

CHARLES REDD CENTER FOR WESTERN STUDIES



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OUR MISSION

The mission of the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies is to promote the study of the Intermountain West by sponsoring research, publication, teaching, and public programs in a variety of academic disciplines including history, geography, sociology, anthropology, politics, economics, literature, art, folklore, range science, forestry, and popular culture.

PERSONNEL

Faculty: Brian Q. Cannon, Director

Administrative: Jessie L. Embry, Associate Director through April 2014

Staff: Amy Carlin, Office Specialist

Student Employees and Interns for 2014: Michael Chavarria, Neil Longo, Joshua MacKay, Mitchell Palsson, Kendra Walbeck

Current Board Members: Thomas G. Alexander, James B. Allen, Val J. Anderson, Lyn Ellen Bennett, Jay Buckley, John E. Butler, Dennis Cutchins, Jessie Embry, Ed Geary, Sarah George, P. Jane Hafen, Quin Monson, Kathy Mullins, John L. Murphy, Jeff Nichols, Paul Starrs, Carol Ward, Laura Woodworth-Ney

Lemuel Hardison Redd, Jr. Professor of Western American History: Ignacio Garcia

Lemuel Hardison Redd, Jr. Professor of Western American History Emeriti: Thomas G. Alexander, James B. Allen

Visiting Scholars for 2014: Julianne Newmark, New Mexico Tech; Jeffrey Sanders, Washington State University; Randi Tanglen, Austin College; Kathleen Washburn, University of New Mexico

DIRECTOR'S REPORT: BRIAN Q. CANNON

Last year was a busy and productive one at the Charles Redd Center although the scope of the Center's activities was necessarily curtailed as a result of Jessie Embry's retirement on May 1. Jessie's energy, resourcefulness, dedication, long-range perspective, and expertise enabled a three-person department to accomplish an incredible amount of work. I am grateful that Jessie has agreed to remain involved with the Center as a board member.

Much of our effort this year has been focused upon searching for a new assistant/associate director. With encouragement from Dean Ben Ogles and support from the Advisory Board the Center obtained permission to convert the position to a professional faculty appointment. The job was posted in June and review of applications began in September. Dean Ogles constituted a search committee comprised of four board members in addition to me—Jay Buckley, Dennis Cutchins, John Murphy, and Carol Ward. I express heartfelt appreciation to Carol, John, Dennis, and Jay for the hours that they devoted to reviewing applications, conducting phone interviews, and hosting three finalists for campus visits. I deeply appreciate feedback from members of the board in addition to the search committee who reviewed the job description, examined applications, and attended or listened to recordings of candidates' on-campus presentations. Amy Carlin professionally made arrangements and coordinated logistics throughout the search. A recommendation to extend a job offer to one of the applicants was forwarded to the University President's Council for consideration in their January meeting. I anticipate that the recommendation will be approved and forwarded to the Board of Trustees for consideration in their February meeting.

In 2014 the Center continued its tradition of underwriting the scholarship of professors, students, and independent scholars; funding prizes for articles and National History Day projects; supporting museum exhibits; and helping to fund other public programs in western studies. The Center awarded close to \$108,000 in its annual springtime awards competition. Additional funds were awarded later in the year including a Young Scholar award, two \$10,000 interdisciplinary research grants and three visiting scholar awards. In the Winter Semester we sponsored lectures at BYU by Anne Hyde (Colorado College), Jared Farmer (SUNY Stony Brook), and Fred Provenza (Emeritus, Utah State University). In the Fall we hosted lectures by Ari Kelman (Penn State University) and Daniel Herman (Central Washington University) and co-sponsored lectures by Ellen Gruber Garvey (New Jersey City University), Danille Christensen (Ohio State University) and Judge Darold J. McDade. Randi Tanglen, an English professor from Austin College in Texas and a Redd Center visiting scholar, spoke at the Fall Semester Western Studies Faculty luncheon. We also welcomed Julianne Newmark (English, New Mexico Tech) back to the Redd Center as a visiting scholar during the Winter Semester and Kathleen Washburn (English, University of New Mexico) and Jeff Sanders (History, Washington State University) as visiting scholars during the Fall Semester.

In the fall I taught an interdisciplinary lecture series course on Western American Studies, American Studies 392R. Students in the course were treated to research presentations by a dozen guest presenters from the life sciences, humanities, arts and social sciences, each of whom had received research support from the Redd Center.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT: BRIAN Q. CANNON

The Center co-sponsored a seminar entitled “Branding the American West” with the BYU Museum of Art and the Stark Museum on May 29–31. The seminar brought together eight museum curators, literary critics, historians and art historians from across the nation to present and critique drafts of chapters in preparation for publication of a scholarly book on western art. Scholars who contributed papers for the seminar were Marian Wardle and Susan Rugh (BYU); Sarah Boehme (Stark Museum), Dean Rader (University of San Francisco), Elizabeth Hutchinson (Columbia), John Ott (James Madison University), Jimmy Bryan (Lamar University), and LeAnne Howe (University of Georgia).

Three years in the making, *Immigrants in the West: Historical Identities and Experiences*, edited by Jessie and me and published by the University of Utah Press, will be available in print early in 2015 with a copyright date of December 2014. This book grew out of the Redd Center’s August 2011 seminar on western immigration. The collection of essays showcases the cutting-edge research and innovative approaches that a new generation of scholars is bringing to the study of immigration in the West.

I also eagerly await the Press’s publication in June of *The Awkward State of Utah: Coming of Age in the Nation, 1896–1945*, which I co-authored with Charles Peterson. I continued to serve on the editorial board of *BYU Studies* and the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, as an associate fellow at the Center for Great Plains Studies, and as an associate editor for *Agricultural History*. I also served as the program chair for the 2014 Mormon History Association meeting in San Antonio and as the local arrangements co-chair for the 2014 Agricultural History Society meeting in Provo. I completed a chapter entitled “Regions of Rural America: The Intermountain and Mountain West” for the *Routledge History of Rural America*, edited by Pamela Riney-Kehrberg. I wrote and delivered a paper with my research assistant, Neil Longo, at the annual meeting of the Utah Historical Society. Our paper was based upon interviews conducted as part of the Redd Center’s Silicon Slopes oral history project. We are now revising that paper for publication. I also represented the Redd Center at a conference for regional studies centers that was held in May in Charleston, South Carolina. Greg Smoak, the director of the American West Center at the University of Utah, and I have discussed organizing a follow-up conference. In the history department I taught the history of the American West in the Twentieth Century, Utah History, and the second half of the US History survey course.

I am grateful to our board members for their excellent suggestions and their service as judges in our awards competitions. I am also grateful to BYU and the College of Family, Home and Social Sciences for their support of the Redd Center.

FINAL ACTIVITY AND ORAL HISTORY REPORT: JESSIE L. EMBRY

At the end of April 2014 I retired from Brigham Young University where I had worked for thirty-five years and two months. I stayed one extra month because I had to be sixty-two years old to receive full benefits. I stayed the other extra month to help with the Redd Center awards. I was hired in February 1979 as the Oral History Program Director. I am grateful to Thomas G. Alexander, William A. (Bert) Wilson, and Edward A. Geary who allowed me to expand my job description and increased my responsibilities to assistant and then associate director of the Redd Center. I am grateful for Clayne Pope and Bert Wilson's attempt to change my status from administrative staff to research faculty. I am indebted to the History Department for the faculty title if not a faculty slot. I appreciated the opportunity to teach history, honors, and religion classes. During the last decade, I worked with Brian Cannon, the current director of the Redd Center. I had a rewarding career as a historian. I am excited that my replacement will have a research faculty slot and can be part of a larger department.

During the few months that I worked in 2014, I worked very hard to complete the projects that I had started. I completed processing the interviews for the Downtown Provo Oral History Project and the Silicon Slopes Oral History Project. All of the files along with some of my personal papers were transferred to Special Collections before I left. I renewed the IRB approval for the Silicon Slopes project so the project can continue. Student employees and I had conducted interviews with former employees of WordPerfect and Novell. I wrote an article length draft of a history of WordPerfect using the oral histories and other sources. Writing the history was like reliving my connections with computers starting with Radio Shack. After retiring, I completed an article length history of Provo's attempts to build a downtown mall with Chelsea Bakaitis, an urban planning undergraduate. Unfortunately, this article was turned down by the *Utah Historical Quarterly*. I continue to work with Farina King on a history of Mormon Navajos. Farina, a PhD student at Arizona State University, is adding current Native research theories to the manuscript. John Alley at the University of Utah has expressed preliminary interest in the manuscript.

The major focus during March and April at the Redd Center is receiving, judging, and awarded money in many research categories. I helped get word out about the awards to listservs and others and passed on the information to Amy Carlin. After she carefully collected the applications, I worked with Brian to determine the judges and contacting them. I then compiled the results and discussed the applications with Brian.

During my last months I continued to participate in Redd Center, College of Family, Home, and Social Science, and University programs. I attended lectures and devotionals. I went to Writing workshops. I talked to Val Anderson and Dennis Cutchins about continuing the interdisciplinary workshops and grants that we started in 2013.

I truly appreciated the support of the Redd family who attended the annual banquet which I saw as my retirement party. Nearly all of Charles and Annaley Redd's children were there and I received kind notes from those who could not be there. My life is richer from knowing this wonderful family.

Since retiring, I have presented some papers and continued to do some historical research although my major focus has been on family concerns. Since the presentations were based on my work at the Redd Center, I am including them in my list of accomplishments. I have continued to be involved in some Redd Center activities. I presented my research on Downtown Provo to the Redd Center's American Studies Western American Lecture class in the fall. I appreciate Brian inviting me to serve on the Redd Center board. In that capacity, I attended two of the three presentations of the finalists for the assistant/associate director position. I also attended a meeting of the search committee and was able to express my views about the candidates. I appreciate Brian including me in that discussion.

FINAL ACTIVITY AND ORAL HISTORY REPORT: JESSIE L. EMBRY

Publications (Completed and Forthcoming)

Book

Immigration to the Far West (with Brian Q. Cannon), eds. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, Forthcoming 2014 or 2015).

Articles

Update of “Mormons,” *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America*, Judy Galens, et al, eds. (Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research, Inc., 1995, 2014).

“Indian Placement Program Host Families: A Mission to the Lamanites,” *Journal of Mormon History* 40:2 (Spring 2014):235-76.

“Hispanic Mormon Immigrants in Provo, Utah,” co-authored with Meisha Slight, *Immigration in the Far West*, Brian Q. Cannon and Jessie L. Embry, eds, University of Utah Press.(forthcoming)

Review

Robert S. McPherson, Jim Dandy, Sarah E. Burak, *Navajo Tradition, Mormon Life: The Autobiography of Jim Dandy in Brigham Young University Studies* 53:2(2014).

Presentations

“Racing on the Bonneville Salt Flats,” Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 10, 2014.

“Mormon Buddhists,” Utah Valley University, Orem, Utah, April 15, 2014.

“Mormon Women Oral History,” Mormon Women History Initiative, Utah Valley University, Orem, Utah, August 9, 2014,

“Who Wrote the Mormon Girl?,” John Whitmer Historical Association, Lamoni, Iowa, September 27, 2014.

Volunteer

LDS Museum of Church History and Art/Church History Museum, Docent, 1991-2014 (Museum closed for remodeling)

Utah Valley Historical Society, 2010-2014.

Volunteer, LDS Church Historic Sites, LDS Church History Library, September 2014-present.

PLANS FOR 2015

The Center will hire an Assistant Director to pursue new initiatives and administer existing programs, including oral history.

The Center will offer research and public programming awards this year, including a Visiting Scholar Appointment and \$10,000 Interdisciplinary Research Grants.

The Center will solicit nominations for a Karl and Mollie Butler Young Scholar Award in Western American Studies.

The Publication Grant program will continue to provide funding to presses that publish scholarly books regarding the Intermountain West.

The Center will continue to assist state history fairs in promoting the work of elementary and secondary school students by offering prizes for the best projects and papers related to the American West.

Center personnel will continue publishing books and articles and presenting papers at conferences.

The Center will continue to sponsor lectures. Three lectures have been scheduled for Winter Semester thus far: On February 26 Jon Coleman of Notre Dame University will present the Annaley Naegle Redd Lecture. On March 12 Robert Carter will deliver the Clarence Dixon Taylor Lecture. On March 26 Steven C. Amstrup, a research biologist and conservationist, will deliver the John Tanner Lecture that the Center is co-sponsoring with the Monte L. Bean Museum. In the fall, Jeff Sanders of Washington State University will present a lecture (date TBA). Additional lectures will be scheduled.

The Center will honor its existing commitments for article and paper prizes and will entertain proposals for new awards related to western studies in any academic discipline.

The Center will sponsor the Charles Redd Center Awards for the best research posters dealing with the Intermountain West in conjunction with the Mary Lou Fulton Mentored Research Conference at BYU.

The Center will sponsor two Charles Redd Center Awards in conjunction with the Graduate Research Conclave in the Department of Plant and Wildlife Sciences.

The Center will offer awards for undergraduate and graduate papers at the BYU English Symposium.

The Center will sponsor luncheons for its BYU affiliates in western studies to promote collegiality and discussion of western studies topics.

The Center will continue to provide honoraria and travel funds for guest lecturers in western studies who visit BYU to speak to classes or to deliver public lectures.

The Center will continue its partnership with the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in supporting the Cody Digital Archive editorial internship at BYU under the direction of English professor Frank Christianson.

The Center will continue its outreach to K-12 teachers by funding up to four \$500 fellowships to enable teachers to attend the 2015 Western History Association meeting in Portland, OR. Teachers produce lesson plans based in part upon what they have learned at those meetings, and those lesson plans will be posted on the Center's website.

PLANS FOR 2015

The Center will continue its tradition of promoting understanding of western American literature by co-sponsoring a plenary session at the 2015 WLA meeting in Reno, NV.

Working through Randi Tanglen, a former Redd Visiting Scholar, the Center will explore the possibility of inaugurating funding for K-12 teachers to attend the Western Literature Association conference.

The Center will support the Western Studies minor by offering capstone grants for students and enrichment funds for American Studies 300: Literature and Culture of the American West.

The Center will offer a one-credit lecture series class for American Studies, Presentations on Western American Studies, during the Fall 2015 Semester. Redd Center award winners will share their research with students registered in the class and with other interested members of the university community.

The Center will host a seminar on Mormon environmental history on November 5–6 under the editorial direction of Jed Rogers, Matthew Godfrey, and John Alley. The following scholars have agreed to contribute papers for the seminar: Tom Alexander, Rebecca Anderson, Brian Cannon, Sara Dant, Brett Dowdle, Jared Farmer, Mark Fiege, Richard Francaviglia, Marcus Nash, Betsy Quammen, and Nathan Waite.

The Center will continue pursuing plans for a seminar entitled the Era of Reconstruction in Mormon America. This seminar is scheduled for the summer of 2017. Current steering committee members are Eric Eliason and Clyde Milner. Topics to be discussed include Indian removal and Mormon removal (ethnic and religious cleansing), the legacy of violence (abolitionism, anti-Mormon violence, Mountain Meadows), the twin evils revisited (polygamy in the context of slavery), the concept of Greater Reconstruction (South, Native Americans, Mormons), the application of federal power and its effectiveness, and why Mormons don't have a lost cause.

The Center will continue working with the Museum of Art at BYU and the Stark Museum to facilitate publication of a scholarly book on western art. The book manuscript is under review at the University of Oklahoma Press.

In cooperation with the Utah State Historical Society, the Center will publish Jim Allen's state history, *Still the Right Place: Utah's Second Half-Century of Statehood, 1945–1995*.

LECTURES, PRIZES, AND EVENTS

Lectures

January 28: Anne Hyde, Colorado College, Annaley Naegle Redd Lecture
“Empires, Nations, and Families: Three Western Stories”

February 20: Jared Farmer, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Clarence Dixon Taylor Lecture
“The Making and Unmaking of Utah”

October 20: Ari Kelman, McCabe Greer Professor of History, Penn State University
“Struggling over the Memory of the Sand Creek Massacre”

November 6: Daniel Herman, Central Washington University
“Rim Country Exodus: A Story of Conquest, Renewal, and Race in the Making”

Co-Sponsored Lectures

March 20: Fred Provenza, Utah State University, William Howard and Hazel Butler Peters Lecture
“Creating Our Way into the Future”
With the Department of Plant and Wildlife Sciences

September 11: Ellen Gruber Garvey
“Writing with Scissors”
With Women’s Studies, American Studies, the English Department, and the College of Humanities

September 18: Danille Christensen, Ohio State University
“Putting up the Garden: Performing Community and Virtue in Mormon America”
With the Harold B. Lee Library L. Tom Perry Special Collections (Folklore Archives’ Founders Lecture)

November 20: Judge Darold J. Dade
“Make No Small Plans”
With the Tribe of Many Feathers

Prizes

The Charles Redd Center Award for Western Studies is awarded by the Southwest Texas Popular Culture and American Culture Association for the best graduate student paper in Western studies. The award of \$300 went to Kelly Atwood for “Celebrating Together While Living Apart: Mexicans and Euro-Americans in Jerome, Arizona, 1910–1930.”

The Western Political Science Association awards the Charles Redd Award for Best Paper on the Politics of the American West. The prize of \$250 was presented to Douglas J. Ahler, Jack Citrin, and Gabriel S. Lenz for their paper entitled “Do Open Primaries Help Moderate Candidates? An Experimental Test on the 2012 California Primary”

The Rural American West Paper Competition award of \$500, awarded by the AAG Rural Geography Specialty Group, was given to Randall K. Wilson, Thomas W. Crawford, and Sara Cawley for their paper “Collaborative Conservation and Rural Sustainability in the American West.”

LECTURES, PRIZES, AND EVENTS

Prizes continued

The Western Museum Association Award for Exhibition Excellence was funded by the Redd Center. The award of \$500 went to the Oakland Museum of California for the exhibit entitled “Above and Below: Stories From Our Changing Bay.”

The Arrington-Prucha Prize, awarded by the Western History Association, is for the best article of the year in Western American Religious History. The award of \$500 went to Kristine Ashton Gunnell for her article, “The Daughters of Charity as Cultural Intermediaries: Women, Religion, and Race in Early Twentieth-Century Los Angeles” *U.S. Catholic Historian* (Spring 2013).

The Jensen-Miller Award, awarded by the Western History Association, is for the best article in the field of women and gender in the North American West. The award of \$500 went to Sarah Pearsall for her article “Having Many Wives in Two American Rebellions: The Politics of Households and the Radically Conservative” *American Historical Review* (October 2013).

Four Charles Redd Teaching Excellence Awards were given, enabling school teachers to attend the Western History Association’s annual convention. These four \$500 prizes were awarded to Heather Penrod, Diane Wilson, Molly Goulden & Mitch Askew, and Michael Kennedy.

The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies Award for the best general interest article of the year appearing in the *Utah Historical Quarterly* was awarded to Dawn Retta Brimhall and Sandra Dawn Brimhall for “Labor Spies in Utah During the Early Twentieth Century.”

The Center sponsored awards for the Mary Lou Fulton Conference poster contest dealing with the Intermountain West/Mountain West (the states of Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona). First place was awarded to Mariana L. F. Castro for “Mapping Value.” Second place was awarded to Calli Nelson and Hannah Kropelnicki for “The Potential of Utah Juniper as a Useful Species of Tree Ring Research.” Honorable mention awards went to Thomas Kelemen (“Did Denver’s Light Rail Reduce Traffic Congestion?”) and to Shauna Butt, Ivy Chatwin, Staci Williams, Mitchell Ottesen, Casey Arnold, and Hannah Kropelnicki (“A Spatial Analysis of the Effects of Restoring Meanders to the Provo River.”)

The Clarence Dixon Taylor Award was offered to D. Robert Carter for his book *From Fort to Village: Provo, Utah, 1850–1854*.

Two \$500 Charles Redd Center Awards were given at the 2014 Plant and Wildlife Sciences Graduate Research Conclave. The poster presentation award was given to Justin Bing. The oral presentation award was given to Julie Miller.

The Center sponsored awards for the Arizona National History Day state competition, the Colorado History Day, and history fairs in Idaho, New Mexico, and Utah.

Events

May 28–31, Brigham Young University Museum of Art Symposium

October 31: Fall Semester Western Studies Faculty Luncheon featuring Randi Tanglen

2014 REDD CENTER AWARDEES

Annalee Naegle Redd Assistantships

The Annalee Naegle Redd Assistantship is open to professors at Brigham Young University, who can then employ graduate and undergraduate students in a mentored learning environment. It provides students an opportunity to work closely with leading scholars in Western American Studies.

In 2014, the Redd Center received six applications and awarded the following three individuals:

Bruce Roundy, Plant and Wildlife Sciences, Brigham Young University. "Absisic Acid Seed Coating to delay Germination and Improve Rangeland Seeding Success"

Scott Sanders, Sociology, Brigham Young University. "Understanding How Community Perceptions and Access to Care Affects Mental Well-being in Montana"

Sam St. Clair, Plant and Wildlife Sciences, Brigham Young University. "Wildfire and Drought Impacts on Ant and Small Mammal Communities and its Consequences for Plant Invasions in Western US"

Total granted for 2014–2015: \$27,000

Annalee Naegle Redd Student Award in Women's History

The Annalee Naegle Redd Student Award in Women's History is given annually to an undergraduate or graduate student performing research on women in the American West.

In 2014, the Redd Center received nine applications and awarded the following individual:

Rebecca Wingo, History, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. "Restructuring the Reservation: Housing, Hygiene, and Domesticity on the Crow Reservation, 1880–1930"

Total granted for 2014–2015: \$950

Charles Redd Fellowship in Western American History

The Charles Redd Fellowship in Western American History is designed to facilitate access to Western American manuscript collections in Special Collections and has been greeted with excitement and enthusiasm by researchers.

In 2014, the Redd Center received seventeen applications and awarded the following ten individuals:

Brooke Brassard, Religious Studies, University of Waterloo. "Maple Leaf Mormons: The Integration of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Canada"

Amy DeRogatis, Religious Studies, Michigan State University. "Mormon King"

Christopher Elias, American Studies, Brown University. "State Secrets: J. Edgar Hoover, Joseph McCarthy, Roy Cohn, and Masculine Political Identity in the Creation of the American Security State"

Brant Ellsworth, American Studies, Penn State Harrisburg. "Transformation of Mormon Identity, 1890–1940"

Richard Garlitz, History and Philosophy, University of Tennessee at Martin. "A Mission for Development: Utah Universities and the Point Four Program in Iran"

Matt Harris, History, Colorado State University-Pueblo. *African Americans and Mormons: A History*

Betsy Quammen; History, Philosophy, and Religious Studies; Montana State University. "American Zion: The History of Zion National Park"

Michelle St. John. "Zitkala Sa" (never requested funds)

David Vail, Morse Department of Special Collections, Kansas State University. "The Farmer's Iron Horse: Railroads and Agricultural Extension in the Twentieth Century American West"

David Walker, Religious Studies, University of California, Santa-Barbara. "Railroading Religion: Mormons, Tourists, and Industry in the American West" (never visited BYU)

Total granted for 2014–2015: \$14,650

2014 REDD CENTER AWARDEES

Independent Research and Creative Works Award

The Independent Research and Creative Works Award is open to individuals who are not connected to an academic institution as a faculty member or student.

In 2014, the Redd Center received eight applications and awarded the following two individuals:

Patrick Bowen “On the American Religious Frontier: New Religious Movements in the American West, 1880–1910”

Matt Heiss “White Grass Heritage Project: Sharing the Legacy”

Total granted for 2014–2015: \$2,500

John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Faculty Research Awards

The John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Faculty Research Awards are designed to illuminate some aspect of the American experience in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and/or Wyoming.

In 2014, the Redd Center received two Brigham Young University faculty applications and awarded the following two individuals:

Jay Buckley, History. “Mapping the American West Through Primary Documents”

Lindsay Livingston, Theater and Media Arts. ““A Town Too Tough to Die.” Performing the Mythic West in Tombstone, AZ”

Total Granted for 2014–2015: \$3,200

In 2014, the Redd Center also received nineteen off-campus faculty applications and awarded the following eight individuals:

Tracy Brown; Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work; Central Michigan University. “Half-Indians: Pueblo Indian Sovereignty after the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo”

Robert Coleman, Biology, Brigham Young University-Idaho. “The Future Efficacy of Herbicides on Canada Thistle Under Elevated Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide”

Julie Courtwright, History, Iowa State. “Gale: The Windy Plains of the West”

Stephanie Fitzgerald, English, University of Kansas. “Kirk Robertson and Nila NorthSun: Print Culture, Alternative Presses and Native American Poetry in Nevada, 1975–1984”

David Kruger, Libraries Research and Instruction, University of Wyoming. “A Golden Rule Merchant Emerged from Zion: James Cash Penney’s department store chain in Utah”

Danielle Olden, History, University of Utah. “Whiteness in the Middle: Mexican Americans, School Desegregation, and the Making of Race in Modern America”

Amanda Rees, History and Geography, Columbus State University. “Dudes, Dudeens, and the Dude Ranch Regionalism: Class, Gender and in the Making of an American West”

Omar Valerio-Jimenez, History, University of Iowa. “Remembering Conquest: Mexican Americans, Memory, and Citizenship”

Total Granted for 2014–2015: \$14,600

2014 REDD CENTER AWARDEES

Public Programming Award

The Public Programming Award is open to any organization that is planning a conference, museum exhibit, or lecture series focusing on Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and/or Wyoming.

In 2014, the Redd Center received twenty-two applications and awarded the following ten individuals/organizations:

Deset Caballeros Western Museum. "Audio Guide Narratives: Children's Version and Spanish Translation" (never requested funds)

Native American Literature Association. "Richard Van Camp: Lecture and Film"

Natural History Museum of Art, University of Utah. "The Horse" special exhibition

Nevada Humanities. "2014 Nevada Humanities Chautauqua Festival"

Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nations. "Remembering Washakie Phase 2"

Tesoro Foundation DBA Tesoro Cultural Center. "Tesoro Oral History Film & Education Project"

Utah College Exit Poll/Election Night Broadcast. "2014 Utah Colleges Exit Poll and Election Night Broadcast"

Utah Humanities Council. "Utah Humanities Book Festival"

Western Literature Association. "49th Annual Meeting of the Western Literature Association"

Total granted for 2014–2015: \$25,800

Summer Award for Upper Division and Graduate Students

The Summer Awards for Upper Division and Graduate Students helps promising students begin serious research on Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and/or Wyoming.

In 2014, the Redd Center received five Brigham Young University applications and awarded the following four individuals:

Jaclyn Brim Eckersley, Anthropology/Archaeology. "Graduate Thesis, Preliminary Survey of an Enigmatic Area"

Anson Call, Plant and Wildlife Sciences. "Clonal Integration and Ramet Development in Quaking Aspen"

Lafe Conner, Biology. "Effects of Early Snowmelt on Water and Ecosystems in Western Mountains"

Madison Pearce, Anthropology. "Creating a Phytolith Comparative Reference Collection to Expound Upon Prehistoric Utah Fremont Plant Consumption"

Total granted for 2014–2015: \$4,450

In 2014, the Redd Center also received forty-three off-campus applications and awarded the following twelve individuals:

Leander Anderegg, Biology, University of Washington. "Testing the Limit: Using Functional Traits to Understand Tree Range Boundaries"

Chelsea Canon, Geography, University of Nevada-Reno. "Mining the Past: Using Arrastras as Evidence of Early Mexican Mining Activity in Nevada"

Brett Dowdle, History, Texas Christian University. "More Effectual Than All the Enactments of Congress: The Economic Reconstruction of Utah, 1862–1872"

Megan Falater, History, University of Wisconsin-Madison. "One Great Family of Heaven: Prophetic Ecclesiastical Authority and the Nineteenth-Century Fictive Family in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints"

Kellen Funk, History, Princeton University. "The Lawyers' Code: The Transformation of Legal Practice in Nineteenth-Century America"

2014 REDD CENTER AWARDEES

Brendon George, History, University of Wisconsin-Madison. “Mile High Metropole: Denver and the Making of the U.S. Empire” (never requested funds)

Amanda Hendrix-Komoto, History, University of Michigan. “Imperial Zions: Mormon Polygamy and the Politics of Domesticity”

Brenna Keegan, Religion, Duke University. “Extractive Societies and the Good Book: Evangelical Revivals in Nineteenth-Century Montana”

Mary Klann, History, University of California, San Diego. “Native Citizens: Gender and Native American Citizenship in the World War II Era American West”

Pamela Krch, History, University of Texas at El Paso. “Dorothy Dunn in Santa Fe: American Indian Art and the Search for Meaning in the U.S. West”

Tim Paulson, History, University of California, Santa Barbara. “Red Meat: Stability and Transformation in the American Beef Economy, 1921–Present”

Thomas Richards, History, Temple University. “The Texas Moment: Breakaway Republics and Contested Sovereignty in North America, 1836–1846”

Linnea Sando, Earth Sciences-Geography, Montana State University. “Sheep Country in the American West: Place, People, and Identity in Three Communities”

William Schultz, History, Princeton University. “Garden of the Gods: Colorado Springs and the Origins of the Culture Wars”

Michael Shamo, History, University of Utah. “Federal Playgrounds: Tourism and Community on the Colorado Plateau, 1960–2000”

Rebecca Stoil, History, John Hopkins University. “The Noble Farmers: Family Farming’s Decline and the rise of the Post-War Conservative Order”

Stanley Thayne, Religious Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. “The Blood of Father Lehi: Indigenous Americans and the *Book of Mormon*”

Saskia Tielens, American Studies, Ruhr Center or American Studies (Germany). “Zion and Sacred History”

William White, III; Anthropology, University of Arizona. “River Street Digital History Project”

Total granted for 2014–2015: \$21,220

Mollie and Karl Butler Young Scholar Award

The Mollie and Karl Butler Young Scholar Award acknowledges outstanding academic promise of faculty members at the assistant or associate professor levels at Brigham Young University, based upon record of research, teaching, and university citizenship. The award carries with it an annual \$3,000 salary stipend and \$5,000 research support for three consecutive academic years.

In 2014, the Redd Center received two applications and awarded the following individual, to serve his term as noted:

Spencer Fluhman, History, 2014–2016

Continuing Young Scholars:

Quin Monson, Department of Political Science, 2012–2015

Sam St. Clair, Department of Plant and Wildlife Sciences, 2013–2014

2014 REDD CENTER AWARDEES

Publication Grants

The Redd Center offers publication grants to presses to help offset the costs of publishing Intermountain West titles. Grants permit presses to improve the quality of the publication and/or make the book more affordable.

In 2014, the Redd Center awarded publication grants to the following presses:

Montana Historical Society, *People Before the Park*

Thomas Wolfe Review, "A Newspaper Timeline of Thomas Wolfe's Western Journey"

University of Minnesota Press, *Building Zion: The Material World of Mormon Settlement*

University of Nebraska Press, *Irwin Klein and the New Settlers of Northern New Mexico, 1967-1971*

University of Utah Press, *Immigrants in the Far West: Historical Identities and Experiences*

Total granted for 2014-2015: \$13,200

Interdisciplinary Studies Grants

The Redd Center offers interdisciplinary studies grants of up to \$10,000 to groups of three or more scholars collaborating from three or more fields on a topic regarding the Intermountain West.

In 2014, the Redd Center awarded two \$10,000 interdisciplinary workshop grants for the following two proposals:

Greg Thompson, Bryant Jensen, and Rebeca Meija-Arauz researching teacher-child interactional processes and parent-child interactional processes among third and fourth grade Latino students in Provo.

Richard Gill, Ryan Jensen, and Dan Ames researching the role of drought and small mammals in controlling post-fire recovery in sagebrush ecosystems

Total granted for 2014-2015: \$20,000

2014 CHARLES REDD CENTER AWARD REPORTS

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ANNALEY NAEGLER REDD ASSISTANTSHIP

Curtis Child, Sociology, Brigham Young University. “Genesis Group Oral History Project”

Tom Smith, Plant and Wildlife Sciences, Brigham Young University.
“Documenting the Sensitivity of Post-Denning Utah Black Bears to Human Activity”

Carol Ward, Sociology, Brigham Young University. “Montana Native American Veterans”

Name: Curtis Child

Title of Project: The Genesis Group: Its History and Evolution

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The purpose of this project is to understand the history and evolution of the Genesis Group, an organization created by leaders of the LDS Church in the early 1970s to serve as a resource for black members of the Church. To accomplish this, we are compiling all published accounts of the Genesis Group, revisiting historical records (e.g., newspapers/newsletters, archives, oral histories), and conducting new oral history interviews.

To date, we have made progress on all of these fronts. A team of students and I have collected all of the published research on the Genesis Group that we have been able to locate, we have extracted from these accounts all of the relevant historical material, we have made multiple visits to three collections/archives in order to collect all of the primary historical records that we were permitted access, and we have conducted 32 oral histories with 38 individuals (some interviews were with couples).

With these data, we have reconstructed a narrative of the Genesis Group's history. We have also transcribed the interview data and analyzed them for themes.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The Redd Center funds have made this research possible by providing support to a handful of students who have worked on the project during the last year. They have visited archives, conducted interviews, transcribed interviews, analyzed data, and drafted paper sections--all of which was made possible through Redd Center support.

Here are some of the things we have learned:

- * At least some of the founding leadership of the Genesis Group appears to have had more activist aims than is generally recognized. They did not want an affinity group but, rather, pressed for the lay priesthood that was only available to white males at the time.
- * We are better able to document the evolution of the Genesis Group after its initial creation than other scholarly accounts have done. In doing so, we learned that the Genesis Group became nearly defunct for a time. It has since revived, retaining many of its initial purposes but adding some as well.
- * We have rich data on the meaning that Genesis members attach to the group today. We learned that Genesis has both philosophical and pragmatic relevance. For some, it is a place to wrestle with thorny historical issues. For others, it is a place to connect to black culture and tradition. It is for the latter reason that many white men and women regularly attend Genesis meetings. They have, for example, mixed-race marriages or have adopted black children and want to make connections to black individuals in a predominantly white state.
- * We are in the process of documenting the history of other Genesis-like groups in other parts of the United States. We have identified roughly six such groups and intend to study them in more detail.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

We presented our research in Brian Cannon's American Studies seminar in October 2014.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

- * We have written a lengthy narrative on the history of the Genesis group, but it still needs some development and polishing.
- * We are in the process of analyzing the new oral histories for themes. Once this is completed, we will write up the preliminary results and decide which to include in a final manuscript.
- * We are currently trying to locate and interview leaders of Genesis-like movements outside of Utah.
- * We are eager to put together a full draft of the paper and then to share it with members of the Genesis Group and those who have studied it. In particular, we hope to provide copies to Darius Gray and Eugene Orr--two early members of the group who are still living--and then to incorporate their feedback.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

We intend to send a manuscript to a history or Mormon studies journal. If, when we compile the manuscript, it is too lengthy, then we will make two journal submissions. One will focus on the early history of the group. The other will address its evolution over time.

Comments

Thanks much for the support. It has been a great learning experience, especially for the students involved on the project.

Name: Tom Smith

Title of Project: A Study of American Black Bears (*Ursus americanus*) in Southern Utah: Movements, Habitat Relationships and Response to Aversive Conditioning

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Since receiving the award we began Phase 1 of our study: capturing and collaring black bears on the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Brigham Young University Graduate student Wes Larson has headed up the study and after 3 months of constant work outfitted 9 bears (17 bear captures) with GPS-Iridium Satellite radio collars. We now can track bears in real time and are doing so, learning about their movements, distributions, and habitat utilization. Phase 2 of the study will begin next spring when we aversively condition bears and track their responses in space and time to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The study is in progress so our conclusions are yet forthcoming. However, without the Redd Center's generous grant we would not have a study. The Redd Center's \$10K made possible the use of another \$44K which was used for radio collar purchasing, paying for student help, supplies and so forth. This money has been crucial in enabling us to launch this study. To date we have data on the daily movements and habitat use of 8 bears (1 bear shed its collar early). The National Park Service, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and State of Utah are keenly interested in our study results. But, we are just now getting going so results are yet to come.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

First year of a multi-year study. No publications as yet.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The next steps are to work collaboratively with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in aversively conditioning 'problem' black bears. When a bear incident occurs, we will assist in capture, collaring, conditioning and tracking the bear. This information will allow us to evaluate the effectiveness of currently used methods for dealing with nuisance bears (e.g., translocation, hazing, etc).

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

We have been working closely with the National Park Service and will continue to do so this winter. They plan to summarize research results and provide them to the public. We will notify you as soon as any study products are created.

Comments

Thanks again for your support! We expect this to be a multi-year project and don't expect publishable results to be quickly forthcoming. We will keep you apprised of all developments.

Name: Carol Ward

Title of Project: Montana Native American Veterans Health Care Study

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

This study used a mixed methods approach, combining survey and interview methods, to answer research questions concerning: (1) access and nature of health care needs (2) how effectively local and VA health care services meet the needs of veterans. Using the Montana Health Survey recently completed by Brigham Young University sociologist Vaughn Call, a shorter survey instrument was developed that includes questions about access to services and health concerns, conditions and needs of veterans residing on the Flathead reservation. By using questions from the Montana Health Survey, this project obtained data for a reservation population that can be compared with the larger survey sample.

The survey questionnaire was approved by the Tribal Health and Human Services Director for distribution to veterans identified on the Flathead reservation. Collecting data in this manner provides opportunities for participants to offer insights, opinions, perspectives and other useful information. New interview data from 20 veterans (to date) added to previously conducted focus groups on issues related to veterans' experiences. Throughout this project a graduate research assistant, Luma Al Masarweh, helped with instrument development and conducting interviews. She also helped to transcribe recorded interviews and to begin data analysis. Although we have not received all of the survey questionnaires, we have begun analyses of the survey responses received so far, using descriptive to identify patterns among responses regarding difficulties in the availability and access of health care, specific health conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, stress and other health problems, and identifying the barriers to access.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The Redd Center funds helped make it possible for my graduate student research assistant to travel to Montana with me to conduct interviews with Native American veterans on the Flathead reservation. Additionally, the funding provided support for this student to work with me to develop a survey instrument that is currently being used by the Tribal Health and Human Services staff to collect data from veterans on the reservation. This support also supported transcription and data analysis.

Through this research project we have obtained details about the unique experiences of rural Native American veterans' experiences on the Flathead reservation with accessing health care. Specifically we learned that most veterans experience serious barriers to establishing their eligibility for care, transportation barriers that prevent timely access to health care, and that veterans must wait very long periods to be approved for and receive health care services. We have also learned that older and younger veterans have very different experiences with these issues, with the younger veterans having serious problems related to PTSD that typically are not addressed in a timely way. Older veterans often need extensive assistance with preparing documents that help them to establish eligibility and qualify for health care related to earlier injuries and illnesses related to their military service (often during the Vietnam era). Additionally, women and men veterans have very different experiences with accessing health care in terms of both the types of care they need and their ability to access the care. Finally, veterans have different experiences with health care depending on whether they access care through the VA or other providers. Typically once veterans get into the VA, they receive very good care. The problem is getting in. Coordinating care among different providers is often another obstacle to their receiving timely and adequate care.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

We have presented findings from our interview data to the Charles Redd Center class (Fall 2013), at a special session of the Pacific Sociological Association (March 2014), to the Tribal Council of the Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (July 2014) and at the Rural Sociological Society meeting (August 2014).

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I am continuing to work closely with the Flathead Tribal Health and Human Services Veterans Advocate on completion of the survey data collection. I will also conduct some additional interviews over the next few months that will help to provide some additional insights into the experiences of specific groups of veterans from the Flathead reservation community. This will ensure that the interview data represent the range of experiences that are relevant to the project.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

My graduate student, Luma Al Masarweh, used the findings from the early data collection, primarily interviews, as part of her graduate thesis in sociology (she graduated in August 2014) on the experiences of Native American women veterans from two reservations in Montana. We are currently preparing a paper to submit to a journal that includes the material from her thesis as well as the additional interview data we collected over the spring and summer at Flathead. Following that paper will be another that compares interview data from the Flathead reservation with interviews conducted on the Northern Cheyenne reservation. Then, finally we will develop a paper that will present the analyses of the survey data from the Flathead reservation and compare the findings to selected data from the Montana Health Matters survey conducted by Vaughn Call in the sociology department.

Comments

Thank you for the support of this project! From all indications to date, I believe the results of this project will provide unique information that will be of tremendous value in better understanding issues related to rural health care for veterans. The data we have collected and presented so far have already begun to help health care providers in Montana to improve access to services among Native American veterans.

ANNALEY NAEGLE REDD STUDENT
AWARD IN WOMEN'S HISTORY

Rebecca Wingo, History, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. "Restructuring the Reservation: Housing, Hygiene, and Domesticity on the Crow Reservation, 1880–1930"

Name: Rebecca Wingo

Title of Project: Restructuring the Reservation: Housing, Hygiene, and Domesticity on the Crow Reservation, 1880–1934

Organization/Institution: University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With the funds I received from the Charles Redd Center, I traveled to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Denver, Colorado, from July 13-19, 2014. There, I examined the Indian Agency records for the Crow Reservation in Montana from 1900-1934. While the majority of the records pertain to my second chapter on house-building policy on the Crow Reservation, I also acquired records to supplement my third and fourth chapters. Specifically, the funds supplied my travel from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado, as well as my lodging and food. Outside of the oil change I needed when I returned home, the fellowship funds covered everything.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

NARA-Denver holds all the records for the reservations in the Rocky Mountain West. I needed to see the agency records for the Crow Reservation in order to get a better idea of house-building policy on the Crow Reservation. Part of my argument rests on the idea that institutionalizing housing on reservations was a form of cultural imperialism. Once sedentary, the adult population could then be subject to programs of domestic regulation designed to force Indians to replicate Euro-American cultural values.

The NARA-Denver holdings for the Crow Reservation gave me a better idea about the minutia of the policy “on-the-ground,” so to speak. In particular, I expected to find a folder with the daily activities of the Field Matrons, the intimate agents of domestic regulation who visited families in their homes. However, archives never hold what you expect to find, and I discovered that any information about Field Matrons was scattered throughout the documents. I understand this to mean that the impact of Field Matrons permeated more aspects of Indian life than I originally anticipated. I am still trying to grapple with this newfound knowledge as I proceed in writing Chapter Two.

On the whole, I found much more material than I dreamed. I found a 180-page report from a 1923 inspection of Indian homes on the Crow Reservation. Each page documented a single home, the number of residents, their occupations and ages, the type of home in which they lived (cabin, tipi, multi-room house), and the sanitary conditions of the home. This snapshot of Crow life is unique in its detail and crucial to my argument.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

I currently do not have any publications stemming from this research. The materials will feature in Chapter Two of my dissertation, scheduled for completion in May 2015.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I am currently finishing my dissertation. I will graduate in May 2015. The NARA-Denver research features prominently in the last two chapters I have to write. Chapter Two pertains to house-building policy on the Crow Reservation. Chapter Four pertains to a photographic lecture series compiled by a Baptist Minister. The NARA records included some great documentation of the missionary works on the reservation.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I submitted sections of Chapter Three for Native American and Indigenous Studies Association Conference in 2015 and the Organization of American Historians Conference in 2016, which will include excerpts from the NARA-Denver records. Montana Magazine also asked me for a submission, and sections of this chapter will appear in 2015. I will notify you when these presentations/publications are more tangible.

Comments

Chapter Three of my dissertation focuses exclusively on health conditions on the Crow Reservation through the lens of a lantern slide lecture series, originally photographed on the Crow Reservation in 1910 by Richard Throssel. Throssel worked under federal contract with Indian Service Physician Ferdinand Shoemaker, whose papers are held at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West. I went through every page of the Shoemaker Collection, and had given up hope of ever finding Shoemaker's original report on health and housing conditions on the Crow Reservation. On the last day of my research, I found it. It was tucked inside protective plastic, and the copy paper was made of a bright yellow cloth. Shoemaker's name did not appear on the sheet, but his unmistakably horrible writing style caught my attention. Sure enough, it was the report I had been looking for. It astounds me how much richer my argument became after incorporating this long-awaited find. Thank you for helping me locate it.

CHARLES REDD FELLOWSHIP AWARD IN WESTERN AMERICAN HISTORY

Rebecca Andersen, Public History, Arizona State University. “Between Mountain and Lake”

Christine Garwood, History, University of Hertfordshire. “Prophets and Prophecies in Britain and America”

Matt Harris, History, Colorado State University-Pueblo. “The Long Awaited Day: Blacks, Mormons, and the Lifting of the Priesthood Ban”

Emily Kinney, History, University of Texas at Austin. “I Dwell in the Land of Liberty”

Leila Monaghan, History, University of Wyoming. “War Songs: Women’s Roles in the Battle of Little Bighorn and the Plains Indian Wars”

Susanna Morrill, Religious Studies, Lewis and Clark. “Women’s Birth and Death Practices”

Michael Taylor, English and First Nations Studies, University of British Columbia. “In Utah for the Indian Cause”

Name: Rebecca Andersen

Title of Project: Between Mountain and Lake

Organization/Institution: Public History, Arizona State University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

I was able to use my award to fund four trips to Brigham Young University Special collections to do research on the early history of American Fork, irrigation networks, and agribusiness in Utah Valley. Specific collections I have utilized extensively include oral histories done in the 1970s with American Fork residents, items from the Americana collection that included irrigation bulletins, and promotional literature on irrigation companies. Funds went largely towards transportation and copy charges.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The Redd Center funds have been invaluable in conducting my research. In the first three chapters of my dissertation, I examine early Mormon settlement patterns along the Wasatch Front. I also look at the rise of agribusiness (and the construction of attendant irrigation structures) and how World War II impacted these patterns. From material housed at special collections I was able to gain a clearer understanding of these dynamics--what farmers were selling and where; how canneries and sugar factories operated. Records like the Union Irrigation company helped me understand early Mormon irrigation methods and practices. American Fork oral histories gave a clear picture of the kind of urban, small-farm agriculture that was occurring in American Fork. These oral histories also helped me understand the dramatic changes Geneva steel inaugurated in the area.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

“Blossoming as the Rose: Irrigating Wasatch Front Agribusiness,” Utah Archives Month, October 8, 2014.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I have used Redd Center funds toward archival research on my dissertation. As of today, my dissertation draft is halfway completed. Next steps will include additional research at Brigham Young University Special Collections, Utah State Historical Society/Archives, and the LDS Church History Library.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I hope to eventually publish my dissertation as a monograph, though this may be several years down the road. I will certainly notify the Redd Center of any publications that result from research funded by the Center.

Comments

Thank you very much for my award. It has allowed me to pay for copies, which has greatly expedited the research process, and transportation. According to my records, I have not yet utilized all of my award money. If I need to return unused funds, please let me know how to go about doing this.

Name: Christine Garwood

Title of Project: Prophets and Prophecies in Britain and America

Organization/Institution: University of Hertfordshire (until September 2014)

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Please see below.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

I visited the Redd Center in September 2013 to consult a number of sources to support research and teaching in religious history and utopianism in Britain and America, including a long term project on Prophets and Prophecies. Items consulted included journals (Utopian Studies, Social History, Planning Perspectives), books, particularly on new towns and town planning, Mormon architecture and city planning, American Millenarianism, communal and Utopian history, the history of Mormon Communitarianism, and an MA thesis on Mormon city planning. A key reason for my visit was access to extremely rare prophetic material in Special Collections including publications from the Christian Israelite Church, the prophecies of Joanna Southcott, discourses of Lodowick Muggleton and extracts from the teachings of John Wroe. During my time in Utah, I also benefited from research discussion with faculty members including Brian Cannon and Spencer Fluhman. To date, I have been able to use this research material in my continued research into Prophets and Prophecies in Britain and America, and in my University of Hertfordshire teaching in 2013-14 – particularly a final year religious history module on aspects of science and religion 1750-1950. This focused on several key figures researched in Utah, including Joanna Southcott, John Wroe and Mother Shipton. Students benefited from consulting this hard-to-find primary material from the J.F.C Harrison archive, a leading historian in the field. Material on new towns and town planning provided important background and contextual research for an Arts and Humanities Research Council project book, *Continuity: From Garden City to New Town* (University of Hertfordshire Press, 2014) and for an upcoming Arts Council project on city planning. In conclusion, I greatly valued my Charles Redd Fellowship Award and the hospitality and assistance of staff, and will credit the Center in relevant future publications on prophecy and utopianism generally.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Teaching material, Final Year 2013-14, 'From Mesmerism to Modern Magick: History of the Occult Sciences 1750-1950.'

Background and contextual research for an Arts and Humanities Research Council book, *Continuity: From Garden City to New Town* (University of Hertfordshire Press, 2014).

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I am still collecting sources on Prophets and Prophecies, a longterm project, and am currently working on a book on utopianism more generally.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I am still engaged in research on prophets and prophecies in Britain and America.

Comments

I found my research trip very inspiring, with access to such a wide range of rare material a real benefit to my research on a relatively obscure project. The vast range of source material on offer also opened up other comparisons and lines of inquiry that I hadn't previously considered - informing my wider work on utopianism. I am sure the scheme could be more widely publicized to UK scholars - colleagues were much intrigued by the fact that the J.F.C Harrison collection was held at Brigham Young, for example.

Name: Matt Harris

Title of Project: The Long Awaited Day: Blacks, Mormons, and the Lifting of the Priesthood Ban

Organization/Institution: Colorado State University-Pueblo

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

I spent about 3 weeks researching in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections at Brigham Young University. Specifically, I examined the "Afro-American Oral History" Collection, Ernest Wilkinson Presidential Papers, Wilkinson journals, Hugh B. Brown Papers, "Compiled Information Concerning African Americans, Brigham Young University, and the Church" collection, Heber Wolsey Papers, and many other collections. (Happy to name them all if this is necessary.)

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

It is important that I include African American voices in my work. During my latest research trip I found several important and interesting collections that highlighted how black Latter-day Saints viewed the priesthood ban, and how they coped with some of the challenges of remaining faithful despite their inability to hold the priesthood or attend the temple. This research also provided an important perspective on how these black saints viewed interracial marriage and racism in the church. Simultaneously, I learned from examining some of the General Authority collections how national events (Brown v. Board, civil rights movement, etc.) challenged them to rethink their views towards people of color and to define, for the first time, a policy of civil rights ensuring equality for all races.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

I submitted a proposal for the Mormon History Association in June 2015. My paper will examine the church's response to the historic Brown vs. the Board case, wherein the Supreme Court declared that segregation was unconstitutional. This case prompted the church to carefully consider this historic ruling and, more importantly, its view towards segregation and civil rights.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I need to visit the L. Tom Perry Special Collections again. In fact, I have made several requests to Gordon Daines requesting special permission to view some collections. He has graciously agreed to my requests in the past, when I have asked to see collections that are restricted. I am hopeful that the reviewing committee will see fit once again to grant access to these collections (e.g., Board Minutes discussing Brigham Young University race protests, 1968–71).

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

The research I conducted recently in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections revolved around two book projects:

It allowed me to finish up some loose ends for my book titled *Blacks and Mormons: A Documentary History* (co-authored with Newell Bringhurst), University of Illinois Press, 2015.

More importantly, it allowed me to move further along in research for my second book, provisionally titled *The Long Awaited Day: Blacks, Mormons, and the Lifting of the Priesthood Ban*. This work, informed by unpublished papers and manuscripts, examines the social, legal, and religious roots behind the lifting of the ban and how Latter-day Saints, both black and white, responded to this “long awaited day.”

Comments

I couldn't have conducted this research without the generous support of the Redd Fellowship. It allowed me to spend nearly a month in the archives, for which I am very grateful. Thank you.

Name: Emily Kinney

Title of Project: Americans on the Hacienda: Confederates, Socialists and Mormons in Mexico

Organization/Institution: University of Texas

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The funds that I received from the Charles Redd Center allowed me to complete research for my Ph.D. Dissertation. My research is about three groups of US Americans between 1865 and 1910 that settled in colonies in Mexico. First, I discuss a colony of former Confederates who, claiming oppression by blacks and the Reconstruction government, sought new homes in Tuxpan, Veracruz. Second, I consider the cooperative colony of socialist reformers at Topolobampo, Sinaloa. Finally, I discuss a collection of Mormon colonies in Chihuahua, established as Mormons fled the United States to escape prosecution from the US government for polygamy.

My research examines these colonies not just as a movement of US Americans to another country, but as contact zones where the Mexican government's efforts to populate key regions overlapped with US efforts to increase economic control over Mexico. Even though all three groups of Americans were actively trying to leave the United States, the day to day interactions between the colonists and their Mexican neighbors show how the colonists took part in the rhetorical tools of US empire. The colonists portrayed Mexico as a place filled with opportunities, but in need of administration from capable US Americans. They were also able to leverage various forms of social capital to develop relationships with elite Mexicans and key members of the Mexican government. All three colonies faced strenuous opposition from many Mexicans, especially in the conservative press, for fear that they would become "another Texas" or a corrupting and controlling influence over Mexico. However, the colonists also benefited from a racial and national privilege that assumed that, as white US Americans, they could "modernize" Mexico. My research, then, not only contributes to understanding immigration and empire, but also the workings of the Mexican government, and race, class and nationality.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Funds from the Redd Center allowed me to examine the personal relationships between Mexicans and the Mormon colonists. To some extent, the opponents of Mormon colonization were correct: Mormon colonists were less likely to integrate into the Mexican population than other colonists. While the Confederates and Socialists often began emphasizing their own "Mexicanness" in very performative ways, the Mormon colonists were much less likely to do so. The sources from Mormon colonists often reflect cordial and even friendly relationships with many Mexicans, however the lines between the two groups were often strongly demarcated. For example, while Mexicans and Mormon colonists often met at social gatherings, the two groups rarely danced together. This was true even for the youth. In an oral interview, Rinda Bentley Sudweeks remembered that "The LDS Mexican students were allowed to come to school. But we were not allowed to dance with them. But they could dance with their own people and so they would be at the dance." The Confederates and Socialists, in contrast, frequently reported their enjoyment of gatherings in which the men would dance with "graceful señoritas" and the women with "dark-eyed caballeros." There were many complex causes of these and other differences (as well as surprising similarities) between the colonies, but I will briefly mention two. First, racial segregation was more common and would have seemed much more normal to most Americans at the turn of the century, than it did in the 1870s and 1880s. Second, much of the Mormon colonists' social life was centered around the Church, which many Catholic Mexicans looked at with distrust. However, many Mormons also expressed a sense of national pride in Mexico, such as Moneta Johnson Fillerup's memory of proudly riding in a parade for Mexican Independence Day, singing the Mexican National Anthem in 1897.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Americans on the Hacienda: Confederates, Socialists and Mormons in Mexico (working title of forthcoming Ph.D. Dissertation, expected Spring of 2016)

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

My research is complete after having visited many other archives, including the Huntington Library, the Porfirio Diaz Collection at La Universidad Iberoamericana, the Mexican National Archives, the Briscoe Center for American History at the University of Texas, the Southern History Collection at the University of North Carolina and the Swem Library at the College of William and Mary. Now, I just have to write the dissertation!

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

At this point, my only future plans for publication are to finish my dissertation in the spring of 2016. However, if all goes well and I am given the opportunity, I would love to expand my research into a book.

Comments

I am very grateful for the funds that I received that allowed me to use the excellent sources that are available at the Harold B. Library. My research and dissertation are much stronger and, in my opinion, much more interesting because of it!

Name: Leila Monaghan

Title of Project: War Songs: Cheyenne and Lakota Women in the Battle of Little Big Horn

Organization/Institution: University of Wyoming, Department of History

Before I begin the formal part of this report, I would like to thank the Charles Redd Center for the wonderful opportunity to work in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections, and my hosts John Murphy, Brian Cannon, and Jessie Embry for their warm hospitality. Many thanks also to the outstanding staff members of Special Collections and the Family History Libraries for their knowledge, efficiency and great charm. It was a pleasure to work with all of them.

In the Walter Mason Camp papers was an interview of a soldier who had served under Hugh Scott. The troop was cold and miserable and they had lost the trail. Scott pointed to a notch in the mountains and said, "There we will find the trail again," and they did. I thought of this story as I drove away from Provo through the notches in the Rockies between Utah and Colorado, along river beds and railway tracks used by generations of nomads, explorers, and settlers. I feel as if the Redd Scholarship opened a pass to Provo, Brigham Young University, and the remarkable resources to be found there. I look forward to visiting again and "keeping the path open."

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The Redd Scholarship allowed me to do a week of research in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections and the Harold B. Lee Library. I used week days to examine manuscript collections including the George and Elizabeth Custer, Walter Mason Camp, Charles Kuhlman and E.A. Brinistool Collections. I spent most of my time with the Camp Collection and was able to examine all of the transcripts of the Camp interviews as well as other transcribed materials. I took photographs of relevant documents and notes on important findings. On Saturday and in the evenings, I used the Camp microfilm collection, focusing particularly on his correspondence (which has not been transcribed), books including 19th century biographies and memoirs, and the Family History Library. Cindy Brightenburg made the useful suggestion to look at W.A. Graham's *The Custer Myth*, which has first hand accounts of the Battle of Little Big Horn that complement those found in the Camp Collection. On my way to Provo, I was also able to stop for two nights at the Wind River Reservation and touch base with colleagues there, particularly at the Arapahoe Immersion School.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

I had both specific and general aims in my research in Special Collections. My most important specific aim was to find more information about the actions and stories of women at the Battle of Little Big Horn. General aims included understanding language use during Plains Indian Wars and seeing the major battles of the Wars as just parts of a larger series of events.

I found some excellent descriptions of women's activities during Little Big Horn. For example, during the battle, Sitting Bull was standing with women and old men on a hillside over looking the battle, implying the value of women's "medicine" or power. I also found two new accounts of the battle by women, one who was a young woman during the battle, the other who was a child, and a fuller version of another woman's interview. The Family History Department also helped me trace the history of Making-Out-Road, Kit Carson's second wife. It turns out she divorced not only Carson but three other husbands as well, two Cheyenne and another American.

The greatest strength of the Walter Mason Camp papers is their remarkable breadth. For looking at language backgrounds, the papers included a number of nice brief biographies of soldiers that documented their international roots such the Irishman who ended up in Brooklyn, New York before joining the military. While what little that Camp published usually focused on Little Big Horn, his notes revealed much broader research interests including battles such as Crook's Fight and the Battle of the Rosebud, which took place just before Little Big Horn. Reading the full set of transcripts gave me a deeper understanding of how the battles against Plains Indian groups was a multi-faceted process that provides evidence for adaptation on both sides.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

None yet

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I have done considerable research on this topic already and will be doing a fellowship at the Newberry Library in Chicago this July. Between the material gathered from the Perry Collections, the Newberry material and additional information from web sources, I should have plenty of sources for my first major work out of this material, my masters thesis in history.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

Work currently in process:

War Songs: Native Women at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Paper to be presented at the Newberry Consortium in American Indian Studies Graduate Student Conference. Chicago. July 2013.

Beyond the Lines of Battle: Cheyenne and Lakota Women at the Battle of Little Big Horn. Paper to be presented to the Western History Association. Tucson, AZ. October 2013.

"500 Indians Killed": Competing Masculinities, the Sand Creek Massacre, and the Erasure of Native Women by Actions and Words. Paper to be presented to the American Anthropological Association. Chicago. November 2013.

"War Songs: Cheyenne and Arapaho Women in the Great Plains Wars." Masters Thesis, Department of History and American Indian Studies Minor, University of Wyoming. Thesis Director: Jeffrey Means. Expected completion date May 2014.

Planned publications:

The Babble of Battle: Language Variation at the Battle of Little Big Horn. Journal article to be submitted to *Language and Society*.

"500 Indians Killed": Competing Masculinities, the Sand Creek Massacre and the Erasure of Native Women. Journal article to be submitted to *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*.

Red Rebels: The Construction of Native Americans as the Enemy during the Civil and Plains Indian Wars. Journal article to be submitted to *Journal of the West*.

The Babble of Battle: Discourses and Language Variation in the Great Plains Wars. Academic work from a linguistic anthropological perspective. Will be submitted to academic presses with strong anthropology lines such as Wiley-Blackwell.

War Songs and Insulted Honors: Native and Euro-American Women in the Great Plains Indian Wars.

Popular history of the Plains War to be written from the perspective of women on both sides of the conflict.

Comments

Thank you again for the wonderful opportunity to meet the directors of the Charles Redd Center and to work in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections.

One thing mentioned at the lunch I was taken to was a possible project to integrate the Walter Mason Camp Perry Collections material with that from the Lilly Library in some online format. I would like to say again that I think this would be an excellent idea. Gathering all this material together in one space, especially a virtual e-format space, would allow access to a large number of researchers and would reintegrate the collections in important ways. For example, the Camp finding aid ([http://files.lib.Brigham Young University.edu/ead/XML/MSS57.xml](http://files.lib.BrighamYoungUniversity.edu/ead/XML/MSS57.xml)) notes, "The Lilly Library has envelopes of Unclassified Field Notes with the following numbers: 2-6, 8-11, 33-38, 41-44, 46-50, 60-62, 64-65, 67-72, 77-83, 85-92, 115-116, 121-122, 127, and 129-136." It would be a real service to fill in the obvious gaps in both the Perry and Lilly collections.

Name: Susanna Morrill

Title of Project: Women's Birth and Death Practices

Organization/Institution: Religious Studies, Lewis and Clark

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

As planned, during my week-long visit to the Special Collections Library at Brigham Young University in August 2013, I researched letters from the Willard Richards Family Papers. In my proposal, I wrote that I planned to read through 277 letters housed in box 1, folder 1 through box 2, folder 2 of the collection. During my research stay I was able to read through all the letters housed in box 1. I plan on returning to the library at a later date to go through folders 1 through 2 in box 2. I was not able to get to the last two folders in box 2 because, happily, the letters collections were much more rich, revealing, and relevant than I had anticipated.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

This research is part of a larger project on birth and death rituals among nineteenth-century Western women. I began working on this project with a focus on Mormon women, but have expanded it out to include the wider nineteenth-century Western American context. However, the centerpiece of this project is the diary of first generation Mormon convert, Nancy Peirson, a sister of Willard Richards. The letters helped immensely in my project because they filled in the two decades before this diary begins in the late 1840s and also before any of the Richards family converted to Mormonism. The letters spoke very frequently to the circumstances of sickness, birth, and death. They demonstrated how the women and men of four generations of the Richards family reacted to and interpreted these circumstances. Just as importantly, they gave valuable insight into how women and men of the family actually treated sickness, as well revealed the practices surrounding deaths and births. Of particular interest were descriptions of the family's involvement with Thomsonian medicine. Brothers Willard Richards, Levi Richards, and Phineas Richards all were practitioners of this nineteenth-century alternative medicine system, but it is also clear that Nancy Peirson and her sisters were "unofficial" experts in this system. This discovery has highlighted for me the importance as I continue this research of exploring how women utilized folk/alternative medical practices at times of birth and death.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

"'The Saints As Yet Have Escaped Long Fevers:' Health, Illness, and Mormon Identity in the Willard Richards Family," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Mormon History Association, June 2014.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I am continuing to do archival and secondary research for this project. I have had the opportunity to do research at the Huntington Library, the Special Collections Department of the University of Chicago, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Over the next couple of years, I will be accessing local archival institutions including the Oregon Historical Society, the University of Washington Special Collections Department, and the Washington State Historical Society.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

My plan is to continue researching for the next two years and then to begin the process of writing a book on this subject which I hope to have completed in the next five years. However, given the richness of the Willard Richards Family Collection, I would also like to publish a paper that uses this collection as its main source and that focuses on medicine, Mormonism, and metaphysical religion in the mid-nineteenth century. I would anticipate publishing this paper in a journal such as the "Journal of Mormon History," or, perhaps, "The Journal of Religion and American Culture."

Comments

Thank you for the opportunity of doing research in the Richards Family Collection. This was incredibly helpful to my research project as it not only filled in missing pieces in Nancy Peirson's life, it also encouraged me to think about the importance for women of alternative medical systems. I very much appreciated the funding provided by the Redd Center, it was invaluable for me. Thanks again!

Name: Michael Taylor

Title of Project: In Utah for the Indian Cause: Gertrude Simmons Bonnin's Transition from Artist to Activist to Academic

Organization/Institution: English and First Nations Studies, University of British Columbia

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Thanks to the funds received from the Charles Redd Center, I was able to explore the collections of Gertrude and Raymond Bonnin, as well as the William F. Hanson collection. I performed detailed research on Bonnin and Hanson's collaboration to produce the "Sun Dance Opera," and familiarized myself with the rest of the Bonnin collection to prepare for another future research trip.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

In answering my research questions, I learned that Gertrude Bonnin's time in Utah, as well as her continued correspondence with the Ute tribe and other Utah leaders, was indeed an absolutely essential stage in her artistic, activist, and academic career. My research also raised new, exciting questions that scholars have not yet addressed, and which I hope to explore in a return trip to Brigham Young University.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

None so far, see future plans for more details of upcoming publications/presentations.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

My initial archival research on the "Sun Dance Opera" is completed, but exploring the Bonnin collection opened up new questions that have given new direction to my overall dissertation project. The next step is to return to Brigham Young University's special collections to take a deeper look into the Bonnins' involvement in the National Council of American Indians (NCAI). I am interested in analyzing the newsletters, correspondences, and petitions of the NCAI as forms of literature produced by a network of Native Americans which has been largely overlooked in the history of the Bonnins as well as the literary and political record of Native America and the United States.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

The main purpose of my research funded by the Redd Center was toward the completion of my PhD dissertation. I still have much research to do at Brigham Young University and elsewhere, but it was a great beginning.

Based on my research, I will soon be submitting an article entitled, "Not Primitive Enough to Be Considered Modern: Anthropologists, Ethnographers, and the Indigenous Poets of the American Indian Magazine," to Arizona Quarterly.

I have been invited to present a paper at the 2014 Native American and Indigenous Studies Association annual conference in Austin, TX in May.

I have also submitted a proposal to the 2014 Pacific Northwest American Studies Association annual conference, and will soon be submitting a proposal to the 2014 Western Literature Association's annual

conference.

Comments

Thank you for your generous support! I was able to accomplish more than I expected and look forward to applying again this year for further support to continue my research through the Charles Redd Center.

INDEPENDENT AND CREATIVE WORKS AWARD

Paula Harline “Running from the Law: Four Polygamous Wives on the 1880s Underground”

Jedediah Rogers “Thoreau’s Four Necessities: Reflections on Nature and Consumption in Mormon Country”

Name: Paula Harline

Title of Project: Running from the Law: Four Polygamous Wives on the 1880s Underground

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The funds allowed me to stay one night in a San Antonio, TX, hotel so I could present my Readers' Theater during lunch at the Mormon History Association June 7, 2014.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

I learned during my presentation and afterwards that many who are interested in Mormon History don't know very many details about those polygamous wives who married in the 1880s and were chased by federal agents. I was glad that I could tell the stories of four of these women.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

The Polygamous Wives Writing Club: From Mormon Pioneer Diaries, Oxford UP, June 2014

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I published my book, and right now, I don't anticipate more research.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

Saturday, October 18, I presented the same Readers' Theater at the Sons of Utah Pioneers Convention in Idaho Falls. I was one of four presenters on Saturday afternoon who presented to the entire group. As at the MHA, I had slides and photographs of the polygamous wives and their families that accompanied the Readers' Theater.

Comments

Thank you for generously paying for one night's hotel. Since I'm an independent scholar, I don't have an institution that helps me attend conferences, and yet I felt that I had a good session/presentation.

Name: Jedediah Rogers

Title of Project: Thoreau's Four Necessities: Reflections on Nature and Consumption in Mormon Country

December 2013

To the Charles Redd Center for Western American Studies:

I was honored to receive an Independent Research and Creative Works Award to support my Mormon environmental history research project. Using Redd Center funds, I traveled to Utah and spent several days researching religious environmental history at the LDS Church History Library and at Brigham Young University's L. Tom Perry Special Collections. Since my project will be a broad survey of nature and history in Mormon country, I consulted sources and collections on a variety of topics ranging from agriculture and suburbanization along the Wasatch Front to water use in the Weber River and in the Bear Lake area. I have yet to visit the special collections at Utah State University for this project. My plan is to use this research in a collection of essays on Mormon environmental history that I have been asked to co-author and to be published by the University of Utah Press.

Once again, many thanks for the research award.

Jedediah Rogers

JOHN TOPHAM AND SUSAN REDD
BUTLER BYU FACULTY RESEARCH AWARD

Brigham Daniels, Brigham Young University Law. “Just Environmentalism: A Closer Look at the Grand Escalante-Staircase Monument”

Joey Franklin, English. “The Saint and the Sinner: A Memoir about Fathers, Sons, and American Manhood”

Kate Monson, Dance. “Life and Water: Dances from Capitol Reef”

Beverly Roeder, Biology. “Prey Tell: A Tale of Mice and Rattlesnakes”

Name: Brigham Daniels

Title of Project: Just Environmentalism: A Closer Look at the Grand Escalante-Staircase Monument

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University Law School

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

I have spent about half of the funding that I was provided at this juncture, along with additional funding that I secured from the law school. The research I have accomplished up to this point includes visiting the BLM Offices in southern Utah and copying the letters citizens submitted as part of the federal government's consideration of the Grand Escalante Staircase Monument. I have also had a team of researchers create a detailed timeline of events by scouring articles from local newspapers. Lastly, I have hired a student to begin coding information found in the letters we copied into GIS.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The analysis is still underway. The data still needs to be coded and inputted into GIS before meaningful findings can be distilled.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

The research is still too preliminary to present, let alone publish. I will continue to keep the Redd Center updated as the project progresses.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

One of the challenges that I have faced has been finding a student that will assist me in coding the data in a reliable way. I believe I have now found such a student though she recently was married, and I have had difficulties in getting her working again. I hope that she can begin coding again in the near future. Once the data has been coded, I will subject it to statistical analysis.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I hope to make substantial progress on this project in the near future. I needed to get the data coded, which I hope to accomplish in large part this semester. Once I have done so, I can begin to use statistics to draw some conclusions. I hope to have a paper drafted within the year. Once I have a paper, I hope that the Redd Center will consider allowing me to present the work. I also plan to have the paper published in a law review and to present these findings both inside and outside Brigham Young University.

Comments

I am very grateful for the support of the Redd Center and am excited to finish my project.

Name: Joey Franklin

Title of Project: The Saint and the Sinner

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University, English Department

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

I have continued my family research, looking in 19th century British newspaper databases and finding 17 articles on the Franklin family living in and around Stroud, England. This research confirmed that the Franklin family trouble with the law and “proper” society goes back at least to the early 19th century. In addition, I have discovered 10 total wives on my grandfather Franklin’s side (we thought at last report that there were only 7). In addition we have discovered living relatives from these other marriages.

This archival research led to an England trip in Summer 2014 where I visited more than a dozen sites in Stroud, England and Liverpool, England that would have been important to my Franklin ancestors.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

One major question at the heart of this book project is what kind of family do I come from, and to what extent can we attribute our successes and failures to our family of origin. A slightly nuanced version of that question is whether or not its fair to claim the praiseworthy success of our ancestors while simultaneously disavowing any unsavory behavior we find along the way. Funding from the Redd Center has helped me this past year explore in great detail this question as it pertains to my Franklin ancestors.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

There are no direct publications or presentations from my research yet, though I have used the research in teaching a class on the memoir (Engl 495) and I am in the first stages of writing a rough draft.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The next step is to synthesize all the information I have collected about my two grandfathers into a working rough draft manuscript. This is a long term goal over the next year or two as I split my research time between this project and several smaller projects.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

Ultimately the goal is to produce a book-length memoir, and perhaps publish a few chapters of that memoir individually before finding a publisher for the entire book.

Comments

Thank you for this funding. I appreciate the encouragement and confidence in my work that this grant represents. The research has been fruitful and the project is moving forward.

Name: Kate Monson

Title of Project: Life and Water: Dances from Capitol Reef

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University, Department of Dance

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Life and Water: Dances from Capitol Reef is an evening length contemporary dance performance with choreography created by myself, Angie Banchero-Kelleher, and Amy Markgraf Jacobsen both UVU Associate Professors of Dance. It also includes a dance film, filmed and edited by Shannon Vance adjunct professor at Brigham Young University. Thematically the pieces explore different perspectives of the desert's relationship to water, the infrequent presence and yet fundamental role water has played in the creation of Capitol Reef National Park and the lives of the surrounding community. Others involved include Steve Ricks, Associate Professor Music at Brigham Young University, dance majors and alumni, and music majors.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

This concert's purpose is to explore the relationship between the land and water and our role as humans as part of that relationship, through the lens of Capitol Reef National Park and the surrounding communities.

A gap exists in our relationship to the land; we have lost our connection to the idea of ourselves as stewards of the earth. It is of fundamental importance that we reclaim our personal and historic connection to our sense of place. This project seeks to engage faculty, students, and members of the community to inspire personal and community connectivity and expand a community's sense of relationship and responsibility to "place."

Without funds provided by the Charles Redd Center I would not have been able to produce these dances as a full length themed concert, it was absolutely necessary to have the monetary support to rent the performance space and support staff required. Though in many cases the pieces have been shown as single stand alone pieces in other venues, having all five pieces shown in one concert will really give the audience, performers and creators an in depth experience about the collaborative relationship each one of us has with the earth and the responsibility we all have to respect and relate to a larger community as well as the general awareness of the greatness of creation.

Learning will be measured through several variables including: the process of creating these pieces including traditional research that has been done on Capitol Reef and the surrounding area, physical interaction in Capitol Reef, concert attendance, audience feedback, and concert reviews. Also, I will seek feedback from the participators in the concert about their experience and possible new understanding and impressions they have about their stewardship to the earth and creation.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Upcoming:

Full length concert of “Life and Water: Dances From Capitol Reef” January 19, 2015 Scera Theatre

Presentation of two pieces: “Lacuna” and “Water” as part of the Contemporary Dance Ensemble concert at UVU

Past:

Presentation of “fishes and fossils” at Faculty Works Concert Brigham Young University 2013

Presentation of “fishes and fossils” at Mudson Series, Salt Lake City 2013

Presentation of “Lacuna” at Provo Sites Series, Museum of Art, Brigham Young University 2013

Presentation of “they took the water from us” (as a duet) at Provo Sites Series, Gurus 2013

Presentation of “they took the water from us” (as a quintet) at Provo Sites Series, Provo Public Library 2014

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

Three of the five dances included in “Life and Water: Dances from Capitol Reef” are currently in rehearsal. Two others have been created and rehearsed in the past year and will return back to rehearsal in November and December so that all pieces will be ready for the culminating performance on January 19, 2015, at the Scera Theatre.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

Full length concert of “Life and Water: Dances From Capitol Reef” January 19, 2015, Scera Theatre

Presentation of two pieces: “Lacuna” and “Water” as part of the Contemporary Dance Ensemble concert at UVU

After the culmination concert in which all the Capitol Reef dances will be produced and shown together, two of the dances will also be included in the Contemporary Dance Ensemble concert at UVU Winter Semester. Also it is very likely that the other dances will remain in my personal repertoire and be re-staged in the future and that the dance film will be included in dance film festivals in the future.

Comments

Thank you so much for your support. Please let me know if there is anything else I can provide or answer

Name: Beverly Roeder

Title of Project: Prey Tell: A Tale of Mice and Rattlesnakes

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University, Department of Biology

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

This project enhanced understanding how Great Basin rattlesnakes (*C. lutosus*) regulate prey species in their environment, a high elevation desert with temperature extremes and a short growing season, and how that affects the other trophic levels that have a major effect on *C. lutosus*. We determined small mammal population censuses in areas where *C. lutosus* den and move, using small mammal live traps in areas where snake dens are located, marking the small mammals with ear tags, and using remote cameras to document their presence, behavior and abundance. By implanting radio-transmitters into rattlesnakes' abdomens, snake movements were tracked from identified hibernaculum sites over time using radio telemetry. We analyzed repeat measures of rattlesnake whole body carbon (d13C) and nitrogen (d15N) isotope signatures to determine how their position or trophic level within a food web was effected by what they ate. Blood samples from rattlesnakes and small mammals found at rattlesnake foraging sites and dens were obtained for stable isotope analysis of carbon (d13C) and nitrogen (d15N) to help determine how GB rattlesnakes control small mammal prey. We used small mammal population censuses in areas where *C. lutosus* denned and moved to better determine how the presence of GB rattlesnakes effects small prey populations where these snakes travel, and what the snakes are eating using stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen. This study also reaffirmed that GB rattlesnakes eat lizards, as well as rodents and other small mammals. In addition, this research indicated that the proportion of small mammals consumed by *C. lutosus* increased as the size of the snake increased and its gape widened.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Redd Center funds of \$2,500 were used to help pay for use of a university vehicle to travel to/from Great Basin National Park and to travel within GBNP to different study sites @ a mileage reimbursement rate of 63 cents/mile x round trip mileage of 400 miles = \$252 x 10 trips = \$2,520. Our project increased understanding biodiversity interactions in the Great Basin region in this part of Nevada. The distribution of *C. lutosus* approximates the hydrographical and biological boundaries of resident GB plants and animals, defined by the boundaries of contiguous sagebrush communities (*Artemisia* spp). Located in the Sierra Nevada rain shadow, GB moisture falls primarily as snow, and all precipitation in the region evaporates, sinks underground or flows into mostly saline lakes, with no outlet to either the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean. Our study will enhance this region's conservation biology of *C. lutosus* and its prey by reliably assessing species presence, interactions, and persistence to help manage habitat and human activities. This study provides detailed information about the prey utilized by the predator *C. lutosus* and as such adds valuable information that is a fundamental part of their natural history. From the isotopic signatures in prey and predator substrates, we gained a further understanding of the nutritional relationships between *C. lutosus* and its reproductive biology, information that is an essential component of wildlife management and conservation biology necessary to assess likelihood of its persistence in the management of its habitat with a high presences of human activities in a national park. Our research also indicated that riparian plants, clearly an important food source for voles and shrews, were not eaten by harvest mice and deer mice, but instead were utilized as protective cover for predator avoidance and to provide a cool microclimate.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Hamilton BT, Roeder BL. 2013. Management of rattlesnakes in a high visitor use area. Proceedings of the Southwest Partners for Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, Session 6: Snake Conservation.

Hamilton BT, Roeder BL, Leano AD, Brockbank JA, Baldwin AM. 2013. Short Distance translocation of Great Basin Rattlesnakes: Valid Management Strategy? Proceedings of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists.

Hamilton BT, Roeder BL, Hatch KA, Eggett DL, Tingey DG. 2014. Why is small mammal diversity higher in riparian areas than in uplands? In review, submitted to J Arid Environments

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

Our approved IACUC protocol #13-1002, "Stable Isotope Ecology of Great Basin Rattlesnakes" is approved through January 9, 2017. Under this protocol, we will analyze the d13C and d15N isotopic signatures in more samples of blood and rattles from twelve radio-transmitter implanted *C. lutosus* to link habitat use with resource availability, gender and size in the Great Basin rattlesnake. Size and sex are confounded in rattlesnakes. Females tend to grow to a threshold size then put all resources into reproduction. However there are heavy, reproductive females and thin, non-reproductive females and small and large males. We expect diet to be related to size, gender, reproductive condition and habitat use. Our objectives are: 1. To link *C. lutosus* gender and size with habitat use and resource availability using stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes, 2. To detect an ontogenetic shift in feeding in *C. lutosus* using stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes, 3. To detect spatial variation in diet of *C. lutosus* using stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes, and 4. To detect reproductive events in female *C. lutosus* using stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

We plan to give research presentations at regional and national scientific meetings, as well as publish at least two more manuscripts in refereed, peer-reviewed journals with data from our research to better understand the stable isotope ecology of the Great Basin rattlesnake (*Crotalus lutosus*). In addition, we are working to better understand the relationship between the predator, *C. lutosus*, and the higher diversity of its small mammal prey in riparian areas, particularly those prey species whose isotopic signatures indicate they are utilizing riparian areas for plant cover but were not drinking the stream water at the time the samples were collected. This is particularly of interest for small mammal samples that were collected in August, a time of maximum water stress. If the animals were drinking, they should plot much closer to the isotopic signatures of the stream water values. Many of these individuals were collected right beside the streams. If they wanted to drink water they certainly could. It appears that small mammals are integrators of the mean precipitation values (similar to streams) but are not being "recharged" with fresh water. Instead they are evaporative basins. However, our data indicates that at certain times of the year, small mammals should have the same values as the streams.

Comments

We wish to thank the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies for providing funds to help support our continued research efforts to better understand the stable isotope ecology of the Great Basin rattlesnake (*Crotalus lutosus*) and the utilization of water resources by this predator and its prey in the Great Basin.

JOHN TOPHAM AND SUSAN REDD BUTLER OFF-CAMPUS FACULTY RESEARCH AWARD

Sterling Evans, History, University of Oklahoma. “Badlands!: A Landscape History of the American West”

Judson Finley; Sociology, Social Work, and Anthropology; Utah State University. “Luminescence Analysis of Shoshone Ceramics in Northwestern Wyoming”

Colleen O’Neill, History, Utah State University. “The ‘Intermountain Girls’ and American Indian ‘Domestic Relocation’ in the post-War Era”

Nicholas Rosenthal, History, Loyola Marymount University. “Making America Modern: Native America, 1890–1940”

Rachel Sailor, Art, University of Wyoming. “Pictorialism in the American West, 1900–1950”

Frank Van Nuys, Social Sciences, South Dakota School of Mines & Technology. “Putting the Predatory Animal Where it Belongs: Federal-State Coordination and Predator Control in the Inter-Mountain West, 1916–1973

Name: Sterling Evans

Title of Project: Badlands!: A Landscape History of the American West



The University of Oklahoma

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Oct. 6, 2013

Brian Cannon, PhD
Director, Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, BYU
Provo, UT 84602

Dear Dr. Cannon,

I am writing to express my appreciation for being granted a **John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Faculty Research Award** from the Charles Redd Center this past summer. In doing so, allow me to use this space to report on how the funds were extremely useful for conducting research on my project entitled ***Badlands!: A Landscape History of the of the North American West.***

The Faculty Research Award for the amount of \$2,500.00 came to be almost precisely the exact amount that I spent on traveling (mileage, lodging, meals, and photocopies) from Norman, Oklahoma, to three archives / special collections in the Intermountain West. The first one was the Wyoming State Archives in Cheyenne, Wyoming. There, the archival collections contain an impressive array of materials, documents, reports, and news clippings on areas that I have identified as “badlands,” including Hell’s Half Acre in Natrona County and Castle Gardens in Fremont County. Castle Gardens (on BLM land in a very remote area) is home to some of this country’s best preserved petroglyphs, and the files on this amazing place were replete with archaeological reports, travel accounts, and conservation studies—all unavailable outside of this archival collection. The second place that I visited was the American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming in Laramie. The collections there, centering on aspects of the American West, also contained useful resources on some of these badlands places in Wyoming and elsewhere in the West. Especially useful there were some correspondences between President Theodore Roosevelt to conservation proponents for areas that would be considered badlands. The collections also contained files and files of baldands areas brochures dating back to the early and mid-twentieth century. Finally, in Helena, Montana, I spent considerable time at the Montana State Historical Society that is home to a wealth of materials far beyond my expectations! Information and reports on areas in which there is little to nothing in the literature on Little Jerusalem (rock formations and badlands in northern Montana) and other such remote places will add to my chapters in the manuscript on that part of the country. I discovered that I will need to spend a great deal more time at the MSHS! I drove to each of these places so that I could also visit some of these areas, like Hell’s Half Acre, the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in Montana, and other badlands. At each site, I collected whatever materials I could and took a large number of photographs for the book.

Thus, many thanks again for funding this research. This summer’s accomplishments on this project will go far in helping to complete the research for the manuscript. I would be pleased to present any of this at the Redd Center should your schedule allow. Sincerely,

Sterling Evans, University of Oklahoma

Name: Judson Finley

Title of Project: Luminescence Analysis of Shoshone Ceramics in Northwestern Wyoming

Organization/Institution: Sociology, Social Work, and Anthropology; Utah State University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

My research proposal was designed to address the age of high elevation (>10,000 feet above sea level) late period (<1000 years old) Shoshonean archaeological sites in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) of northwestern Wyoming. I proposed to develop a protocol for single-grain optically stimulated luminescence analysis of Intermountain Ware ceramics as a measure of occupation ages independent of traditional radiocarbon dating. The traditional radiocarbon method is plagued in this area with problems of old wood that persists above treeline for up to 4,000 years and recent forest fires that contaminate archaeological sites with young wood. In short, the single-grain optically stimulated luminescence dating technique we applied to prehistoric ceramics measures the last time sand-sized quartz grains (63-250 micron) were exposed to heat during the kilning process. During that time, heat causes electron traps in the quartz grains to empty essentially zeroing their age. After kilning, the quartz grains begin to accumulate a radioactive signal that is consistent with their burial environment. In the lab, quartz grains are isolated and exposed to light releasing the electrons as a measurable unit used to calculate the age since the pot was made in the past. I worked with USU anthropology graduate student Carlie Ideker and USU geology professor Tammy Rittenour (a luminescence specialist) to develop this technique. This pioneering work is the first time the technique has been applied to the quartz temper component of ceramics and provides an important new chronometric tool to archaeologists.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

We learned that quartz grains in ceramics are sensitive chronometers making them very useful for dating. Originally we questioned whether or not enough quartz grains would be present to date and whether they would be "bright" enough, meaning that they hold enough of a radioactive charge to measure. Not only are quartz grains abundant in most prehistoric pottery, but in the words of one of our analysts they produce "beautiful" signals. We also learned that forest fires burn hot enough to reset the luminescence clock. This is important because many sites we are working in are near land surfaces that have recently burned. Archaeologists should be aware that this tool is useful but only in certain contexts, for example if the fire is buried approximately 10 cm below the ground surface. We also learned that ceramic luminescence ages are consistent with associated radiocarbon ages. Lodges at High Rise Village are nearly the same age as the preliminary luminescence ages. In some cases where food residues on ceramics vessels are radiocarbon dated and appear younger than they should, luminescence dating proves more reliable. We also learned that ceramics were made and used in the Wind River Range nearly 1000 years ago, approximately 500 years earlier than currently thought. Ceramic use continued into the historic era approximately 200-150 years ago.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Preliminary OSL Ages for Prehistoric Pottery Sherds from Two Shoshonean Sites (with Carlie Ideker and Tammy Rittenour). Poster presented at the Geological Society of America Annual Meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Preliminary OSL Ages for Prehistoric Pottery Sherds from Two Shoshonean Sites (with Carlie Ideker and Tammy Rittenour). Poster presented at the 34th Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Boise, Idaho.

Luminescence Dating Intermountain Ware Ceramics from Sites in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Unpublished MS thesis, Anthropology Program, Utah State University, Logan (expected May 2015)

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

This research is ongoing, and at this point our age estimates are preliminary. We will analyze more grains from the samples to increase the sample size of measured grains, which will increase the precision of the age estimate by reducing the associate error value. We also added artifacts from several sites that are currently under analysis. Since the laboratory analysis is ongoing, we have yet to begin writing the results, although we are just now beginning professional presentations.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

This research is the focus of Carlie Ideker's graduate thesis in anthropology at USU. Her expected graduation date is May 2015. Carlie's thesis will consist of two publications. The first will focus on the methodological development for the single-grain optically stimulated luminescence protocol as applied to archaeological ceramics. We anticipate this paper to be published in *The Journal of Archaeological Science*. The second paper will look more broadly at prehistoric ceramic use in the mountains of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and the implications for high-elevation land use in relation to both recent climate change (<1000 years) and culture contact (<500 years). We anticipate submitting this paper to the journal *American Antiquity*.

Comments

This is pioneering research in archaeological luminescence geochronology. Thank you and your organization for supporting this and other archaeological research in the Rocky Mountain region.



Utah State University
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

August 26, 2013

Brian Cannon
Charles Redd Center for Western Studies
366 Spencer W. Kimball Tower
Brigham Young University
Provo, UT 84602

Dear Brian,

I am writing to report back on my 2013 John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Off-Campus Faculty Grant. I used the money to travel to Broomfield, Colorado to conduct research in Record Group 75: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, 1953-63, Intermountain Indian School Student Records. I accomplished a great deal even though I had to readjust my research budget. I collected digital images of 1,107 documents, which included student records, placement visits conducted by school officials and correspondence from the students, their parents and teachers. I returned to Utah this summer to work to closely through the documents and prepare a conference paper.

I will be delivering that paper, "Daughters for Hire: American Indian Domestic Workers and Urban Relocation Programs in the 1950s," (please note the change in title from the original proposal) at the International Conference for Labour and Social History, in Linz, Austria on September 14, 2013. I've included a copy of the paper and the conference program with this letter. I plan to work this material into chapter 5 of my book, *Labor and Sovereignty: The Transformation of Work in Indian Country*. The Center for Women and Gender at Utah State University will be hosting a brown bag talk that will feature my research on October 15.

Thanks again for your generous support. I deeply appreciate the role the Charles Redd Center plays in funding western history research.

Sincerely,

Colleen O'Neill
Associate Professor (and Coeditor of the *Western Historical Quarterly*)

Name: Nicholas Rosenthal

Title of Project: Making America Modern: Native America, 1890–1940

Organization/Institution: Loyola Marymount University, Department of History

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Over two weeks during the award period I conducted research at various locations in New Mexico to support the focus of my project on Native American artists. I first traveled to Albuquerque, where I worked at the Center for Southwest Research at the University of New Mexico. There I examined the papers of Elizabeth DeHuff, who was a central figure in giving Native American students access to art at Santa Fe Indian School in the 1920s. I also consulted a handful of oral histories conducted with Native American artists. From there I traveled to Santa Fe, where I spent time at the School for Advanced Research looking at the papers of Kenneth Chapman, an early advocate of Native American art. I also worked at the Institute of American Indian Arts, which maintains “artist files” on several important Native American artists, in addition to the papers of Lloyd New, a crucial figure in the shifts that American Indian art took in the 1960s with the opening of the Institute. One more repository that I visited was the Allan Houser Archives, actually the headquarters of the Allan Houser Foundation, where much of the late artist’s work in painting and sculpture is stored. Finally, I also spent some time researching the current Native American art scene in Santa Fe by visiting museums, galleries, and public plazas, talking to gallery owners, curators, and Native American artists.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

My research in New Mexico with the assistance of the Redd Center has significantly deepened and widened my understanding of Native American art and the experiences of Native American artists over the course of the twentieth century. The papers of prominent Indian school teachers, federal officials, and anthropologists helped reveal both the larger support that was developing for Native American art in the early twentieth-century and the ways that Indian art continued to be constrained by common notions that contrasted Native cultures and modern society. Perhaps more importantly, however, my research gave me valuable insight into the experiences of American Indian artists and the choices they made in their efforts to change ideas about Native American culture, redefine what was considered “Indian art,” and simply make a living as artists. In addition, being in New Mexico gave me a better appreciation for the crucial role that New Mexico as a place played in these developments. As a location that continues to maintain a distinct regional identity that is intricately tied to both nearby Native communities and its status as a tourist destination, it makes sense that New Mexico would become one of the centers for Native American art. Being and working in New Mexico, which was made possible through the assistance of the Redd Center, brought these points into clear focus in a powerful way that has informed my research.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

I have two upcoming presentations based largely on my Redd Center research:

“Tonita Pena and Pablita Velarde: American Indian Women Crossing Borders,” Western History Association Annual Conference, October 13, 2014.

“Painting Native America: American Indian Artists in the Early Twentieth Century,” University of Tulsa, November 13, 2014.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

This academic year I am serving as a Visiting Researcher for the American Indian Studies Center at the University of California, Los Angeles, a position I was awarded in part based on my strong record of grants, including that provided by the Redd Center. During this period I will continue to develop the part of my project that focuses on Native American artists, by conducting research in Oklahoma and Washington DC. This Spring I will also continue my research on other parts of the manuscript, especially the chapters on Native American political organizations, wage labor, and military participation in the first half of the twentieth-century. My goal is to have much of the research for the manuscript completed by the end of the 2014-15 academic year, after which I return to my regular position in the Department of History at Loyola Marymount University. From there I will focus on writing, with the goal of having a complete manuscript for submission to an academic press by Fall 2016.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

After completing additional research in Oklahoma and Washington DC this Fall, I will turn to writing an article on Native American artists in the twentieth century for submission to a scholarly journal. This will draw heavily upon my research in New Mexico undertaken with the help of the Redd Center award. After receiving feedback from peer reviewers, I will adapt this article into a chapter of my manuscript.

Comments

I am extremely grateful to the support provided by the Redd Center, which has played a crucial role in my ability to advance my research goals and remain an active scholar while maintaining a position at a university with considerable demands in teaching and service.

Name: Rachel Sailor

Title of Project: Pictorialism in the American West, 1900–1950

Organization/Institution: University of Wyoming, Art

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

In summer 2013 I traveled to the University of Utah in Salt Lake City to assess and analyze images of western landscapes in the Museum of Art Collection. These photographs, taken by J. George Midgley and Ray Kirkland, represent a major contribution to western pictorialist expression in the 1920s and 30s and were everything I hoped they would be. I am including them in my in-progress book as prime examples of regionalist, pictorial landscape work in the first half of the twentieth century and will certainly like to use them in an exhibition to accompany my publication.

I traveled to Santa Fe in early January, 2014 to assess photographs in the Photo-Archives at the Palace of the Governors. While these photographs were not what I was looking for, they will contribute to my project because of the self-conscious artfulness that existed alongside their documentary quality. The photographs of Jesse Nusbaum, especially, were useful to my argument that pictorialism was coterminous with the picturesque as it came out of the nineteenth century, and that it existed in photographic work even when artful depiction was not the point.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Overall, this research has had a significant impact on my project. The photographs and related archival material has allowed me to shape two of five chapters in my manuscript by proving my hypothesis that regional pictorialists were prevalent and that they demonstrated significant artistic merit. The non-pictorialist photography in Santa Fe was useful because it demonstrated the pervasiveness of the pictorial approach. That is, pictorialism was so deeply entrenched in the regionalist movement that even documentary photographers picked up some of the aesthetic contrivances associated with the movement. Moreover, the subject matter of the photographs conforms to the place-based expression of the regionalist movement, and showed the interest that western regionalists had and their commitment to western places. The pictorialist photographers of Utah are a major focus in my work on the pictorialism as a “broad movement,” exemplifying the manner in which amateur photographers were inspired (through regionalism) to produce incredibly high quality, aesthetic work in the American West.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Pictorialism in the American West, 1900-1950, book in-progress

“Women, Pictorialism and the American West,” conference paper accepted by the UAAC (Universities Art Association of Canada) Oct. 23–26, 2014

“‘You Must Become Dreamy:’ Complicating Japanese-American Pictorialism and the Early Twentieth-Century American West,” under review: *European Journal of American Studies*

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I will be in residence at the George O’Keeffe Research Center in Santa Fe from 1/1/15 – 6/1/15 in order to complete the final chapter on my book project. The Redd Center grant has been significant in helping me achieve further funding.

My manuscript, *Pictorialism in the American West, 1900–1950*, will be completed by the end of summer 2015. In the following year, I will be attempting to coordinate an exhibition, as well.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

Pictorialism in the American West, 1900–1950, book in-progress

Pictorialism, Regionalism and the American West, 1920–1940, exhibition proposed for 2016

“Women, Pictorialism and the American West,” conference paper accepted by the UAAC (Universities Art Association of Canada) Oct. 23-26, 2014

“‘You Must Become Dreamy:’ Complicating Japanese-American Pictorialism and the Early Twentieth-Century American West,” under review: *European Journal of American Studies*

Comments

Thank you for the generous grant.

Name: Frank Van Nuys

Title of Project: Putting the Predatory Animal Where it Belongs: Federal-State Coordination and Predator Control in the Inter-Mountain West, 1916–1973

Organization/Institution: Social Sciences, South Dakota School of Mines & Technology.

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

During the last full week of July 2013, I traveled to Washington, D.C. and College Park, Maryland to research predator control records at the Smithsonian Institution Archives and the National Archives. Over two days at the Smithsonian Institution Archives I worked in the papers of two of the most significant figures in the history of predator control in the Intermountain-West, Stanley P. Young and Vernon Bailey. Both spent years researching predators and directing efforts at their control, particularly in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. I spent three days at the National Archives, combing through files in the General Records of the Fish and Wildlife Service, which include materials from the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Biological Survey, 1891-1938, and its successor in the Department of Interior, the Fish and Wildlife Service, 1890-1956.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

My central research question concerned how well federal-state collaboration on predator control actually functioned over several decades, particularly as the scientific consensus over the wisdom of eliminating predators from ecosystems began breaking down in the 1920s. One thing I learned is that there is a mountain of historical information about the federal government's predator control programs, far more than a lone researcher can hope to master over a few days. Nonetheless, even the sampling of reports helped immeasurably in allowing me to fashion narratives about the huge role played by the Bureau of Biological Survey/Fish and Wildlife Service in developing and sustaining predator control across much of the intermountain West and other regions. Most helpful within this vast trove of material were the records of the Branch of Predator and Rodent Control, which included important field reports and state legislative records relating to cooperation between the States and Federal officials in predator control work from 1916 into the 1950s. In addition, Records of the Division of Wildlife Services had files relating to cooperative predator control activities, annual reports, and some field reports from the 1950s and 1960s. The field reports shed some light on the cooperative elements, without which the federal authorities would have been hard-pressed to pay hunters and eliminate the "varmints" to the satisfaction of multiple stakeholders. Overall, then, I was able to conclude that this system worked reasonably well and, in fact, continues today as the basis for how the federal government and states attempt to respond to problems with predatory animals.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

The most significant product will be a book, with the working title, "Predator Control and the Making of the American West." The manuscript has just been completed and shipped to the University Press of Kansas, which will publish the work sometime in 2015. I just presented a paper at the Northern Great Plains History Conference in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. This presentation, "Expanding the War against the 'Big Brutes': Predatory Animal Control during World War I," included references to sources consulted during the research funded by the Redd Center award. I also have developed a public presentation which summarizes the predator control topic, which of course includes insights gained from that portion of the research as well.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The research is completed.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

As mentioned above, my book on the history of predator control in the West should be appearing sometime in 2015. Additional publications and presentations are likely, but undeveloped as of now.

Comments

Thank you again for your assistance, through a Redd Butler Faculty Research Award, in completing my research and writing.

PUBLIC PROGRAMMING AWARD

Museum of Art, Brigham Young University. “Branding the American West”

Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University. “The Northern Ute: Displacement and Artifact”

Natural History Museum of Utah, University of Utah. “Nature Unleashed: Inside Natural Disasters”

Scott Porter, Utah Film Center. “Splinters of a Nation”

Utah Humanities Council, Utah Humanities Book Festival

Utah Museum of Fine Arts “The Savage Poem Around Me: Alfred Lambourne’s Great Salt Lake - exhibition”

Western Literature Association, 2013 Conference. “Califa, The West Calling the World”

Name: Marilyn Wardle

Title of Project: Branding the American West

Organization/Institution: Museum of Art, Brigham Young University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With funds from the Charles Redd Center, we brought seven scholars to the Brigham Young University Museum of Art for a seminar May 29-31, 2014. One scholar participated by web cam. The scholars are contributing essays to the catalog, "Branding the American West," to accompany the exhibition of the same name scheduled to open at Brigham Young University in February of 2016 and travel to the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk, Virginia and the Stark Museum in Orange, Texas. The Redd Center funded travel, lodging, and meals, and Director Brian Canon drove the participants to the Golden Spike Monument and Robert Smithson's Spiral Jetty. Our purpose was to share first drafts of essays in order to create a unified volume.

The contributing scholars and topics include: Jimmy L. Bryan, Jr., Associate Professor, History Department, Lamar University, The vanishing of the weary West; Elizabeth W. Hutchison, Associate Professor of Art History, Barnard College, The verbal and visual imaging of inter-tribal visiting in the Southwest; John Ott, Associate Professor of Art History, James Madison University, Maynard Dixon's Forgotten Man series and the changing American West; Dean Rader, Professor and Chair of the English Department, University of San Francisco, The imaging of the romantic Western landscape; Susan Sessions Rugh, Professor, Department of History, Brigham Young University, Tourism in the early 20th-century Southwest and its contributions to the branding of the West; and LeAnne Howe, Edison Professor of American Literature, University of Georgia, Athens, Native Americans in film.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

From sharing drafts at the seminar, all essayists gained valuable insights into the publication as a whole and into their own writing. With the presentation of essays, the social mingling created a sense of belonging to a cohesive whole. Sources, research, and ideas for individual essays flowed freely. A camaraderie among the group has persisted in the ensuing months and many ideas have been shared through e-mail.

All essayists have now submitted final drafts which Sarah Boehme, Curator at the Stark Museum, and Marian Wardle, Curator of American Art at the Brigham Young University Museum of Art, are now reviewing.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

The essays for "Branding the American West" will be submitted to the University of Oklahoma Press for peer review in November, 2014. The Press has strong interest in publishing the volume. We believe that the book will be a U of Oklahoma Press publication.

Four of the contributors are giving a panel presentation based on their essays at the Southwest Art

History Conference in Taos, New Mexico on October 16, 2014.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The next steps in the process are editing and securing rights-and reproductions privileges for the images in the book which must go to press in its final form in February, 2015.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

The exhibition itself that the catalog accompanies will be a large presentation. We will send the Redd Center invitations to the opening in February, 2016.

In addition, an academic symposium with a broad call for papers on the topic of branding the West will occur at the Museum of Art in February or March of 2016.

Comments

I will present a paper based on my research at the Southwest Art History Conference on October 16. I will be happy to send a copy of the paper.

Name: Paul Stavast

Title of Project: The Northern Ute: Displacement and Artifact

Organization/Institution: Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The Museum of Peoples and Cultures developed and installed an exhibition about the northern Ute using items from the museum's collection. The exhibition was originally scheduled to run one year but will run from October 2013-December 2014. The exhibition explores the northern Ute and two key ways that they maintain their cultural identity: their creation story and the bear dance. The objects used were collected in the 1930s and 1940s, a unique period as further westernizing of the Ute took place during and after World War II. While many of the items reflect changes in the people's associations with the land, relationships with other native groups, and European-American settlers, there remains a continuity that is reinforced by participating in and continuing the bear dance.

The exhibition includes over 100 artifacts. All but two items came from the Museum's own collections. Several period photographs from Special Collections in the HBLL, from the same donor family as the artifacts, were used to help visitors connect with the Ute as people not just objects.

A unique aspect of this exhibition is that more than 98% of all labels and text came from what members of the Ute actually said. The museum is fortunate to have a recording and transcription of a prominent Ute leader who we consulted on the collection in the mid-1990s. We noticed that he was ok in not making detailed comments on every item. We mirrored this approach and selectively placed id labels only when necessary. We feel this approach has encouraged visitors to take a closer look at the items and discover their beauty on their own, rather than being told such by museum crafted labels.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Our goal was to create an exhibition that 1) increased visitors' understanding of the Ute, specifically the Ute of northern Utah; 2) trained Brigham Young University students in researching, developing, and installing museum exhibitions. Funds from the Redd Center allowed us to hire students to assist with researching and installing the exhibition and to purchase materials for printing labels and educational handouts.

To date, over 26,000 visitors have seen the exhibition. Ten Brigham Young University graduate students and eight undergraduates were involved in researching, designing, and writing the exhibition. The exhibit has been incorporated into over 30 courses by Brigham Young University faculty. Dozens of Boy Scouts have been able to earn the Indian Lore merit badge because of a special program added for this exhibition. Additionally, many area elementary schools have had guided tours of the exhibit where they learned about the people native to this area.

The exhibition is laid out in two areas: a creation area and a bear dance corral. The creation area repeats their creation story. Initially, the story is against a blank black wall. As the story progresses and things are created, items are added to the display. The culminating creative act is the creation of the Ute. At this point, the first photographs of Ute people are displayed. As visitors move toward the second area, they are confronted with tribal contact with Europeans. They then transition into a stylized bear dance corral, encircled by display cases containing traditional important items and items still important today. These are to show how the use of the bear dance helps maintain cultural identity of the Ute. Visitors essentially

become bear dance participants as they shuffle around looking at the displays.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

The exhibition entitled Nuchu: Voices of the Ute People

Comments

I would like to add a unique experience I had one day with a group of visitors. I was fortunate to be around when a group of troubled youth from the Ute tribe, along with their mentor, visited the museum. We were able to talk about some of the issues surrounding how collections are made and how native groups can learn from them. Most of the youth were only marginally aware of their own tribal creation story. Seeing these boys connect with items their great-grandparents made and confirming a pride in their own native identity was the moment, for me, that made the entire exhibition worthwhile.

Name: Natural History Museum of Utah

Title of Project: Nature Unleashed: Inside Natural Disasters (special exhibition, May 25 - December 8, 2013)

Organization/Institution: University of Utah

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With support from the Charles Redd Center, the Natural History Museum of Utah opened Nature Unleashed: Inside Natural Disasters on Memorial Day weekend, 2013. The special exhibition, created by the Field Museum in Chicago, was a centerpiece of our 2013 special exhibitions program. It was also the largest special exhibition NHMU had ever hosted onsite.

Through a suite of dynamic, interactive elements and timely messages, visitors who toured Nature Unleashed explored the science behind the immense geological and meteorological forces that shape our world: earthquakes, tornados, volcanoes and hurricanes and — with the help of the generous gift from the Redd Center — wildfire.

The exhibition was presented in the Museum's 7,200 square foot special exhibition gallery. It highlighted how scientists predict these events and —importantly — how we prepare for and recover from them. During the run of Nature Unleashed (May 25 – December 8, 2013), a total of 130,327 visitors toured the Museum. They had the opportunity to explore the exhibit, attend festivals like our Preparedness Fair and lectures on related topics, and participate in a wide range of public programs led by trained NHMU volunteers. Volunteer-led programs included an earthquake demonstration that enabled visitors to discover the phenomenon of liquefaction as they set up a toy neighborhood on what appears to be solid sand and watch as it sinks into “quicksand” in a simulated earthquake. Using maps of liquefaction zones throughout the Salt Lake Valley, visitors could find out the risk of liquefaction in the places they live, work, and go to school.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Funds from the Charles Redd Center were allocated specifically towards content localized to Utah and the West: a mini-exhibit on wildfire, which ran within the larger Nature Unleashed exhibition. While Nature Unleashed was developed by the Field Museum in Chicago and on loan to NHMU, the wildfires exhibit was conceptualized, designed, fabricated, and curated by NHMU staff. It introduced visitors to the nature of wildfires, their place in ecosystems, and the impact of human activity and changing climate. This exhibit presented current research on fire, spotlighted scientists and graduate students and their work, and helped foster a dialogue about management and mitigation rooted in science.

Through the design and production of Wildfire, Museum staff learned a great deal about how to best collaborate with partner institutions like The Field to develop visitor experiences with a consistent look and feel of the primary exhibit. They further developed their professional skills in via the design and fabrication of interactive exhibits and the use of new and different materials to construct exhibit elements.

Another important aspect of this exhibit was that it presented participants with tools and information to encourage preparedness and prevention.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Throughout the run of the exhibit, the Museum offered visitors the opportunity to develop a deeper understanding of the science behind the topics addressed in Nature Unleashed. To serve this audience, the Museum hosted a series of lectures and panel discussions including a July 10, 2013 talk by Dr. Mitchell J. Power, Curator of the Natural History Museum of Utah's Garret Herbarium, called "Redefining our Relationship with Wildfire." The talk was well timed as, by mid-June, the 2013 fire season in Utah had burned nearly 2,000 acres with over 200 wildfires recorded from around the state. The 2013 fire season came in the context of a series of fire years in which an increasing number of acres are consumed by wildfire in the western U.S., with trends suggesting larger fires are part of our future. Fire science suggests that three factors, including changing climate, a century of fire suppression, and invasive species, are contributing to the increasing occurrence and severity of western wildfires. Dr. Power, who has spent the past 15 years exploring the history of wildfire in the western United States, led visitors in a discussion of the causes, benefits, and consequences of wildfire in the west, insights from the historical fire record, and the legacy of twentieth-century fire suppression policies. Dr. Power also explored the dynamic relationship between humans and fire and discussed the challenges of understanding this relationship through time.

Comments

We are delighted that while Nature Unleashed closed in December 2013, NHMU's Wildfire exhibit continues to serve the University of Utah campus community. The exhibit, including its interactive elements, is on display in the lobby of Orson Spencer Hall. Located in the center of campus adjacent to the student union building, Orson Spencer Hall houses the departments of Geography, Political Science, Economics, and the College of Social and Behavioral Science offices. It is the biggest classroom building on the University of Utah campus, with students from a wide variety of courses of study passing through the halls throughout the year.

NHMU is also proud of the Emergency Preparedness Guide produced in conjunction with Nature Unleashed and the wildfire exhibit. The guide is full of practical, clear information to help families prepare themselves for a range of natural disasters common in Utah. The guide was distributed onsite to Museum visitors as well as to residents in the community via area elementary schools.

We are so grateful for the support of the Charles Redd Center in helping to make this project a success and hope to continue collaborating in the years ahead.

Name: Scott Porter

Title of Project: Splinters of a Nation--A Documentary Film

Organization/Institution: Utah Film Center

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Funds received from the Charles Redd Center were used to support the creation of the documentary film, "Splinters of a Nation: The Story of German Prisoners of War in Utah." Funds were specifically used to interview several living German prisoners who were all held in Utah during WWII. These interviews were completed in September of 2013 while filming in locations across Germany.

Interviews were conducted with Kurt Schnepfer, Paul Bartsch, Josef Berghoff, and Jakob Goergen. During WWII these men were captured at Normandy and held in Ogden, Utah for two years. A friendship was born in Utah that has lasted more than 70 years. Their individual interviews reveal what prison life was like, including working on local farms, recreation, and pranks played on American guards. They also recall the difficulties in returning home to a devastated country.

In addition, an interview was conducted with Ruth Englert. Her husband, Franz Englert (deceased), was captured in North Africa and was one of the very first POWs to be imprisoned in Tooele, Utah in 1944. Franz, and two of his comrades, successfully escaped from the prison camp and were free for a few days until being recaptured forty miles south of Tooele.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Funds provided from the Redd Center were vital in preserving the memories of the last living German POWs capable of describing prison life in Utah. Capturing their stories on-camera was a major goal for the film. Their interviews are the backbone of the film and provide a rich, first-hand account of prison life in Utah.

Further, being able to speak directly to the prisoners themselves about their experiences in Utah has provided a unique opportunity for deeper research and fact checking.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

The film will be released next year, in 2015, in partnership with KUED to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II. A specific release date has not yet been determined but will be provided as soon as it is available. In addition, it is anticipated that several free community screenings will also be held in locations throughout the state. Specific dates and locations will be forthcoming and provided.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

Additional interviews with several local living witnesses who interacted with the prisoners are being conducted through the end of the year. Scriptwriting and research at the National Archives will commence early next year. The film will be completed and premiere in late 2015.

Comments

Thank you for your generous support of "Splinters of a Nation." Funding from your organization came at a critical time and has made a great difference in helping us complete the film.

Name: Kathleen Gardner

Title of Project: Utah Humanities Book Festival

Organization/Institution: Utah Humanities Council

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With your funding and encouragement, Utah Humanities Council (UHC) was able to research and identify authors who would specifically present on the Intermountain West and the American Experience. Brian Cannon was generous in working with our Literature Program Officer Michael McLane to find the right match for our 17th Annual Book Festival to be held in both Salt Lake City and Provo. We were delighted when these two partners created the possibility of bringing in two authors for this festival.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

With the Redd Center funds, we decided upon Ari Kelman and Jed Rogers as our Charles Redd Center for Western Studies Authors. We learned that there were many authors who could be considered for this prestigious honor, but many were either not available or not a perfect fit. We also wanted the authors to be professional historians as well as authors. We wanted them to be stimulating to both scholars as well as the public. We know from experience that it is valuable to hear authors who will stimulate conversations and discussions with their audiences.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

We published the names of the authors in our Book Festival program, which can be found on our website at www.utahhumanities.org/bookfestival.

Comments

We are grateful for the focus on our own area that the Charles Redd Center's grant gives to our signature event of the year. Our partnership has lasted for years and has become richer as time passes. Thank you so much for seeing the value of Utah's premier book festival and adding to its excellence.

Name: Una Pett

Title of Project: The Savage Poem Around Me: Alfred Lambourne's Great Salt Lake - exhibition

Organization/Institution: Utah Museum of Fine Arts

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With assistance from the Charles Redd Center, the Utah Museum of Fine Arts presented the special exhibition *The Savage Poem Around Me: Alfred Lambourne's Great Salt Lake*, which was on view from December 13, 2013 through June 15, 2014. Through roughly 25 paintings, many sketches, and the poetry and prose of this very unique and beloved pioneer artist, the exhibition explored Lambourne's obsession with Great Salt Lake's varied, awe-inspiring, and often fierce landscape.

A British-born convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Alfred Lambourne walked the Mormon Trail to Salt Lake City with his family in 1866, at the age of sixteen, sketching much of the route. Primarily self-taught, by the 1880s he had become a well-known local artist who traveled to and painted the panoramic landscapes of the American West with Thomas Moran and Albert Bierstadt on their many visits to Salt Lake City. On an expedition with Brigham Young, Lambourne produced the first sketches of Zion Canyon, and he was among the early artists who painted Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon, and Yosemite. Of all these varied landscapes, the Great Salt Lake captivated Lambourne's imagination most thoroughly. He painted many views of Black Rock, including dramatic storms and shipwrecks, and eventually homesteaded on Gunnison Island, which he described with both awe and anxiety.

The Savage Poem Around Me was one of three concurrent 'companion' exhibitions at the UMFA collectively titled "Great Salt Lake: Three Views", which explored Great Salt Lake as an ongoing subject attracting artists across generations. The UMFA welcomed 15,767 visitors during its run; actual expenditures varied little from those in our projected budget. Funds from the Charles Redd Center were especially instrumental in presenting public programming in conjunction with the exhibition, which we describe in greater detail below.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

One of the beautiful aspects of this exhibition, in addition to the historical journey, the diverse collections we drew from to create a coherent story, and opening awareness to Alfred Lambourne's life and art, was its link to companion exhibitions on view concurrently. Together they helped draw contemporary connections to Lambourne's work and pose dynamic, relevant questions. Partnerships with the Great Salt Lake Institute and Friends of Great Salt Lake also deepened and expanded the exhibition's reach; it coincided with—and perhaps helped inspire—FGSL's first annual Alfred Lambourne Prize, designed to celebrate regional creativity inspired by the wonder that Great Salt Lake evokes.

One of the most interesting things for exhibition curator Donna Poulton was the relationship which evolved between the UMFA and Matt Coolidge from the Center for Land Use Interpretation, whose *Great Salt Lake Landscan* was on view in the adjacent gallery. The UMFA admires his work, and he in turn admires Lambourne and the exhibition, and understands, as someone who shares this fascination, how captivated Lambourne was by Great Salt Lake.

As Ms. Poulton also reflected, "I loved listening to the docents talk about the paintings. Each brought their own stories and experiences and even pride of place." One painting from the Museum's permanent collection, "Black Rock, Great Salt Lake", was selected by the UMFA docents as the recipient of their 2012 Docent Conservation Fund award, which allowed it to be shipped to and treated by the Western Center for the Conservation of Fine Arts—beautifully restored in time for the exhibition.

Finally, this exhibition naturally led, geographically, topically, and commercially, to the UMFA's ambitious marquee exhibition in 2014, *Creation and Erasure: Art of the Bingham Canyon Mine*, on view May 30-September 28.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Redd Center support helped the UMFA offer extensive companion programming:

Free Third Saturday for Families: *Journal Sketchbooks* / February 15

The Museum's popular free family-friendly art-making program, Third Saturday, invited participants to create their own journal sketchbook and record their surroundings.

Evening for Educators: *Inspired by Great Salt Lake* / March 19

Educators explored the science, ecology, and art of the iconic Great Salt Lake through a keynote lecture and hands-on workshops by local educators. The UMFA provided teaching packets—including art and interdisciplinary lesson plans, artwork reproductions, and artist biographies—to help teachers integrate visual arts into their curriculum, and state in-service credit for participating educators.

Panel Discussion in partnership with Westminster College's Great Salt Lake Institute / April 10

Including Dr. Bonnie Baxter, GSLI Director and Jessie L. Embry, Associate Director of the Charles Redd Center, and featuring a time-lapse video of Japanese Artist Motoi Yamamoto installing work at Westminster's Meldrum Science Center.

We integrated the exhibition into our pARTners school outreach program throughout spring 2014. Visiting fourth graders took up the theme of visual and real "materials"—including salt and sand—present in Lambourne's work as well as the other Great Salt Lake-related exhibitions on view.

UMFA curators and educators created a self-guide to invite compare-and-contrast questions and help visitors explore the three companion exhibitions, along with a wall-sized map to place the lake and works in context.

Finally, the exhibition received several insightful reviews, notably Hikmet Sidney Loe's "Through the Eyes of Alfred Lambourne" in *15 Bytes* magazine in January 2014. Scholars such as Loe, dedicated primarily to very contemporary, modern art, have a soft spot for Lambourne as an artist and figure. Other reviews of significance included the *Ogden Standard Examiner*, *Salt Lake Magazine*, the *Salt Lake Tribune*, and *SLUG Magazine*.

Comments

Redd Center sponsorship was a vital part of this important exhibition, and the Museum's broader examination of the profound influence of the Great Salt Lake on artists across generations. We are deeply grateful and appreciate the Redd Center's support especially of public programming. We would be happy to send additional reviews or publications on the exhibition and acknowledging its contribution -- please just let us know.

Name: Richard Hutson

Title of Project: 2013 Conference. "Califia, The West Calling the World"

Organization/Institution: Western Literature Association

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The funds were used to help graduate students attend the conference in Berkeley, CA. There were an unusual number (ca. 50) of graduate students in attendance, from all over the U.S. and from foreign countries.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

My mandate was to bring in more graduate students into the association. I learned that the San Francisco Bay Area was attractive to many people. Attendance was high.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

There were around 300 presentations at the conference. Many people commented to me on the superb quality of the papers. There were also a large number of important creative writers reading.

Comments

The award I received from you was most welcome and useful. Because the San Francisco Bay Area is expensive, I was unable to charge participants enough to pay for all the bills, but your award was truly helpful. And I liked noting that your distinguished center was one of the sponsors of the conference. Thank you.

SUMMER AWARD FOR BYU UPPER DIVISION AND GRADUATE STUDENTS

Jaclyn Brim Eckersley, Anthropology/Archaeology. "Graduate Thesis, Preliminary Survey of an Enigmatic Area"

Anson Call, Plant and Wildlife Sciences. "Clonal Integration and Ramet Development in Quaking Aspen"

Lafe Conner, Biology. "Effects of Early Snowmelt on Water and Ecosystems in Western Mountains"

Madison Pearce, Anthropology. "Creating a Phytolith Comparative Reference Collection to Expound Upon Prehistoric Utah Fremont Plant Consumption"

Name: Jaclyn Brim Eckersley

Title of Project: Graduate Thesis, Preliminary Survey of an Enigmatic Area

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University, Anthropology/Archaeology Department

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

A crew of Bureau of Land Management archaeologists, volunteers, and I conducted an informal survey of the Beef Basin/Fable Valley area. We drove down to southern Utah and spent four full days car camping on BLM land. Each morning we would look at previous site reports and maps and decide which areas we wanted to investigate. There was one area where there were no sites; we called it "the void." Most of the recorded sites were near roads, and we thought this site was void of recorded sites because it wasn't accessible by vehicle. That day, according to my GPS, we hiked 12 miles. For our effort, we found only a sparse scattering of sites. In looking at the landscape as a whole, the lack of sites is interesting.

The next couple days were much more fun and less exhausting. We made an effort to survey far from the road, and found many unrecorded sites. One site we came across had a structure in a cave. In the back of the cave, I noticed light streaming through, so I army crawled to the back, through pack-rat midden (gross) and was able to wiggle through a hole in the back. It opened up onto a ledge where there were two granaries with their doors still in place!

Each site we found, we recorded. Each recording included an artifact count, site description, sketch map, and photographs of the site and of unique artifacts including ground stone, a pendant, worked sherds, and projectile points. I now have a perspective on which of the sites I will return to this summer and fully record. This full recording will help me in my research and the BLM.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Before beginning my analysis, I needed to survey the area to affirm that there were indications that the area merited further study. Overall I learned that the area has much research and data potential. The Redd Center provided me with the means of conducting a survey in a remote part of Utah. While camping may seem like getting back to the basics, the travel and the equipment are expensive. Using Redd center funds I was able to purchase USGS maps of the region, provide water and food for the crew, and purchase important archaeological tools like a compass and a GPS.

From this trip we noticed some interesting patterns. Beef Basin is located in the Northern San Juan cultural area. Most of the ceramics we found indicated this cultural area, however, the architecture, specifically the kiva placement, did not mirror the typical layout associated with this cultural area. This led us to question if upon further analysis there would be other differences, and what those differences indicated. We also noticed that older sites seemed to be built in more defensive positions than early site. This contracts the widely held idea that the social conditions deteriorated overtime. Another interesting question to examine in my thesis.

I also received funds to perform petrographic analysis of pottery sherds. I could not do the intended sample collecting this trip because obtaining an artifact-collecting permit was more intensive than I had anticipated. I do have the money set aside and I am working on obtaining an artifact-collecting permit, and anticipate having it by this field season. My presentation on my fieldwork this summer was important in networking and getting the permitting process underway.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Eckersley, Jaclyn. Beef Basin: A Brigham Young University Student and the BLM Examine a Southwestern Borderland. Oral presentation at 87th Pecos Conference, Blanding, Utah, August 2014.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

Now that I have surveyed the area, part of my graduate study will be to fully record twenty sites, including a large multi-component site (a site with multiple structures or other features) that Leigh Grinch, the Moab field office archaeologist, needs recorded.

To determine if the cultural material is indicative of this area being a borderland, I will also surface collect artifacts from the sample of sites. I am working on obtaining the appropriate permits from the BLM and anticipate having them by this field season

From my collections and recordings I will perform various analysis. I will determine during what time period different site types were occupied. I will analyze site layout. I will analyze the design and temper of ceramics to determine the time period and culture with which they are associated. If there are obsidian artifacts, my thesis chair would like to them to the lab for hydration rind analysis. I will then compare my findings to those of sites in the Fremont cultural area and the core Ancestral Puebloan areas of the Kayenta and Northern San Juan cultures.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I plan to present at the Great Basin Archaeological Conference in 2015 and 2016.

I plan to present at the Society for American Archaeology annual meeting in 2016 and 2017.

I will probably turn my thesis into two or three published articles.

I will also present at local chapters of the Utah State Archaeological Society monthly meetings.

Comments

Thank you so much! This grant has helped me get a jump start on thesis research!

I can send you some fun and beautiful pictures of the crew and I doing archaeological survey in southeastern Utah if you would like.

Name: Anson Call

Title of Project: Clonal Integration and Ramet Development in Quaking Aspen

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University, Plant and Wildlife Sciences

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

I conducted a field experiment to test the importance of parental root connections in helping young aspen trees grow. The experiment involved identifying young aspen trees and cutting the roots that connect these trees to older trees in the same stand. We measured the young trees' response to this treatment by tracking growth and mortality rates, photosynthesis rates, and leaf chemistry. By comparing these test subjects to undisturbed trees, I could identify the specific effects of parental root connections on development and growth. I applied the root-cutting treatment to trees in many different stages of growth and development to determine the importance of root connections across the age spectrum.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Because it was necessary to visit the field site frequently, travel was a considerable expense. Redd Center funds helped me cover this expense and allowed me to visit the field site regularly and collect plenty of data. Redd Center funds have also helped to cover the cost of supplies, especially the chemicals and disposable products associated with my extensive lab work. With help from the Redd Center, I am able to process hundreds of leaf samples individually. This will give me unique insights into the real effects of root connections on aspen leaf chemistry.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Because leaf chemistry and data analysis is still underway, this research has not yet been published. However, I plan to publish my work in a peer-reviewed academic journal and share my findings at the 2015 Ecological Society of America annual meeting.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The next steps in my research process will be to finish conducting my leaf chemistry work and statistically analyze my data. Then, I can finish my article's manuscript and submit for publication.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I plan to publish my work in a peer-reviewed academic journal and share my findings at the 2015 Ecological Society of America annual meeting. I will happily acknowledge the Redd Center in any presentations and in my manuscript and notify you when it is published.

Comments

Thank you for your support!

Name: Lafe Conner

Title of Project: Effects of Early Snowmelt on Water and Ecosystems in Western Mountains

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University, Biology

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

This summer, I completed a four-year study of the ecosystem effects of early snowmelt. The project is located on the Wasatch Plateau at the transition from aspen forests to subalpine meadows. In this project I advanced the timing of snowmelt by adding a layer of dust to the snow surface. The snow melted 11 to 18 days earlier in my 12 treatment plots compared to the 12 control plots. In these plots I measured soil moisture and temperature continuously at 5 and 30 cm with permanently-installed sensors. I also measured flowering phenology of early season herbaceous plants and their size, flower, fruit, and seed count. I measured soil nitrogen mineralization rates and soil carbon and microbial biomass. These data are being used in combination to evaluate the sensitivity of subalpine ecosystems to changes in the timing of snowmelt.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Redd center funds allowed me to pay for travel costs to and from the site throughout the field season. I needed to visit the plots frequently to make measurements and observe plant and flower development.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Conner LG, Gill RA. The effect of snowmelt timing on flowering phenology, growth, and seed number of *Erythronium grandiflorum* (glacier lily, Liliaceae) in a snow manipulation experiment. In review with American Journal of Botany.

Conner LG, Gill RA. Effects of dust-caused early snowmelt on soil moisture, soil carbon and nitrogen, and plant growth and reproductive output in a snow manipulation experiment. Poster presentation. American Geophysicists Union Fall Meeting. San Francisco, CA. December 2015.

Conner LG, Gill RA, and others. Effect of snowmelt timing on soil moisture and herbaceous plants in subalpine forests and meadows of the western Rocky Mountains. Manuscript in preparation.

Conner LG, Gill RA, and others. Effect of snowmelt timing on microbial biomass, dissolved organic carbon, and growing-season soil respiration. Manuscript in preparation.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The research is finished, and I am now in the process of preparing the manuscripts and submitting them for publication.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I plan to present the research in a poster at the Fall meeting of the American Geophysicists Union and to publish the three manuscripts listed above. This research will also be combined in my dissertation which I will defend in February 2015. I will report the publications as they are released, and I would be happy to share the dissertation electronic presentation with the center when I finish that in February.

Comments

This grant from the Redd Center was a huge help in finishing the project and I really appreciate the support. Thanks.

Name: Madison Pearce

Title of Project: Creating a Phytolith Comparative Reference Collection to Expound Upon Prehistoric Utah Fremont Plant Consumption

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University, Anthropology

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

This summer I was able to continue research that I started the semester before on what dietary and medicinal plant consumption indicates about the relationship between the prehistoric Fremont living in Utah during A.D. 400-1300 and their natural environment. As anticipated, I was able to find studies already conducted on Fremont plant use, in conjunction with ethnographic studies on how later groups, such as the Ute, used those similar plants. I used these sources to determine what plants the Fremont likely used, which of those plants were available to the Fremont living specifically in Utah Valley, and how those plants were used for food or medicine. This research accomplished one of my two goals for this summer: to finalize a species list started the previous semester of plants to sample for the creation of a phytolith comparative collection.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Through my research I found there to be more plant species that I needed to sample than previously anticipated. As this research is part of the foundation of my Master's research, my professor counseled me to narrow my research. The research focus was adjusted in two ways: study only Utah Valley Fremont instead of all the Fremont, and only sample plants identified from seeds or groundstone at Utah Valley Fremont sites. I found that plants identified from seeds or groundstone at Fremont sites more clearly indicated prehistoric plant use than pollen found at Fremont plant sites.

I also found there to be more ethnographic sources to review on what and how plants were used by those indigenous groups who followed the Fremont occupation of Utah. This research is crucial to the creation of a phytolith comparative collection because I need to know what plant parts to sample as different plant parts can produce different phytoliths.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Besides mentioning my summer research in my prospectus defense, I have yet to publish and present my research.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The next steps in my research are to finish reviewing sources for the plant list, finish acquiring plant samples, and to start constructing the comparative collection. As noted, an important realization this summer was that the scope of my project was larger than anticipated and so while I was able to accomplish one of my goals, to finalize a species list, I was unable to accomplish the other: to create a phytolith comparative reference collection.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I plan to present and publish this research in my master's thesis, and to publish a paper specifically on what plants in Utah Valley produce diagnostic phytoliths conducive for doing archaeological research.

Comments

This grant ended up helping in more ways than one. I got really sick this summer which made it difficult for me to both work and research. If I had not received this grant, I would not have been able to do the research I was able to. This research ended up being critically important in finalizing my master's prospectus as it helped me readjust the scope of my project. Because of this, I have been able to defend my prospectus and continue forward in my master's program.

SUMMER AWARD FOR OFF-CAMPUS UPPER DIVISION AND GRADUATE STUDENTS

Leander Anderegg, Biology, University of Washington. “Testing the Limit: Using Functional Traits to Understand Tree Range Boundaries”

Chelsea Canon, Geography, University of Nevada-Reno. “Mining the Past: Using Arrastras as Evidence of Early Mexican Mining Activity in Nevada”

Brett Dowdle, History, Texas Christian University. “More Effectual Than All the Enactments of Congress’: The Economic Reconstruction of Utah, 1862–1872”

Megan Falater, History, University of Wisconsin-Madison. “One Great Family of Heaven: Prophetic Ecclesiastical Authority and the Nineteenth-Century Fictive Family in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints”

Kellen Funk, History, Princeton University. “The Lawyers’ Code: The Transformation of Legal Practice in Nineteenth-Century America”

Brendon George, History, University of Wisconsin-Madison. “Mile High Metropole: Denver and the Making of the U.S. Empire”

Amanda Hendrix-Komoto, History, University of Michigan. “Imperial Zions: Mormon, Polygamy, and the Politics of Domesticity”

Brenna Keegan, Religion, Duke University. “Extractive Societies and the Good Book: Evangelical Revivals in Nineteenth-Century Montana”

Mary Klann, History, University of California, San Diego. “Native Citizens: Gender and Native American Citizenship in the World War II Era American West”

Pamela Krch, History, University of Texas at El Paso. “Dorothy Dunn in Santa Fe: American Indian Art and the Search for Meaning in the U.S. West”

SUMMER AWARD FOR OFF-CAMPUS UPPER DIVISION AND GRADUATE STUDENTS, CONTINUED

Tim Paulson, History, University of California, Santa Barbara. “Red Meat: Stability and Transformation in the American Beef Economy, 1921–Present”

Thomas Richards, History, Temple University. “The Texas Moment: Breakaway Republics and Contested Sovereignty in North America, 1836–1846”

Linnea Sando, Earth Sciences-Geography, Montana State University. “Sheep Country in the American West: Place, People, and Identity in Three Communities”

William Schultz, History, Princeton University. “Garden of the Gods: Colorado Springs and the Origins of the Culture Wars”

Michael Shamo, History, University of Utah. “Federal Playgrounds: Tourism and Community on the Colorado Plateau, 1960–2000”

Rebecca Stoil, History, John Hopkins University. “The Noble Farmers: Family Farming’s Decline and the rise of the Post-War Conservative Order”

Stanley Thayne, Religious Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. “The Blood of Father Lehi: Indigenous Americans and the *Book of Mormon*”

Saskia Tielens, American Studies, Ruhr Center for American Studies (Germany). “Zion and Sacred History”

William White, III; Anthropology, University of Arizona. “River Street Digital History Project”

Name: Leander DL Anderegg

Title of Project: Testing the Limit: Using Functional Traits to Understand Tree Range Boundaries

Organization/Institution: University of Washington

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The southwestern U.S. is no stranger to drought. Thus, it makes an ideal laboratory for understanding how drought controls plant geographic ranges. Supported by a Charles Redd Center grant, I spent the summer measuring the strategies that two tree species use to cope with drought stress at the very driest edge of their range. Using a suite of physiological measurements, I quantified how much drought tolerance traits vary across the elevational ranges of ponderosa pine and trembling aspen in order to understand what tools each tree species uses to deal with drought stress. The goal of my research is to understand how and why these species hit the limit their drought stress toolbox at their dry range edge, so that we can predict how the increasingly common and severe droughts of the next century will affect ranges of western U.S. forest trees. I kicked the summer off with three weeks of 3 a.m. wake-up calls to measure how water stress actually varies across ponderosa and aspen's ranges, then followed up with a massive sample collection campaign to measure how whether leaf and stem drought vulnerability changes in drier locations. 650+ shotgun shells later (a shotgun is the best way to get branches down from tall trees, but leaves one with a very sore shoulder), I found that trembling aspen and ponderosa pine employ two drastically different techniques to deal with increasing drought stress near their range edges. Aspens build a stronger water conducting system in dry locations, whereas ponderosa pines regulate water loss from their leaves more closely at their range edges. With these results, we can begin to measure to what extent various tree populations and forests are vulnerable to drought-induced range shifts.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Thanks to support from the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, I was able to take two undergraduate field assistants with me to Southwestern Colorado, where we spent the summer camping in the La Plata Mountains. With their help and Redd Center supported equipment, I was able to measure eight different physiological plant traits in 220 different trees (a daunting task). I also collected the necessary samples to measure five additional traits in the lab this winter. My preliminary results suggest that my two study species each show a surprising amount of physiological variation across their elevational range. However, they show this large variation in decidedly different traits, suggesting that they employ fundamentally different strategies to cope with increasing drought stress at their range limits.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Having just returned from the field, I have no presentations or publications to report as of yet. But see "future plans" below.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I am currently processing a large number of branch and tree core samples that I collected this summer. While I measured numerous physiological traits in the field, tree growth sensitivity to climate, tree xylem anatomy, and leaf chemistry can only be measured in the laboratory. I anticipate finishing lab work on this project by early 2015, at which point I will analyze my results and begin manuscript preparation.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I plan to write up my results in a scientific manuscript by May 2015, and to present my results at the University of Washington Biology Graduate Student Symposium and the Ecological Society of America's annual meeting in 2015.

Comments

Thank you, Charles Redd Center, for making this research possible!

Name: Chelsea Canon

Title of Project: Mining the Past: Using Arrastras as Evidence of Early Mexican Mining Activity in Nevada

Organization/Institution: Geography, University of Nevada-Reno

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The Summer Award from the Charles Redd Center funded summer fieldwork for my thesis project, which is centered around locating arrastras (a specific kind of artifact associated with Hispanic mining activity) in Nevada and attempting to contextualize them based on archival records. My hypothesis is that we can use these artifacts to question the common historical narrative that there was no Hispanic mining activity in the Silver State when the territory belonged to Spain or to Mexico, or by Hispanic populations in the territory between the time of the Gold Rush (in California) and the Comstock (in Virginia City, NV). The first goal of my summer research was to find and visit as many arrastra sites as I could. I grouped this fieldwork into four trips to areas that my research suggested would have arrastras: one to Fish Lake Valley and the White Mountains near the California border, another to the Tonopah area in central Nevada, a third to the Hawthorne area near Walker Lake, and a fourth to Tule Canyon, an area on the northern edge of Death Valley. I located arrastra sites on three out of these four trips. Some locations were visited multiple times, whether due to a desire to assess the site in more detail than the first visit allowed, or because the arrastra wasn't found on the first visit. A fifth trip took me to the Cahlan Research Library and Nevada State Museum at the Spring Preserve in Las Vegas, and to the Central Nevada Museum and Historic Mining Park in Tonopah, NV. Thanks to my summer fieldwork, I have found nine arrastras distributed across five sites to focus my research on. The Charles Redd Center funds supported the cost of traveling to these sites.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The most important thing I learned this summer thanks to the Redd Center funds I received is that the fundamental idea behind my project and others like it is sound: there are artifacts of material culture remaining on Nevada's landscape whose stories are not fully told despite their membership in a well-studied period of history. We cannot assume that mining history has been completely researched, for example, nor that refocusing our historical lens to include the participation of more populations and cultures means we have appropriately discovered or included the contributions of all populations who participated in that history - especially when those populations might not have kept written records of their activities. I have repeatedly encountered a dismissal of these artifacts and their possible association with a historic Hispanic mining population; however, most dismissals do not offer a full description of the genesis of these arrastras that would suggest their association with a different population. This is encouraging because it means my project has the potential to contribute new information to the study of mining history in Nevada. The arrastras I have located in summer fieldwork demonstrate that history is written on landscapes as well as on pages, and the two don't always tell the same story.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

This fall, I presented on my summer research at the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers meeting in Tucson, Arizona. My poster was titled "Mining the Past: Using Arrastras as Evidence of Early Mexican Mining Activity in Nevada".

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

This fieldwork was admittedly more time consuming and a bit more challenging than I anticipated last spring. Because I underestimated the time broad field surveys would take and decided to focus my efforts on completing those surveys during the summer months, I did not accomplish as much archival research as I had hoped to complete by this point in the project. My next steps are repeated visits to rural archives and museums to find any evidence that relates to the arrastra field sites I have identified, because it is most important to build on the research already completed. Still, I hope to find more arrastra sites to add to the project, either in the course of further archival research or as a result of GIS modeling projects I am currently exploring to help predict potential sites.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I plan to present on this research (hopefully nearly concluded by this point) at the Association of American Geographers meeting in Chicago next April. The Mining History Association Annual Meeting will be held in Virginia City, NV, in June 2015, and I also plan to present on my concluded research there. Finally, I hope to file my master's thesis in May 2015, which will be entirely based around this work. I will acknowledge the Redd Center in these and any other publications or presentations I produce on this research.

Comments

Thank you so much for your support, both of my individual project as well as of continued research on the Intermountain West.

Name: Brett Dowdle

Title of Project: More Effectual Than All the Enactments of Congress: The Economic Reconstruction of Utah, 1862–1872

Organization/Institution: History, Texas Christian University.

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Together with other grants, I used these funds to take research trips to Salt Lake City, Logan, Cedar City, and Washington D.C. throughout the course of this summer. In Salt Lake, I was able to secure minutes and other materials from both the Utah State Archives and the LDS Church History Library. These materials helped me to better understand the period shortly before and after the transcontinental railroad arrived in the territory, including its economic impact on Utah. In Logan I spent time examining the Leonard Arrington's typescripts of the minutes for several of Utah's Schools of Prophets for the period from 1868-1874. These minutes provided me with a better understanding of the rhetorical arguments that the Mormon community used to oppose various economic efforts in Utah. In Cedar City, I spent time examining the research files of Edward Leo Lyman, which included some notes on Mormon business practices during the 1880s. Although this information postdates my study area, it will allow me to better understand the dramatic shift in LDS business ventures following the coming of the railroad. Finally, in Washington D.C. I spent time examining the papers of Justin S. Morrill, Jeremiah S. Black, and other politicians whose political efforts influenced circumstances in Utah. These materials will be of greater use in other parts of my dissertation.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The Redd Center funds allowed me the freedom to make several costly research trips that would otherwise have been impossible. As noted above, each of these trips yielded information that is proving critical to the composition of my dissertation and to the furtherance of my academic goals. Beyond merely allowing me to finance travel and lodging, the Redd Center funds helped me to secure copies from both the libraries that I visited, as well as other libraries and archives that I was unable to visit.

In the process of my research, I was able to come to a better understanding of the unique role that economics played in the government's goals to reform and reconstruct Utah Territory. Although I argue that the government implemented many different strategies in its effort to reconstruct the territory, few were as effective or far reaching as was the policy of transforming Utah's through railroads and new markets. Whereas the use of the military, prisons, and legislation served to strengthen the cohesion of the Mormon community, the introduction of railroads and new markets went a long ways towards Americanizing the territory and its Mormon populace.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

“A New Cosmopolitanism in Thought and Action’: The Transcontinental Railroad and the Transformation of Utah's Schools,” Utah State History Conference, September 27, 2014, Salt Lake City, Utah.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

With my research largely completed, the next step in my work is to craft the actual dissertation chapter. I have begun this effort, but out of necessity shifted my emphasis toward the completion of the two preceding chapters. As those two chapters are both close to completion, I anticipate beginning work on this chapter sometime in November.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

In addition to becoming a chapter of my dissertation, I would like to turn this chapter into an article, for submission in a journal.

Comments

I am deeply grateful for the generous assistance of the Charles Redd Center for Western History. In the process of my research, I was able to grow intellectually, arriving at a more nuanced understanding of the complex issues I am discussing in my dissertation. Thank you!

Name: Megan Falater

Title of Project: One Great Family of Heaven: Prophetic Ecclesiastical Authority and the Nineteenth-Century Fictive Family in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Organization/Institution: History, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The funds I received from the Charles Redd Center allowed me to travel to Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah to visit the L. Tom Perry Special Collections of Brigham Young University and the Church History Library in July 2014. The award funded my airfare and photocopying expenses. During this research trip, I consulted numerous archival collections concerning nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Mormon history, including affidavits concerning plural marriage; the journals and correspondence of General Authorities; the writings of Mormon women including Mary Ellen Kimball and Zina Young; and the records of individuals close to the Smith family in various capacities, such as John Murdock. This research has proved invaluable to my dissertation project and has also led me to develop new questions, both for my dissertation research and for future projects.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

While consulting records during this research trip, I sought to better understand the relationship between the structure of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and family theology, as well as changing understandings of the family within the Church in the nineteenth century. I gained a greater understanding of Saints' records regarding polygamy, and also had opportunities to view correspondence from General Authorities concerning Church policy as well as family matters. Although I am still processing some of what I learned, my research highlighted the importance of General Authorities' own families—their lived experiences as well as their concern for their own kin—in their writings and sermons about the family.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

No finalized publications or presentations based on my Charles Redd Center research have been finalized at this time. The research I conducted with the support of the Charles Redd Center has nonetheless aided me in pursuing my research, and should bear fruit shortly. I have submitted a proposal to one upcoming conference, and am preparing the first chapters of my dissertation.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

Thanks to the generous support of the Charles Redd Center, I consider my research to be nearly finalized. Indeed, I am currently writing, rather than only conducting research for, my dissertation. The next step in my research process is to continue with this writing. I anticipate that my writing process will continue to generate questions that lead me back to my sources, but the bulk of my research is now complete.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I have submitted a proposal to a conference that draws from the research and work that was supported by the Charles Redd Center. Although I am now drafting my dissertation chapters, I expect to one so that I may submit it for publication by early 2015.

Comments

I am extremely appreciative to the Charles Redd Center for providing me with support to conduct research crucial to my dissertation project. These funds allowed me to take a final lengthy trip to the archives, and thus to transition to the writing stage of my dissertation.

Name: Kellen Funk

Title of Project: The Lawyers' Code: The Transformation of Legal Practice in Nineteenth-Century America

Organization/Institution: History, Princeton University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With funding from the Charles Redd Center, I was able to travel from Princeton University to visit the Nevada State Historical Society in Reno, Nevada, where I was able to research for a couple of weeks. During these weeks, I was able to survey the Society's holdings for materials bearing on my topic of legal codification, copiously photograph materials, and meet with archivists who have expertise in my field. I thus have acquired copies of unique materials unavailable elsewhere—such as personal photographs of significant territorial lawyers and important case filings—and have picked up many new leads for further research.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

In Nevada, the famed gold-mining lawyer William Morris Stewart introduced the first practice code to the Nevada territorial legislature during its first session. One of the first district judges to apply the code was John Wesley North, a Lincoln-appointee who had previously introduced a similar practice code to Minnesota Territory. Stewart and North clashed in their interpretation of mining claims, and Stewart eventually drove North to resign amid corruption charges, and North in turn sued Stewart on a claim of defamation. Two significant codifiers thus came to apply their code of laws against each other in a very public litigation.

In 1869, the former governor of California, J. Neely Johnson re-codified legal practice in ways that reflected major reforms to legal practice over the preceding decades, and the legislature enacted and printed up his hand-drafted code. The Nevada State Historical Society holds the papers of Nevada Legal historian Russell McDonald, who compiled over a hundred boxes of materials on nineteenth-century judges and lawyers from Utah and Nevada, with extensive files on Stewart, Johnson, and North, including the case filings for the North-Stewart suit.

McDonald's files provided numerous insights into the character of these lawyers, the challenges they faced and the theories they pursued in gold mining claims, and the tactics they could resort to in order to best each other in and out of court. Much of the North-Stewart story, including the details of the litigation, will form a significant part of my dissertation.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Results of my research will ultimately appear in my dissertation, but as yet I do not expect to publish my findings within the next two years.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

This trip provided several useful leads for further research of my dissertation topic, including biographical material and personal papers of a few of Nevada's territorial lawyers. I now plan to follow up these leads and begin incorporating my research into a draft of a dissertation chapter. I will also begin broadening my survey to other Intermountain West jurisdictions, including Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

Research conducted with the assistance of Charles Redd Center funding will be incorporated into my Ph.D. dissertation which I plan to complete in the spring of 2016.

Comments

I very much appreciate the generosity of the Charles Redd Center. The Graduate Student Award provided a great opportunity to into the legal culture of territorial Nevada and come away with some great photographic images for my dissertation work.

Name: Brendon George

Title of Project: Mile High Metropole: Denver and the Making of the U.S. Empire

Organization/Institution: History, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

I traveled to Denver, Colorado for two weeks to conduct research in the Western History/Genealogy Department at the Denver Public Library. While there I viewed collections such as the Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce, Mayor J. Quigg Newton, Mayor Richard Y. Batterton, and Mayor Thomas G. Currihan Papers. I also spent much time reading through clippings files pertaining to various sites in Metro Denver related to my project. I used both the Denver Post and Rocky Mountain News to find information about Lowrey Air Force Base, Camp Hale, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the Denver Ordnance Plant, and Rocky Flats Nuclear Plant.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Through my time spent at the Denver Public Library, I was able to further explore the relationship between the federal government and the growth of Denver during World War II and the years after. I explored the ways in which federal money stimulated the development of the metropolitan region through funding many of the sites that contributed to Denver's growth. In many cases, these sites brought either jobs or servicemen and women to the city, which contributed not only to an increase in Denver's population, but also led to the city's economic development in both manufacturing and the service sectors. For example, the federal government funded places like the Ordnance Plant, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, and Rocky Flats, all locations at which Denverites produced defense weaponry. At other sites, such as Camp Hale and Lowrey Air Force Base, the influx of men and women led to the growth of the city's service sector. Denver's story of post-war economic development cannot be told without considering how the federal government funded much of that growth.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Presentation: "'The rewards of working there were rather intangible': Rocky Flats and the Fight to Defend the Nation," Rocky Mountain Interdisciplinary History Conference, University of Colorado Boulder, September 5-7, 2014.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The research I conducted is for my dissertation. I will therefore continue researching about Denver. I plan to make several more trips to the city, in particular to look at archival holdings at the National Archives in Broomfield, CO.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

At this time, I do not have any future plans for publication or presentations other than to continue using the research findings in my dissertation.

Comments

Thank you!

Name: Amanda Hendrix-Komoto

Title of Project: Imperial Zions: Mormons, Polygamy, and the Politics of Domesticity

Organization/Institution: History, University of Michigan

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Using archival research at the Merrill Library at Utah State University and the LDS Church History Library, I was able to partially reconstruct the life of two mixed raced children of a Mormon missionary named Benjamin F. Grouard. Grouard served in Tahiti in the 1840s where he married a native Tahitian woman. She died in childbirth. He then married a second woman named Nahina. Both of the women bore him a child. Although my previous research had allowed me to trace the children to San Bernardino, I had not been able to trace them any further until Grouard's son became an Indian scout in the late nineteenth century. The funds also permitted me to do some research in the Family History Library, where I used autobiographies and family histories to reconstruct daily life in the nineteenth-century Utah.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

From these materials, I was able to determine that Grouard's daughter lived in San Bernardino well into her teens and appears to have been close with the family of Caroline Barnes Pratt. What is interesting is that the materials do not often mention her race even though her brother is often described as a "wild island boy." She is also frequently credited for her dancing and singing ability and appears to have attended the same school as the other children in the community. This research has given me a more nuanced understanding of the lives of mixed raced children within Mormon communities.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

I will be publishing an article called "Unto the Islands of the Sea: Sexual Scandal, Millennialism, and the Politics of Mormon Missionary Work in the Pacific" in a special issue of the *Journal of Mormon History*.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I need to request local church records relating to 19th C wards in San Bernardino in an attempt to find more information about Grouard's children.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I am planning to write an article that traces their experiences more explicitly once I finishing tracking them through San Bernardino and into Utah.

Comments

This is a wonderful program and the research support was very helpful.

Name: Brenna Keegan

Title of Project: Extractive Societies and the Good Book: Evangelical Revivals in Nineteenth-Century Montana

Organization/Institution: Religion, Duke University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With the generous funds provided by the Charles Redd Center, I was able to complete archival research in Helena, Montana at the Montana Historical Society Research Center. I used the award money to help pay for travel and lodging expenses during my two-week stay. I examined nineteenth-century journals, newspapers, church records, and missionary and mining reports in order to develop a picture of religious life in early Montana gold mining communities. I traced the complexities of the Montana mining industry and the religious climates that arose alongside the mines in Bannack, Virginia City, Alder Gulch, Helena, and Anaconda, Montana. By investigating Protestant denominational adaptations employed by itinerant missionaries, as well as miner participation and reactions, my research found that occasional violence, rampant consumerism, and a lack of formal religious institutions, marked the landscape of these communities. The mine dominated the economy of the town and region and influenced the makeup of community life: from its religious and educational institutions to its saloons and gambling halls. Religious behavior influenced and was influenced by natural resource extraction. By focusing on how miners engaged and understood their physical and social worlds, my research examined the many spatial, material, and discursive practices that continuously shaped these spaces and the meanings with which they were imbued. This narrative is situated at the intersection of natural resource extraction and missionary resistance and appropriation, and explores how the structures of place, the body, political economy, and nationhood influenced religious behavior. With so few secondary sources available for the study of religion in the American West, my archival work was invaluable.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Western communities are often noted for their lack of religiosity. My research goal, however, was to show that religion in the American West is a distinctive field contributing unique, but interconnected pieces to American religious history. Primary documents found in the Montana Historical Society Research Center show that religion in nineteenth-century Montana was not absent, but defined by denominational adaptation. Home missionaries utilized revivals to evangelize the loggers, ranchers, farmers, and miners of the rapidly developing western societies, as eastern denominational structures failed transplantation. Miners perceived their plight within extractive societies through a lens shaped by a national narrative of freedom and progress, stressing individualism as paramount. The stress on experiential and personal religiosity in late nineteenth-century America was a result of ordinary people reconstructing Christianity into a popular theology opposed to centralized religious authority. Transportability was supreme. Thoroughly religious and modern, Montana miners participated in this movement, translating their own religious histories and national trends to a local setting. In the rapidly developing western societies, missionaries and mine operators fed the same message of self-reliance and hard work to miners seeking to survive the ups and downs of nineteenth-century Montana. Through my research, I learned that by acknowledging the messiness and multiplicities of religious experience, the diverse elements that influence evangelical thought, and the ways in which religious practice is adapted to local contexts, a richer and more diverse picture of religious belief and practice is developed. The people of late

nineteenth-century Montana interpreted their experiences of extractive societies through a religious lens, while simultaneously engaging with a religious world constrained by the realities of the mining industry. Religious behavior in the American West develops across borders and within communities, engages with insiders and outsiders, and influences and continues to be influenced by natural resource extraction.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

“Extractive Societies and Denominational Adaptation: Evangelical Revivals in Nineteenth-Century Montana,” Paper Presentation, Religion in the American West Group, American Academy of Religion Annual Meeting, November 22, 2014.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

While one paper is complete, I plan to continue my research in this particular field. The funds provided by the Charles Redd Center allowed me to survey the archival holdings of the Montana Historical Society Research Center and I plan to return there to continue research for my doctoral dissertation next year.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I will submit my paper to a number of top tier journals in the field of religious history in early December.

Comments

Thank you!

Name: Mary Klann

Title of Project: Native Citizens: Gender and Native American Citizenship in the World War II Era American West

Organization/Institution: History, University of California, San Diego

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

My project examines the nature of Native American citizenship in the mid-twentieth century American West. Although Native Americans universally received American citizenship in 1924, in certain states, they were still viewed as wards of the government. Nevada and Arizona were especially reluctant to relinquish the label of “ward” in reference to Native populations, for reasons of control, order, and racial animosity. With the aid of the Redd Center’s grant, I visited the Special Collections at the University of Nevada, Reno to look at the records of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe and the Nevada Historical Society to examine the papers of Nevada Senator Pat McCarran. These records provided me with significant information regarding the relationship that state agents had with Native people in Nevada. The records of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe and Pat McCarran revealed several areas where Native people engaged with state agents (members of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and state legislators) in an attempt to access the benefits due to them under the understanding of American citizenship as a reciprocal relationship between citizens and the government. Most specifically, the records I examined provide sources about dependency allowances issued to wives of Native servicemen during World War II, and the ongoing debates over whether or not Native people were eligible for Social Security payments in certain western states. The records I examined were, for the most part, written documents by state agents. However, I have found that rather than solely reflecting the opinion of the state, these letters and memos also demonstrate conflict and action by Native people. The Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal records especially revealed conflicts over the relationship between Native soldiers, their families, and state agents that I had not before seen in the time period and context I was researching.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

As indicated above, by examining the records of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe at the Special Collections at the University of Nevada I was able to learn of a new area of interaction and conflict between Native Americans and state agents in the World War II era. In much of the scholarly research on Native Americans and World War II, the war is touted as a vehicle that propelled the assimilation of Native soldiers and their families into the United States mainstream. Soldiers were able to see the world through service, gained economic independence, and were exposed to different types of people. Their families were able to do the same, through participation in the war effort in defense industries and other programs. The records I examined revealed that this account of WWII and Native people is oversimplified. Through a look at the ways in which monthly dependency allowances for family members of soldiers (mainly wives, children, and elderly parents) were administered on Indian reservations, it is clear that Native people did not gain “independence” from the reservation as previously thought. Rather, I noticed a consistent trend of Native wives and elderly parents utilizing their relationships with state agents in order to gain access to or increase their monthly payments, contact their loved ones overseas, or to resolve family conflict. Thus, the relationship between state agents and Native people in the context of war is much more complicated than the existing literature contends. Native Americans were not “emancipated” from the colonial bureaucracy, since state agents frequently interjected their thoughts on how dependency allowances should be spent, but they also were active participants in the relationship with the state. These findings add new layers to the scholarship on Native Americans and the WWII home front.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

As of this point, I have not yet published or presented anything based on my Redd Center research. I have completed a chapter of my dissertation on dependency allotments, and plan to present this material at academic conferences in the future.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The next step in my research is a trip to the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland, to view the records of the Veteran's Administration. This step was inspired by my findings from my Redd Center research. The records pertaining to Native soldiers' dependency allotments from Nevada have formed the base of one of my dissertation chapters, and I hope to supplement and expand the chapter with records pertaining to the individuals I found through the Records of the Pyramid Lake Tribe through the Veteran's Administration. Other than this trip to College Park, my next steps for this project include completing the remaining chapters of my dissertation and defending the dissertation by June of 2016.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

The research from my Redd Center grant will go towards my dissertation, which I hope to complete and defend by June of 2016. I plan to turn the dissertation into a book which I hope to publish with an academic press. In addition, I plan to publish abbreviated versions of one or more chapters as articles in scholarly journals. Before completing the dissertation, I plan to present my work at several academic conferences, including the annual meetings of the Organization of American Historians, the Western Historical Association, and the American Historical Association.

Comments

I want to thank the Redd Center for the financial assistance I received to travel to Nevada!

Name: Pamela Krch

Title of Project: Dorothy Dunn in Santa Fe: American Indian Art and the Search for Meaning in the U.S. West

Organization/Institution: History, University of Texas at El Paso

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With the funds I received from the Charles Redd Center, I was able to spend the week of July 28 to August 1 researching in Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

On July 28 and 29, I examined the Elizabeth Willis DeHuff Papers, the Inventory of the Santa Fe Indian School [SFIS]: The First 100 Years Project, the Mary Hunter Austin Papers, and Pablita Velarde's interview in the Inventory of the American Indian Oral History Collection at the University of New Mexico's Center for Southwest Research. DeHuff and Austin were strong influences in Dorothy Dunn's career, and Velarde studied under Dunn at the SFIS.

During the afternoon of July 29, I interviewed Aysen New, the widow of Lloyd Kiva New (the first arts director of the Institute of American Indian Arts). The IAIA and its art program replaced the SFIS Studio in 1962.

The following two days, July 30 and 31, I looked over the Amelia Elizabeth and Martha White Papers contained within the archives of Santa Fe's School for Advanced Research [SAR]. The White Sisters were influential, affluent art collectors and benefactors, as well as "friends of the Indian" activists. I also arranged to view the Indian Arts Fund's (located at the SAR) collection of Narciso Abeyta, Gerald Nailor, Quincy Tahoma, and Pop Chalee paintings. All of these artists studied under Dunn at the SFIS.

August 1, I toured Santa Fe's New Mexico History Museum with my former mentor, now director of the NMHM, Dr. Jon Hunner. He introduced me to the museum's curator of the 19th- and 20th-century Southwest Collection, Meredith Davidson, and the museum's librarian, Tomas Jaehn; I spoke extensively with both of them about future research.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

While I feel relatively comfortable with my knowledge of Dorothy Dunn and her Native American students, I realized that I was missing crucial information about the generation of Santa Fe benefactors, intellectuals, and Indian artists preceding her cohort. As well, I felt I lacked insight into the impact the Studio and its replacement, the Institute of American Indian Arts, had upon later artists. Thus, in my research here I concentrated on the larger, twentieth-century genealogy of southwestern Indian art.

The research I conducted was tremendously useful in this respect, allowing me to gain confidence in my knowledge of those who preceded Dunn, the SFIS Studio, and her students. This increased understanding will bolster the legitimacy of my dissertation and provide greater support for my thesis.

A deeper knowledge of the ongoing impact of both the SFIS and the IAIA will tie into my dissertation as well. I hope to conclude my study by discussing certain present-day Native American artists and their forays into the art world. It seems important to look at the ways in which the genre of Native American art--itself largely a twentieth-century, White construction--continues to colonize Native culture and both limit and benefit Indian artists.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

“Gendered Views: The Art of Harrison Begay and Quincy Tahoma” to be presented at the Western History Association conference in Newport Beach, California, October 18, 2014.

While the foundation of the paper is based on earlier research, my more recent research also provided critical insight.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I hope to continue researching at various archives and libraries within the Santa Fe/Albuquerque area. At the Center for Southwest Research, I will view the Belisario R. Contreras Papers and the Chester E. Faris Papers. The Museum of New Mexico’s Fray Angelico Chavez History Library holds the Edgar L. Hewett Collection, the WPA New Mexico Collection, and the Living Treasures Oral History Collection--all of which I plan to peruse at some later date. In addition, I hope to look over the Lloyd H. New Papers at the IAIA--recently donated by New’s widow, Aysen New. Finally, I still plan to visit both the Denver Federal Center archives to view the SFIS records and the Gerald Nailor murals at the Navajo Tribal Council building in Window Rock, Arizona. Ultimately, I hope to interview present-day Native American artists in order to conclude my dissertation.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I plan to defend my dissertation during the Winter-Spring 2016. After earning my PhD, I will ready my dissertation for potential publication.

Comments

Thank you again for the support of the Charles Redd Center at BYU. This has been a great opportunity and a wonderful experience from start to finish.

Name: Tim Paulson

Title of Project: Red Meat: Stability and Transformation in the American Beef Economy, 1921–Present

Organization/Institution: History, University of California, Santa Barbara

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

First I want to express my sincere appreciation for the support of the Charles Redd Center. I was awarded \$1440 for research this summer, and I was able to translate that into two invaluable weeks at the American Heritage Center in Laramie, Wyoming, (15-26 September 2014) which has put me in an excellent position to seriously pursue writing an important part of my dissertation this year.

As I stated in my application, my work is on the American cattle ranching industry and how it fits at the centre of a global narrative of market expansion and transformation in the twentieth century. At the AHC in Laramie I spent most of my time consulting the National Cattlemen's Association records, but I also found some valuable materials in the American National Cattlewomen Records, the National Live Stock and Meat Board Records, and the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association Records. Just for a sense of the scope of the material - I requested and looked into 140 boxes and took 2800 photographs of documents to examine more carefully no that I am back in Santa Barbara for the Fall quarter.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

Obviously, this is so much material that I am not even sure yet of how much I found of value to my project, but I can already tell that this will provide the basis for plenty of successful writing for me this academic year. For one thing, I was fortunate to find some materials that have allowed me to finish a piece I was working on before my trip on the history of the sheep and cattle wars of the late nineteenth century and how they set the stage for the situation of livestock on the public domain in the twentieth century. I look forward to getting that paper published, and I am optimistic for how this material from the AHC in Laramie will help me as I pursue this narrative into the following century.

From what I can tell so far, I have learned that consumer issues and grazing rights both loomed much larger on the Cattlemen from an earlier period than I had realized. I knew both were important, of course, but I am now planning to focus on them more in light of just how much material I found. Both, I think will fit well with the narrative on markets and supply chain issues I have been working on.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

N/A. None complete

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I will process (and by that I mean carefully read and take notes on) the photographs I took of documents from the archive. From there I will determine some areas to focus on based on the plan I have lined out in my dissertation prospectus, and I will start writing. I will need to do some supplemental reading, but I have already done lots of background research.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I will present on the sheep and cattle wars piece I mentioned above at the Social Science History Association Conference in Toronto on 6 November 2014.

I plan to publish that along with at least one more article based on this research. Both I hope to have in review this year.

Comments

Again, I am genuinely grateful to the Charles Redd Center for enabling my research. I will be happy to inform you as any publications from the work come out. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Tim Paulson

Name: Thomas Richards

Title of Project: The Texas Moment: Breakaway Republics and Contested Sovereignty in North America, 1836–1846

Organization/Institution: History, Temple University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Beginning in mid-June, I spent three weeks in Salt Lake City researching at the LDS Church History Library. At the CHL, I viewed a vast number of documents of Mormon leaders, most of them dated between 1840 and 1850. These included correspondence, diaries, minutes of meetings, as well as several secondary sources only available at a few libraries in the U.S. Many of these documents have proven vital in allowing me to write a chapter of my dissertation, and make an argument about Mormon geopolitics in the early 1840s. In addition to extensive research, I was able to meet with several important historians at the CHL working on similar issues, and the discussions proved fruitful.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

I was able to identify three distinct geopolitical moments prior to 1846. The first was Joseph Smith's plan to move the Mormons to the Texas Republic. While partly a hedge if he lost the presidency, it became increasingly likely as negotiations with Texas president Sam Houston proceeded. Houston would grant the Mormons a large tract of land, and in return the Mormons would provide a buffer between Texas and Mexico - countries at war with one another since 1836. Unfortunately, Smith died before any concrete move to Texas (or, for that matter, he could put himself on the presidential ballot), ending the first phase.

After Smith's death, Brigham Young and the Quorum of the Twelve eventually assumed leadership over a majority of Mormons, at which point the second phase began: the quest for an Indian alliance. Largely ignored by historians, Mormon leaders looked to the Cherokee and others for a political and military alliance. Mormon missionaries hoped religious conversion would lead to an alliance of Mormons and Indians in the west, against the United States. However, outside events again made these plans moot, as the Mormons were once again subject to attacks around Nauvoo. Before they could ally with the Indians, they had to leave the United States.

As they traveled west, out of the U.S., Mormon leaders put together their third geopolitical plan - isolating themselves in the Great Basin (then part of Mexico), unaffiliated with both Mexico and the U.S. Yet a third time outside events forced a reevaluation, with the outbreak the Mexican War. Young decided to ally with the U.S. as a matter of realpolitik, and thus arrived in the Salt Lake Valley with U.S. acquiescence - but not friendship, as trouble would again arise in the 1850s between the U.S. and the Mormons.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

I presented a paper at the Society for the History of the Early American Republic conference, July 20, Philadelphia - "Forsaking the American Republic": Mormon Geopolitics and the Western Counter-narrative to Manifest Destiny, 1844–1848

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

My research on the Mormons is finished, and I am currently two-thirds of the way through writing the chapter on their geopolitics in the 1840s. Once this is finished, I will write the last three chapters of my dissertation. Of these, one is already researched (on California); the other two require both research (on

the Cherokee and on national politics) and writing.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

At the time being, I do not plan on presenting my research on the Mormons at any upcoming conferences, although I have not ruled out the possibility. Once my dissertation is completed, I plan to turn it into a book manuscript to be published. Additionally, I would like to publish one of my chapters in the Western History Association journal or the Journal of the Early Republic; at this time, I am unsure if it will be the chapter on the Mormons.

Comments

Thank you so much for this opportunity! The research I completed in Utah was vital for my dissertation, and I could not have gone with the Redd Center's generous research grant. Thank you!

Name: Linnea Sando,

Title of Project: Sheep Country in the American West: Place, People, and Identity in Three Communities

Organization/Institution: Earth Sciences-Geography, Montana State University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With funds provided by the Charles Redd Center, I conducted fieldwork in two of my three sites. My research has required extensive travel and funds assisted in my travel to and around Elko County, Nevada, Umatilla County, Oregon, and to the Pendleton Woolen Mill archives in Portland, Oregon. Much of the research included interviews that are critical in understanding the social memories of the community, the evolution of place identity, and the creation and meanings of the landscapes. In Elko County, field work included interviewing former sheep ranching families, current sheep ranchers, former sheepherders, restaurant owners, Basque artists, and children of Basque sheepherders. I also attended the annual Basque Festival and gathered data from the archives that included newspapers, oral histories, and promotional material. Umatilla County, Oregon (with a focus on the Pendleton Woolen Mill) was added as an additional site to replace a prior site. Funds from the Charles Redd Center enabled me to travel to both Pendleton and Portland, Oregon to gather data that included interviews with a variety of woolen mill employees, long time and more recent Pendleton residents, sheep ranchers, and the Chamber of Commerce. I also examined and analyzed archived materials that included newspaper articles, Pendleton Woolen Mill promotional material and advertisements, historical images and maps, and Polk Directories from the first half of the twentieth century with the names and addresses of former Pendleton Woolen Mill employees.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

One of my objectives for each site is to explore and compare the role the sheep industry has played in shaping past and present communities. Local residents and outsiders have contributed in different ways to the shaping of the place identities of Elko and Pendleton. Although the majority of Basques living in Elko are no longer directly involved with the sheep industry, their impact on the region as a result of their sheep ranching heritage in northeastern Nevada endures. This heritage is remembered through the sharing of memories and it is also inscribed on the cultural landscape which then serves as a tangible reminder of their past. Public events, such as the National Basque Festival, play an important role in the enduring collective identity of the Basques and parts of their sheep ranching heritage. Other expressions, such as Saturday afternoon Mus tournaments at a local Basque restaurant, tree carvings on aspens in the summer ranges, and the memories created and stories shared at gatherings of family and friends during the fall shipping of lambs and family camping trips to former sheep camps also play an important role in sustaining a connection to the past. Pendleton, Oregon offers a place to explore the industrial legacy of the wool business. The Pendleton Woolen Mill has played an important role in defining the town's past and present place identity, but in different ways. During the mill's early years, the mill helped define Pendleton as a "woolen mill town." Its payroll was relatively large, mill worker neighborhoods existed, and its presence in the town was rather large. In more recent years, the mill has played a more active role in the tourist economy of Pendleton as visitors shop the store and tour the mill, which then shapes how outsiders define the identity of Pendleton.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Currently, I do not have any publications or presentations based on research conducted with funds from the Charles Redd Center.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The majority of my research is completed with only a few additional interviews needed that will be conducted by December 2014. I will begin writing my dissertation in early 2015.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I am currently working on a presentation that will incorporate my findings from this summer for the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers that will take place in Chicago in April 2015. Upon completion of my dissertation, I plan to publish parts of my findings for publication in academic journal articles as well as produce a book for a general audience. A book detailing the various sheep ranching traditions in the American West and its influence on the character of contemporary places is currently absent. By producing a book that documents and presents the everyday lives and practices of a diverse group of people who are part of a sheep ranching heritage, I am seeking to preserve the stories of some of the people who helped create the West.

Comments

Thank you for your generous support!

Name: William Schultz

Title of Project: Garden of the Gods: Colorado Springs and the Origins of the Culture Wars

Organization/Institution: History, Princeton University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

I used a Summer Award for Graduate Students from the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies to spend four weeks doing archival research in Colorado--two weeks in Colorado Springs and two weeks in Denver. In Colorado Springs, I spent most of my time in the Special Collections branch of the 1905 Carnegie Library. There, I drew upon the records of the Citizens Project, a progressive group founded to counteract the influence of right-wing evangelical Christians in Colorado Springs. The material the Citizens Project collected on Focus on the Family, an enormous evangelical ministry based in Colorado Springs, was invaluable for my research. I also used material at the Carnegie Library's Regional History Collection, most notably the minutes of the Colorado Springs City Council. In Denver I divided my time between the Colorado State Archives, where I examined Colorado court cases and the minutes of the Colorado legislature, and the Denver Public Library's Western History Collection. The Western History Collection provided some particularly rich resources. These included the records of Equality Colorado, a pro-gay rights organization based in Denver, and papers related to *Romer v. Evans*, the Supreme Court case that originated from a challenge to Amendment 2, an anti-gay rights amendment to the Colorado constitution approved by the state's voters in 1992.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The Redd Center's grant helped me answer a key question: Why are there so many evangelical Christian ministries in Colorado Springs? My research in Denver allowed me to reach a tentative conclusion. By examining the records of several cases settled by the Colorado Supreme Court, beginning in 1956 with *Young Life v. Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County* and ending in 1989 with *Maurer v. Young Life*, I discovered that the state's Supreme Court had gradually broadened the property tax exemption for religious organizations, to the point where by 1989 any organization claiming to be "religious" was automatically exempted from state property taxes. This shift toward absolute exemption for religious groups, brought about by the Colorado Supreme Court and ratified in 1989 by the Colorado legislature, made Colorado an attractive destination for Christian ministries seeking to cut costs. Colorado Springs proved particularly attractive because, in the wake of an economic downturn in the mid-1980s, the city possessed an enormous amount of cheap property--something I learned while doing research in the Carnegie Library's Regional History Collection in Colorado Springs. My summer in Colorado thus allowed me to refine my argument about the economic bases of the "evangelization" of Colorado Springs.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

I have used research funded by the Redd Center to make one presentation thus far: "The Making of Jesus Springs: Colorado Springs and the New Geography of Evangelicalism," presented at the Urban History Association Biennial Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on October 10, 2014.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I have completed most of the archival research for my dissertation and have already begun writing the first chapter. However, I still plan to conduct a number of oral histories as part of my research. Given that my dissertation deals with recent events—the “culture wars” over gay rights, abortion, and school prayer that took place in Colorado Springs during the 1980s and 1990s—most of the people who appear in the dissertation are still alive and living in Colorado Springs. I plan to return to Colorado Springs in the winter of 2014 and the summer of 2015 to conduct interviews with some of these people, including members of evangelical ministries, pastors at local churches, progressive activists, and former members of the city’s Chamber of Commerce and City Council.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I will use some of this summer’s research in an upcoming presentation, “The Making of Jesus Springs: Capitalism and Culture War in Colorado Springs,” at Cornell University’s Histories of American Capitalism Conference, to be held November 6–8, 2014. I may also use this material as part of a future article on “Making Jesus Springs: Colorado Springs and the New Geography of Evangelicalism,” but those plans are very tentative at this point.

Comments

This grant was tremendously helpful—without it, I could not have made a research trip to Denver and Colorado Springs this summer. And without that trip I never would have discovered the court cases that have since become the core of my dissertation’s argument. Thank you for supporting my research and other research projects about the American West.

Name: Michael Shamo

Title of Project: Federal Playgrounds: Tourism and Community on the Colorado Plateau, 1960–2000

Organization/Institution: History, University of Utah

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

With the funding generously provided by the Charles Redd Center, I was able to make three research trips for my doctoral dissertation about tourism communities on the Colorado Plateau. All of the funds were used for travel, lodging, food, and copying or otherwise obtaining research materials. At Utah State University, I viewed several collections such as the papers for the Utah Wilderness Alliance and the Utah Chapter of the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club papers included correspondence, environmental studies, and proposals for several developments at Arches and Canyonlands National Park. A week-long trip to Flagstaff and Page, Arizona also proved fruitful. The Colorado Plateau collection at Northern Arizona University included a variety of newspaper articles, promotional materials, government documents and other pertinent primary sources. The most useful materials explained the conflicts regarding the construction of the Glen Canyon Dam and the Navajo Generating Station. At Page, Arizona I visited the Powell Museum where I contacted the museum director Mark Law and curator Kim Kiesling. The museum provided me over 2,000 pages of oral history transcripts they have compiled from some of the town's original residents. Mark Law also gave me several leads for other sources and potential oral histories. For the final research trip to Moab, Utah I was able to look in several places for primary sources about Moab's transition from a mining community into a tourism destination. I interviewed Mayor Dave Sakrison who provided insights about the development and sustainability of the town's tourism industry. I also visited the Grand County Library, Museum of Moab, Arches National Park's library and the Canyonlands Natural History Association. Each location had several primary and secondary sources about the development of the national parks and the rise of tourism in Moab.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The primary research questions I hoped to answer with a Redd Center award was why Colorado Plateau communities embraced tourism over other viable options? And, how sustainable was tourism as their primary.

For the first question, my research provided several reasons both communities embraced tourism. Page was initially a worker camp for the Glen Canyon Dam and the Navajo Generating Station, but had always planned on supporting a vibrant tourism economy after their completion. Workers who stayed opened businesses to service visitors. However, the dam and the generating station remain important economic factors for the city, and also generate controversy. Critics of the dam lament loss of the historic and scenic Glen Canyon of before Lake Powell, while supporters point to its economic benefits. The power plant also generates conflict between those that support the jobs and revenue it provides for the city and local Native American groups and those that worry about its environmental impacts to the region's natural attractions. For Moab, the shift to tourism was a conscious decision when the mining demand dropped and the uranium processing mill closed. However, in recent years the debate between tourism and extractive industries appears to be surfacing again.

Both Page and Moab exhibit the problems of creating a sustainable tourism economy. While they hoped it would be an "inexhaustible resource" the environmental impact, strained social relationships, changed culture and economic costs are often overlooked. For example, in Moab city and county documents often point to the strains the industry puts on local resources and infrastructure. Law enforcement and health

and safety officials often are more often called to support the tourists rather than residents. Hotels are among the largest users of water and sewer systems. The balance of different sustainability categories are often the source of conflict in both communities.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

The primary purpose of my Redd Center research is for the completion of my PhD dissertation. However, the research has also provided several other avenues for publications and presentations. Most of these are still forthcoming, as I will explain later in this report. Some of the research, however, was used in a panel discussion I took part in for the American West Center's Fiftieth Anniversary Conference in Salt Lake City on September 20, 2014 entitled "Public Scholarship and the Future of Gateway Communities: Lessons from Moab, Utah." In addition to myself, two other graduate students from the University of Utah showcased their research on the challenges Moab faces as a tourism community and how they addressed them, or could address them in the future. Mayor Dave Sakrison was also a part of the panel giving the prospective as a policy maker using our public scholarship. The research funded by the Redd Center provided some of the historical context I used to frame my discussion about Moab's rapidly changing identities and the sustainability of the town's current tourism economy.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The Redd Center award has helped to net over a hundred different primary documents, and now the next steps will find ways to build off of these foundational research trips. The documents I acquired will help me build a series of oral interview questions I can employ when speaking with residents in my case study communities. In addition, although I learned a lot about the local perspective of the development of tourism, I need to learn about the federal government's role. The National Park Service, in particular, played an active role in the development of Moab and Page's tourism economies, while other federal agencies were also involved such as the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Atomic Energy Commission, etc. I plan on visiting the National Archives in College Park, Maryland and the Regional Archives in Denver to look for any documentation on these agencies' involvement. During a return trip to Moab, I will have more time to go through the document collections for Arches and Canyonlands National Park. In addition, I will also need to follow-up with Mayor Sakrison and the city offices to locate minutes of town hall and city council meetings when they made decisions to embrace tourism as their primary industry. In those minutes I hope to be able to see to what degree leaders were aware of the industry's sustainability issues. I also plan to contact state agencies to find any documentation or studies they commissioned, such as with the Utah Office of Tourism and the equivalent offices for Arizona and Colorado. Statistical reports and demographic information can provide evidence about the economic and social changes during the tourism period.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

In addition to using this research for my PhD dissertation, I have submitted a paper proposal for the 2015 Western History Association Conference that is primarily based on the research I acquired using the Redd Center Award. The proposed paper will also be a dissertation chapter about the conflicts that arose over the Navajo Generating Station coal-burning power plant in Page, Arizona. The plant provides much needed revenue and jobs for the town as well as the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe. But, since its inception, it has divided groups over a variety of issues. Environmental groups, already lamenting the completion of nearby Glen Canyon Dam, mobilized opposition fearing the plant's potential to pollute nearby scenic wonders. The National Park Service's wariness of its proximity to the Grand Canyon and Lake Powell pitted it against fellow-Interior Department agency the Bureau of Reclamation, which owns a quarter of the plant's controlling interest. The national debate over the needs for both energy and environmental preservation also impacted local relationships. The plant's coal source on the Black

Mesa re-opened a long-standing border dispute between Hopis and Navajos, with millions of dollars in royalties at stake. In addition, while some Native Americans benefited from high-paying jobs and infrastructure investments, others watched wells dry up from coal mines' water usage without many receiving the promised windfall. After Glen Canyon Dam was finished, workers building the power plant sustained the town of Page, Arizona. But since its completion in 1976, the town has relied on attracting tourists to the spectacular landscapes underneath those the billowing clouds rising out of the plant's smokestacks. If accepted, this paper will be completed for the WHA Conference in October 2015.

Comments

I want to thank you for presenting me with Charles Redd Center Summer Award. I cannot express how important the funding has been toward completing my dissertation research. I hope that in the coming months I can use this research to uncovering new knowledge about tourism on the Colorado Plateau and teach an important chapter in the history of the American West.

Name: Rebecca Stoil

Title of Project: The Noble Farmers: Family Farming's Decline and the Rise of the Post-War Conservative Order

Organization/Institution: History, John Hopkins University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Using funds from my research grant, I traveled to Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana to conduct research at a number of archives, including Brigham Young University, Colorado State University, the Denver Public Library, the Wyoming State Historical Society, and the Montana Historical Society. At BYU, the research focused on Utah Farmer-Stockman, the leading regional periodical for farmers and livestock producers alike during the farm crisis. In an effort to gain additional regional texture, I examined the parallel publication for Montana farm and livestock producers during the same period. At CSU, the Denver Public Library and the Montana Historical Society, I listened to and read transcripts of over five dozen farmers and rural residents that were taken during the period of the farm crisis, particularly searching for commentary on rural life, agricultural identity, perceptions of the federal government and political parties, and of the future of agriculture as both an economic practice and a way of life. At CSU I also examined the organizational records of the Colorado Farmers' Union. In Wyoming, I examined correspondence from the Wyoming CowBelles and constituent letters to state officials concerning the farm crisis, as well as position papers on such topics as agrarian protest and federal farm subsidies.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

The multi-state research conducted with the help of the Redd Center's grant has allowed me to construct an overarching narrative that still retains critical regional and production-specific nuances regarding the mobilization, identity and political sentiments of farmers in the Mountain West during the farm crisis of the late twentieth century. In particular, it has allowed me to tease out a complex relationship between producers and the federal government. This relationship, which at times tends to be simplified through explanations of intense disaffection and/or hypocrisy regarding federal assistance or romanticized as an inherent aspect of western political thought, is seen through the sources to be much more dynamic, conditionally specific, and historicizable, with sentiments fluctuating among different types of agricultural and livestock producers and responding to particular stimuli. Additionally, the has helped me to develop a layered structure for understanding the crisis that faced American agriculture – one that emphasizes multivariability in specific regional and production sectors written across a national-scale crisis of rural credit. Finally, the research carried out with assistance from the Redd Center has pointed to a regional trend by which stock producers and farmers begin to articulate shared interests that are framed against so-called corporate producers, particularly the emergence of “family”-based rhetoric to differentiate heritage farming from other agricultural enterprises.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

I have submitted a paper entirely based upon my Redd Center research to the Agricultural History Society for presentation at the 2015 annual conference in Lexington, KY. That paper focuses on the impact of the FDA's increased concern regarding cholesterol on political mobilization of stockgrowers during the farm crisis period. In particular, the paper highlights the concept of multivariability in understanding the wide-reaching impact of the farm crisis. The research will also factor heavily in my paper on gender, Hollywood stardom, and the farm crisis which will be presented at the Rural Women's Studies Association biennial conference in San Marcos, TX in February 2015.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

My remaining research mostly involves understanding the cultural mobilization towards the end of the farm crisis, particularly the political and non-partisan dimensions of FarmAid and the mobilization of Hollywood to purportedly voice the concerns felt by rural America. The key archives for that stage of the research are located in Texas, and I will visit them in February. I hope to do some follow-up work on specific Congressional initiatives in the coming months, and to revisit archival holdings on some national-level agrarian groups, such as the American Agriculture Movement.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I plan on generating a number of additional presentations and publications based on my research facilitated by the Center, as this research is the basis for my dissertation, which I hope to complete in 2016.

Comments

Thank you very much for providing me with this funding, without which this close study of political culture in the Mountain West would have been logistically impossible.

Name: Stanley Thayne

Title of Project: The Blood of Father Lehi: Indigenous Americans and the Book of Mormon

Organization/Institution: Religious Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

My dissertation explores religious identity in Indigenous nations in North America. In particular I focus on Mormonism in American Indian and First Nations in the U.S. and Canada. Chapters will focus on individuals from the Catawba, Shoshone, Blackfoot, and Hopi nations. Using the funds I received from the Redd Center, I was able to conduct dissertation fieldwork in Wyoming, Montana, and southern Alberta on the Shoshone-Arapaho Wind River Reservation and in the Confederated Blackfoot Nations. I attended worship services and cultural events and conducted over 25 interviews. I was also able to make contacts and do preliminary work in Idaho, Utah, and Arizona for fieldwork I plan to conduct later this fall. In addition, I was able to do archival research and visit museums in Montana, Alberta, and Idaho, and spent two weeks doing archival research at BYU and in Salt Lake City. I was also able to make contacts and conduct interviews with other scholars in the field and with individuals from these and other Indigenous nations living in Utah.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

This research will help me to write my dissertation, which is an ethnographic study of Indigenous identities and subjectivities informed by the Book of Mormon. My research questions include: How do Indigenous Latter-day Saints read and interpret the Book of Mormon? Do they tend to view it as a history of their ancestors? Do they think of themselves as Lamanites and thus as descendants of people who migrated from Israel? If so, how does this narrative work with traditional narratives? What are the politics of religious identity? What does it mean to be Indigenous and Mormon in a world shaped by American and Canadian colonialism? These are just a few of the sorts of questions my dissertation addresses.

Based on the fieldwork I have done thus far, I have found that Indigenous people interpret these passages in a number of ways, and often in ways that are influenced by their own local setting and tribal affiliation. The research I did this summer will provide the groundwork for contextualizing Indigenous readings of the text. Because this is a topic on which very little is written, I have had to conduct original research, primarily through recorded oral interviews and ethnographic observation. Transcriptions of these interviews and fieldnotes from my participation in worship services and tribal events will form the basis of my dissertation. Some of the interviews I have recorded will be added to the Charles Redd Center's LDS Native American Oral History Collection. This type of research includes significant travel and is only possible because of generous research grants like the summer research award I was given by the Redd Center. Thank you for your support of research and scholarship on the American West. Without it, projects like mine would not be possible.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

"Mormonism and First Nations in the U.S. and Canada," Department of History Colloquium, University of Calgary, September 23, 2014

"The Blood of Father Lehi: Indigeneity and the Book of Mormon," American Academy of Religion Annual Meeting, San Diego, November 25, 2014

“Reading Back? Indigenous Hermeneutics and the Book of Mormon,” accepted for publication in *The Book of Mormon: Americanist Approaches*, ed. Elizabeth Fenton and Jared Hickman (forthcoming, Oxford University Press)

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I will continue research throughout the fall in the Hopi nation and among Navajo Latter-day Saints in Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico, and among members of the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation in Idaho and Utah. I will spend Spring 2015 transcribing the interviews I have collected and the 2015-16 academic year engaged in dissertation writing. I also anticipate making return research trips for follow-up fieldwork during summer of 2015.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

My most immediate concern is to write and complete my dissertation and then turn it into a first book, published by a university press. Along the way I plan to publish articles in academic journals and in edited collections like the one listed above.

Comments

Because my research field work requires extensive travel, it is only possible because of generous grants like those I have received from the Redd Center. Thank you so much for your continued support of scholarship on the American West. Without it, projects like this would not be possible.

Name: Saskia Tielens

Title of Project: Zion and Sacred History

Organization/Institution: American Studies, Ruhr Center or American Studies (Germany)

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The LDS Church has its headquarters in Salt Lake City. Though a prior fellowship at the University of Utah had already brought me to the area, the Redd Center grant gave me the opportunity to remain in the area for the summer. This allowed me to do further research at the Church History Library, the University of Utah, and Brigham Young University. I was also able to visit sites related to Church and Utah history in the greater Salt Lake area. This grant from the Redd Center allowed me the perusal of books, documents, and articles and let me gain knowledge that strengthened my ideas, helped prove points, restructured my dissertation into a more productive form, and brought the project this much closer to completion.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

My dissertation discusses representations of Mormon history in Utah as well as Mormon history abroad, and I was particularly interested in the stories these sites tell and the manner in which visitors are invited to partake in the Mormon story. These sites are closely connected to the ritualization of history and the formation of Mormon cultural memory.

I am doing a PhD in Germany and am far removed from these sites. Though modern technology helps a lot in this respect, being able to visit these sites myself added so much richness to my analysis.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

None yet.

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I am currently working on the first draft of my dissertation and hope to defend in a year's time.

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

I hope to at least publish smaller parts of the dissertation as journal articles, or perhaps the dissertation as a whole. I will notify the Redd Center if/when that happens.

Comments

I would like to thank the Redd Center for its generosity. Being able to stay in Utah a little longer meant a lot to me as a foreign scholar.

October 15, 2014

Brian Q. Cannon
Director
Charles Redd Center for Western Studies
Provo, Utah

Dear Mr. Cannon and esteemed Redd Center supporters:

It is my pleasure to report how your generous funding was used in 2014 to further my research on the River Street Neighborhood in Boise, Idaho. My research this summer resulted in the creation of the River Street Digital History Project— a research project dedicated to collecting and digitizing archival documents, photographs, and oral history interviews for dissemination to the general public via the internet. I requested support from the Redd Center to cover travel expenses and permissions to upload the collected data to a website. The first part of the website was created in September, 2014. You can view this work at: <http://www.riverstreethistory.com/>. The website features videos, PDFs of archival documents, and a Google Earth tour of the neighborhood. It is a major platform and a good start to my PhD dissertation project in the University of Arizona's School of Anthropology.

The website has six main pages:

[About the Project](#)— Here you can learn how the project was created, executed, and funded. The Redd Center's support is clearly acknowledged.

[The Evolution of River Street](#)— See how undeveloped land beside the Boise River was transformed into a neighborhood.

[River Street Digital Archive](#)— A digital repository for archival documents, photos, and oral histories.

[Multi-Racial River Street](#)— Learn about the neighborhood through interviews recorded this summer with former residents.

[Landscape of Memory](#)— River Street is vanishing due to urban development. Here you can download a [Google Earth tour of the neighborhood](#) and see how it has changed over time.

[Future of the Project](#)—Additional resources will be added as I continue my doctoral studies. The site will also host information about future archaeological excavations that are currently in the planning stages.

In addition to the website, I will be presenting a poster about this project at the 2015 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference in Seattle and will give another presentation in Boise later this year. This project would not have been a success without the funding I received from the Redd Center.

Again, thank you. I cannot express how invaluable your support has been.

Sincerely,

William A. White, III
PhD Student, Anthropology
University of Arizona
wawhite@email.arizona.edu

INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP GRANTS

John Bennion, Riley Nelson; and Mark Graham; “Insects, Writing, and Art Program”

Tom Smith, Steven Petersen, and Dennis Cutchins; “A Study of American Black Bears (*Ursus americanus*) in Southern Utah: Movements, Habitat Relationships and Response to Aversive Conditioning”

Name: John Bennion, Riley Nelson; and Mark Graham

Title of Project: "Insects, Writing, and Art Program"

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University

Our study abroad group—Mohave Desert: Insects, Writing, and Art—used the Lytle Ranch Preserve and its lodging facilities from 6 May to 9 June 2014. Our goal was to produce a high-quality guide to arthropods (mainly insects) on the preserve. To this end we worked with the students at BYU for a week before leaving for Lytle and for a week and a half after returning from our five weeks in the Mohave Desert. During this process students made private insect collections, wrote in a meditative journal, read a non-fiction book about the desert, and drew insects and painted landscapes. We currently have the 250-page guide formatted in InDesign, have hired an editor to go through it for content and proofreading, and have money to pay BYU Press to produce 300 copies.

The facility at Lytle was ideal for our purposes. Students were able to cook for each other in the large kitchen/dining room and the dorm rooms and classroom gave them a wonderful place to stay while they focused on their work. They regularly worked 12+ hour days. Students were able to gather and study insects from the desert and from the wash, including those on irrigated land and those in riparian areas along the creek. We had the classroom arranged in a W-shape so that each student had a private workstation for mounting and studying the insects, but by turning their chairs, they could observe lectures on entomology, technical writing, and art. We had eight microscopes set up so the students could easily study, describe and sketch their insects. We had four faculty and twelve students, so the teacher-student ration was 1-3. The specific skills they learned were identifying insects, learning the habitat and behavior of insects so they could capture them, taking photographs, recording field notes that include both sketching and writing, meditative journaling, preparing and curating specimens, doing microscope work, synthesizing field and library research, editing, and other skills. We hired an InDesign specialist who formatted their files. The courses (Biology 441: Entomology; English 316: Technical Communication; and VASTU 101: Introduction to Drawing, fulfilled an elective for Biology and satisfied university requirements in Arts and Advanced Composition.

We have structured a study that hypothesizes that this intense mentored experience that combined writing about and sketching the insects in a project driven curriculum will produce higher scores on the entomology tests than a regular Biology 441 class.

The students grew in their content disciplines, but their final reports showed that in this environment they grew physically, emotionally, and spiritually as well. The following are a few sections from these reports:

"I learned on this trip that I can do hard things. I'm a pretty active person, which is the result of a combination of loving the outdoors, and also not being able to sit still for very long. I never thought that I had the capacity to focus for such long periods of time on very tedious things. I sat at a chair for many hours pinning, labeling, and identifying insects."

Through discussing with the three professors during this trip and interacting with them on a daily-basis, I learned more about how to appreciate life. I learned that in order to truly appreciate something, you have to get into the details. Through improving my artistic ability I'm able to see lines, shapes, colors, and light in a more precise, specific way. Through improving my writing ability I'm able to describe more effectively what I see. Through improving my scientific knowledge I understand more of how it all works."

"I became more aware of detail. I learned how many small nuances there are to things. As an example, when we first got to Lytle, I remember collecting for the first time. I remember seeing how many bugs there were even in a very small area. When we went out and painted on Kaye's Bluff or behind the bunkhouse to paint a sunrise, I noticed how every small bit of color makes up a picture. I became more humble, realizing that I couldn't capture all those amazing, beautiful colors in a painting or a drawing. I painted, however, and I

walked, and I observed and I discovered that taking a step towards trying to convey all the things I saw was enough. I learned to appreciate small things.”

“Being out in the desert, time kind of faded away and didn’t seem to matter anymore. I had so much time to just ponder life and the world around me. Something about the vastness and starkness of the desert environment opened my mind and imagination in new ways. My only concerns were the physical needs of hunger and thirst and understanding the concepts we were learning about in lecture. Hours would pass by out by the stream and I wouldn’t even notice until hunger reminded me that time had passed. This kind of dream-like tranquility also brought all of the people in our group closer together. . . . We became a family, and I learned that each of us was an important member of that family with skills and attributes that made great contributions to our life at the Ranch. . . . The simpleness of our lives at Lytle helped me to feel closer to God and made me realize how distracting it can be to fill our lives with technology and busyness and entertainment. . . . I’ll continue to carry with me the things I learned and felt out in the desert.”

“I definitely came out with a deeper respect for nature, wildlife intelligence, and mindfulness of the resources we use. It’s not so much that I didn’t believe in those things before, but it became so much more real to me while at Lytle when we only had so much to work with. In an odd and unexpected way it heightened my understanding of the Law of Consecration, in how all things are ultimately God’s and we are only stewards. So I concluded that a lot of environmental and cultural problems could be solved if we were only more grateful for the resources we use, and imparted them more wisely amongst each other as a result of that gratitude. It was also neat to be out so close to God’s creation, and be able to see His hand in such a physical and apparent way. It was almost as peaceful as being in the temple.”

Name: Tom Smith, Steven Petersen, and Dennis Cutchins

Title of Project: A Study of American Black Bears (*Ursus americanus*) in Southern Utah: Movements, Habitat Relationships and Response to Aversive Conditioning

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University

Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Combining the Redd Center award with funds from the Hogle Zoo, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, the US Forest Service, Disney Nature, the US National Park Service, and the US Bureau of Land Management, we initiated year one of a multi-year study of the black bears on the Paunsaugunt Plateau of southern Utah. The combination of these many funding sources (\$63,000) was used to a) purchase 10 radio-transmitter collars, veterinary supplies, transportation, and for two BYU students to work May-August 2014. During this time, graduate student Wes Larson captured 17 bears, collared 9 of them, and began radio-tracking their movements. Capturing bears (using scent-baited barrel traps) was tedious and required long days of hard work. By the close of field work, 9 bears were wearing radio-collars and we have been tracking their daily movements since that time. At this time, all 9 bears are denning up (winter sleep/hibernation) and in early March we will visit dens to adjust radio-collar size (many bears are young and growing), replace batteries, and take both physical and physiological measurements. During the 2015 field season we hope to not only track the daily movements of these bears in and around Bryce Canyon National Park, but also work closely with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to monitor 'problem bears' that we will also collar and track. Once adequate movement data have been collected, Dr. Steve Petersen will assist in habitat and movements analyses, while Dr. Dennis Cutchins will work closely with the National Park Service to craft messages regarding bears in the area. Through this multi-disciplinary approach we will enhance our understanding of bear ecology and bear safety.

Please specify how Redd Center funds assisted you in answering your research questions or accomplishing your research/programming goals. In other words, what did you learn or accomplish?

This study has 8 objectives including

- 1) document the seasonal movements of black bears in and around BCNP.
- 2) document bears' association with sources of anthropogenic foods on the Paunsaugunt Plateau.
- 3) provide annual reproduction and survival data for tagged black bears to the UDWR for inclusion in their ongoing assessment of Utah black bear population dynamics.
- 4) evaluate the efficacy of a variety of methods for aversively conditioning food-conditioned black bears.
- 5) work cooperatively with state and federal agencies (USFS, NPS, BLM, UDWR) to minimize bear access to anthropogenic foods (e.g., acquisition and deployment of bear-proof dumpsters) and educate the public regarding proper conduct in bear habitat (e.g., public outreach).
- 6) assist land managers on the Paunsaugunt Plateau to develop/expand management strategies for black bear in back-country camping and high visitor use areas.
- 7) evaluate current management practices used by the UDWR for dealing with problem bears.
- 8) document physiological variables while handling bears (e.g., blood, tissue and hair samples taken from culvert trapped individuals)

At this time we are gathering information that will address objectives 1-3, and 8 above (e.g., bear movements, reliance on human food sources, reproduction data). Objective 4 will be addressed in years 2015-16, as will objectives 5-7.

Black bear research in Utah has been chronically under-funded for the past 2 decades and without projects such as this which are ultimately funded by a number of sources, our understanding the these

Utah natives would continue to be poor. Without the \$10,000 provided by the Redd Center this work would never have been initiated. As it is, we now have some momentum and are hoping to secure dollars for 2015 through upcoming rounds of talks with state and federal agencies in the coming months.

Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

As our data are just now coming in we have no publications but we have given the following presentations:

- a) BYU Graduate Seminar
- b) Bryce Canyon National Park Staff Presentation
- c) BYU Honors English Class (with Brian Cannon)

Up-and-coming presentations:

- a) Utah Zoological Society (co-located at the Hogle Zoo)
- b) US Forest Service - Panguitch
- c) US National Park Service - Bryce Canyon
- d) US BLM - Kanab
- e) Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (SLC)

If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

I've outlined those above with the 8 objectives but in short:

- a) continue to track the radio-tagged bears on the Paunsaugunt to determine home ranges, movements, and access points to human food sources
- b) work with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to study 'problem bears' as they are encountered

What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations? To assist us in our reporting, please notify the Redd Center whenever you publish work based on your research funded by the Center.

As noted previously, I have a busy presentation schedule in 2015 including presentations to the various participating state and federal agencies and then also to the public (Bryce Canyon and the Hogle Zoo) as requested. Studies like this take several years of data collection before a manuscript can be submitted for review.

Comments

I cannot overstate how crucial this Redd Center Grant has been in initiating this study. We have many opportunities for making an impact and already are as we bridge the science to the public. I am concerned at this point in finding enough funding for 2015 but am hopeful to do so. We will keep the Redd Center apprised as we press forward.