paid the Navajo directly and that the money from movies saved many Navajos, and claims that Ford came in to make a movie in the valley once just because the Navajo were having a bad winter and he wanted to help.

Harry goes on to talk about Bert Davis, trapper who worked for him in the 20s and 30s; and his brother-in-law, Maurice Knee (OH5177), who came to the trading post on summers from school, played with the young Navajo, learned the language fluently, became almost part of the tribe, participated in sings, and adopted many Navajo ways.

Harry then speaks about the Navajo in the valley and his great respect for them. He describes a time when he mediated a dispute between the Navajo and a local game warden over deer being killed out of season and how after that the Navajo would only buy as many shells as deer they were allowed to take; talks about Navajo skill as hunters and trackers; recalls Navajos having run ins with the law, including when a couple of Navajo killed a prospector who was looking for silver in the valley; discusses occasional difficulties with the Navajo lying about things; talks about Navajo respect for the earth and animals; and describes their use of corn pollen for ceremonies, chants and other traditions.

Finally, Harry speaks briefly about being in the Army and playing on the rugby and football teams.

Physical Description: 4 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files : Verbatim (102 pages) and edited (69 pages) transcripts

Physical Description: 8 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.04 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1973 December 3

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about trying to help the Navajo gain a measure of control over the land on which they lived; describes fighting efforts to have Monument Valley made into a national park and helping to get it declared a Navajo Tribal Park instead; and discusses the National Park Service training the Tribal Park's Rangers.

Harry also goes back to the previous day's interview (OH5176.03) and tells how he first went to Hollywood to meet John Ford and how things got started with movies being made in Monument Valley; and talks about why he always wears jeans and boots.

- Physical Description:** 1 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Verbatim (22 pages) and edited (13 pages) transcripts)
- Physical Description:** 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.05 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1973 December 4

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about Navajo burial rituals; describes how the Navajo elders helped the Gouldings with their trading when they first moved into the valley; discusses Navajo taboos, prohibitions, and superstitions including not saying someone's name in front of them and the taboo against mothers-in-laws and sons-in-law seeing each other's faces; describes how Navajo children are often disciplined by a friend of the family instead of their parents and recalls that the Navajo had a ceremony to heal an argument.

Harry also talks about the Navajos and the outside world: working on the railroads, homesickness while away from the tribe, and how he took them to and from working on the railroad, and showed them the steel mills. He also describes a Navajo travelling chant they sang while riding in his truck.

He talks about games at the trading post, such as horse races and chicken pulls; describes the games, prizes, and refreshments at these events; and tells a story about how Bert Davis got into a fist fight with a Navajo man and the tribe required a ceremony to solve the rift.

Harry comments that he wants there to be a lot about the Navajo in the book because they are the most important part of the valley and that the most important things he did were things to help them such as getting the hospital and the school built.

Harry discusses his early days in Monument Valley: meeting the Cly family and relationship he and Mike developed with them, introducing salt licks for the sheep, and life in the tents. He says he came to the valley as a trader, not a sheep herder, but got into it because it was part of the life there; talks about Bert Davis, one of his first employees; tells how he first heard of Monument Valley and his first trip out there with his friend John Stephens; talks about moving into the valley with Mike and finding a place to settle; recalls Paiutes in the valley while he was first there; discusses other trading posts in the area; and tells a story about how the trader at Oljeto died and Harry helped transport the body out of the valley.

Harry also talks about the affect whites have had on the Navajo: whites giving the Navajo new names because they had difficulty with Navajo names; the first schools and the white education of the Navajos, how the schools changed over time; described how Harry himself cultivated photographers and writers to promote Monument Valley to tourists; and explains why he thinks "the dole", or government charity, is the worst thing that could have happened to the Indians.

He speaks about the Navajo as a people: their character and potential, how assimilation into white society might affect them, if they'll be able to keep any of the old ways, their relationship with Christianity, and their customs surrounding gift giving. He talks about the Reverend Hugh Dickson "Shine" Smith, a Presbyterian missionary who served the Navajos of Arizona.

Harry tells several stories about events that happened while movies were being made in the valley: filming a horse chase with the Navajo; Christmas and Thanksgiving with the movie people; and a time when a Navajo chief stampeded during a "cowboys and Indians" scene because he thought the cowboy actors had real guns while he had a fake bow and arrow.

Harry recalls a heavy snowstorm in the late 1940s and Barry Goldwater's efforts to fly in food and supply relief to the Navajo.

Harry speaks about the Navajo witchcraft and medicine men; and talks about the "hand tremblers" could find lost things or diagnose illness

Finally, Harry recounts how he came to leave all his property to Knox College. Sharvy Umbeck, president of the college, and his family were regulars at the trading post, Harry explains how that friendship led to the decision.

Physical 5 Cassettes

Description:

Physical 1 Files (Verbatim (144 pages) and edited (82 pages) transcripts)

Description:

Physical 9 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Description:

5176.06 - An oral history with Harry and Leone "Mike" Goulding, 1974 July 14

Abstract

In the interview, Harry and Mike talk and tell stories about the many different people who worked for them during their years running the trading post. They discuss some of the people who worked in the early years before the trading post was built, including Mike's brothers, Paul Knee and Maurice Knee (OH5177); recall those who came before and after World War II, including Ray Hunt (OH5158), Jack Sleeth (OH5168), and Frank Douglas (OH5150); and speak about people who came to the trading post just while movies were being made.

The Gouldings talk about the different jobs these employees did around the trading post including coyote trapping, building the trading post and house, sheep trading/buying, cooking and waiting tables in the dining room, running tours of the valley, and working on the movies made in the area.

Physical 1 Cassettes

Description:

Physical 1 Files (Verbatim (35 pages) and edited (11 pages) transcript)

Description:

Physical 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Description:

5176.07 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1974 July 28

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about his family, describing how his father, aunts, and uncles came over from England and settled on a homestead in Colorado. Harry was born in there, the second of three boys. He explains how he and his cousins were raised by his father's sister Molly after his mother left when he was three, and shortly his cousin Art Greene's mother died. He also talks about his immediate family's move to New Mexico after his father's remarriage. He tells a number of stories about his childhood involving his cousin Art, his brothers, and Jose Lucero, a Mexican man who worked for his father.

Harry also discusses his time in the Army during World War I. He claims that he, his cousin Art, and a friend were the first three boys from Colorado to enlist. During the war, Harry worked with horses and pack trains. He speaks extensively about his experiences during the war, being wounded, his squad in the stables, and battles he saw. He talks about joining the Cheyenne Rodeo after being discharged from the Army as a bronc rider and roper and tells the story of being hired to be Uncle Sam in the US float for the Olympics in Paris in 1924.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (20 pages) and edited (19 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 4 digital objects : digital copies of cassette recordings

Controlled Access Headings:

- World War I

5176.08 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1974 July 29

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about what life at the trading post was like for his wife, Mike Goulding (OH5175), when they first moved into the valley. He also talks about friendships Mike formed with the Navajo and with others who lived in the area, mostly at other trading posts. He describes the work Mike did, particularly with running the trading post, helped with the lambing during the years they herded and traded sheep, and tells a story about a lamb that imprinted on her and became a pet.

The rest of the interview is primarily concerned with Harry's childhood and family, including Harry's Uncle Abe; his younger brother Morgan, who died young; spending his summers with his cousin Art Greene and friend Alexander riding the rails across the Midwest; and leaving school after 11th grade to take a job with a sheep rancher and "make something" of himself. In between these stories, Harry also talks about archaeologists that have visited the valley and his feelings about them; and tells a story about taking a couple of artists on a tour around the valley.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (37 pages) and edited (28 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 4 digital objects : digital copies of cassette recordings

5176.09 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1974 July 30

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about some of his more recent efforts to get a highway built in the Four Corners and Monument Valley area. Harry had heard that Lew Haas and Hal Jackson of the Phoenix and Flagstaff Chambers of Commerce had received Federal funding for highways, so he went down and convinced them to spend some of it on a new road to the valley through Four Corners, the highway that became Route 160. This route is also one of the few highways that pass through the Navajo Nation.

Harry talks about helping to coordinate the funders and the locals, especially the Navajo on the projects, and describes negotiating with government and local officials. His main impetus for getting this road built was to create a direct route to the valley to encourage tourism. He says the new road made it much easier to get in and out of the valley, and tells a few stories about some of the terrible roads in the area.

Harry also talks about all the areas in the Four Corner states that have been made into national parks; wishes there was one road loop that could take you to all of them; and says he thinks of Monument Valley almost as a national park even though it's a tribal park.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (35 pages) and edited (21 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access

Headings: • Roads -- Four Corners Region

5176.10 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1974 July 31

Abstract

In the interview Harry speaks about efforts made by the National Park Service to turn Monument Valley into a National Park, efforts he fought because doing so would have forced the Navajos off the land which was at least partly reservation land. He describes interactions and meetings with several different park service directors and superintendents and his efforts to get the Navajo tribe involved in the conversation. Eventually, Harry says he convinced the Navajo tribal council they needed to do something at their end, which resulted in the establishment of the area as a Navajo Tribal Park run by the reservation in 1958. Harry says that later, the National Park Service helped train the Navajo's park rangers.

Harry also discusses naming of different natural features in the valley: mesas, buttes, springs, arches, etc.; where the names come from; the stories behind them, particularly those with Navajo names; the significance of the formations to the Navajo; and his own role in the naming of a few of the features. He talks about the discovery of Burnheimer bridge in 1927; recalls visits by Dr. Herbert Gregory, a geologist who explored the area and named the Mittens; tells a story about taking an archaeologist into Anasazi ruin; recalls finding a basket in Anasazi ruins while leading tourist party; and speaks briefly about his concerns about protecting Mystery Valley and the ruins after taking a group on a tour and discovering that a ruin had been vandalized.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (42 pages) and edited (23 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access

Headings:

- Anasazi Historical Site (Utah)

5176.11 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1974 August 13

Abstract

In the interview, Harry discusses his childhood and young adulthood working on his father and uncles' stock business. He explains that his father and uncles started out working placer claims and with horses for others. Eventually they were able to buy a flock of sheep from a widow leaving Colorado and started their own stock business. Harry's father eventually split off from his brothers and ran his stock; when he died, Harry's brother Charlie left the stock business, and Harry got it all, sold the herd to move to Monument Valley and start the trading post.

Harry talks extensively about life as a sheep rancher: he describes conflicts between sheep men and cattle men; explains the system by which his family leased their land from the government; details the schedule they used for moving stock from the summer range to the winter range and back again, discusses activities that happened on each range, including farming on the winter range; talks about his various duties including riding the range, herding, and provisioning both people and stock; recalls some of the herding dogs they had; tells a story about a night he was by himself with a herd of sheep and one of his dogs and encountered a mountain lion; speaks about the many Mexicans and Navajos in the area that worked for his family, specifically Jose Lucero; recounts a year they had firecrackers for the Fourth of July; describes camp life and camp diet when they were on the trail; and recalls his work breaking horses and riding in rodeos.

- Physical Description:** 2 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Verbatim (36 pages) and edited (23 pages) transcripts)
- Physical Description:** 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.12 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1974 August 23

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about day-to day life at the trading post. He discusses his work in stock, specifically sheep herding, breeding, and trading with both the Navajo and people outside the valley; says that his wife, Mike Goulding (OH5175), conducted business at the trading post while Harry and his employees were working with the sheep; and explains that he only stayed in the stock business until the tourist trade, which he actively promoted, picked up enough to be profitable.

He recounts a story about buying a car in Los Angeles, the misunderstanding that led the company to come after him for non-payment and how he solved it, and how this affected his opinion of credit.

Harry then goes on to describe the trading business in Monument Valley and the difference in trading with the Navajo or with tourists; he goes into detail on the beauty and uniqueness of Navajo rugs and their popularity outside of the valley; discusses the Navajo and their feelings about alcohol; recalls the process of getting supplies to the trading post; talks about the difficult roads in the valley, especially in the early days, and his efforts to get them improved.

He tells the story of his and Mike's trip when they moved into the valley and how the local Navajo were a little suspicious of him at first.

He describes the process of trading with the Navajo, explaining that it was never just straight business. He discusses pawning as part of the trading process and needing to know how much credit you could give someone. He explains that several Navajo abused their credit so he had to stop giving it except to a very select few. He speaks more about what a typical Navajo trading visit was like; sometimes whole families would come and Harry tried to have treats for the kids to keep them happy; and talks about goods that traders, including Harry, brought in that the Navajo adopted such as stoves.

- Physical Description:** 3 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Verbatim (106 pages) and edited (63 pages) transcripts)
- Physical Description:** 6 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.13 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1974 August 24

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about the Navajo people, whom he has been around all his life; he speaks about Navajo children, how they're raised by big family groups, where everyone has a hand in raising the children, even people from outside the family group. Harry says that sometimes children would be more likely to listen to someone from outside the immediate family. He explains that children were contributing members of the family, and given responsibilities from a young age. Many children owned a sheep or goat of their own and started building their own herds very young.

Harry speaks briefly about the Navajo use of cradle boards; then discusses Navajos and their animals; talks about how they use dogs to help with herding and protecting the herds; and describes the Navajo methods for breaking and training horses.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (16 pages) and edited (11 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.14 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1975 June 29

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about an outbreak of "scab", a skin disease among sheep, in the valley's herds, and his efforts to get a dip bath set up so that the Navajo could get rid of the infection. Several dip tubs were set up in different areas of Monument Valley and Navajo brought herds in from Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. Harry also describes the parasite that causes scab, the effects of the disease, the dip tubs, and the dipping process.

Harry also talks about sheep shearing and the Navajo way of working with the sheep. Harry says that where they used to use dogs to protect the sheep, now the Navajo use dogs for herding.

He talks about the Navajo's dogs; describes his preferences for herding dogs; and tells stories about dogs he's had; including one about movie actress Irene Rich, who gave Harry and his wife their first poodle. He also tells a story about some four horned wild rams that found their way into the breeding population of the Navajo herds and the effects that had on the sheep.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (42 pages) and edited (20 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access

Headings: • Sheep scab

5176.15 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1975 July 1

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about people who worked for him at the trading post over the years.

Ray Hunt (OH5158), a trader who worked for Harry from 1935-1940. Hunt's father ran one of the first trading posts in the area and he was in the trading business all his life. Harry describes Hunt and his life at the trading post and tells the story of how he came to meet his wife, Grace, who worked in the Goulding's kitchen as a cook.

Harry also talks about Frank Douglas (OH5150), who worked seasonally for the Goulding's from the early 1950s until the Gouldings retired in 1963; first in the dining room and later in the kitchen. Harry says that Douglas would work the whole dining room when the movie people came in and was very popular with all the movie people. Harry also says that though Douglas was the only African American at the trading post, nobody cared or gave him any trouble.

Harry also discusses his work to get a hospital built for the Navajo in Monument Valley, trying to find someone to fund it, and finally connecting with the Seventh Day Adventists. He states that he had a piece of land set aside specially to lease for building a hospital. Eventually, the deal he struck with the Seventh Day Adventists was that 75% of the funds would go to the hospital and 25% would go to the church.

Harry recalls Marvin and Gwen Walter (OH5169), who came to Monument Valley in 1951 to start a clinic in advance of the hospital. He talks about the Walter's medical work with the Navajo and ailments and injuries they saw.

Harry comments on drinking on the reservation and the rise of alcoholism among the Navajo. He mentions that Tom Holiday (OH5513) was a heavy drinker and that he managed to quit and became a Seventh Day Adventist minister.

Finally, Harry speaks briefly about Dr. Lloyd Mason (OH5163), who came to Monument Valley in the early 1960s to oversee the building of the hospital.

Physical 2 Cassettes
Description:

Physical 1 Files (Verbatim (34 pages) and edited (13 pages) transcripts)
Description:

Physical 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)
Description:

5176.16 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1975 July 12

Abstract

In the interview, Harry recalls journalist Ernie Pyle visiting the valley several times, Harry gives his impressions of Pyle and talks about the articles Pyle wrote about the valley. After mentioning Pyle's death in World War II, Harry tells a brief story about the Navajos that fought in World War II and how it changed their feelings about death.

Harry speaks about uranium mining in the valley; mentions helping Harvey Blackwater stake a claim to a mine he found one; recalls convincing Denny Viles, vice-president of the Vanadium Corporation of America to bring his company into Monument Valley and to work with the Navajo, because Harry wanted the Navajo to get the royalties from making claims on the mines as well as salaries from working the mines; discusses the compensation he received for working as an intermediary for Viles; recounts how he was interrogated by the FBI because he knew so much about uranium mining; talks about Seth Bigman (OH5143), another Navajo Harry helped with a claim, Harry says Bigman became an alcoholic as a result of his sudden wealth and Harry and the Walters helped him clean up.

He talks about a Navajo named White Horse who was a friend of his; discusses Marvin and Gwen Walter (OH5169) and their work with the Navajo, providing medical help and treatments; mentions that they taught Mike Goulding some things as well. Harry says the Navajo came to rely on these services and would come in as soon as they weren't feeling well.

Finally, Harry talks about conflicts between the Mormons and the Paiutes around Bluff, Utah in the 1910s and 20s that resulted in the Paiute and Ute exodus out of that area and the Posey War of 1923. Harry witnessed the exodus on one of his early trips to the valley and describes it. He also discusses the redesignations of the Paiutes' land by the government and how Harry was able to buy a school section to build the trading post on.

- Physical Description:** 3 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Verbatim (85 pages) and edited (38 pages) transcripts)
- Physical Description:** 5 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.17 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1975 July 28

Abstract

In the interview Harry begins by talking a little about stories he was told about the Long Walk, by the local Navajo. He then speaks about his long friendship with the Cly family: Hosteen Cly, the patriarch, and his sons Dan, Leon, Willie, John, and Gie (OH5147). He recalls that Hosteen Cly was a saddle maker and was very old when Harry came to the valley; Dan showed Harry most of the valley and would sometimes accompany Harry when he took tourists out; Leon and Willie Cly helped Harry with packtrips for the tourists and with sheep herding; and John Cly, who Harry calls a “comedian”, worked for Harry on stock trips herding the sheep. He tells several stories about the family and his relations with them.

He briefly discusses the Mormon and Colorado ranchers who brought their cattle down into the valley and the conflicts this caused with the Navajo, Harry says this made it difficult for him to befriend the Navajo at first.

Harry also describes the sheep business, what the stock trips were like, and what was involved in herding and selling sheep; and recalls a sheep herder that nicknamed “Pajamas” and his wife, who both worked for Harry.

He talks about Navajo practice of gift-giving; recalls gifts he received from Leon Cly and White Horse; expresses his admiration for the Navajos as a people; speaks more about the Long Walk, and stories he heard about it from the Navajo; discusses old Navajo medicine men including Old Man Tom Holiday, his son Hosteen Tso, and Katso (OH5159); and tells a story about selling White Horse’s wool for him.

- Physical Description:** 1 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Verbatim (33 pages) and edited (26 pages) transcripts)
- Physical Description:** 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.18 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1975 July 29

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about some of the Navajo elders he knew when he first came to the valley, speaking about White Horse and his territory on Douglas Mesa; and Grey Whiskers, a medicine man who used to watch the tents/trading post when Harry and Mike went away. He tells a story about the time shortly after he and Mike came to the valley and a group of Navajo men including Adakai Yahzi, Old Man Tom Holiday, White Horse, Grey Whiskers, and Hugh Black came to talk to them and inquire how long they planned to stay. He describes that meeting as part of the Navajo way of feeling people out and how he learned to fit in with the Navajo.

Harry also addresses the claims by Jeanette Black (OH5145) and Fred Yazzie (OH5173) that the land Harry built the trading post on originally belonged to their father Adakai Yahzi; talks about the system of government allotments and reservation land that led to Harry acquiring his land; addresses Luke Yazzie's (OH5174) claim that Harry cheated him out of the recognition and compensation he was promised for the discovery of a uranium mine; and describes ways in which people could claim mines in the area during the uranium boom.

Harry speaks about Joe Bishop, an old Paiute medicine man; talks about his cousin Art Greene and his store, trading post and work as a horse trader; and recalls Barry Goldwater bringing toys and other gifts for Christmas and playing Santa Claus.

He also discusses Horace Albright coming to the valley as part of the National Park Service's efforts to make Monument Valley a National Park. He says that the Navajo were unwilling to let go of the land, so Harry told the Navajo tribal council they needed to do something to protect the land, especially the cliff dwellings and ruins, resulting in the area being turned into a Tribal Park protected by the Navajo.

He tells a series of stories including ones about Hosteen Tso and his wagon; how Harry got the bell that hangs by the dining hall; stories about Jose Lucero (Old Joe), from when Harry was a boy; Katso on a trip they took to Durango; a little Navajo girl who disobeyed her mother during a sand painting ceremony; and about a young Navajo man who took spear points from a ceremonial site and sold them to Harry; and finally a story about two Navajo sisters whose mother died in childbirth, Harry helped them to bring the baby home from the hospital in Tuba City so they could raise him. Harry kept an eye on them and tried to help take care of them.

The longest story Harry tells in this section of the interview is about the "Lost Silver Mine" in Monument Valley. Harry talks first about an old Navajo man that lived at Chinle Wash who claimed to know the location of an abandoned silver mine in Monument Valley and described their plan for the Navajo man to retrieve the silver so Harry could sell it.

Harry then relates stories told to him by Jim Jarvis, a Colorado stockman Harry knew when he was a child. Jarvis told Harry the story of Merrick and Mitchell, prospectors who found that mine originally and were killed by Paiutes. Harry says many people have looked for the silver and haven't found it, but he could always tell when visitors were coming through searching for it.

Physical 3 Cassettes

Description:

Physical 1 Files (Verbatim (75 pages) and edited (49 pages) transcripts)

Description:

Physical 6 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Description:

Controlled Access

Headings:

- Anasazi Historical Site (Utah)
- Silver mines and mining

5176.19 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1975 July 31

Abstract

In the interview, Harry describes how they came to choose the spot they did to settle in; talks about coyotes in the valley and hiring Bert Davis, first as a trapper and then as a hand at the trading post; discusses the construction of the trading post and other buildings, and describes the layout of the area; and recalls their need to continue to build as more and more visitors came to the valley and the trading post.

Harry also talks about some of the first PR Monument Valley received through articles by Randall Henderson in The Desert Magazine and an article printed in the London Times; describes Navajo burial practices, grave goods, and ceremonies; talks about Dr. Salisbury from Ganado who worked to get some of the roads fixed up because his patients kept getting stuck on the sandy roads, and was part of Harry's inspiration to get a hospital built in Monument Valley; speaks more about the hospital and the illnesses they have seen there, Gwen and Marvin Walter (OH5169) and their medical work; and tells a story about watching the moon landing on TV with the Navajo.

He talks about the Reverend Hugh Dickson "Shine" Smith, a Presbyterian missionary who served the Navajos of Arizona and his visits into Monument Valley and his work to help the Navajo there.

He tells a story about a time he outdrove a flash flood in the wash near Oljeto; talks about the death of Mr. Hefferman, the man who ran the Oljeto trading post, Harry was present when he died and drove his body out of the valley to Cortez for burial; and relates a story about a girl named Maggie Tracey who came to Monument Valley for a holiday, caught pneumonia, and had to be driven out of the valley to the hospital in Moab. Finally, Harry speaks about the Navajos living in and around the Paiute Reservation before it became public land and the Paiutes left in the 1910s, Paiute families that stayed behind.

Physical 3 Cassettes

Description:

Physical 1 Files (Verbatim (107 pages) and edited (40 pages) transcripts)

Description:

Physical 6 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Description:

5176.20 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1975 August 1

Abstract

For most of the interview, Harry talks about the movie business in Monument Valley. He begins with the story of how he brought John Ford into the valley to make movies, in particular, how he got into the movie studio and met with director John Ford.

He describes the filming of Stagecoach, the first movie made in the valley, including the process of getting the equipment and crew to the valley, Navajos being hired for the cast and medicine man Hosteen Tso being hired to work weather for Ford.

Harry says that John Ford developed an excellent relationship with the Navajo, to the point where during filming of the movie The Searchers they made Ford a member of the tribe with a large celebration and ceremony.

He talks about Ford, John Wayne and other cast and crew he met; describes getting facilities set up for My Darling Clementine; and talks about buildings constructed and additions made to the trading post to accommodate the movies: barracks, dining room, cellar, barn, and additions to the trading post building itself; tells a story about a time the movie people brought a herd of buffalo into the valley for filming; and discusses a documentary about John Ford that was partly filmed in Monument Valley, Ford, John Wayne, and many others returned to the valley for it.

He ends the interview with a story about taking a group of Navajo to a fair in Durango.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (88 pages) and edited (33 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 5 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.21 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1975 August 14

Abstract

In the interview, Harry talks about his perspective on the Navajo keeping the old ways while also moving forward and working with whites, he says that they have already managed this so far, haven't lost their culture through contact with other tribes, or through taking the dole from the government, they've kept their foundation.

Harry states that the Navajos experience through history, with other tribes, with whites, has given them strong character, and if whites had treated them fairly from the beginning Harry thinks we could have come into some of that character from them.

He thinks people need to stop giving welfare and the dole to Indians and instead help them progress and get jobs, if they have a way to support themselves that doesn't rely on handouts, they'll bring their cultural and philosophical foundation with them. He blames the dole for the alcoholism among the Navajo, and talks about different Navajos he's known who had problems with alcohol.

He says that younger Navajos are stuck in between the two worlds, need help integrating so they can keep their ways but join the white world; discusses the need for whites to work WITH the Navajo and for people that understand the Navajo to teach them and bring them into "the white way." He states that the Navajos need to assimilate, "can't have people live in the same country and not be together," and says he thinks eventually there will be no more Navajo reservation.

Harry talks about the Navajo relationship with the traders in Monument Valley, he thinks that for the most part, the traders were a good influence on the Navajo and did a lot to help connect the cultures by becoming friends with the Navajo

Harry describes his own religious beliefs and how they have been heavily influenced by the Navajo religion; talks about the abandoned cars in Monument Valley and the Navajo relationship with their cars; and explains how the Navajo were able to reconcile their belief that the Earth is their Mother with the uranium mining in the valley.

- Physical Description:** 1 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Verbatim (54 pages) and edited (18 pages) transcripts)
- Physical Description:** 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5176.22 - An oral history with Harry Goulding, 1975 August 15

Abstract

In the interview Harry talks about the other trading posts and the people who ran them, including John Wetherill, who ran the trading post in Kayenta, Johnny Taylor, who ran the trading post in Oljeto, and Cord Bowen who ran the trading post at Mexican Hat. He also speaks about the roads between the trading posts and how it was difficult to visit other traders because of the quality of the roads.

He discusses an average day at the trading post: when customers would come, when the post was open, etc. and describes customer habits, especially the Navajo.

He also talks about moonbows (rainbows at night) in the valley and tells a story about a visit from Anna Wilmarth Thompson, wife of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes (1933-46), and three National Park Superintendents including M. R. (Miner Raymond) Tillotson, superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (24 pages) and edited (7 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Goulding, Leone "Mike", 1974 - 1981

Biographical Note

Leone "Mike" Goulding was born Leone Knee in Stockton Kansas in 1905, the second of six children. Her father was a railroad worker and wheat rancher, work which took the Knee family first to Colorado and then to New Mexico. In 1921, Leone took ill with typhoid fever which kept her bedridden for several months. Later that same year, she met Harry Goulding, who began courting her.

In 1922, Leone's father Joseph died in railroad accident and the family moved to California to stay with her mother's brothers. Leone and Harry continued their relationship through letters until 1923, when they were married shortly after Leone's 18th birthday.

Harry and Leone moved to Monument Valley to open a trading post in 1925. They ran the trading post together for almost 40 years, retiring in 1963. They lived first in Sun City, Arizona and then Page, Arizona, where Leone passed away in 1992 at the age of 87.

5175.01 - An oral history with Leone "Mike" Goulding, 1974 July 12

Abstract

In the interview, Mike talks about the first time she met Harry, their marriage, and move to Monument Valley. She describes how they got their property in Monument Valley and the settlement of the area and building up of Goulding's trading post, hotel, and dining room.

Mike speaks briefly about giving the property to Knox College when Harry retired; movies made in the valley; and the years her brother Maurice Knee (OH5177) spent his summers off of school working at the trading post. She talks about what life was like in the early days in the valley.

Mike also talks about her childhood moving around the Midwest; her brothers and sister and when and where they were born; and Harry's family tree.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5175.02 - An oral history with Leone "Mike" Goulding, 1974 July 13

Abstract

In the interview, Mike talks about learning Navajo; recalls meeting Zane Grey and other notable people who were staying at Wetherill's trading post; describes how she spent her days when the trading post was in tents in the first years discusses trading with the Navajo and sometimes pawning items for them; describes her and Harry's initial reception by the Navajo; talks about their diet in the valley; briefly discusses how life has changed in the valley; speaks about nursing the sick in the days before the hospital; recalls her friends among the Navajo, and talks about her occasional travels outside Monument Valley.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (22 pages) and edited (15 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5175.03 - An oral history with Leone "Mike" Goulding, 1979 November 28

Abstract

In the interview, Mike tells the story about she and Harry first met, how they got to know each other and how they got married. She also describes what the valley was like when they first arrived and recalls a man named Jose Lucero who accompanied them to Monument Valley.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (8 pages) and edited (8 pages) transcript)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5175.04 - An oral history with Leone "Mike" Goulding, 1979 December 15

Abstract

In the interview, Mike talks about her childhood growing up in Stockton, Kansas, Denver, Colorado, and Chama, New Mexico. She also recalls various pets she had as a child.

Mike discusses her and Harry's move out to Monument Valley; talks about the kinds of things they sold in the first years; describes aspects of their early life in the valley including getting mail, visiting neighbors, getting to know the Navajo, and supply runs; and tells a story about saving a Navajo baby that had pneumonia after which the mother was so grateful she gave Mike the baby's cradleboard.

- Physical Description:** 1 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Verbatim (19 pages) and edited (19 pages) transcripts)
- Physical Description:** 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5175.05 - An oral history with Leone "Mike" Goulding, 1981 August 16

Abstract

In this brief telephone interview, Mike talks about how she came to have her nickname and why Harry chose it for her.

- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Transcript (1 page))
- Physical Description:** 1 digital objects (Abstract)

Holiday, Julia, 1975

Biographical Note

Julia Holiday is the sister of Jeannette Black (OH5145) and Fred Yazzie (OH5173)

5154 - An oral history with Julia Holiday, 1975 August 18

Abstract

In the interview, Holiday speaks about her family's history in the area; remembers her father, Adakai Yazhi, and her childhood; she recalls when the Gouldings moved into the area and that her husband and other Navajos helped build their house. She talks about Goulding's sheep herding and trading businesses, as well as the motel he built to bring tourists in. She recalls that the Gouldings were very kind to her and the other Navajo and that they "looked after" everyone. She discusses other Navajos and Paiutes living in the area when she was a girl; recounts the story of an argument between her father and Harry over a water hole; and talks about her relationship with Mike Goulding.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (6 pages) and edited (4 pages) transcript)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Physical Description: 1 Reels

Holiday, Shone, 1975

Biographical Note

Shone Holiday is the son of Hosteen Tso and brother of Tallas Holiday (OH5156)

Controlled Access

Headings: • Navajo chants

5155.01 - An oral history with Shone Holiday, 1975 July 21

Abstract

An oral history with Shone Holiday, a resident of Oljeto, Utah. This interview was conducted as part of Samuel Moon's research into the history of Monument Valley and specifically of Harry Goulding (OH5176), who built and ran the Monument Valley Trading Post from 1928-1963.

In the interview, Holiday talks about his position as the vice-president of the Oljeto Chapter of the Navajo Nation; discusses the functions of the chapter and issues they deal with, including water and irrigation, building schools, and fundraising and revenue; and speaks about different parties and administrations within the chapter.

Holiday also talks about the Goulding's trading post now that Harry has retired and how he hopes that it will still play a role in improving the area and promoting tourism. He reminisces about his experiences with Harry; talks about Harry trading with the Navajo and his sheep herding; recalls attending school with other Navajo children his age and Harry's involvement in getting schooling for Navajo children. He speaks about his job with the Civilian Conservation Corps, being drafted for World War II, and working in a zinc and uranium mine in Colorado after the war; and reflects on how the time away from his family and his tribe affected his viewpoint

Holiday describes events and ceremonies held for tourists that came to Gouldings, including sandpainting, squaw dances, rodeos, horse races, and chicken pulls; and recalls Christmases at the Gouldings.

Note: This transcript is missing the 2nd part of the interview (OH5155.01_T02), indicated in the file as Tape #125. Transcript jumps from Tape #124 to #126. The second part of the interview is available in the digital and tape files.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 Reels

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (16 pages) and edited (3 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5155.02 - An oral history with Shone Holiday, 1975 July 23

Abstract

In this interview, Holiday talks about his father, Hosteen Tso, a renowned medicine man in Monument Valley. Holiday speaks about his father's early life, his life as a medicine man, and his relationship with Harry Goulding. He describes the prayers and ceremonies Hosteen Tso would perform; recalls his father doing weather working for the movies filmed in the area; tells stories about his father's work as a medicine man; and discusses how Navajo life has changed since whites came to the valley and the blending of the Navajo way and the white man's way.

Holiday describes a sacred ceremonial item that belonged to his father; talks about Navajo healing ceremonies and sings two Navajo songs, one from the Squaw Dance ceremony and one riding song.

Towards the end of the interview, a woman's voice is heard, but she is not identified.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 Reels

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (12 pages) and edited (6 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Holiday, Tallas, 1974

Biographical Note

Tallas Holiday is the son of Hosteen Tso and brother of Shone Holiday (OH5155)

5156 - An oral history with Tallas Holiday, 1974 July 24

Abstract

In the interview, Holiday talks about working as a horse trainer as a young man; tells the Navajo legend about where horses come from; discusses farming in the valley; speaks about working for the Wetherills hauling supplies to the Wetherill trading post in Kayenta; recalls when Harry moved into the valley, and helping Harry build the trading post and dig a well; describes working for the movies as a cook, horse trainer, actor, and rider. Holiday also talks about the family legacy of medicine men and following in the footsteps of his father, Hosteen Tso, and his grandfather, Old Man Holiday.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Reels

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (17 pages) and edited (19 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 5 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Holiday, Teddy, 1975

Biographical Note

Teddy Holiday is a cousin to Buster Whitehorse (OH5170)

5157 - An oral history with Teddy Holiday, 1975 August 7

Abstract

In the interview, Holiday talks about his uncle, White Horse, who raised him; describes White Horse's large family; speaks about White Horse's opinion about the Utes; and talks about Utes and Paiutes in the area.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (15 pages) and edited (5 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Holiday, Tom, 1974

5513 - An oral history with Tom Holiday, 1974 August 11

Abstract

In the interview, Holiday talks about the tradition of medicine men in his family; his alcoholism during and after World War II; recalls the pastor that initially brought him into the church as a translator; discusses his conversion to Christianity and the denominations of the church he was a member of; speaks about becoming ordained as a pastor and doing sermons on the radio in Navajo, translated from English; touches on his day to day work in the church; talks about Navajo and Christian concepts of "spirit" and his rejection of Navajo rituals; comments on his relationship with parents and mother's conversion to Christianity; speaks about his experience being a Christian Navajo between two worlds; talks about his alcoholism and how his faith helped him quit; says that his faith healed many of his own ailments and that he can heal others through faith; discusses medicine men, evil spirits and witchcraft; and asserts that God saved him during the war so he could become a pastor.

NOTE: The notes above are mostly chronological, but Holiday returns to his main topics of medicine men, Holy Spirit/Devil Spirit, faith healing, his alcoholism and his religious faith repeatedly throughout the interview.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (53 pages) and edited (30 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Hunt, Emery, 1974

Biographical Note

Emery Hunt was the brother of Ray Hunt (OH5158) and a member of one of the oldest trading families in the Four Corners area.

5564 - An oral history with Emery Hunt, 1974 July 10

Abstract

In the interview, Hunt talks about working for Harry "on and off" and the jobs he did at Goulding's; mentions that his brother Ray Hunt (OH5158) worked for Harry as well; tells a story about Harry disposing of a box of old dynamite; reminiscences about meals at Goulding's; recalls Harry as a calm, patient, and kind man who treated everybody as equals; discusses movies made in Monument Valley; speaks to Harry's relationship with the Navajo people; remembers Harry being a great storyteller; discusses Jimmy Palmer and the murders he committed in the area in the 1930s; talks about the stock reduction program; his work developing water systems on the Navajo reservation; and Harry's love of Monument Valley.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access

Headings: • Navajo Livestock Reduction

Hunt, John Laray "Ray", 1975-1979

Biographical Note

Ray Hunt was the brother of Emery Hunt (OH5564) and a member of one of the oldest trading families in the Four Corners area.

5158.01 - An oral history with Ray and Grace Hunt, 1975 July 17

Abstract

In the interview, Ray talks about his father running several trading posts on Navajo reservations when Ray was a child before the family finally settled at the trading post in Bluff, New Mexico; recalls meeting Harry for the first time and his first impressions of Harry; discusses Harry's sheep herding and trading businesses; describes the tents Harry and Mike lived in in their early years in Monument Valley; speaks extensively about the Paiutes tribes in the area and the Posey War (aka the Last Indian Uprising) in 1923; recounts the tale of multi-murderer Jimmy Palmer, who worked for Harry; speaks about the time Harry's WWI pension papers were stolen, which led to Ray coming to Monument Valley to work for Harry; talks about Harry and Mike's families; discusses Harry's tourist business and taking tourists out into the valley; recalls Harry's dealings and relationships with the Navajo, as well as helping with burials and Navajo burial practices; and speaks about the stock reduction program in the late 1920s.

Grace talks specifically about coming to work at the lodge; Mike and her relationship with her; she also discusses the filming of Stagecoach and how Mike handled taking care of all the people involved.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (22 pages) and edited (33 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access

Headings: • Navajo Livestock Reduction

5158.02 - An oral history with Ray Hunt, 1979 December 4

Abstract

In the interview, Hunt talks about Jimmy Palmer and the murders of Bill Oliver and Norris Shumway. Hunt says he met Palmer when he came to Bluff, before he worked for Harry. He explains how Palmer came to work for Harry as a sheep herder and how that led to the confrontation between Palmer, Oliver and Shumway. He discusses different cattle ranchers in the area at the time; gives some details of the murders; describes Harry's contribution to Palmer's getaway and the aftermath of that; and talks about coming down from Bluff to work for Harry after the murders.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (11 pages) and edited (10 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Katso, 1974

Biographical Note

No first name is given for this individual. Katso is a cousin of Shone Holiday (OH5155) and Tallas Holiday (OH5156) and a nephew of Hosteen Tso.

5159.01 - An oral history with Katso, 1974 July 25

Abstract

In the interview, Katso describes his childhood and early life, and what life was like for the Navajo then. He speaks about his family's farming, especially corn, and other chores he did including gathering wood and sheep herding. He also talks about his family including his uncle, the medicine man Old Man Tom Holiday, and his cousins Hosteen Tso and Tallas Holiday (OH 5156), who he grew up with. He also discusses his recent marriage and the wedding ceremony; and talks about the Navajo use of corn pollen in ceremonies its sacred meaning to the Navajo.

NOTE: At the end of the transcript, the translator who wrote it elaborates on Katso's answer about corn pollen with some more detail about its use and significance.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 Reels

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim transcript (13 pages))

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5159.02 - An oral history with Katso, 1974 July 26

Abstract

In the interview, Katso discusses the relationships between the Navajos and the Paiutes and the Paiutes and the Mormons. He tells stories about his interactions and memories of the Paiutes in the area; talks about the ways the cultures learned from each other; and describes how both the Navajo and the Paiute way of life was changed when the white man, especially Harry Goulding, moved into the area.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical 1 Cassettes

Description:

Physical 1 Reels

Description:

Physical 1 Files (Verbatim transcript (5 pages))

Description:

Physical 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Description:

5159.03 - An oral history with Katso, 1974 August 15

Abstract

In the interview, Katso describes in detail a recent Navajo ceremony he was a part of and its purpose; talks about the performance of ceremonies such as the squaw dance and sandpainting for whites despite the proscription against sharing these things with outsiders; recalls the movies made in the valley and the Navajo roles in them; discusses the Stock Reduction Program of the 1930s, John Collier and the Wetherills; talks about races, chicken pulls, and Squaw Dance exhibitions held at Goulding's Trading Post; remembers Christmas at the Goulding's; and says that he remembers Harry fondly and is glad that a book is being written about him.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical 2 Cassettes

Description:

Physical 2 Reels

Description:

Physical 1 Files (Verbatim transcript (25 pages))

Description:

Physical 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Description:

Controlled Access

Headings:

- Navajo Livestock Reduction

Knee, Maurice, 1973 - 1975

Biographical Note

Maurice Knee is the younger brother of Leone "Mike" Goulding (OH5175) and brother-in-law to Harry Goulding (OH5176). He worked at Goulding's trading post on and off during Harry's ownership, and took over management of the post when Harry and Mike retired in 1963.

5177.01 - An oral history with Maurice Knee, 1973 September 26

Abstract

In the interview, Knee briefly mentions that the Navajo "know" their history; mentions that he moved around a lot, working at different trading posts for most of the 1950s; talks about his divorce from his first wife; mentions that his daughter graduated from Knox College, he and Moon discover that Moon knows Knee's son-in-law; talks about his daughter, her marriage and family; and discusses his nephew, who also attended Knox College.

Maurice explains that after leasing different trading posts for many years he went to work for Harry Goulding in 1957; says that he enjoyed working at Goulding's more than a standard trading post; talks about visiting with Navajos and Hopis when they came to trading posts where he worked; explains why some Navajos have English names and some have Navajo names.

He spends some time talking about his sister, Mike Goulding (OH5175), stating that she was well liked among the Navajo and many of the squaws trusted her and visited her frequently at the trading post; describes Mike's work at the trading post: helping with lambing, trading, cooking; and recalls the large cast iron stove Harry bought for Mike. The conversation shifts into a discussion of the upcoming 50th anniversary of Harry moving to the valley in 1924; Knee talks briefly about Goulding's as it is now, and how it's run before returning to the subject of Mike and her life at the trading post. He recalls running the trading post on his own in the 1920s and 1930s when both Harry and Mike went out of town, once for two and a half months; and tells a story about Navajos threatening the store while he was running it. Knee declares that Navajo men are scared of their women, and he thinks that's why the Navajo never threatened Mike when she was alone at the trading post.

Knee speaks about the Cly family, whom the Gouldings had worked with since they first came to valley; explains why the Navajo call Mike "little mother"; talks about the relief checks the Navajo get from the government; and tells about a canyon with doves and echoes.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5177.02 - An oral history with Maurice and Rosemary Knee, 1975 July 12

Abstract

In the interview, Knee recalls a ceremony the Navajos did to bless him before he left for the war; discusses other Navajo ceremonies, rituals, and customs; speaks about the importance of understanding the customs of other cultures and not just writing it off as “superstition”; talks about Navajo medicine men and “witchcraft”; remembers his work as radio operator after the Navy, no telephone up at the trading post; and tells a story about a big snowstorm in 1948 or 49. Rosemary talks about the animals actor Victor Jory left behind after Cheyenne Autumn was made; both tell stories about practical jokes they played on the Navajo and other stories about the Navajo they knew; Knee addresses the Navajo way of life; talks about Barry Goldwater helping out the Navajo and Christmas at the trading post; and discusses trading at the post, and using cash and credit.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (48 pages) and edited (31 pages) transcript)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Link, Martin A., 1979

Biographical Note

Link was an archaeologist for the Navajo Nation and conducted extensive excavations and explorations of the area.

5160 - An oral history with Martin Link, 1979 December 7

Abstract

In the interview, Link talks about his archaeological work for the Navajo tribe in the late 1950s and early 1960s investigating abandoned Navajo sites to establish land claims; speaks about the Holiday family; recalls how he first met Harry, working with Harry on projects, and some of Harry’s “colorful” stories about the area. Link speaks about Harry’s relationship with the Navajo; describes Harry and Mike’s relationship; and expresses his hopes for the future of Goulding’s.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (11 pages) and edited (11 pages) transcript)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Lyman, Lynn and Hazel, 1974

5161 - An oral history with Lynn and Hazel Lyman, 1974 July 19

Abstract

In the interview, the Lymans recall first meeting the Goulding's; describe the tents that the Goulding's lived in when they first came to Monument Valley; talk about the Gouldings' relationship with the Indians in the area; talk about the Gouldings' generosity with everyone; discuss Jimmy Palmer, the murders he committed and Harry's connection to them; Hazel talks about her friendship with Mike Goulding and Mike's life in Monument Valley, especially in the early days. They talk about the discovery of Rainbow Bridge and the Navajo man who found it; and discuss a Ute tribe that won a large lawsuit settlement.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (23 pages) and edited (14 pages) transcript)

Physical Description:

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access

Headings: • Rainbow Bridge

Lyman, Margie Hurst, 1974

5162 - An oral history with Margie Hurst Lyman, 1974 July 19

Abstract

In the interview, Lyman talks about Jimmy Palmer and the murders he committed. Lyman was the County Welfare social worker for palmer and his wife and did some investigation into his background while he was in the Monument Valley area. Lyman talks about Palmer's wife, her life with Palmer and the way he treated her; speaks about Harry Goulding's connection to Jimmy Palmer and how some people thought Harry was involved in the murders and Palmer's subsequent escape; and talks about her and her husband's relationship with the Gouldings.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (18 pages) and edited (12 pages) transcript)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Maher, Bernard C "Bernie", 1973

5583.01 - An oral history with Bernie Maher, 1973 September 2

Abstract

In the interview, Maher talks about the different industries that affected the economy in Monument Valley including the movie business, trading, tourism, uranium mining, and most recently, a coal mine and farming. He discusses how the fluctuations in these businesses have affected Navajo life. Maher says that many Navajos are on relief now because jobs that will support their families are harder to come by

He talks about the homes the Navajo live in, stating that many keep both a house and a traditional hogan, often right next door to each other. He discusses the Navajos adoption of modern housing and amenities; talks about water availability and quality in the valley; describes what life is like in a hogan: how they're built, their place in Navajo life, religion, and ceremonies; and speaks about different Navajo ceremonies and how some have changed over time.

Maher also discusses the tradition of stock keeping and herding in the Navajo, he explains how fewer Navajo are living the more traditional nomadic life centered around their stock; talks about overgrazing and lack of water resources for animals; states that he thinks the Navajo's lives have been adversely affected by government relief, that it's taken away their independence; describes how their lifestyles have changed; speaks about John Collier and the stock reduction program; and discusses stock, particularly horses in the valley now.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access

Headings: • Navajo Livestock Reduction

5583.02 - An oral history with Bernie Maher, 1973 September 4

Abstract

NOTE: This interview was conducted during an automobile tour of Mystery Valley. Sections of the interview have no speech, some conversation is drowned out by ambient noise, and there is some incidental conversation. In addition to Maher and Moon, we hear the voices of Moon's wife, Doris, a woman presumed to be Maher's wife, and an unidentified male voice.

This recording takes place on a tour of Mystery Valley, an area of Monument Valley in Arizona, to the south of Goulding's. During the tour, Maher takes the group to the Totem Pole; points out where Grey Whiskers's family used to have their hogan; drives past Spearhead Mesa; and takes them to Artist's Point. Other formations mentioned on the drive are Hunts Mesa, Mitchell Mesa, Comb Ridge, Eagle Rock, and the West Mitten. Mahr mentions that he's taking the group into paces where tourists aren't always meant to go and comments on a lack of control on where tourists can drive.

During the ride, Maher, Moon, and the others in the car comment on tumbleweeds; discuss the quality of the roads; speculate on what it must have been like when there was water in the valley eons ago; talk about boating on Powell Lake; inquire about a gravity well they pass by; Maher tells a story about doing a morning tour past the three sisters and finding a pair of glasses; discuss Wetherill's trading post; talk and tell stories about breaking down in the valley; talk about different tours in the valley; and comment on the area being "Zane Grey country."

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract, digitized copy of cassette recordings and a map demarcating the locations visited during the tour)

5583.03 - An oral history with Bernie Maher, 1973 September 5

Abstract

In the interview, Maher details his life and work from 1925 through 1948. He tells the story of how he and his wife came to live in the Monument Valley area from Colorado after a vacation to visit his uncle in 1925 turned into a job working at that uncle's trading post. From there, Maher went to work at a trading post in Teec No Pos, Arizona for a few years before deciding to open a store of his own in Four Corners in 1930. He talks about running a trading post during the Great Depression, recalls helping to set a monument and marker at Four Corners to mark the spot; and describes the events that led to him selling his trading post.

After a few jobs working in the stock business for friends and doing surveys for the United States Geological Survey, Maher was hired by the Denver Rio Grande & Western Railroad to recruit and give assignments to the Navajo; he describes the work and the Navajo working for the railroad and tells a story about a group of Navajo who refused to work until they got some beef.

After the war, his job with the railroad was eliminated. Maher talks about the trading work he did and trying to buy the trading post in Oljeto, Utah and explains how he came to manage the post for another owner instead of buying it.

He talks about how he and his wife came to meet Harry and Mike Goulding; recalls the filming of *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon* filmed; describes working at the Oljeto trading post; and recounts the story of the heavy snowstorm in 1948-49 that snowed everybody in Monument Valley in.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5583.04 - An oral history with Bernie Maher, 1973 September 6

Abstract

NOTE: This interview was conducted during an automobile tour of the Monument Valley area around Goulding's Lodge. Sections of the interview have no speech, some conversation is drowned out by ambient noise, and there is some incidental conversation. There are also some walking noises when they get out of the car. In addition to Maher and Moon, we hear the voices of Moon's wife, Doris, a woman presumed to be Maher's wife, and an unidentified male voice.

The tour is primarily to show Moon the many parts of both the old and new water systems that provide water to Goulding's and surrounding buildings. In addition, Maher takes them past an old Navajo burial ground that Harry Goulding started, the hospital and adjacent buildings, a trailer park where locals live, and one of the first uranium mining areas in the valley.

During the tour, Maher describes how the water system and pipelines work; the group discusses the sewer system; Maher talks about how the water system was built and renovated; discusses the increase in water use; debates the merit of using an additional water source; explains how some Navajos have water and/or power and some don't and why; and talks about Seth Bigman (OH5143) the owner of one of the first uranium mines in the valley.

The group also talks about a closed trading post they drive past; Sharvey Umbeck, the president of Knox College, and his family; and what working at a trading post is like.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5583.05 - An oral history with Bernie Maher, 1973 September 11

Abstract

The first part of the interview is primarily clarification and elaboration on points from a previous interview (OH5583.03). Maher touches briefly on uranium mining before answering questions about Mormons in the area, their attitudes toward the Navajo, and some of the Mormons Maher worked for; he speaks about an old Indian tribal chief he knew in the 1920s through 1940s; revisits his time at the Four Corners trading post; talks about the wholesale company that owned many of the stores in the area; fills in a gap in the history from interview OH5593.03 by talking about working at Mexican Water from 1932-37; elaborates on working for other trading posts and the people he worked for; and discusses the Carson family that ran the trading post at Oljeto when he worked there.

After that, Maher picks up where he left off at the end of previous interview by talking about how he met and came to work for Harry Goulding; describes his duties there, the kind of things they sold at the trading post, and trading practices; and talks about trading for Navajo rugs and sheep hides. He also talks about what an Indian's visit to the post to trade was like; describes what goods they would bring to trade and what they would trade for; and discusses pawning and credit.

Maher recalls guests who came to Goulding's while he was working there; discusses other services the trading post supplied to the Indians other than trading including medical services; talks about what Harry did to help the Navajo and the kind of problems the Navajo would ask him for help with; and says he thinks the traders had a lot to do with the improvement of Navajo life.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

5583.06 - An oral history with Bernie Maher, 1973 September 21-22

Abstract

NOTE: The first part of the interview was conducted during an automobile and walking tour of a Navajo cemetery. Sections of the interview have no speech, some conversation is drowned out by ambient noise, and there is some incidental conversation. In addition to Maher and Moon, we hear the voice of Moon's wife, Doris. During the trip to the cemetery, they talk about Navajo burial locations and practices; Maher mentions the Navajos tendency to be cruel to each other; they discuss the cars Goulding's uses to take out tours; comment on the airport and runway as they drive past; and Maher explains that the Navajo cemetery is fairly new, they used to bury the Navajo right where they died, there some debate over whether it was started by Harry or the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Once they arrive at the cemetery, they walk around looking at the names and dates on headstones; talk about some of the families of people who are buried there; Maher tells a story about coming to bury a Navajo and discovering he was still alive; and tells a story about "the most sacred burial I ever went to." On the drive back, they talk about Navajos asking for assistance with burials; Maher points out a few camps where locals live; and talk about an employee named Jack Cly who doesn't want to take white people out on tours anymore.

After the drive, Moon asks for details/clarification about a story Maher told in earlier interview; Maher also talks about how the Navajos will abandon their houses or hogans if someone dies in them and their efforts to avoid that; tells a story about a hogan that was hit by lightning while he was giving a tour; talks about Navajo fear of lightning and other superstitions; discusses Navajo witchcraft and describes a doll that is sometimes used for witchcraft; talks about how witchcraft was used in the Navajo community; talks about the Navajo police force; discusses the problems that the Navajo have with alcohol; discusses the Navajo love of coffee; tells a story about Mike Goulding getting a cabinet by saving up Arbuckle coffee coupons; talks about Navajo shopping habits

He describes, in general terms, the trading posts he's worked at over the years; talks about Navajo creating words for things introduced by the white man; talks about the kinds of goods the trading posts carried in the early days; and explains how the stores modernized when the new roads were built. Maher also talks about the Navajo and their relationship to the trading posts; discusses the modesty of Navajo women in everyday life, but less so during ceremonies, speaks about methods for trading with the Navajo, including credit and pawn; and describes a type of trader from the early days who traveled all around the valley traded with the Navajo and with the traders who had posts.

He talks about the stock business in the valley, particularly the Navajo cycle of trade with wool season, lamb season, and stock running; discusses cattle raising in the valley; recalls epidemics of sheep scab and the dipping process; and describes the improvements in the quality of the Navajo's stock over time.

Maher discusses his relationships with the Navajo who came regularly into a store, saying that his biggest pleasure was getting to know his customers, learning about them and their families and their lives; he talks about Navajo manner of trading, and strategies they employ, describes family dynamics, particularly with regard to women retaining ownership of their property after marriage; talks about two Navajo boys, Sam and Roy, and how they reflect two different sides of Navajo life on the reservation; and comments on Navajo/white race relations.

Maher concludes the interview by relating how he got into the tour business: telling stories about how he came to have a 25 year tour permit from the Navajo tribe and stories about tours he's given; and talks about guests staying at the lodges at Goulding's, Wetherill's, and Rainbow Lodge.

- Physical Description:** 3 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 6 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)
- Controlled Access Headings:**
- Sheep scab

Mason, J Lloyd, 1975

Biographical Note

Dr. Mason was a doctor and missionary at the Monument Valley Mission and Hospital.

5163 - An oral history with Dr Lloyd Mason, 1975 October 30

Abstract

Dr. Mason prefaces the interview by saying he didn't see Harry very often because he was always out in the valley or traveling, he knew Mike Goulding (OH5175) and her brother Maurice Knee (OH5177).

Dr. Mason talks about his own history and background before he came to Monument Valley; describes how he came to be a doctor at the Monument Valley Mission and Hospital; discusses his work towards improving and expanding the hospital, getting more doctors, etc.; speaks about treating Navajo patients, cooperating with medicine men, and breaking down prejudices against white medicine; explains how the hospital's work relates to the Seventh Day Adventist church's mission; talks about Harry and Mike and his interactions with them; details Harry's goal to have a rest home built for the Navajo; describes the improvement in the health and welfare of the Navajo people since the hospital and Public Health Services started serving them; and explains how he measures the success of the hospital.

- Physical Description:** 1 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Verbatim (24 pages) and edited (16 pages) transcript)
- Physical Description:** 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Muench, Josef, 1974

Biographical Note

Josef Muench was a noted landscape photographer and naturalist known for his photographs of Monument Valley. He was born in Schweinfurt, Bavaria on February 8, 1904. In 1928, he emigrated to the United States with his brother Emil and moved to Detroit, Michigan. Despite his limited English, Josef found a job at the Ford Motor Company at the age of 24. He worked the assembly lines for two years and enrolled in English classes during night school.

In 1930, he purchased a model T with his savings and set out on a driving tour of the U.S., eventually landing in Santa Barbara, California, where he worked as a landscaper. In 1936, Muench made his first trip to the Monumnet Valley area and in 1938 a photograph he took of Rainbow Bridge was published in Arizona Highways. Muench served in World War II and when he returned, dedicated his life to photography. Throughout his career, he traveled to the Grand Canyon 200 times and made 160 visits to Monument Valley. He also visited Africa, Alaska, Asia, Canada, Europe, Hawaii, and the Rocky Mountains. His photographs were published in Arizona Highways, LIFE, LOOK, Natural History Magazine, and National Geographic.

Josef Muench passed away in 1998 at the age of 94.

5164 - An oral history with Josef Muench, 1974 August 22

Overview

In the interview, Muench talks about how Harry Goulding helped him make arrangements to take pictures of the Navajo; recalls how Goulding taught him about Navajo culture and customs; his friendship with Goulding and his wife Mike (OH 5175); he explains that he fell in love with the Monument Valley area through Goulding's interpretation of the area and tells a number of anecdotes about the places Goulding took him and the people he introduced Muench to; he discusses Goulding's relationship with the Navajo people, his care and concern for them, and his efforts to improve the valley to help them; talks about the importance of understanding Native American culture and traditions; speaks about Harry and Mike's families, particularly Mike's brother Maurice Knee (OH5177); he states that he is glad the valley was turned into a tribal park so that the Navajo can protect it; talks about his technique and approach to photography; and emphasizes the beauty and dynamism of Monument Valley.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (32 pages) and edited (23 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Owl, Toby, 1975

5165 - An oral history with Toby Owl, 1975 August 6

Abstract

In the interview, Owl talks about his childhood, his grandfather, and what life was like for the Paiute when he was a boy; he describes the relationship between the Navajo and the Paiute people; discusses the Paiute tribes all moving from the Monument Valley up to Blanding; recalls working for Jim Mike on his cattle ranch; talks about the Navajo families that lived in the area; and recounts how Jim Mike and Owl's brother Nasta Begay discovered Rainbow Bridge.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English. The transcript also indicates that Owl may be speaking Ute at times.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim transcript (12 pages))

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access Headings:

- Rainbow Bridge

Rogers, Clarence, 1975

5166 - An oral history with Clarence Rogers, 1975 July 18

Abstract

In the interview, Rogers talks about the Navajo known as Jim Mike, his relationship with Jim Mike, recounts the story of how Jim Mike discovered Rainbow Bridge and he was the one who took John Wetherill of the Oljeto trading post to the location, making Wetherill the first white man to ride under the Rainbow Bridge, discusses how another young Navajo man claimed to have found Rainbow Bridge and for many years was credited with its discovery, and tells how Rogers worked to get Jim Mike officially recognized as the true discoverer of Rainbow Bridge and their interactions with the press and the National Park Service.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (25 pages) and edited (22 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 2 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access Headings:

- Rainbow Bridge

Rose, Carl, 1975

Biographical Note

Carl Rose was a teacher at the Seventh Day Adventist School in Monument Valley. He was also a licensed pilot who flew supply runs and medical emergencies in and out of the valley.

5167 - An oral history with Carl Rose, 1974 July 10

Abstract

In the interview, Rose discusses some of his own history before he came to Monument Valley; gives a brief history of the Seventh Day Adventist School where he works; talks about the flying program they have and his work there; speaks about the student workers who come to teach at the school and Monument Valley's popularity as a training site; discusses teaching the Navajo who attend the school and their successes; relates the school's programs, its goals and purposes, and its religious aspects. He also speaks about the Navajo people and their relationship attitudes about the school; debates fear versus love within the Navajo culture and the Seventh Day Adventist religion; discusses alcoholism and the Navajo; and talks about the merits of self-discipline in his faith.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (42 pages) and edited (43 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects : Digitized copies of cassette recordings

Sleeth, Jack, 1974

Biographical Note

Jack Sleeth was Leone "Mike" Goulding's (OH5175) brother-in-law, he was married to her younger sister Marjorie.

5168 - An oral history with Jack Sleeth, 1974 July 15

Abstract

In the interview, Sleeth talks about how he met Harry and Mike Goulding and Maurice Knee and how that led to him going to work at Goulding's after World War II; mentions that Harry always tried to help people out, especially the Navajo; comments on the Navajo people; speaks about working for Harry; describes Mike and her life and work in the valley; talks about learning and speaking Navajo; recalls Harry and Mike providing medical help before the clinic was built; discusses uranium mining in the valley and his job prospecting for the Vanadium Corporation; gives his thoughts on how the uranium industry changed the Navajo way of life; describes working for the movies; and tells a series of stories about work he did and people he knew in the area.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (62 pages) and edited (26 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings) : Digitized copies of cassette recordings

Walter, Marvin and Gwen, 1973

Biographical Note

The Walters were Seventh Day Adventist missionaries who began the first medical clinic in Monument Valley. Gwen Walter was also a registered nurse.

5169 - An oral history with Marvin and Gwen Walter, 1973 September 12

Abstract

In the interview, the Walters talk about Harry's work to get a hospital in Monument Valley, how they met Harry and became involved in the project through the Seventh Day Adventist Church; describe what the area was like during that time; talk about the growth of the clinic and the school built nearby; detail the programs and services the clinic offered; tell stories about the ways Harry helped them gain the confidence of the Navajo and working with medicine men; talk about patients a cases they saw.

Mrs. Walter explains her feeling that aspects of the Navajo religion are related to devil worship; her belief in the power of prayer as well as medicine and that the Navajo recognized that power; the differences between treating the Navajo and treating whites and talks about teaching cleanliness and sterilization to the Navajo; and discusses the common diseases and ailments they saw.

The Walters also talk about the school that was started near the clinic; discuss some of the work they did after they left Monument Valley; reflect on changes to the hospital since they left; speak about their continuing relationship with Harry and Mike; and tell stories about working with Harry and his generosity towards people, particularly the story about how Harry and Frank Masland got local hospitals to admit Navajo patients with tuberculosis, which saved a number of lives and was the incident that precipitated the building of a hospital in Monument Valley.

- Physical Description:** 1 Cassettes
- Physical Description:** 1 Files (Verbatim (66 pages) and edited (49 pages) transcripts)
- Physical Description:** 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Whiskers, Mercy, 1975

5172 - An oral history with Mercy Whiskers, 1975 July 11

Abstract

In the interview, Whiskers talks about her grandparents' tribe (Paiute) moving into the area from north of the San Juan River and how they survived when they reached the Navajo Mountain area; discusses the discovery of Rainbow Bridge by a Navajo and a white man; tells the legend of the Squaw Dance; recounts her childhood in Navajo Mountain; talks about conflicts with white soldiers; and speaks extensively about the Hopi, Paiute, and Navajo tribes in the area and their conflicts and exchanges and intermarriage between tribes.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Reels

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (7 pages, incomplete) transcript)

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Controlled Access

Headings: • Rainbow Bridge

Whitehorse, Buster, 1974-1975

Biographical Note

Buster Whitehorse is the son of Fast Woman (OH5171)

5170.01 - An oral history with Buster Whitehorse, 1974 August 19

Abstract

In the interview, Whitehorse talks about what Harry's early years in the valley; discusses the building of a hospital and a school in the area; recalls the Navajos suspicions of white medicine, their superstitions regarding burial, and the cemetery attached to the hospital; talks about the mission school and sending Navajo children to school; recalls the government-mandated stock reduction program and its effect on the Navajo people; discusses the movies made in Monument Valley; addresses rumors of a hidden silver mine; talks about Christmas at the trading post; recalls how Monument Valley became a national park; speaks about all the people the Navajo have fought with and Navajo involvement in WWII; and talks about Navajo difficulties with alcohol.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Description:

Physical Description: 2 Reels

Description:

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (20 pages) and edited (12 pages) transcripts)

Description:

Physical Description: 4 digital objects : Digitized copies of cassette recordings

Description:**Controlled Access**

Headings: • Navajo Livestock Reduction

5170.02 - An oral history with Buster Whitehorse, 1975 August 12

Abstract

In the interview, Whitehorse talks about learning to build hogans as a teenager; describes living on Douglas Mesa with his uncle White Horse and other family members, tending horses and other livestock; discusses conflicts his uncle had with Paiutes; recalls Paiutes leaving the area and the Navajo moving in; different families that live in the area; describes a sacred ceremony connected to building a hogan; and details different jobs he has held including building houses, ammo dumps during World War II, and railroad construction.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Description:

Physical Description: 2 Reels

Description:

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (9 pages) and edited (10 pages) transcripts)

Description:

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Description:

Woman, Fast, 1974

Biographical Note

Fast Woman is the mother of Buster Whitehorse (OH5170)

5171 - An oral history with Fast Woman, 1974 August 19

Abstract

In the interview Fast Woman claims to be over 100 years old; recalls several severe snowstorms she's experienced; discusses her childhood with her tribe including the period they lived as captives at Ft. Sumner; she talks about the antagonistic relationship between the Utes and the Navajos; discusses Navajo family traditions; recalls her life in Chinle, Arizona with her husband and her children (Buster Whitehorse (OH5170) is her eldest child); and tells stories about witches and skin-walkers in the Monument Valley area.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Reels

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (12 pages) and edited (6 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Yazzie, Fred, 1975

Biographical Note

Fred Yazzie is the brother of Jeannette Black (OH5145) and Julia Holiday (OH5154)

5173 - An oral history with Fred Yazzie, 1975 July 27

Abstract

In the interview, Yazzie talks about his family and their history in Bluff and Blanding, Utah; relates his grandfather's stories including about the fighting between the Navajo and other peoples, including the Paiutes and whites; talks about his grandfather's skills as a bowman, horseman, and at crafting bows and arrows; recounts his childhood and his father, Adakai Yahzi; tells of meeting Harry Goulding in the early 20s and Goulding's early days in Monument Valley; discusses Goulding's at times adverse relationship with Adakai Yahzi; speaks about the difficulties the Navajo had keeping or maintaining their land; talks about the medical issues he's had with his eyes; recalls Harry bringing the movie industry to Monument Valley; talks about the history of medicine men in his family; discusses the similarities between the Navajo and Christian religions; relates his grandfather's stories about the Navajos at Fort Sumner; relates the tale of Luke Yazzie discovering a uranium mine; and discusses Navajo sweat house rituals.

NOTE: Yazzie circles back to several of these topics and occasionally repeats information he stated earlier in the interview.

Physical Description: 2 Cassettes

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (52 pages) and edited (30 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 4 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)

Yazzie, Luke, 1975

5174 - An oral history with Luke Yazzie, 1975 July 23

Abstract

The interview is Yazzie's story of discovering a uranium mine as a child while collecting unusual rocks. He learned as an adult that the colored rocks were uranium when he showed them to Harry Goulding after hearing that Goulding was looking for unusual rocks. He led Goulding to the site of the mine and claims that Goulding cheated him out of the recognition and compensation he was promised for the discovery of the uranium mine. He also talks about working in the uranium mine.

Language Note

The interviewee speaks Navajo throughout the interview, with an interpreter translating into English for the interviewer. The transcripts are in English.

Physical Description: 1 Cassettes

Physical Description: 2 Reels

Physical Description: 1 Files (Verbatim (11 pages) and edited (7 pages) transcripts)

Physical Description: 3 digital objects (Abstract and digitized copy of cassette recordings)