Title
Barry M. Goldwater collection

Dates
before 1960

Extent
10 sandpainting reproductions, 10 photographic images (10 slides)

Biographical History
Barry Morris Goldwater (1 January 1909 – 29 May 1998) was born to Baron Goldwater and Hattie Josephine Williams in Phoenix when it was still Arizona Territory. His family owned the largest department store in the city, which provided a comfortably wealthy life. Goldwater spent his early years at Staunton Military Academy, a private school in Virginia, and afterwards attended to the University of Arizona for one year. When his father died in 1930 Goldwater took over the family business and in 1934 he married Margaret "Peggy" Johnson, the daughter of a prominent industrialist from Indiana. Together they had four children: Joanne, Barry, Michael, and Peggy.

During WWII, Goldwater served as a pilot in the Ferry Command. After the War he remained in the reserves and served in Korea. He retired from the Air Force with the rank of Major General. He remained a staunch military advocate for the rest of his life.

Goldwater’s interest in politics led to his election to Phoenix City Council in 1949. He went on to win a seat in the US Senate in 1952 and again in 1958. He stepped down in 1964 to run for president. Goldwater is credited as sparking the resurgence of the American conservative political movement in the 1960s, and for his impact on the libertarian movement because of his opposition to religion in government. His main interests were state rights, the restructure of the Pentagon, and his resistance to labor unions and the welfare state. He lost the 1964 presidential election to incumbent Democrat, Lyndon B. Johnson, by one of the largest landslides in history. He returned to the Senate in 1969 and stayed until his retirement in 1987.

Goldwater’s first wife, Peggy died in 1985, and in 1992 he married Susan Wechsler, a nurse thirty-two years his junior. His son, Barry, went on to serve as a United States House of Representatives member from 1969 to 1983.

Goldwater’s interest in Native American culture began early on when, in 1916, he visited the Hopi Reservation and bought his first katsina. He would continue to collect katsinas for the rest of his life and amassed over 400, which he eventually donated to the Heard
Museum. Goldwater was also an avid photographer and is best known for his Western landscapes and Native Americans subjects. He published three books of his photographs between the 1940s and 1970s.

In 1996, Goldwater suffered a massive stroke and was discovered to be in the early stages of Alzheimer’s disease. He passed away in 1998, at the age of 89 in Paradise Valley, Arizona.

**Scope and Content**
This collection contains 10 sandpainting reproductions from the Male Shootingway ceremony, as well as 10 slides of the reproductions.

**System of Arrangement**
The original series number has been maintained to ensure that L. C. Wyman’s sandpainting index numbers will match. The original Series 1 has been moved to the accession file.

Series 2: Ten Sandpainting Reproductions from the Male Shootingway

**Conditions Governing Access**
This collection contains culturally sensitive material (Navajo sandpaintings). Therefore, this collection has been restricted. The restriction was placed in 2004 by staff at the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department. Contact the Museum of Northern Arizona Archivist for more information.

**Physical Access**
Sandpainting reproductions were painted on poor quality paper and are very fragile.

**Conditions Governing Reproduction and Use**
Unpublished and published manuscripts are protected by copyright. Permission to publish, quote, or reproduce must be secured from the repository and the copyright holder.

**Custodial History**
The sandpainting reproductions were given to Barry Goldwater by Bill Wilson, manager of the Rainbow Lodge near Navajo Mountain. The reproductions were drawn by an unnamed Navajo in that area prior to 1960.

**Immediate Source of Acquisition**
This collection was donated by Goldwater in 1968.

**Related Archival Materials**
The Museum of Northern Arizona has related archival collections that contain sandpainting images; these have been collected, researched, and cross-indexed by Wyman with material in his sandpainting file:
• MS-22 (Gladys Reichard collection)
• MS-27 (Louisa Wade Wetherill collection)
• MS-32 (Robert Euler collection)
• MS-33 (Leland C. Wyman Sandpainting collection)
• MS-34 (Katherine M. Harvey Sandpainting collection)
• MS-63 (Father Berard Haile)
• MS-100 (Tom Bahti collection)
• MS-110 (Leland C. Wyman collection)

**Publication Note**
L.C. Wyman published an article describing Goldwater’s sandpainting reproduction collection in:


**Description Control**
Finding aid written by Eileen Hogan using *DACS*, 14 September 2010
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Series 2: Ten Sandpainting Reproductions from the Male Shootingway

Dates
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Extent
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Box/Folder</th>
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LCSH Access Points
Goldwater, Barry, 1938-
Navajo Indians
Navajo Indians -- Painting
Navajo Indians -- Rites and ceremonies
Sandpaintings
Wyman, Leland Clifton, 1897-1988