

---

# Momaday House Made Of Dawn

---

*Momaday House Made Of Dawn* Downloaded from  
[old.oplm.com](http://old.oplm.com) by Dillon &  
Kamren

---

## EXPLORING N. SCOTT MOMADAY'S MASTERPIECE: *HOUSE MADE OF DAWN*

---

Few works of literature have reshaped the landscape of American letters as profoundly as N. Scott Momaday's debut novel, *House Made of Dawn*. When it first appeared in 1968, it did more than introduce a powerful new voice—it heralded the beginning of the Native American Renaissance in literature. For

readers and scholars alike, the phrase **Momaday House Made Of Dawn** represents a turning point, a story that bridges ancient oral traditions with modernist narrative techniques. This article offers a comprehensive exploration of the novel, its characters, themes, and enduring legacy, providing both new readers and seasoned enthusiasts with a deeper understanding of this Pulitzer Prize-winning work.

# The Story Behind the Title: What Does *House Made of Dawn* Mean?

Before delving into the plot, it is essential to understand the cultural resonance of the title. The phrase “house made of dawn” echoes a sacred Navajo prayer often used in healing ceremonies. The prayer seeks restoration, harmony, and a return to beauty—concepts central to the novel’s

protagonist, Abel. Momaday, who is of Kiowa descent, weaves this spiritual imagery throughout the narrative, using it as a metaphor for the fractured identity of a Native American man struggling to find his place between two worlds. The title thus serves as both a literal reference to the Diné (Navajo) tradition and a thematic anchor for the entire story.

## Plot Overview: A Journey of Displacement

## and Redemption

*House Made of Dawn* follows the life of Abel, a young Native American man from the Jemez Pueblo in New Mexico. The novel is divided into four parts, each representing a different phase of Abel's journey. The story opens with Abel returning from World War II, deeply traumatized by his experiences in Europe. He finds himself alienated from his ancestral community and unable to connect with the rituals that once gave his life meaning. The narrative moves from the reservation to the urban chaos of Los Angeles, where Abel spirals into alcoholism, violence, and imprisonment, before finally returning to his homeland in an attempt to heal.

Momaday's nonlinear storytelling mirrors Abel's fragmented psyche. Flashbacks, shifts in perspective, and lyrical descriptions of the New Mexico landscape create a mosaic of memory and loss. The novel does not offer easy resolutions; instead, it presents a raw, honest portrait of cultural dislocation. Through Abel's interactions with key figures—his brother Vidal, the enigmatic priest Father Olguin, the well-meaning but misguided Angela St. John, and the wise Navajo elder Benally—the reader witnesses the collision of tradition and modernity.

## Key Characters

# and Their Symbolic Roles

- **Abel** – The protagonist, whose name evokes the biblical figure of the murdered brother, symbolizes the lost, sacrificial soul of Indigenous America. His struggle mirrors the broader historical trauma of Native peoples.
- **Father Olguin** – A Catholic priest who represents the imposition of Christianity on Pueblo spirituality. He is a tragic figure himself, blind to the richness of the culture he seeks to replace.
- **Angela St. John** – An Anglo woman who arrives at the

reservation seeking healing for her own personal crisis. She objectifies Abel, yet her presence catalyzes a turning point in his life.

- **Benally** – A Navajo friend Abel meets in Los Angeles. Benally offers a glimmer of hope through his connection to the traditional Night Chant ceremony, embodying the possibility of spiritual recovery.
- **Francisco** – Abel's grandfather, a bearer of ancestral knowledge and memory. His death near the end of the novel forces Abel to confront his heritage.

# Major Themes in *House Made of Dawn*

The richness of Momaday's novel lies in its layered themes. Below are the most prominent, each contributing to the work's lasting relevance.

## **CULTURAL ALIENATION AND IDENTITY**

Abel's inability to feel at home in either the white world or his own tribal community exemplifies the dilemma of many Native Americans in the mid-20th century. The novel explores the

psychological cost of forced assimilation, the loss of language, and the erosion of ceremonial life. Momaday shows that the "house" Abel once inhabited—a spiritual and cultural home—has been shattered by colonization.

## **TRAUMA AND HEALING**

War trauma is only the most visible wound Abel carries. Generational trauma, rooted in centuries of displacement and violence, permeates the narrative. The novel's structure moves from disintegration toward a tentative restoration, culminating in the dawn ceremony that gives the book its name. Healing, Momaday suggests, requires a return to the land and to the stories that hold a people together.

## THE NATURAL WORLD AS A LIVING PRESENCE

No discussion of **Momaday House Made Of Dawn** is complete without acknowledging the role of landscape. The Jemez Mountains, the Rio Grande, the desert—these are not mere backdrops but active forces in the story. Momaday's prose transforms the physical environment into a character in its own right, imbued with sacred meaning. The land is both a source of pain (because it has been stolen) and a source of renewal (because it still holds ancient power).

## LANGUAGE AND STORYTELLING

Momaday, a celebrated poet and scholar, infuses the novel with the

rhythms of oral tradition. Characters speak in voices that shift between English and Native languages, between broken syntax and lyrical fluency. The act of telling stories becomes a way to reclaim identity. In the final section, as Abel runs in the dawn, he is literally “becoming” the story of his people.

# Literary Significance: The Pulitzer Prize and Beyond

In 1969, *House Made of Dawn* won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, making N. Scott

Momaday the first Native American author to receive the award. This was a watershed moment for Indigenous literature, opening doors for writers such as Louise Erdrich, Sherman Alexie, Leslie Marmon Silko, and Joy Harjo. Critics praised Momaday's lyrical style and his ability to merge Western modernism with Native American oral forms. The novel is now taught in high schools and universities across the United States and around the world.

The recognition also brought attention to the ongoing struggles of Native communities. Though *House Made of Dawn* is a work of fiction, it accurately reflects the **historical reality of post-war Native dispossession and the federal relocation policies** that moved thousands of Indigenous people

from reservations to cities. Momaday's unflinching look at alcoholism, violence, and institutional racism remains relevant today.

## How *House Made of Dawn* Changed American Literature

Before **Momaday House Made Of Dawn**, Native characters in mainstream American fiction were often stereotypes: the noble savage, the drunken Indian,

the spiritual guide. Momaday shattered these caricatures by presenting a complex, interior world. Abel is neither a hero nor a victim; he is a human being trying to survive. This psychological depth, combined with the novel's experimental structure, challenged readers to reconsider what they thought they knew about Native life.

Equally important, Momaday's use of language elevated the novel to the level of poetry. Passages such as the description of the dawn run or the peyote ceremony are frequently anthologized. The novel's final lines—"He was running, and under his breath he began to sing. There was no sound, and he had no voice; he only had the words of a song. And he went running on the rise of the song. House

made of dawn, house made of evening light."—are among the most powerful in American literature.

## Connections to Native American Culture and Oral Tradition

To fully appreciate the novel, readers should understand the cultural bedrock upon which it stands. The Jemez Pueblo, where much of the action takes place, has inhabited the same location for centuries. The ceremonies, dances, and songs that appear in the book are not

invented but drawn from living traditions. Momaday also incorporates elements of Kiowa and Navajo cosmology, respecting the privacy of sacred knowledge while making it accessible to a broader audience.

The central metaphor of the “house made of dawn” comes from the Navajo Night Chant, a nine-day healing ceremony. The prayer asks for restoration: *“In beauty may I walk. All day long may I walk. Through the returning seasons may I walk. Beautifully will I possess again.”* Abel’s journey, though painful, ends with a glimmer of that beauty. He does not fully heal, but he reconnects with the source of healing—the dawn itself.

## Modern Interpretations and Critical Reception

Over the past five decades, *House Made of Dawn* has been interpreted through numerous critical lenses. Postcolonial critics see it as a narrative of resistance against cultural erasure. Ecocritics praise its deep connection to place and its indictment of industrial exploitation. Feminist readings examine the complex roles of women like Angela and the unseen mothers of the pueblo. New

historicists connect the novel to the urban Indian relocation programs of the 1950s and 1960s.

Some early reviewers faulted the novel for its nonlinear structure and perceived pessimism. However, contemporary readers are more attuned to the deliberate fragmentation that mirrors trauma. The lack of a neat Hollywood ending is precisely what makes the work authentic. Momaday was not writing a redemption story for white audiences; he was writing a story for his people, about his people.

## Practical Tips for

# Reading *House Made of Dawn*

If you are new to the novel, consider these approaches:

1. **Read aloud.** The prose is highly rhythmic, especially the sections that incorporate chants and prayers. Hearing the words can deepen understanding.
2. **Pay attention to the seasons.** The novel is structured around cycles of nature—winter, summer, dawn, dusk. These are not arbitrary.
3. **Keep a glossary of names.** Characters like “Abel,” “Clyde,”

and “Tosamah” have symbolic meanings that unfold as you read.

4. **Research the historical context.** Understanding the federal Indian relocation policy and the Termination Era of the 1950s will illuminate Abel’s urban struggles.
5. **Explore Momaday’s other works.** His memoir *The Way to Rainy Mountain* and his poetry collections complement the novel’s themes.

## Frequently Asked

## Questions About *House Made of Dawn*

- **Is *House Made of Dawn* autobiographical?** While Momaday drew on his own experiences and heritage, Abel is a fictional composite. Momaday did not serve in World War II, but he grew up on reservations and observed the effects of dislocation.
- **Why did the novel win the Pulitzer Prize?** The Pulitzer board recognized its literary innovation, its authentic portrayal of Native

American life, and its ability to speak to universal themes of identity and belonging.

- **Is the novel difficult to read?**

The nonlinear structure and poetic language can be challenging, but many readers find it deeply rewarding. Starting with a study guide or reading group can help.

- **What does the dawn represent?** Dawn symbolizes rebirth, hope, and the continuation of a sacred cycle. Abel's final run at dawn is an act of renewal, not a triumphant victory.

## The Legacy of N. Scott Momaday

N. Scott Momaday passed away in January 2024 at the age of 89, leaving behind a rich legacy as a novelist, poet, painter, and scholar. His work continues to inspire new generations of Native writers and artists. The phrase **Momaday House Made Of Dawn** has become shorthand for the power of literature to bridge cultures and to heal old wounds. For anyone interested in American literature, Indigenous studies, or simply a beautifully crafted story, this novel remains essential reading.

# Conclusion

*House Made of Dawn* is far more than a novel—it is a prayer, a meditation on loss, and a testament to the resilience of Native American culture. N. Scott Momaday crafted a work that speaks to the fractured soul of modern America

while remaining deeply rooted in the lands and languages of the Southwest. The journey of Abel, from broken soldier to dawn runner, reminds us that healing is not linear, but it is possible when we return to the stories that have always sustained us. Whether you are encountering **Momaday House Made Of Dawn**