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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

Staff: Mary Nelson, Office Specialist through September 2013
        Amy Carlin, Office Specialist since September 2013

Student Employees and Interns for 2013: Michael Chavarria, Reilly Hatch, Neil Longo, Mitchell Palsson, Shaina Robbins, Katherine Wald


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 2013: Christian Heimburger, University of Colorado-Boulder; Grisell Ortega Jimenez, El Colegio de México; Elise Boxer, University of Utah
Director’s Report: 
Brian Q. Cannon

Last year was a busy and productive one at the Charles Redd Center. The Center continued its traditions 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 monetary value of these awards approached $100,000. In the Winter Semester we sponsored lectures at BYU by Grisell Ortega from El Colegio de México, the Center’s Winter Semester visiting scholar, and Stephen Aron of UCLA. We also co-sponsored a book talk by Erin Thomas and lectures by Claudia Bushman and Jane Hafen. The Center hosted an interdisciplinary studies workshop with assistance from a steering committee of western studies faculty on April 17 under Jessie Embry’s capable direction. The event provided faculty members from numerous disciplines with the opportunity to network and plan interdisciplinary research projects.

During the Fall Semester the Center sponsored a wealth of events. In September Michael Amundson of Northern Arizona University gave a talk on his book Passage to Wonderland: Re-Photographing Yellowstone Park. In October the Center sponsored a lecture by Mark Fiege of Colorado State University on his new book Republic of Nature and a lecture by Paul C. Gutjahr of Indiana University about the publishing of the Book of Mormon. The Center co-sponsored a screening with director John Valadez of his new PBS documentary on Latino Americans as well as a lecture by Katherine Jellison of Ohio University. In November the Center co-sponsored the William A. Wilson Folklore Archive Founder’s Day Lecture by Steven Siporin of Utah State University; a lecture by graduate student Jared Tamez of the University of Texas El Paso; and a talk by Loren O. Joseph, a Shoshone Paiute educator and motivational speaker. Elise Boxer from the University of Utah, a visiting scholar at the Redd Center during the Spring and Summer Terms, spoke at the Fall Semester Western Studies Faculty luncheon.

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

Over the summer Jessie and I worked with over a dozen authors in revising and polishing a book manuscript, “Immigrants in the Far West: Historical Identities and Experiences,” resulting from the Redd Center’s August 2011 seminar on western immigration; the manuscript is now in press at the University of Utah with an expected release date late in 2014.

This year, we also celebrated the publication of Oral History, Community, and Work in the American West, edited by Jessie Embry. This collection of sixteen essays, published by University of Arizona Press, represents the culmination of the Redd Center’s 2008 seminar on oral history.

In August we said goodbye to Mary Nelson, who ably worked as our office specialist for two and a half years. We were fortunate to hire Amy Carlin, who holds a bachelor’s degree in linguistics and an editing minor, as our new office specialist. I am grateful to both Mary and Amy for their cheerfulness, efficiency, and professionalism.
In November Jessie Embry announced her plans to retire in the spring of 2014 after having worked at the Redd Center since 1979 (not counting her previous work as a student employee). I am struggling to come to terms with the tremendous loss we will experience with Jessie's retirement. Her work at the Center during my tenure as director has been vital and I express my wholehearted appreciation for her loyalty to the Center and her wisdom.

Also in the fall Charles Peterson and I received a contract from the University of Utah Press for the forthcoming publication of *The Awkward State of Utah: Coming of Age in the Nation, 1896–1945*. Based upon recommendations from the press's external reviewers, we have been modestly expanding the manuscript and sharpening its interpretive dimensions. The manuscript was nominated for the press's Wallace Stegner Prize in American Environmental and Western History. My presidential address, "Homesteading Remembered: A Sesquicentennial Perspective," appeared in the Winter 2013 issue of *Agricultural History*. I chaired and commented in two sessions at the Western History Association conference, and I presented papers at the Agricultural History Society (co-presented with my former student Scott Catt) and at the European Rural History Organization's biennial meeting. I continued to serve on the editorial board of BYU Studies, as an associate fellow at the Center for Great Plains Studies, and as an associate editor for *Agricultural History*. I accepted invitations to serve as a member of the editorial board for the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, 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 began work on a chapter entitled “Regions of Rural America: The Intermountain and Mountain West” for the *Routledge History of Rural America*. I taught US History from 1890 to 1945, 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.
Publications


“San Juan County Public Lands,” Blue Mountain Shadows, guest editor.


Upcoming Publications


Immigrants in the Far West, co-editor with Brian Cannon, University of Utah Press.

“Hispanic Mormon Immigrants in Provo, Utah,” co-authored with Meisha Slight, Immigrants in the Far West, co-editor with Brian Cannon, University of Utah Press.

Book Reviews

Robert S. McPherson, As if the Land Owned Us: An Ethnohistory of the White Mesa Utes in Journal of the West (50:4) Fall 2011:79. (Published 2013)

Ronald James, Virginia City: Secrets of a Western Past in Journal of the West 51:1 (Winter 2012):86. (Published 2013)

John Tutino, Mexico and Mexicans in the Making of the United States in Journal of the West 51:1 (Winter 2012):92. (Published in 2013)


ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR’S REPORT:
JESSIE L. EMBRY

Works in Process
“Dine doo Gaamalii: Navajo Mormons in the Twentieth Century,” co-authored with Farina King.
“A Mall of its Own: Provo City Mall Ideas,” co-authored with Chelsea Bakaitis.

Presentations
“St. Mary’s of the Wasatch College,” Utah Valley Historical Society, Provo, Utah, April 9, 2013.

Classes Taught and Planned
James Backman, History of Mormon Lawyers, oral history, January 7, 2013
Fred Woods, Global Mormonism, oral history, January 23, 2013 (2)
Directed Research for Charlene Hunt, Winter, Spring, Summer, 2013
Internship for Raffi Mercuri, Winter 2013
Completed Internship with Brandon Beagley, Winter 2013
Internship/Employment with Chelsea Bakaitis and Miya Kodama, urban planning and downtown Provo, Summer and Fall 2013
Worked with Heather Seferovich and Cory Nimer and Gordon Daines on designing public history, History 431 class, Fall 2013
History 431, Fall 2013
American Studies 392R, Fall 2013
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR’S REPORT:
JESSIE L. EMBRY

Conferences Attended
Southwest Oral History Association, Las Vegas, Nevada
RootTech, Salt Lake City, Utah
Mormon History Association, Layton, Utah
PCB-AHA, Denver, Colorado
Western History Association, Tucson, Arizona

Redd Center Assignments
Attended receptions and retirement parties on behalf of the Redd Center
Assisted with the Utah Valley History Fair and the State History Fair
Assisted Redd Center visiting scholars
Assistance in planning and entertaining for the Redd Center annual meeting, March 20, 2013
Attended planning meeting with Family, Home, and Social Science Dean’s Office, April 9, 2013
Assistance in organizing and judging Redd Center grants
Planned and coordinated interdisciplinary workshop, April 17, 2013
Worked with Benjamin Cardon to complete Eagle Scout project on downtown Provo
Trained oral history interviewers and transcribers
Assisted in hiring Amy Carlin
Completed IRB papers for Silicon Slopes Oral History Project, researched WordPerfect and genealogy companies, worked with John Lewis on conducting former WordPerfect employees, worked with John Rencher on genealogy companies
Hired students, received submissions, selected judges, worked on publicity, planned reception for the San Juan County Story Contest
Worked on Blue Mountain Shadows issue using San Juan County Story Contest entries
Helped plan and organize American Studies 392R class
Worked with Teaching Assistant, Neil Lango, for American Studies 392R class
Responsibility for assignments for American Studies 392R class
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR’S REPORT:
JESSIE L. EMBRY

University Assignments

Attended American Studies faculty luncheon, March 21, 2013
Attended Hickman Lecture, March 14, 2013
Participated in College Focus Group, March 22, 2013
History Department Award Banquet, March 28, 2013
Attended Women Studies Graduation Reception, April 25, 2013
Attended College of Family, Home, and Social Science Staff and Administrative Staff monthly meetings when in town and spring retreat, May 8, 2013
Attended retirement receptions and farewell luncheons for History Department faculty and staff
Attended retirement receptions for faculty members
Attended dinner for forum speaker, Richard Beeman

Professional Service

Program Committee, Agriculture History Society
Reviewer, Journal of Mormon History

Community Service

Treasurer, Utah Valley Historical Society

Assistance

Provided information on oral history and Western American studies to over fifteen people.
New Oral History Projects

Jessie Embry researched the history of technology companies in Utah (called Silicon Slope).

Jessie Embry completed the paperwork and received IRB approval to do the Silicon Slope Oral History Project.

Jessie Embry made initial contact to do interviews on WordPerfect, genealogy companies, and others.

The Redd Center hired one interviewer during Spring/Summer 2013 and two interviewers during Fall 2013. They conducted interviews on WordPerfect and Novell.

Historical Downtown Provo

One urban planning student conducted interviews during Summer 2013. Another student was trained but did not do any interviews.

Benjamin Cardon completed the interviews for his Eagle Scout Project.

One urban planning student assisted in research for an article on changes in Downtown Provo.

Research Based on Oral History Projects

LDS Indian Placement Program Host Families

Jessie Embry wrote an article based on the host family interviews that has been accepted for the Spring 2014 Journal of Mormon History

LDS Native American

Jessie Embry continues to work with Farina King on a book on Mormon Navajos.

Oral History Seminar Book

The oral history seminar book was published by the University of Arizona Press. Jessie Embry’s article which summaries the Redd Center Oral History Project is one of the chapters. Embry also wrote the introductions.

Presentations

Jessie Embry used the LDS Sports and Recreation, San Juan County Public Lands, LDS Native American, and Nurses interviews to give presentations at professional conferences and community meetings.

Oral History Assistance

Dixie College Interviews, which were bound and will be put in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections.
Plans for 2014

The Center will seek permission from the university to hire a new Assistant or Associate Director.

The Center will offer research and public programming awards this year, including a Visiting Scholar Appointment. Julianne Newmark, Professor of English at New Mexico Tech, will be in residence at the Center during the Winter Semester.

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

The Oral History Program will continue to produce interviews on western history projects, contingent upon hiring an appropriately qualified replacement for Jessie Embry. The major project, “Silicon Slope: Technology in Utah Valley,” focuses on the history of startup technology companies. Transcripts and audio files will be transferred to the L. Tom Perry Special Collections Library, where they will be catalogued and made available to researchers to the extent permitted by the interviewees.

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. On January 28 Professor Anne Hyde of Colorado College will deliver the Annaley Naegle Redd Lecture. On February 20 Professor Jared Farmer will deliver the Clarence Dixon Taylor Lecture. On March 20 the Redd Center will co-sponsor a lecture by Emeritus Professor Fred Provenza with the Department of Plant and Wildlife Sciences.

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 inaugurate new 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.
**Plans for 2014**

The Center will continue its outreach to K-12 teachers by funding up to four $500 fellowships to enable teachers to attend the 2013 Western History Association meeting in Tucson. 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.

The Center will continue its annual tradition of promoting understanding of western American literature by co-sponsoring a plenary session at the WAL 2014 meeting in Victoria, BC.

In September the Center will assist with the U of U American West Center’s 50th anniversary symposium on public engagement in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

The Center will work with the University of Utah Press through the production process (copyediting, typesetting, proofreading, indexing) for publication of the book manuscript resulting from the 2011 seminar on immigration to the far west. The anticipated publication date is fall 2014.

In partnership with the Utah Historical Society, the Center will publish a post-1945 history of Utah by James B. Allen.

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 2014 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 co-sponsor a seminar entitled Branding the American West with the Museum of Art May 29–31. The seminar will bring together eight scholars to present and critique one another’s work in preparation for publication of a scholarly book on western art.

The Center will lay the groundwork for a seminar on Mormon environmental history to be held at BYU in 2015 under the editorial direction of Jed Rogers, Matthew Godfrey, and John Alley.

The Center will investigate the possibility of establishing a post-doctoral fellowship in western studies.
**Lectures, Prizes, and Events**

**Lectures**

March 7: Grisell Ortega  
“Farmers, Utopians, and Saints: American Colonies South of the Border, 1885-1912”

March 20: Stephen Aron, Annaley Naegle Redd Lecture  
“A History of the American West in the Twilight Zone”

October 4: Mark Fiege, Colorado State University  
“Writing The Republic of Nature and Rethinking American Environmental History”

October 24: Paul C. Gutjahr, Indiana University  
“Four Pivotal Moments in Publishing the Book of Mormon”

**Co-Sponsored Lectures**

March 1: Erin Thomas  
“Coal in Our Veins: A Personal Journey”  
With the English Department

March 29: Claudia Bushman, Colombia University  
“Recording the Present for the Future”  
With the BYU History Department, the College of Humanities, Women's Studies, and the College of FHSS

April 12: P. Jane Hafen, University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
“The Grace and Edurance of Native Women: Louise Erdich’s Tribal Community”  
With Women's Studies

September 18: Michael A. Amundson, Northern Arizona University  
“Passage to Wonderland: Re-Photographing Yellowstone Park”  
With the Harold B. Lee Library L. Tom Perry Special Collections

October 3: Mark Fiege, Colorado State University  
“Writing The Republic of Nature and Rethinking American Environmental History”  
With Utah Humanities Council

October 17: John Valadez, PBS  
War and Peace Film Screening and Discussion  
With LAZOS (Latinos Abriendo Oportunidades) and the BYU History Department

October 24: Katherine Jellison, Ohio University, BYU Women's Studies Colloquium  
“Peculiar Poster Girls: Images of Pacifist Women in American World War II Propoganda”  
With Women's Studies, the BYU History Department, and the College of Family, Home, and Social Sciences

November 6: Steve Siporin, Utah State University, William A. Wilson Folklore Archive Founder’s Lecture.  
“A Bear and a Bandit: What a Legendary Utah Grizzly and an Italian Brigand Have in Common”  
With the William A. Wilson Folklore Archives
(Co-Sponsored Lectures continued)

November 7: Jared Tamez
“Identity and the Mesa, Arizona, Lamanite Conventions and Temple Excursions in the 1940s”
With LAZOS (Latinos Abriendo Oportunidades) and BYU/SA

November 21: Loren O. Joseph
“What You Can Believe, You Can Achieve”
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 Beth Leahy, for “‘We Object to Our Being Dominated’: Arizona, New Mexico, and the Frontier Rhetoric of the Territorial Period.”

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 Bradley Clark Jr. for his paper entitled “Dam Removal and River Restoration on the Elwha River: Does Size Really Matter?”

The Center sponsored the Beatrice Medicine Award in American Indian Studies at the Native American Literature Symposium. The award of $250 went to Phillip Morgan for his article “The Maze of Colonialism: The Byrds of Virginia and Indian Territory.”

The Rural American West Paper Competition award of $500, awarded by the AAG Rural Geography Specialty Group, was given to Colleen Hiner for “‘Defining Moments’ and Negotiating Difference: Land Use along the Rural-Urban Interface in Calaveras County, California.”

The Western Museum Association Award for Exhibition Excellence was funded by the Redd Center. The award of $500 went to the J. Paul Getty Museum for the exhibit entitled “Overdrive: LA Constructs the Future, 1940-1990.”

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 Grace Peña Delgado for her article “Border Control and Sexual Policing: White Slavery and Prostitution along the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands, 1903–1910” *Western Historical Quarterly* 43 (Summer 2012).

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 Mark T. Johnson, Edel Mooney, Dr. Heather Penrod & Diane Wilson, and Daniel J. Thele.

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 Janet B. Seegmiller for her article entitled “Selling the Scenery: Chauncey and Gronway Parry and the Birth of Southern Utah’s Tourism and Movie Industries.”
Lectures, Prizes, and Events

(Prizes continued)

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 Brady Robbins. Other awards went to Amy Dawson, Crystal Ordway, Michael Moore, and Megan Graham.

Three Clarence Dixon Taylor Awards were offered by the Redd Center in 2013. The awardees were Jared Farmer, George Handley, and Jay Buckley and Chase Arnold.

Two $500 Charles Redd Center Awards were given at the 2013 Plant and Wildlife Sciences Graduate Research Conclave. The poster presentation award was given to Jace Taylor for his poster “Estimating Population Size of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep: A Comparison of Multiple Mark-resight Methods.” The oral presentation award was given to Aaron Rhodes for his presentation entitled “Characterization of Fire Regimes in Utah’s Subalpine Forests.”


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

Events

January-May: San Juan County Public Lands Story Contest: organization, advertisement, collection of stories, judging, announcement of awards,

April 17: Interdisciplinary Workshop: over twenty BYU faculty members met to discuss research on the Intermountain West

November 8: Fall Semester Western Studies Faculty Luncheon featuring Elise Boxer
2013 Redd Center Awardees

Annaley Naegle Redd Assistantships
The Annaley Naegle Redd Assistantship is open to professors at BYU, 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 2013, the Redd Center received seven applications and awarded the following three individuals:
  - 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”

Total granted for 2013–2014: $27,000

Annaley Naegle Redd Student Award in Women’s History
The Annaley 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 2013, the Redd Center received ten applications and awarded the following individual:

Total granted for 2013–2014: $1,350

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 2013, the Redd Center received thirteen applications and awarded the following seven individuals:
  - Rebecca Andersen, Public History, Arizona State University. “Between Mountain and Lake”
  - Michael Taylor, English and First Nations Studies, University of British Columbia. “In Utah for the Indian Cause”
  - Matt Harris, History, Colorado State University-Pueblo. “African Americans and Mormons”
  - Emily Kinney, History, University of Texas at Austin. “I Dwell in the Land of Liberty”
  - Christine Garwood, History, University of Hertfordshire. “Prophets and Prophecies in Britain and America”

Total granted for 2013–2014: $10,250

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 2013, the Redd Center received eight applications and awarded the following two individuals:
  - Paula Harline “Polygamus Wives Writing Club: A Mormon Woman Confronts Her Cultural Past”

Total granted for 2013–2014: $1,620
2013 Redd Center Awardees

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 2013, the Redd Center received nine BYU faculty applications and awarded the following four individuals:
Brigham Daniels, BYU Law. “Just Environmentalism: A Closer Look at the Grand Escalante-Staircase Monument”
Kate Monson, Dance. “Life and Water: Dances from Capitol Reef”
Beverly Roeder, Biology. “Prey Tell: A Tale of Mice and Rattlesnakes”
Total Granted for 2013–2014: $7,700

In 2013, the Redd Center also received twenty off-campus faculty applications and awarded the following seven individuals:
Sterling Evans, History, University of Oklahoma. “Badlands!: A Landscape History of the American West”
Judson Finley; Sociology, Social Work, and Anthropology; Utah State University. “The Age of Native Ceramics in Western Wyoming”
Patrick Mason, Religion, Claremont Graduate University. “Ezra Taft Benson: Apostle of Conservatism”
Nicholas Rosenthal, History, Loyola Marymount University. “Moving Towards the Mainstream: Native America, 1890–1940.”
Rachel Sailor, Art, University of Wyoming. “Pictorialism in the American West, 1900–1950”
Total Granted for 2013–2014: $13,650

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 2013, the Redd Center received seventeen applications and awarded the following eight individuals/organizations:
Montana Association of Museums “Montana Women’s History Radio Project”
Museum of Art “Brigham Young University, Navajo Pictorial Weavings”
Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University. “The Northern Ute: Displacement and Artifact”
Natural History Museum of Art, 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 “Alfred Lambourne: My Inland Sea”
Western Literature Association, 2013 Conference. “Califa, The West Calling the World”
Total granted for 2013–2014: $17,850
2013 Redd Center Awardees

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 2013, the Redd Center received ten BYU applications and awarded the following three individuals:
  Andrew Lybbert, Plant and Wildlife Sciences. “Fire drives Shifts in Desert Pollinator Community Composition”—research deferred to 2014

Total granted for 2013–2014: $3,910

In 2013, the Redd Center also received forty-three off-campus applications and awarded the following twelve individuals:
  Liz Carlisle, Geography, University of California-Berkeley. “Pulses and Populism: Diversified Farming on the Northern Great Plains”
  Heidi Clark, Land Resources and Environmental Sciences, Montana State University. “Rephotography as a Tool to Understand the Effects of Resource Use on Rivers of the Greater Yellowstone Region”
  Melanie Colavito, Geography, University of Arizona. “Collaboration and the Use of Science in Forest Restoration”
  Zackary Gardner, History, Georgetown University. “Uniforming the Rugged: Martial Spirit, Order, and Empire in the United States, 1880s to the 1920s”
  William Kiser, History, Arizona State University. “Slavery By Any Name: Debt Peonage and Indian Captivity in the Southwestern Territories, 1848–1867”
  Stanley Thayne, Religious Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. “Catawbas East and West: Land, Migration, and the Contours of Citizenship”

Total granted for 2013–2014: $13,650
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 BYU, 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 2011, the Redd Center received six applications and awarded the following three individuals, to serve their terms as noted:

Brad Barber, Department of Theater and Media Arts, 2011–2013
Quin Monson, Department of Political Science, 2012–2014
Sam St. Clair, Department of Plant and Wildlife Sciences, 2013–2015

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 2013, the Redd Center awarded publication grants to the following presses:
University of Utah Press, Latter-day Lore: Mormon Folklore Studies
Utah State University Press, The Montana Vigilantes 1863-1870: Gold, Guns, and Gallows
Total granted for 2013–2014: $4,500

Interdisciplinary Workshop Grants
In April 2013, over twenty faculty members from BYU departments met to discuss their research on the Intermountain West. After short reports on interdisciplinary research, the participants took part in a “speed dating” activities to share their research topics. The Redd Center offered $10,000 grants and agreed to sponsor a seminar with the BYU Museum of Art.

In 2013, the Redd Center awarded interdisciplinary workshop grants for the following two proposals:
Thomas S. Smith, Steven L. Petersen, and Dennis R. Cutchins. “American Black Bears”
Riley Nelson, Mark Graham, John Bennion, and Mat Duerden. “Insects on the Lytle Preserve Class”
Total granted for 2013–2014: $20,000
Annaley Naegle Redd Assistantship

Craig E. Coleman, Plant and Wildlife Sciences, Brigham Young University, “The Cheatgrass Invasion of the North American West: An Historical Perspective Using Genetic Markers”

Steven L. Peck, Biology, Brigham Young University, “Cattle Ranching in the La Sal Mountains of Southeastern Utah”

Steven L. Petersen, Plant and Wildlife Sciences, Brigham Young University, “Wildfire in Today’s Western Forests: The Effect of Fire Severity on Forest Recovery and Succession”

Paul Stavast, Anthropology, Brigham Young University, “Perspectives on Pueblo Pottery: Fourmile Ruin Analysis and Collection Catalog”
Name: Craig Coleman

Title of Project: The Cheatgrass Invasion of the North American West: An Historical Perspective Using Genetic Markers

Organization/Institution: BYU

Permanent Mailing Address: 275 WIDB, Department of Plant and Wildlife Sciences

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Name of Award Received: Annaley Naegle Redd Assistantship

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

We have surveyed cheatgrass samples from herbarium collections across the western United States. We identified over 1600 samples from 12 different herbaria collected from 1890 to the present day. We have demonstrated that it is possible to extract serviceable DNA from very old herbarium samples for the purposes of genotyping those samples. We identified a set of 380 samples that we requested from the various herbaria and we have extracted DNA from those samples. We have recently overcome some technical issues with the genotyping methodology and have begun genotyping our samples.

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?

So far we have learned that it is possible to extract DNA from plant tissue stored on herbarium sheets for many decades. We know that we can amplify target markers from the old DNA to determine the genotype of the herbarium samples. We have learned about the distribution of cheatgrass historically across the invaded range of the Western United states by analyzing the frequency of collection from different habitats in the range.

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

The work has not been published yet, but we anticipate that it will be early next year. It will be included in Desiree Lara's M.S. thesis. I will be making a presentation at the annual International Plant and Animal Genome meeting at San Diego, California in January 2014 that will include data from this research.

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

We need to complete the genotyping of the samples and analyze the distribution of genotypes, including a comparison to the distribution of genotypes from populations we have sampled in recent years.

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 anticipate that we will publish a manuscript reporting this work early next year. It will also be included in Desiree Lara's M.S. thesis. I will be making a presentation at the annual International Plant and Animal Genome meeting at San Diego, California in January 2014 that will include data from this research.
Comments

We appreciate the generous support from the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies. The funding has been very helpful to my student Desiree Lara who is primarily responsible for the completion of this work. Thank you!
Name: Steven L. Peck

Title of Project: Cattle Ranching in the La Sal Mountains of Southeastern Utah

Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University

Permanent Mailing Address: 401 WIDB, Biology, BYU, Provo, UT 84602

Email Address: steven_peck@gmail.com

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Name of Award Received: Annaley Naegle Redd Assistantship

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

We are continuing our research at this time. My graduate student spent the summer working on a set of questions to help assess Rancher’s attitudes about climate change. I went out with the administrator over Church’s non-profit ranches, Wade Sperry, and talked to two ranchers to assess how they reacted to the questions about change to give an informal assessment of the best way to approach the ranchers when we do so in Southern Utah (this is a sensitive topic for many). I have also contacted the Dean of Continuing Education, Steve Hawks, who lives in Moab and knows the ranchers who I will be doing the formal interviews with and will provide an introduction to make their acquaintance.

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 funds were used to support my graduate student in her work on providing a set of questions for the ranchers. She also did background readings to understand the history of ranching in Utah and the great basin in order to prepare the instrument for assessing the rancher’s assessment of changes that have occurred in the environment since they started ranching. The Redd Center funds were essential for this process.

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

None so far.

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

In December or January, I will meet with Dr. Hawks to set up appointments to meet with the ranchers on their ranch properties to ask my questions about their perception of change. Hopefully the research will be completed by June of 2014.

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 report my findings in the journal Isle: Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment.

Comments

This funding I believe will turn into some very interesting work on the perception of ranchers who are being affected by climate change, in subtle ways that can only be assessed over the long term. Perceived changes of the course of a lifetime can be invaluable for this.
The purpose of this research was to evaluate the influence of wildlife severity on forest structure and recovery within conifer and aspen forests in western landscapes. To accomplish this, we established long-term plots in an area where a wildfire burned for a 4 month period (Fall 2010 Twitchell Canyon Fire). Within each of 45 study plots located throughout the forest in the post-burn area, we measured tree age, forest density, understory herbaceous plant frequency and cover, and the recovery of important forest plant species. Each plot was placed within three separate fire severity classes (low, moderate, and high), which was mapped using data collected by the U.S. Forest Service. In the summer of 2012, we hired 4 BYU students to participate in field data collection. These students were based out of a campground located at Indian Creek, east of Beaver, Utah. Each day these students would measure tree stand structure, grass and forb cover and frequency and tree age (using tree cores). Students were required to learn all the local plant species, and gained skills and experience in forest measurement, tree coring, and study design. During fall and winter, then undergraduate and now graduate student Wyatt Shakespear was employed to measure and analyze tree cores, enter field data, and statistically analyze the data producing results that will be used for a class project. He is also writing a manuscript from these data that will be submitted in January 2014. Some of this data are also used by another M.S. student Ho Yi Wan who is characterizing aspen regeneration and succession following fire.

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 received from the Charles Redd Center were used to hire students that were instrumental in data collection and management. We also used these funds to cover field work expenses and travel costs. The data collected from this study provided baseline information on initial forest recovery and plant community establishment. Ho Yi learned that aspen regeneration is increased following fire, however, extreme fire severity can hinder stand replacement immediately following the fire. These aspen communities are also vulnerable to herbivory by elk which can impact recovery processes. Fire severity and forest type also impacts the initial establishment of forb and grass species that play an important role in soil stability, erosion potential, and habitat for a wide diversity of plant and animal species. The initial establishment of conifer tree species was highly variable. The continued collection of data from these plots over time will help identify forest succession patterns in relation to fire. These data will be used by U.S. Forest Service offices to manage forests in Utah and likely throughout the west.
Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

We are currently working on completing the initial data analysis and are writing a manuscript that will be published in a peer-reviewed journal. The results have also been presented at two different conferences.


Other presentations were given by a collaborator from the U.S. Forest Service (Stan Kitchen) who presented at a fire ecology conference in November 2012 and by Ho Yi Wan who presented his work with aspen at the Ecological Society of America meetings held last April.

We have recently submitted another abstract to the International Forestry Society conference that will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah in 2014. Additionally, Wyatt Shakespear will be presenting the results of this work before peers and colleagues at Brigham Young University.

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.

Since this study was designed to monitor long-term forest succession in relation to fire severity, we will continue to hire students and monitor these plots on a set schedule of every five years. These data are being published now as immediate response to fire, however, we are equally interested in the long-term response of these forested systems over the next 20-50 years. These data will continue to be used to assist forest managers in improving restoration practices and predicting forest response to disturbance.

We will complete the analysis and writing of the initial manuscript with the intention of producing a rough draft of this paper by January 2014. We hope to have this information published in a peer reviewed journal by December 2014.

Comments

We would like to express our gratitude and appreciation to the Charles Redd Center and the donors who make this funding a possibility. This funding has been a tremendous help to us for collecting this important baseline data that will be vital in understanding forest ecology and management of these mixed conifer-aspen woodlands.
Research was conducted on ceramic artifacts from the Terrence and Jean Reidhead Collection at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures (MPC) to demonstrate the great breadth of information that can be obtained from artifacts lacking specific provenance. The project studied the chemical makeup of a sample of the artifacts and prior use of the artifacts. The project incorporated examining the history of the collection and of Fourmile Ruin, the site where the artifacts were found. This research will form the base for a print catalog to be printed in 2014. The catalog will incorporate previous unpublished studies of the use of these artifacts as evidenced by wear patterns and artistic design components of the pottery.

Our research began with the artifacts, looking for patterns and traits within the collection first, and then moved out to incorporate findings from other archaeological studies. This approach was necessary because of the lack of provenience information. The findings documented in the catalog help fill gaps in our knowledge of the past at the Fourmile Ruin site, which was heavily looted and damaged during the 20th century.

Redd Center funds were used to hire two graduate student assistants to work on this project. They gained valuable skills in both artifact research and project management. Working under my direction, I assigned one graduate student the responsibility to coordinate and manage efforts for this project. Due to both a shortcoming in overall funding and issues with project members’ schedules, the project has been extended for completion into 2014. Her contribution has been invaluable in our progress to date and in maintaining momentum to complete the scope of the project. Her efforts have ensured that research on wear pattern analysis and the history of the collection have been effectively incorporated into the catalog portion of the project.

Another graduate assistant is finalizing her research in analyzing the geo-chemical composition of the collection. Her research is focused on using both XRF (X-ray fluorescence), a destructive analytic process, and portable XRF, a non-destructive analytic process to understand the variation between various pottery styles to indicate local production or regional trade.
Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Research findings, related to the geo-chemical makeup of the pottery, have been presented by graduate student Kathleen Anderson at a few museum conferences. These include the 2013 Annual Meeting of the American Alliance of Museums, 2013 Western Museums Association conference, 2012 Utah Museums Association conference, and the 2013 meetings of the Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections.

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

The publication of the catalog is not yet complete. We are waiting for articles from external researchers to be included as chapters in the catalog. We anticipated a publication date in mid-2014. The catalog will include chapters reporting the research that has been completed by students, chapters by leading scholars of Southwestern pottery from the Fourmile Ruin area, as well as a catalog portion including photographs and descriptions of a selection of the pottery from the Fourmile Ruin 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.

The publication will be published by the Museum and distributed by both the Museum and the University of Utah Press. Our initial print run will be 100 copies of the volume with a color catalog of the artifacts.
CHARLES REDD FELLOWSHIP AWARD IN WESTERN AMERICAN HISTORY

Danille Elise Christensen, American Studies, University of North Carolina, “Provident Living: Food Preservation as Practical Theology”

Kathleen Flake, Religion, Vanderbilt University Divinity School, “Mormon Matriarchy: A Study in Marriage and Gendered Authority in Antebellum America, 1842-1890”

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

Janiece Johnson, History, University of Leicester, “The Mountain Meadows Massacre and the Making of Mormons in the American Mind”

Patrick Mason, Religious Studies, Claremont Graduate University, “Ezra Taft Benson, Apostle of Conservatism: A Biography”

Natalie Rose, Michigan State University, “Building Up Generations of Mormons: Adolescent Women and the Transitional Church, 1869-1929”

Kevin Walters, History, University of Kentucky, “Religion and American Troops in World War II”
The Redd Center Fellowship in Western American History allowed me to gather primary materials crucial to my current book project, _Freedom from Want: Home Canning in the American Imagination._ The few existing scholarly treatments of home canning in the United States focus on the southern states and the eastern seaboard; my own work adds insight into how the now-common notion of “urban homesteading” grows from and continues to be tied to the experience of “pioneering” in the West. Further, Mormon emphasis on self-sufficient provident living during the Utah territorial period, through the establishment of the LDS Church’s welfare program, and into the present day is an important part of the home canning story in the United States. Summer research at BYU, the LDS Church History Library, the University of Utah, and Utah State University in 2012 and 2013 is helping me tell a truly national story by tracing how canning and food storage has played out in rhetoric and in practice in the West.

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 fellowship allowed me to gather letters, diaries, and personal histories in which women from a range of socio-economic backgrounds across Utah expressed their assumptions, practices, and motivations regarding food preservation; in addition, I examined secular and religious sources that laid out underlying ideologies more explicitly. For instance, the open stacks at BYU’s Lee Library gave me access to dozens of cookbooks, food storage manuals, and periodicals relevant to my research, but most valuable were the archived papers of Lillie Liston Baker, Isabelle Wilson Hales, and Wayne Hales, as well as other documents in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections. Both a 1976 report correlating the mission of Welfare Services to millennial prophecy and a 1976 compilation of doctrine and policy regarding home food storage gave me insight into official LDS stances over time. On the other hand, sources like the 1952 Oak Hills Ward Cookbook and other self-published documents helped me see how church directives have played out in vernacular practice. Redd Center funds also facilitated my travel to several other repositories in the region. At the LDS Church History Library I found unusual cookbooks in the stacks and took copious notes from the diary of Mary Josephine Bateman and the papers of Leah Widtsoe; I was also able to view glass slides and records created by the LDS Church Welfare Committee. While I read several student foodways collections at BYU, I was able to find even more relevant and extensive ethnographic records when I traveled to Logan and worked with archivists at Utah State University. Most of my time at USU, however, was spent processing Cache County 4-H canning club and Cooperative Extension reports, circulars, and bulletins, an effort that helped me contextualize the USDA Extension records I found at the National Agricultural Library the following summer.

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

In addition to drawing on my research in foodways course lectures, I gave three public presentations on the project during the fellowship year:

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

In summer 2012 I spent three weeks in Washington, DC, at the Library of Congress Science and Technology Reading Room, the American Folklife Center, and the National Museum of American History, as well as four weeks at repositories in Utah; in the summer of 2013 I returned to Utah for two weeks of additional research and spent another two weeks in DC, where I followed up on research at the LOC and also visited the National Agricultural Library, Special Collections at the University of Pennsylvania, and canning-related tourist sites in Lancaster County, PA. In addition, I’ve made four trips to Minnetrista, the archive and museum in Muncie, Indiana, where the Ball Corporation records are housed. And while I’m still coding the massive amounts of data I collected during the fellowship year, I’ve started moving into the writing stage as well. I’ll submit a version of my 2013 AFS conference presentation to the journal Western Folklore by the end of February 2014, and I’ve been asked to contribute to a book on Utah foodways that’s being published by the University of Utah Press. I’ve also begun writing about my personal connections to canning on my blog “Nine” and am developing a series of ruminations on selected primary sources as part of a blog called “Exhibit A.” I’ve also written a full book prospectus and chapter summaries for my monograph, which I plan to complete by the end of 2014, and I am negotiating with several interested academic presses.

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 April 2014, I’ll present a paper at the Roger Smith Conference on Food and Technology in Manhattan; I’ll be exploring how people have resisted new food technologies, drawing in part on letters sent by Lillie Baker, a prolific canner in Boulder, Utah. (When she switched to freezing much of her meat and produce she grew reluctant to travel far from her house, for fear that the electricity would fail and her food spoil while she was gone.) Information gathered using Redd Center funds also plays a prominent part in my book. Chapter 2 draws on my personal history to explore self-sufficiency in the context of identity, Western homesteading, Mormon culture, and commercial canning. Not only have all the women in my life canned, but my great-grandfather built equipment for (and wrote poetry about) the pea and sauerkraut canneries in Morgan, Utah, c. 1910; his son helped found Ore-Ida frozen foods in the mid-1950s; and my father-in-law maintains one of the few remaining orchards in Pleasant Grove, Utah. Contextualizing those experiences using other contemporary primary and secondary sources helps me discuss the complexities of canning’s meanings, be they economic, social, aesthetic, theological, regional, or ideological in other ways. In Chapter Four I use Home Demonstration Agent reports to fill out interview- and diary-based case studies of several women to demonstrate how canning has often been woven into daily schedules, interpersonal networks, and domestic landscapes. Further, these examples suggest how material conditions (access to space, supplies, time, and labor) affect the processes and meanings of home canning.

Comments

I thoroughly enjoyed the helpful staff and easy accessibility of the collections at BYU and have learned much about my own personal history through this process. Thanks very much to the donors and administrators who made this experience possible. And my apologies for the trouble it took to track me down for this report! I’d be happy to send you copies of my AFS poster presentation and published articles if you’d like them.
While in the Library I was able to read the papers of several women. The ones that stand out for me and which were particularly useful are detailed below, but each held gems that gave insight into the variety of experiences had by those who practiced plural marriage. They ranged from the matter-of-fact statement by Martha Ballard (“While we had our trials, living the law of plural marriage I believe we lived it and got along as well as humans could be expected to live it.”) to Margaret Smoot's very intentionally written testimony to her posterity (“I am a full believer in the Plural or Patriarchial [sic] order of marriage, I have lived in it since the year 1846 and I would not live out of it if I could, I know it to be a pure and chase principle, calculated to elevate the human race, and not to degrade, I take pleasure in bearing this testimony and I can meet it in time and Eternity.”) In addition to those mentioned in answer to the next question, I read also the autobiographical sketches or papers of Mary Jane Mount Tanner, Diana Eldridge Smoot, Emily Woodmansee, Emma Lucy Gates Bowen, Martina Bitner, Eliza Ann Harker Abigail Andrus, and Elizabeth Howard, as well as the Library's exceptional collection of summaries and registers of women's writings and papers.

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 came to the Library hoping to verify certain primary material often quoted in secondary sources, but more importantly to expand on the typical sources by researching the lesser known, but no less important women's voices. In particular, I was interested in the circles of women who surrounded the nineteenth-century General Relief Society Presidents and in reading firsthand accounts of life within a polygamous family and church leadership. The Library exceeded my expectations. I was able to find many articulate women whose records seem to me underutilized. Chief among them was Margaret T. Smoot whose account of her life as a first wife was very rich; not least because it was self-reflective, not merely descriptive of her family life. She attempts (as I described above) to speak to her posterity about the holiness of the family order in the Smoot household, the demands it placed on her for personal righteousness, and her testimony of Joseph Smith. It's a powerful record and one that deserves publishing in its own right. Important also for my study were General Relief Society Board Member Elizabeth Howard's papers. I confess, though I didn't intend to research the leading lights, the collection of papers from President Bathsheba Bigler Smith was too rich to ignore. She was the least well know to me of the mighty, first four General Relief Society Presidents and I was grateful to find her collection at BYU. For example, in those papers I found Julina Lambson's account of accepting Joseph F. Smith's invitation to become his second wife and President Bigler's advice to her. This was an exceptional find and one I have not seen used elsewhere in the sources. Similarly, I could not resist reading in the voluminous record left by the great Emmeline B. Wells papers. Particularly helpful were her annotated version of the Relief...
Society Minutes (what a treasure!); her 1875 journal and the blessing she received prior to attending the National Council of Women in 1900.

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

The Award will contribute to the book I am writing and which is under contract with the University of North Carolina Press.

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

My research is largely complete and I am finishing the manuscript.

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 happily notify you and remain grateful for your support.
The funding I received from the Charles Redd Center allowed me to complete a month-long research trip to the Harold B. Lee Library at the Brigham Young University. During this research trip I examined the diaries of Mormon missionaries to Hawaii, including the diaries of Mary Ann King and Francis Hammond. These diaries complemented research that I had previously done at the LDS Church History Library, the University of Utah, and the Huntington Library on the history of Laie. Examining these diaries allowed me to better understand the social dynamics of the Mormon community in Laie. The diaries contain information about the relationships between white Mormon women and the native Hawaiians that they employed as servants and who helped them prepare elaborate meals for male missionaries. The diaries also hinted at the complex relationships that existed between the wives of missionaries, who gossiped, delivered each other’s children, and helped each other with housework. I was also able to examine collections concerning the prosecution of Mormon polygamists, which included court transcripts and newspaper clippings as well as the letters exchanged between Mormon feminists. The court transcripts and newspaper clippings were particularly interesting because they allowed me to see how information about the trials of polygamists circulated within the Mormon community.

In addition to the time I spent in the library’s special collections, I was also able to examine the Woman’s Exponent and the Relief Society Magazine during the library’s weekend hours and after the special collections had closed during the week. Although these periodicals are available online, having physical access to them allowed me to identify important articles more quickly and to skim them for useful content.

My time in the special collections of the Harold B. Lee Library helped me to understand the internal dynamics of the community at Laie. When I first began researching Mormon missionary work in Hawaii, I assumed that it followed the model of other Mormon missionary work, consisting primarily of single, white, male missionaries who traveled by themselves and relied upon the hospitality of church members and potential converts for their room and board. Although this was partially true in the Hawaiian Islands, the establishment of a church-owned plantation in Laie disrupted this model. In Oahu, Mormon missionaries lived as families and lived off the plantation’s proceeds. The diaries also suggest that white Mormons separated themselves from native Hawaiians in Oahu from extent. Although they employed the labor of native Hawaiians and lived in physical proximity to them, Mormon women rarely mentioned them in their diaries and rhetorically separated themselves from native Hawaiians.
The letters, diaries, and court records concerning the prosecution of Mormon polygamists further highlighted the importance of Hawaii for Mormons in the nineteenth century. Reading printed materials and the letters of Mormon feminists written in the late nineteenth century it became apparent that the identity of Mormon women in the nineteenth century was grounded in their experiences as wives and mothers. The Woman’s Exponent, Mormon theology, and the letters and diaries of individual Mormon women stressed the importance of domesticity to the experience of Mormon women. The rhetoric of anti-polygamists combined with the prosecution of Mormon men to break up Mormon families and to disrupt the Mormon understanding of domesticity. The Hawaiian islands, however, became a space where Mormon domesticity could be re-established. Mormon men who had been unable to live with their wives could suddenly claim them as their spouses and their children as their offspring.

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

Writings/Publications

Dissertation - “Imperial Zions: Mormons, Polygamy, and the Practice of Domesticity”


Presentations

“Defining Marriage within the Woman’s Suffrage Movement: Mormons, Free Love, and the Politics of Domesticity in the Late Nineteenth Century,” American Academy of Religion, Baltimore, MD, November 23 – 26, 2013 (Forthcoming)


“Mormons, Polygamy, and Exile in the South Pacific,” Western Association of Women Historians, Portland, OR, May 16 – 18, 2013

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

I will be returning to the LDS Church History Library and BYU to complete additional 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.

Eventually, I have plans to turn my dissertation into a book manuscript that I will shop to publishers.

Comments

I would like to thank the Charles Redd Center and the staff in the Special Collections of the Harold B. Lee Library for their support. They were uniformly helpful and were instrumental in identifying additional sources.
Name: Janiece Johnson

Title of Project: In Search of Punishment: Mormon Transgressions and the Mountain Meadows Massacre

Organization/Institution: University of Leicester, Historical Studies Department

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Name of Award Received: Charles Redd Fellowship in Western American History

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

I was able to travel from England to Utah. While in Provo, I was able to use Special Collections to build a research database of popular accounts of the Mountain Meadows massacre. This included newspaper reports, magazines, novels, histories, sermons, and plays. This database was a significant source for 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?

This research and compilation of this database enabled me to understand the popular perception of the Mountain Meadows Massacre and how it interacted with the official narrative of the massacre created during the investigation and prosecution for the massacre.

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

Dissertation.

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

My 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.

I am currently finishing my dissertation. I hope to publish it in the future.

Comments

Thank you for this support. It was very valuable.
July 29, 2013

Brian Cannon, Director
Charles Redd Center for Western Studies
Brigham Young University

Re: Report on 2013 Redd Center Research Grant Activities

Dear Brian,

I recently completed a six-week research trip to Utah subsidized by a Redd Center Faculty Research Grant. I am deeply grateful for the support of the Redd Center and its donors for my research on Ezra Taft Benson. It was an extremely productive trip, and while I still have much more research to do for my planned biography, I feel like I made excellent progress this summer.

My time in Utah was split between three archives: L. Tom Perry Special Collections at the Brigham Young University library; Special Collections at the University of Utah library; and the LDS Church History Library. I focused my time primarily on the archival material available only at these three institutions; there is a voluminous amount of print material on Benson, but I can access most of it from my home institution. With the exception of a few meetings (including the Mormon History Association) and some family commitments, I worked in the archives every weekday for six weeks, several hours per day. I read thousands of pages of documents in dozens of archival collections, taking hundreds of pages of notes. Because I am still relatively early in the research process, I cast a wide net in my research, reading about everything from Benson’s family history and childhood in southeastern Idaho, to his time as a county and state agricultural agent in Idaho, to his remarkable mission to Europe in the immediate aftermath of World War II, to his noteworthy but often contentious eight years as Secretary of Agriculture in the Eisenhower Administration, to his activities related to the John Birch Society especially in the 1960s, to his ecclesiastical activities as an apostle and eventually president of the LDS Church.

Benson lived a long, active, and noteworthy life, and the amount of available sources is daunting. I feel a bit like I have been eating an elephant – I spent several weeks gorging myself, only to step back and realize how much more there is to digest. The project will require substantially more research, much of which will be done in the LDS Church.
Archives. I have begun the process to gain access to restricted materials there, and plan on returning for what I hope is another long summer of research in 2014.

In the meantime, the research I collected will be put to immediate use in drafting two essays: one on Ezra Taft Benson and modern Mormon conservatism, for a collection of essays on post-1945 Mormonism edited by John Turner and me (and under contract with Oxford University Press); and the other on Benson and the environment, for a conference and eventually volume on twentieth-century American religion and politics organized by Darren Dochuk and sponsored by the Danforth Center on Religion and Politics at Saint Louis University. Eventually, of course, much of the material I researched this summer will find its way into my biography of Benson, which I hope will be published in the next five years or so.

Again, let me reiterate how thankful I am for the support of the Redd Center for my research. I also appreciated our lunch together, and your insight and advice regarding agricultural history, a field in which I am a complete novice. I look forward to continuing my research in the coming years and producing scholarship that will represent a substantial contribution to Western history, Mormon history, and twentieth-century American history.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Patrick Mason
Howard W. Hunter Chair of Mormon Studies
Associate Professor of Religion
Claremont Graduate University
My dissertation examines the experiences of and prescriptive attitudes toward adolescent Mormon women in the Inter-mountain West from 1869 to 1929. I argue that extensive change such as the arrival of the railroad in Utah in 1869, the church-sanctioned termination of polygamy in 1890, and Utah finally achieving statehood in 1896 pushed Mormon leadership to create rigid behavioral standards for young women. Building upon the methodological work of Joseph M. Haws and N. Ray Hilner, I do not treat the concept of childhood as simply a series of expected experiences and ideals for children established by adults. Instead, I explore how the actual experiences of adolescent women influenced their perception of their religious and gendered identities. Through examining prescriptive rhetoric, I reveal how fears of generational difference between older Mormons and their children were bound up in anxiety regarding appropriate gender roles in the shift from polygamy to monogamy.

This project utilizes primary source documents, official church rhetoric, diaries, letter correspondences, and first-hand oral and written accounts that highlight the public, private, and religious worlds of Mormon adolescent women. This methodological approach simultaneously illuminates how adolescent Mormon women embodied older church members’ and leaders’ concerns for the future but also exercised their own agency. Comparing the lived experience of adolescent women with the advice directed at them by the church and their families allows me to tease out the disjuncture and harmonies between prescribed norms and lived reality.

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 my time in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections, I was able to identify and review between ten diaries of young women between the ages of twelve and early twenties that fall within the timeframe of my dissertation, 1860s to 1930. In addition, I have also found several letter collections and other private papers created by young women during my timeframe. These adolescent women range from being the daughters of significant church leaders to young women in rural settings. These personal primary sources coupled with the extensive prescriptive church literature aimed at young women from the same period provides me with a wealth of material to analyze young women’s experiences and how the church conceived of female adolescence. My research at BYU has led me to identify major themes in young women’s diaries and prescriptive literature. Due to this, I have reorganized my chapter outline into a more thematic approach.
Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Upcoming:


Past:


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

I am currently finished with my archival research and am in the midst of writing my dissertation with plans to defend in the Fall of 2014 and graduate that Winter. I will also go on the job market for a tenure track position during the Fall of 2014.

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.

Upon the defense of my dissertation and graduation, I will start to revise my manuscript for publishing with a university press.

Comments

I am incredibly thankful to the center for providing me with the support to complete my research. I had a truly enjoyable time in the L. Tom Perry special collections.
Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The Charles Redd Fellowship allowed me to spend two weeks working in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections at the Harold B. Lee Library at Brigham Young University. In particular, I was able to explore numerous manuscript holdings related to veterans who served in World War II. I spent most of my time looking through materials collected through the Saints at War project under the leadership of Robert Freeman and Dennis Wright. I also had the privilege of meeting with Dr. Freeman during my visit.

In addition to the Saints at War material, I was able to examine material collected by Richard T. Maher for his LDS military chaplains oral history project and by Patricia Rushton for her LDS nurses at war project. I also found LDS periodicals from the World War II era to be quite helpful such as Church News and Church News Servicemen's Edition. Finally, the LDS Chaplains Commission's collection provided helpful institutional background.

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 broader dissertation research involves the ways in which soldiers and sailors interacted with religion during World War II. Members of the LDS Church who served in the war provide a helpful case study because they were part of a tradition that existed outside the mainstream of American religious culture during the war. In particular, the ecclesial organization of the church was rare in that the church did not support professional ordained leadership. This presented a problem for military leaders who sought to provide religious leadership in the military through chaplains. The army and navy combined to provide around 12,000 chaplains, but the minimum standards requiring academic theological training excluded members of the LDS Church. In the end, the military made exceptions for LOS chaplains. More significantly, the LDS tradition of non-professional leadership meant that many LDS men continued to function as religious leaders despite having non-chaplain military roles. This reveals a great deal about how some soldiers and sailors actively engaged with religion apart from military chaplains.

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


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

I am currently revising my dissertation and plan to defend it in November 2013.
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 conference presentation “Exigencies of War” is being packaged along with other presentations from the conference for potential publication. The editors of this project are John Corrigan and G. Kurt Piehler from Florida State University. “Encountering Faith: Religious Conflict among US troops in World War II.” To be presented at the American Society of Church History Winter Meeting, January 2014.

Comments

Thank you so much for the research funding. I enjoyed working with the Redd Center as well as with others in the BYU community.
INDEPENDENT AND CREATIVE WORKS AWARD

Wayne K. Howell, “The History of Canyon Floor Alluvial Deposition and Implications for Ancestral Pueblo Indian Agriculture in Montezuma Canyon, Southeastern Utah”

W. Raymond Palmer, “Senator Elbert D. Thomas and the Fate of European Jewry, 1933-1948”

Name: Wayne K. Howell (Archaeologist) and Eric R. Force (Geologist)

Title: The Holocene Geomorphic History of Montezuma Canyon and the Puebloan Agricultural Landscape, @A.D. 500-1300

Permanent Mailing Address: P.O. Box 32 Gustavus, AK 99826

Email Address: wkhowell@gmail.com

Phone Number: 907-697-2423

Name of Award Received: Independent Research and Creative Work Award

Background:

Montezuma Canyon was recognized for its rich archaeological heritage by the first scientific expedition to enter the canyon in 1875. Subsequently, deep arroyo cuts exposed the valley floor in cross-section that revealed a complex depositional history in which geologists recognized that Puebloan artifacts could aid in dating the sedimentary history. Recognizing that the depositional history formed the environmental backdrop into which the Pueblo Indian agriculturalists migrated and established their settlements, this study was designed to understand the historical relationship of geomorphic processes and the Puebloan response to them. Additionally, decades of archaeological research in the American Southwest has documented the effects of drought on Puebloan population dynamics, and while neighboring areas were largely abandoned during certain droughts, Montezuma Canyon seems to have retained its population. A primary focus of this study was to attempt to understand why.

Research:

The two researchers spent about 20 days of reconnaissance-level work over two sessions in spring and fall, 2012, examining 15 profiles along a 25 mile stretch of the upper and middle portions of the canyon. Although lack of funds did not allow for radiocarbon dating the researchers were able to rely on three dates from prior work as well Puebloan artifacts to create a coherent chronological framework. A grant from the Charles Redd Center at BYU helped facilitate travel for the researchers.

Findings:

Prior geologic work established a basic four-part geomorphic history for Montezuma Canyon that spans the past 10,000+ years, and two sediment facies identified by Gary Christensen are relevant to understanding Puebloan agriculture and settlement. Unit 1 is the primary deposit in the canyon bottom and was laid down by a low-energy meandering stream beginning over 5000 years ago. It came to fill the inner canyon from wall-to-wall. But sometime prior to about 1500 years ago an erosional episode occurred that gashed the valley with steep walled arroyos and left the main drainage entrenched. Thereafter a second episode of deposition began and Unit 2, a sandy deposit laid down by a more energetic stream than before, began to infill the eroded landscape. Although we do not know if the erosion episode happened before or soon after settlement by Puebloan farmers, it was this second phase of sedimentation over the ensuing centuries that created the agricultural landscape utilized by Puebloan peoples. Employing agricultural practices adapted to floodwater environments, people were able to farm effectively on all stretches of the canyon bottom at various times, whether along entrenched reaches where the creek flowed between arroyo walls, on valley bottoms where the waters spread out in sheet flow across the older surface, or, most successfully, at major canyon confluences where alluvial fans spread sediments and water onto the main valley floor. It was at these canyon confluences where the Pueblos built their largest and most enduring settlements. Importantly, our research found that Puebloan populations thrived in Montezuma Canyon during the drought of the late 800s-early 900s that virtually
depopulated nearby Montezuma Valley in Colorado. We do not yet fully understand why the Puebloan farmers in Montezuma Canyon escaped the effects of the drought, but the floodwater-fed canyon bottom depositional environment was surely a contributing factor. This research will result in a chapter in a volume summing up over 25 years of work by BYU researchers in Montezuma Canyon, currently in development.
Name: Dr. W. Raymond Palmer

Title of Project: Senator Elbert D. Thomas and the Fate of European Jewry, 1933-1948

Permanent Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1030 Lee, Ma. 01238

Email Address: wraygen@earthlink.net

Phone Number: 413-243-1012

Name of Award Received: Independent Research and Creative Work Award

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

I conducted on-site research at the Utah State Historical Society and examined the Papers of Elbert D. Thomas. Time was spent examining the newspaper collection at USHS. Some of the gaps in the documentation found at USHS were filled in at the University of Utah Archives and online through the Jabotinsky Institute and the American Jewish Archives.

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 research conducted with Redd Center funds was successful as far as answering the central research question is concerned. I learned a great deal about what Senator Thomas attempted to do on behalf of European Jewry and what motivated him. Also, the anti-Semitism that was evident in much of the United States in the 1930s and 1940s was not an issue in Utah. Some of the secondary questions proved to be a bit more difficult. Specifically, little was found relating to Utah public opinion concerning the Holocaust and how it influenced Thomas.

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

The first draft of a journal article is in preparation.

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

While I have completed the majority of the research, I am still attempting to get complete answers to some of the secondary questions. As the Yale University Library is nearby, there is a chance that I will utilize their collections in an attempt to find additional information on Utah public opinion concerning Jews and the Holocaust.

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.

While I still hope to answer some of the remaining secondary questions, the first draft of a journal article based on the research I conducted is in preparation.

Comments

The funding provided by the Redd Center gave me the opportunity to complete the essential components of the research required for the article.
Name: Richard Steven Street
Title of Project: Subversive Images: Leonard Nadel’s Massive Photo Essay on Braceros in 1956
Organization/Institution of Affiliation with Department: Anschutz Distinguished Fellow, Department of American Studies, Princeton University
Permanent Mailing Address: 15 Hillcrest Ct., San Anselmo, CA 94960
Email Address: streetshots@aol.com
Phone Number: 415-453-1037
Name of Award Received: Independent Research

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

I was able to purchase the last portion of high resolution scans from the Leonard Nadel archive in the Smithsonian Institution @ $60 per scan.

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 began assembling the book and overcome the main obstacle to publication – the extreme expense associated with obtaining high resolution scans of photographs. I was able to look at large prints and scrutinize details in images that would have otherwise escaped me.

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

Power Point presentation to the W. Eugene Smith Memorial Fund awards dinner, NYC

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

Assembling the book, writing narrative captions, completing the essay on Leonard Nadel’s photography.

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.

To be published by the University of Nebraska Press

Comments:

I would not have been able to complete this project without the help of the Redd Center. Works of photographic history are difficult to publish – because of the expense of publication, and because the images themselves are often housed in archives that charge an arm and a leg.
Kenneth L. Alford, Church History and Doctrine, Brigham Young University, “The 1862 Civil War Diaries of Lot Smith Utah Cavalry Soldiers”

John Bennion, English, Brigham Young University, “Desert in the Blood”

Frank Christianson, English, Brigham Young University, “The Wild West in Europe”

J. Ryan Stewart and Loreen Allphin, Plant and Wildlife Sciences, Brigham Young University, “The Role of Fire-Induced Disturbance on the Fitness of a Keystone Plant Species, Agave Utahensis, Native to the Mojave Desert and Colorado Plateau”
Our nation is currently in the midst of the Civil War sesquicentennial observance. Utah Territory provided only one active duty military unit during the entire course of the war—the Lot Smith Utah Cavalry Company. This research project focuses on the May-August 1862 service of that cavalry company.

Funds from this research grant were used to:

- Transcribe diaries that were kept by Harvey C. Hullinger and John Henry Standifird, who served as privates in the Lot Smith Utah Cavalry Company.
- Find and transcribe an additional partial diary (kept by Joseph Felt, a corporal in that cavalry company).
- Obtain and transcribe the existing portion of the official log of the Lot Smith Utah Cavalry Company (kept by First Sergeant Richard H. Atwood).
- Find and transcribe additional documents pertaining to the military service of the Lot Smith Utah Cavalry Company.

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 research funds received from the Redd Center gave this project a “kick start”—primarily through the transcription of relevant manuscripts and holographs. The funds received were helpful in getting this project started.

Redd Center funds also enabled the draft creation of the first map record of unit travel and assignments by soldiers who served in the Lot Smith Utah Cavalry Company (based on information found in the diary transcriptions).

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

Research from this project was useful in preparing the following essay that is scheduled for publication during 2014:

The following conference presentations also shared research that was completed in conjunction with this project:

Kenneth L. Alford, “Utah and the Civil War.” Brigham Young University Campus Education Week, Provo, UT, August 21, 2013.


Kenneth L. Alford, “Protecting Emigrant Trails during the Civil War.” Church History and Doctrine Regional Study. Omaha, Nebraska, July 2012.

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

As with many history-related projects, this project has continued to expand. Since this project began, I had discovered an additional partial diary and a portion of the unit’s official log. Also, the nature of the research itself has expanded from simple transcription and annotation of available soldier diaries to a more complete history of the Lot Smith Utah Cavalry Company’s Civil War service.

*What are your future plans for publications and/or presentations?*

I am continuing to work on a book manuscript regarding the Lot Smith Utah Cavalry Company.

*Comments*

Thank you for making this research funding available! I look forward to working with the Redd Center in the future.
Name: John Bennion
Title of Project: Desert in the Blood: Essays on Family, Landscape, and Faith
Organization/Institution: BYU
Permanent Mailing Address: 4125 JFSB, Provo, UT 84602
Email Address: john_bennion@byu.edu
Phone Number: 801-422-3419
Name of Award Received: John Topham and Susan Redd Butler BYU Faculty Award

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

I have been writing essays about five generations of Bennions involved with ranching in the south end of Rush Valley, Tooele County. All of the essays have been drafted. The Redd Grant was to help with securing photographs for the collection and with an interview with Charles S. Peterson. I paid Hawkinson photography to digitize ten old photographs ($250). I secured copies and the rights to six other pictures from Utah State Historical Society Archives ($216). I paid gas ($125) for Riley Nelson, a photographer, to drive with me to various locations in Rush and Skull Valleys; the result was a cd of pictures of specific locations and landscapes. The balance was spent on travel to St. George to interview Charles S. Peterson, to Tooele to look at county records, and to Vernon to take pictures of homes and ditches there.

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?

These helped me get illustration photographs for my collection of essays about my family’s experience in the west desert.

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

Pictures taken with the Redd money were used in the following publications: “On Becoming a Lord of the Earth,” Southwest Review 98.3 (2013), 255-276; “Water Law on the Eve of Statehood: Israel Bennion and a Conflict in Rush Valley, 1893-1896,” forthcoming in Utah Historical Quarterly. The pictures will also be used in the collected essays, Desert in the Blood; I’ve queried University of Utah press.

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

I need to polish two more essays, and find other pictures to use in the 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.

To publish two more essays, and to publish the collected essays in book form

Comments

I’m grateful for help the Redd Center has given me.
Name: Frank Christianson  
Title of Project: The Wild West in England  
Organization/Institution: Brigham Young University  
Permanent Mailing Address: 4113 JFSB, Provo, UT 84602  
Email Address: frank_christianson@byu.edu  
Phone Number: 801-422-5289  
Name of Award Received: John Topham and Susan Redd Butler BYU Faculty Research Award  

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

These funds enabled me to conduct research at the British Library main branch and newspaper archive in June 2013. I was able to extend my stay in London after attending a conference there. Most of the research was on British coverage of the 1887 and 1888 Wild West exhibition tours in London and Manchester.

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 research supported my travel to England and expenses while working at the British Library. While there I was able to locate a range of sources that expanded the picture of how the Wild West exhibition was received and interpreted by British audiences. This work informs a broader inquiry into the role of the frontier in both American and British nationalist discourse in the late-nineteenth century.

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

I gave a presentation based in part on the British Library research at the 2013 Symbiosis conference at University of Brunel in Uxbridge. I will also be drawing upon this research as a panelist on the Papers of William F. Cody project at the 2014 Western History Association conference.

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

I plan to make one more trip to the UK in the summer of 2014 to complete my research on the British Wild West. This research will contribute to my scholarly projects as well as the ongoing editorial work of the Cody Papers Project that includes publication of primary historical documents on the Cody Digital Archive.

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 research in British archives is the basis for my chapter, now in draft form, on the Wild West in England which I will contribute to an essay on the Transnational Wild West which I am editing. That volume is slated for publication with Oklahoma University Press in the William F. Cody Series on the History and Culture of the American West.
Comments

I am deeply grateful for the support of the Redd Center in furthering my research. It has played a pivotal role in allowing me to access critical archival materials. That research is now bearing fruit in multiple venues and will continue to do so for some time to come.
Undergraduate students and I have conducted field surveys of native populations of Agave utahensis in southwestern Utah and northwestern Arizona. Specifically, we have made observations of potential pollinators visiting Utah agave flowers while they were in bloom in the early summer. We also assessed fire damage in burned areas. In addition, we collected succulent leaf tissue from several Utah agave plants from eight populations in Utah and Arizona to develop molecular markers to determine the genetic structure of the species.

Through our observations, we have found that honeybees (Apis mellifera) are one of the primary visitors to Utah agave flowers. It also appears that fire does not significantly impact Utah agaves. Little, if any, damage has been observed. I hypothesize that the absence of damage may be due to the high levels of saponin in the leaves.

In working with Dr. Jeff Maughan, we have developed microsatellite markers that can be used to find polymorphic. However, we found in the process of developing the markers that Utah agaves are tetraploid, which could help explain their ability to withstand the extreme environments the species has evolved in.

We have learned that Utah agave is not significantly impacted by fire. It appears to have evolved traits that enable to withstand significant fire events.

We have none to report yet.

There are not further steps.

We plan to present our data at a conference of the Ecological Society of America next year.
John Topham and Susan Redd Butler
Off-Campus Faculty Research Award

Nicholas Bradley, English, University of Victoria, “Intermountain Ecology and the Poetry of Richard Hugo”

Cari Carpenter, English, West Virginia University, “The Newspaper Warrior: Sarah Winnemucca Hopkin’s Public Crusade for American Indian Rights, 1864-1891”

Kathleen Chamberlain, History and Philosophy, Eastern Michigan University, “Cooperation and Conflict: The Bosque Redondo Experiment, 1864-1868”

Daniel M. Davis, Utah State University, “Creating a New West: The Photographs of A.J. Russell and the Union Pacific Railroad, Then and Now”

Jason Friedman, History, Wasatch Academy, “Warchive”

Jennifer Graber, The University of Texas at Austin, “Spiritual Battlefields: War and Religious Transformation in the Frontier American West”


John Monnett, History, Metropolitan State College of Denver, “Climate Change and the Struggle for the Northern Plains and Intermountain Basins, 1850-2000”

Linda Sargent Wood, History, Northern Arizona University, “Montana’s Boulder River Training School, Dr. Phillip Pallister, and the 20th Century Disability Rights Movement”

Donald G. Sullivan, Geography, University of Denver, “Subalpine Peatlands, Winter Snowpack, and Carbon Storage in a Warming World”

Natale A. Zappia, History, Whittier College, “The Interior World: Trading and Raiding in the Far West (1700-1865)”
Sarah Winnemucca’s 1883 _Life Among the Piutes: Their Wrongs and Claims_ was republished in 1994 and is now excerpted in major anthologies of U.S. literature, signifying interest in her historical legacy and literary production. Nonetheless, there is a paucity of texts available from the bulk of her public career—those recorded in, and created through, newspapers. We are helping to close this gap by presenting an edited collection of approximately 250 newspaper items by or about Winnemucca, from her 1864 performances in San Francisco to her death in 1891. The majority of the material dates from the years 1879 to 1887, during which Winnemucca lectured hundreds of times in the eastern and western United States, published her book, and established a bilingual school for American Indian children. These items demonstrate Winnemucca’s decades-long struggle to shape news about herself, Northern Paiutes, and Americans Indians. They reveal, most of all, Winnemucca’s capability as a public speaker, detailing the diversity of her topics, the array of her rhetorical appeals, and her incorporation of performance into her lectures. Through these tactics, Winnemucca garnered significant media attention for herself and her causes, despite a news media that typically reported on Americans Indians in a scattered and stereotypical manner. Our collection, entitled _The Newspaper Warrior: Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins’s Public Crusade for American Indian Rights, 1864-1891_, is under contract with the University of Nebraska Press. The funds from the Center allowed us to hire two graduate students at the University of Nevada Las Vegas, who located and scanned regional newspaper articles that are included in the collection.

The articles located by the graduate students were critical to our understanding of Winnemucca’s reputation and rhetoric in Nevada and other western states. They helped fill out our sense of her capability as a public speaker, her diverse tactics on stage, and the stereotypes of American Indians to which she so brilliantly responded. The students’ work not only enhanced our collection, which we believe contributes significantly to scholarship on the American West, but provided students important professionalization opportunities. Indeed, one of the students said he was enjoying the work so much he would continue beyond the paid hours if necessary. In his words, “this is quite exciting as far as I am concerned. And so many of the newspapers have other really interesting articles in them as well; the advertisements for various indigestion medicines--it seems that many were suffering from upset stomachs in the late 19th-- are amazing.”

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

The Newspaper Warrior: Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins’s Public Crusade for American Indian Rights, 1864-1891_ (forthcoming, University of Nebraska Press)
If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

It 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.

Cari Carpenter is currently revising an article on Winnemucca's use of humor that has been provisionally accepted by the Studies in American Indian Literature journal.

Comments

Given the economic constraints nearly every academic institution is facing these days, we are especially appreciative of your efforts to support scholarship on Indigenous peoples and the American West. We simply could not have done this without your assistance.
Name: Kathleen P. Chamberlain
Title of Project: Cooperation and Conflict: The Bosque Redondo Reservation Experiment, 1864-1868
Organization/Institution: Eastern Michigan University, Department of History & Philosophy
Permanent Mailing Address: 207 East Forest Avenue, Ypsilanti, MI 48198
Email Address: kchamberl@emich.edu
Phone Number: 734-340-4010
Name of Award Received: John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Faculty Research Award

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

Using the research funds I traveled to Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Mescalero, New Mexico, to locate and retrieve archival collections and available oral histories.

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 gather archival material, some oral histories, and New Mexico territorial papers on the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches impounded at the Bosque Redondo during the above years. I was also able to locate additional government documents pertaining to my topic, but had to order them separately.

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

Although I gathered numerous sources, I have not yet had sufficient time to analyze these, read all of the secondary sources, or to begin writing.

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

I need time to read the myriad archives and government papers and then plan out my writing. Since I teach full time, I must accomplish my work in the summers.

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 intend to write an article about the Mescalero at the Bosque as soon as I assess the docs and to submit a proposal to present a paper at the Western History Association conference. By the way, I sent a copy of my new book, “In the Shadow of Billy the Kid: Susan McSween and the Lincoln County War” to you earlier this year. The research was begun with funds from the Charles Redd Center. I hope you received it, and thank you.
Name: Daniel M. Davis

Title of Project: Creating a New West: The Photographs of A.J. Russell and the Union Pacific Railroad, Then
and Now

Organization/Institution: Special Collections and Archives, Utah State University

Permanent Mailing Address: Merrill-Cazier Library, 3000 Old Main Hill, Logan, UT 84322

Email Address: Daniel.davis@usu.edu

Phone Number: 435-797-0890

Name of Award Received: John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Off-Campus Faculty Research Award

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

I flew to Omaha, Nebraska for three and a half days of research at the Archives of the Union Pacific
Museum in Council Bluffs, IA. I reviewed all the images housed in their archive taken by Andrew Joseph
Russell. I finalized my comprehensive catalog of Russell’s Western images and helped the Union Pacific
Museum revise their finding aids as well.

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

The Union Pacific Museum and Archives houses the largest Russell collection of prints in the United
States. During my research I discovered many images not in my catalog. In short I am promoting the use
of Russell’s lesser-known stereoviews (instead of the more dramatic, better-known, large-format views) to
give us a tool to analyze just how the railroad was built and how the workers who built it lived and, all too
often, died. As well I am analyzing Russell’s images as tools for promoting Western development.

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

The rest of my research required for my book and exhibit can now accomplished over the internet.

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

Through the research I have done, with much assistance from my two Redd Center grants, I have given
presentations to the Friends of USU Libraries (February, 2012), to the USU Archives Management class
(October 2011 and 2012), the USU History of 19th Century Photography class (February 2011), to a USU
“Summer Citizen’s” extension class (July 2011), and the USU Faculty Forum (December 2010) about
Russell and his Union Pacific images. I also completed an exhibit for the USU Libraries about Russell in

What are your future plans for publication 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 a book contract with the University of Utah Press with a due date of May 1st, 2013. This book will
be a biography of Russell focusing on his two years with the Union Pacific Railroad, and a catalog of all
his railroad images. In addition I plan to do a traveling exhibit through the USU Merrill-Cazier Library
about Russell and my research.
Name: Jason Friedman

Title of Project: “That Damn Presbyterian Devil’: Duncan McMillan and the Founding of Wasatch Academy”

Organization/Institution: Wasatch Academy, Department of History

Permanent Mailing Address: Wasatch Academy, 120 South 100 West, Mount Pleasant, Utah 84647

Email Address: jason.friedman@wasatchacademy.org

Phone Number: 435-610-0146

Name of Award Received: John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Off Campus Faculty Research Award

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

With the funds provided I was able to make multiple trips to the Westminster College archives. During my time in the archives I had access to manuscripts, newspaper clippings and other primary materials related to Duncan McMillan's personal narrative, the events that brought him to Utah and eventually Mount Pleasant, and the circumstances surrounding the founding of Wasatch Academy.

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 funds provided allowed me to dig deeper into the history of Utah's oldest high school. I had heard the school's history recounted many times but never through the lens of a historian. The funds provided helped me better contextualize this important moment in mountain states history.

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

I have not as of yet published or presented on this topic.

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

I have the primary research done and my narrative is mostly complete. I am still in the process of reviewing the relevant historiography. These materials will add additional context to my 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 have not submitted my work anywhere yet but I intend to submit the completed manuscript to Idaho Yesterdays in hopes of getting it published. I also keeping an eye out for an appropriate conference where I might present a paper based on my findings. Lastly, this spring Wasatch Academy will reopen and rededicate the original building set up by Duncan McMillan in 1875. I am in communication with the school historian and museum curator in hopes to be a part of that ceremony. I promise to keep the Redd Center apprised of all future publications or presentations of my findings. Certainly if I speak next spring at the reopening ceremony, I would invite any and all of the Redd Center faculty to take the drive to Mount Pleasant to see me in person.
January 6, 2013

Dear Dr. Cannon,

I am pleased to report on the research I was able to complete because of the generous support of the John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Off-Campus Faculty Research Award. As part of my broader work on religion and violence in the American West, I used the funds to support a research trip to three libraries in Colorado. In October 2013, I worked in the Denver Public Library and History Colorado in Denver. I also visited the archives at the University of Colorado at Boulder. I looked specifically at collections related to the 1864 Sand Creek massacre.

Having gathered these materials and read copious secondary sources, my plan is to write an essay on debates about innocent combatants in the years of the western Indian wars. At the three libraries, I was able to look at historic newspapers, as well as letters and diaries written by people involved with the investigation and debate surrounding the massacre.

Concerning the future use of these materials, I have been asked to write an essay comparing the 1864-65 debate about attacking Indian noncombatants with the recent considerations of civilian casualties that result from American use of drones in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and other countries. I will present this comparative essay at the “Faith in the Age of Obama” conference hosted by the Center for Presidential History at Southern Methodist University in December 2014. The conference organizers will edit a volume of the conference essays, tentatively planned for publication by Oxford University Press in late 2015 or early 2016.

I am deeply grateful for the support the Redd Center has offered to me and many other scholars working on the American West.

Sincerely,

Dr. Jennifer Graber
I spent a week at Kitt Peak National Observatory interviewing solar astronomers (Jack Harvey, William Livingston, and Matt Penn), reviewing archival material at the University of Arizona, and touring the McMath-Pierce Solar Telescope on Kitt Peak. Since the National Science Foundation has decided to cut future funding for the Solar Telescope and will likely mothball the facility within the coming year, this turned out to be the last opportunity to see the telescope in action and to talk with long-time solar astronomers about their research. I deposited my oral histories with the History Center at the American Institute of Physics in College Park, MD, where digital transcripts will be available to future researchers. I am working with the current staff to help place the McMath-Pierce Solar Telescope on the National Register of Historic Places, where it certainly belongs for its contributions to solar astronomy and to modernist architecture.

Architectural critic and historian Reyner Banham once called the McMath-Pierce Solar Telescope ‘man’s greatest work in the American desert’. And having now seen it for myself it’s hard to disagree. Myron Goldsmith’s design holds up remarkably well after a half century, but can only be appreciated in person for its scale and its contrast with the rugged landscape on which it’s sited. As a historian of science, I’m just as interested in how its unique design contributed to its scientific achievements. Having an opportunity to tour the facility in company with solar astronomers who have spent their entire careers at the telescope opened my eyes to the unique challenges of the telescope. I have a far better understanding of the details of its operation, and of the challenges of operating an instrument of this scale. Scientific papers and photographs are one thing, the actual artifact--100 feet high and nearly 600 feet long--quite another. Once the Advanced Technology Solar Telescope opens in Hawaii few years, the chance to study the McMath-Pierce will be gone for good. So the timing worked out unexpectedly well.

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

Seminar at the National Air and Space Museum, where I spent the year as Lindbergh Chair.

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

I still need to visit the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA) archives, and also the Frank Edmondson Papers at Indiana University, which has material on the design and early research program of the McMath-Pierce.
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’m preparing an article for the Smithsonian’s Air and Space Magazine. For an ongoing book project, The Architects of Modern Science, I’m planning a chapter comparing the McMath-Pierce Solar Telescope with the Arecibo Radio Telescope, the largest of their types ever built, exemplars of structural art and design, and defining instruments in their respective scientific disciplines.

Comments

At a time when faculty research budgets are being squeezed, even at elite universities, having access to outside funding for travel makes the difference between a good idea and a published article.
Four days were spent at the Kansas State Historical Society and the National Archives, Kansas City Branch researching climate and weather data from the end of the so-called, Little Ice Age (ca) 1850-1880. Although some regional newspaper accounts in the NA proved useful, the military post records kept daily from the 1840s-1900s on microfilm from original reports accumulated at Ft. Leavenworth, KS in 1900 were far more valuable in graphing climate changes and fluctuations over the years in all regions of the West.

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?

Center funds enabled me to remain for four days with lodging, food, mileage and copying costs. This was enough time to assess, in addition to my original research, that indeed climate change after the Little Ice Age, particularly reduced precipitation in previously adequate areas of rainfall, did indeed contribute to reduced natural resources that migratory Indian tribes depended upon, thus concentrating them in shrinking verdant areas, that in-turn made these lands highly contested among tribes and between Indians and steadily increasing white agriculturalists by the 1860s, supporting my thesis that environmental degradation did, indeed provoke warfare among and with indigenous populations in plains and inter-mountain environments in the late 19th century.

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

I have currently prepared two-thirds of a book proposal of interest to Yale University Press.

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

I need to research Homestead Act records at Homestead National Monument in Nebraska to determine the extent of original homesteads “proven-up” and awarded final deeds after five years during the 1860s, the most acute period of a convergence of white settlers, migrant tribes, severe drought, and Indian wars. My suspicion is that a high percentage of Homestead and Pre-emption Claims from by the “first 2 waves” of white settlers in the affected regions, from 1864-1880 were not finalized. I will also search for reasons given for abandonment and assess the percentages of the various reasons given, ie. Indians, drought, poor markets, poor agricultural knowledge, inaccurate information from land boosters, etc. 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.

I hope to eventually write a new study on the effectiveness of the Homestead Law prior to mechanized large scale agricultural methods. I give several to many talks annually for historical societies and civic groups.

John H. Monnett PhD
Metropolitan State University of Denver emeritus
Monnett@msudenver.edu
March 10, 2013

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

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept my final report for my Redd Center Grant for research on my project, entitled “Montana’s Boulder River Training School, Dr. Phillip Pallister, and the 20th Century Disability Rights Movement.” It has been truly an honor and privilege to be a Redd Center grant recipient. The award has enabled me to travel to Montana to conduct valuable research at the at the Montana Historical Society (MHS) Library, gain insight into Montana’s unique history, and hold valuable conversations with librarians, archivists, and the editor of Montana: The Magazine of Western History. I am most grateful.

My project explores the history of the Montana State Training School in Boulder, the work of Dr. Phillip Pallister, genetics research, eugenics, politics regarding the School, and Montana’s contributions to the disability rights movement.

Records and Sources reviewed:
In June, August, and December of 2012, I spent a total of 24 days at the MHS Library. During that time, I conducted research in the following collections:

1. Legislative Records, 18890s to 1970s;
2. Montana Governors’ Papers, from the 1890s through Governor Judge, e.g. Collections 35, RS 106; MC 269; RS 246
3. Institutional Records, including the “State Training School,” “State Board of Education,” “Department of Public Instruction,” “Superintendent of Public Instruction Supervisor of Special Education Records,” “State Board of Examiners,” and “Department of Institutions”;
30, 1974, S362.3 T682R 1974; Annual Report to the Governor, Boulder River School and Hospital, Boulder, MT, July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973, S362.3 T682R 1973; Annual Report to the Governor, Boulder River School and Hospital, Boulder, MT, April 1, 1961 to Jan 1- April 1, 1963 (not complete), S362.3 T682Q 1961-63; Annual Report to the Governor, Boulder River School and Hospital, Boulder, MT, July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972, S362.3 T682R 1973;
7. Vertical Files on “Montana Association for Retarded Children and Adults,” “Lewis and Clark County, MT Health Dept.,” “Boulder River School and Hospital,” “Boulder,” “Montana Center for Cerebral Palsy and Handicapped Children,” “League of Women Voters,” “Labor Issues,” and a variety of folders on Montana legislators, Congressional representatives, and other public officials;
8. Montana Board of Medical Examiners, MF 327;
10. Department of Health and Environmental Sciences Director Records, B13:2-3;
11. League of Women Voters of MT Records, MC 180;
14. Oral History Interview Dorothy Bradley OH 115;
15. Francis Bardanouve papers 1973-77, SC 1679;
16. Sanborne Map, Boulder, 1888;
18. 1867 Jefferson County Census Index, compiled by Phyllis Spaulding, Jan 1996 MHS Archives LG35 REF 929.3 J365c;
21. Leonard W. Brewer, MD, First 100 Years: Being a Review of the Beginnings, Growth, and Development of the Montana Medical Association in Commemoration of its Centennial Year. Prepared by the Ad Hoc Centennial Planning Committee of the Association Leonard W. Brewer, MD Chairman (Missoula: Bitterroot Litho, 1978);
22. MHS internet subscription to http://newspaperarchive.com/ for news stories (I have subscribed to this service, so that I may peruse articles in Arizona);
23. Boulder, Chinook, Helena, Butte, and Missoula Newspapers;

Research Results:
When I wrote the proposal for the Redd Center grant, I knew that the MHS collections had much for me to examine, but I was surprised at the extent of the materials. In 2011, I began researching at MHS by reading Institutional Records, Gubernatorial and Legislative files, State Board of Education reports, newspapers, and Vertical Files on the School and related Associations. In 2012, I read extensively in these and other collections and I am still processing the information and situating it in the relevant secondary literature. I will return for continued review of gubernatorial and legislative records from the 1970s and 1980s in summer 2013.
During the research process, I frequently found additional materials. Perhaps one of the best discoveries made was learning about the role of the League of Women Voters in the institutional changes made in Montana during the 1960s and 1970s. Specifically, their research and exposé of Montana's institutions helped educate Montanans about the need for reform. Reading in their collections at MIHS helped me piece together the complicated story of Montanans agitating for better care of the institutionalized members of society. Coupling the League’s work with clinical genetics at Boulder, the activities of the Montana Association for Retarded Children and Montana Extension Service leads to a fuller explanation of Montana’s role in the disability rights movement, de-institutionalization, and educational changes.

I also found more records on the Board of Education, the Department of Institutions, and the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences Director Records (processed in 2012). In addition I learned of other organizations involved in disability work, such as the “Montana Center for Cerebral Palsy and Handicapped Children,” and I was able to identify and trace some of the pivotal political actions related to this story made by elected officials such as Francis Bardonouev (Blaine County), Gary Marbut (Missoula County and not to be confused with his son who later also served in the legislature), Bob Marks (Jefferson County), Hal Harper (Lewis and Clark County), and others. Finally, I gained more insight into some of the strikes and labor disputes that affected the Boulder River Training School and Hospital (as well as other state institutions) in the 1970s.

The information I collected builds upon the reading of Dr. Pallister’s memoirs and numerous oral histories I have conducted with Dr. Pallister and others. Situating activities in Montana within the larger national context confirms that Montana was both in step with the country’s attitudinal and cultural shifts toward the disabled as well as a pivotal player in some key aspects of genetics research, mandatory tests of newborns, the ending of forced sterilizations, community care, and parental support.

While I am disappointed I have not been able to complete my research and envisioned two-part article for *Montana: The Magazine of Western History* to date, I have outlined the work and begun to write. As envisioned with the magazine’s editor, Molly Holz, and as stated in my proposal, the first essay will provide an overview of the School’s history with a focus on the 1930s to 1990s, and the second part will focus on Dr. Phillip Pallister’s biography with particular attention to his medical career at the School. The two pieces will be part of a larger book-length work on Montana’s contribution to genetic research, health care, and the disability rights movement.

How did Montanans care for people with cognitive and physical disabilities in the twentieth century? The first of the two-part article focuses on the history of the Montana State Training School from its founding in 1893 to its transition to the current Montana Developmental Center in 1985. Located in Boulder, Montana, the School was first home to Deaf and Blind children as well as those deemed “feeble-minded.” In the 1930s, legislators established the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind in Great Falls, ending the awkward—and at times animosity-ridden—institutional coupling of children with a wide variety of deficiencies. The history of the Boulder facilities demonstrates the state’s reluctance to establish and maintain a suitable facility and training for those with cognitive impairments. Still, the numbers grew and the demand increased until Boulder facilities housed well over 1,000 residents in the 1960s. In the 1950s and 1960s, the School changed dramatically under the direction of Superintendent Arthur Westwell and Dr. Phillip Pallister. National prosperity and more attention to civil rights and intellectual disabilities contributed to these changes. State appropriations increased modestly.
and societal attitudes began to turn. With an increasing respect for those with disabilities and a growing abhorrence of hiding and warehousing severely afflicted individuals in slum-like institutions, the state began a process of de-institutionalization in the 1970s. By the early 1980s, group homes and community facilities cared for the disabled and Boulder served only the most needy.

In the second part of the article, particular attention is given to the longest serving and most influential physician at the school, Dr. Philip Pallister, and his role in identifying genetic disorders, reforming institutional and medical practices, fighting for state appropriations for the school, and passing laws against eugenics. While practicing medicine in this rural community, Pallister and his colleagues (e.g. Dr. John Opitz, a world-renowned geneticist now at the University of Utah; Dr. Ernst Eichwald, a Great Falls pathologist; and Dr. Ron Losee, an Ennis orthopedist) made significant contributions nationally and internationally to our understanding of clinical genetics. This story is linked to others who educated Montanans and promoted the care of those with disabilities. Ultimately, it is an account of Montana’s role in health care and the broader disability rights movement, which prompted the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990).

Conclusions:
The history of Montana’s Training School is both ordinary and unique. In the establishment of a public institution for the “feeble-minded,” Montanans replicated other state programs in the nineteenth century. The School began with little attention, knowledge, or understanding about people facing a variety of handicapping situations. Regard for Boulder residents was mixed throughout the twentieth century and many suffered from poor care. Lack of attention, scant resources, and abuse hampered its work. Like its peers, the Training School was plagued with overcrowding, run-down facilities, staff shortages, limited oversight, forced sterilization, labor unrest, and little public concern. But the Montana facility was also very different. As Julius Paul wrote in “Three Generations of Imbeciles is Enough: State Eugenic Sterilization Laws in American Thoughts and Practice,” Montana practiced sterilization but “had a higher sense of patients’ rights” than other states (404-05). Montana also became a pioneer in clinical genetics, identification of serious genetic disorders, and behavioral modification programs. The story is filled with people who fought for better care and pursued knowledge to understand why some were so terribly afflicted. Doctors, nurses, legislators, parents, and community members succeeded in improving conditions for the impaired and their families while they also championed the rights of all members of the human family—no matter the crippling disabilities encountered by some. In short, these articles will demonstrate that Montanans played an important role in the country’s changing views of people with disabilities and the rights we now accord them.

I close with a reiteration of my gratitude for this award. I greatly appreciate the honor, financial support, and tremendous opportunity that the Redd Center gave me. I anticipate that these findings will reach publication in 2014. If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 928-607-5163 or Linda.Sargent.Wood@nau.edu.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Linda Sargent Wood, Ph.D
Name: Natale Zappia

Title of Project: The Interior World: Trading and Raiding in the Native Far West

Organization/Institution: Whittier College

Permanent Mailing Address: 13406 Philadelphia Street, Whittier, CA 90601

Email Address: nzappia@whittier.edu

Phone Number: 562-907-4200

Name of Award Received: John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Off-Campus Faculty Research Award

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

Thanks to the funds provided by the John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Off-Campus Faculty Research Award, I pursued an aggressive research agenda that amounted to three months of working with archival materials and extensive revisions that allowed me completely revise my manuscript, “The Interior World: Trading and Raiding in Native California.” Direct assistance from the award enabled me to travel to the following locations: -Bancroft Library (Bay Area) 2 weeks - California State Archives (Sacramento) 1 week - Arizona State Museum (Tucson) 1 week - Huntington Library 5 weeks The grant afforded me uninterrupted time to travel between archives and in some cases extend my stay beyond what I originally intended. As a result, I added dozens of new sources and greatly expanded the scope and depth of my argument. For example, my research at the Arizona State Museum provided me several crucial documents from the Documentary Relations of the Southwest collection (DRSW). The DRSW provided insight into Franciscan debates over how best to defend Sonoran missions from the expansion of Indian slave raiding. These correspondences have shifted my overall argument about Indian slavery, allowing me to challenge earlier studies that have argued that Indian slavery was a Spanish-controlled economic system. The papers of the DRSW, in fact, that Native slavers determined the contours of colonial exchange in Sonora. Similarly, my research at the Bancroft, Huntington, and California State Archives also provided evidence for Indian slave raiding in Alta/Baja California. At the Bancroft, papers from the Achivo General Nacional (AGN) and California Mission collections pointed to the prevalence of interior indigenous raiding and its affects on 18th-19th century California. The Huntington Library also contained excellent rare books from Sonora and California during the early 19th century with estimates of livestock, populations, and the state of Indian-Euro-American relations on the eve of the Mexican American War.

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

As alluded to above, the Redd Center funds allowed me to greatly expand the parameters of my initial questions and arguments. After completing this research, I have learned more about the cultural continuity that existed among Colorado River groups in the years after the Quechan Revolt of 1781. These sources have allowed me to make a stronger case for the enduring impacts of Indian commodity chains, slave networks, and geo-strategic control of the Sonoran Desert.

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

Fortunately, I have been able to complete my revision goals thanks to the grant and won’t need further assistance on this project.
Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research.

The Interior World: Trading and Raiding in the Native Far West (under review, resubmitted 10/2012, UNC Press) “Native Slavery and Economic Landscapes in the Far West,” in James Brooks and Bonnie Smith, eds., “Uniting the Histories of Slavery” (School of Advanced Research Press)--chapter submitted 9/1/12 “Indigenous Landscapes in the Far West Borderlands” at Western Historical Association (WHA) Annual Conference, 10/2012

What are your future plans for publication 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 been in close contact with Mark Simpson-Vos, senior editor at the University of North Carolina Press, who is aware of my Redd Center award and welcomed the time it afforded me to make important revisions. Because of the award, I completed all the necessary revisions (which relied on additional research) with greater depth, precision, and quality, and as a result will resubmit the draft for publication in October, 2012. According to Simpson-Vos, I should be able to obtain a contract from the press in the Spring 2013 and the book should be published by the Spring of 2014. Thus, the Redd Center award has simultaneously improved my revision but also assured my editor that other outside reviewers think my work merits publication.

Comments:

I would like to once again express my deepest gratitude for your interest and support. I believe that the time afforded me by the grant has substantially improved my manuscript. I look forward to recognizing the Redd Center in future publications that benefited from the award. Respectfully Submitted,

Nat Zappia
Assistant Professor
Department of History
Whittier College
PUBLIC PROGRAMMING AWARD

Brigham Young Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, “Growing Up in Fort Utah 1849-1870: A Permanent Exhibit”

Center for the Study of Elections and Democracy, “Religion and the 2012 Election”

Desert Caballeros Western Museum, “Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton Exhibition: Arizona Artist and Cultural Advocate”

Issac Goeckeritz, IG Films LLC, “Brigham Street – A Documentary Film”

Mormon History Association, “2012 MHA Calgary Canada Conference”

Museum of Peoples and Cultures, “Provo’s First Tabernacle Exhibit”

Natural History Museum of Utah, “The Navajo Basket Renaissance”


Preservation Idaho, “The Architecture of the LDS in Idaho”

University of West Florida Public History Program, “Interpreting the Lewis and Clark Trail with the NextExitHistory™ Mobile Applications”

Utah Humanities Council, “Intermountain West author to present at the 15th Annual Utah Humanities Book Festival”

Utah State Historical Society, “Utah State History Annual Conference”

Western Literature Association, “2012 Western Literature Association Conference, Lubbock, TX”

The 2012 year was a memorial year for the Pioneer Village. For the first time we began the summer with six interns from both UVU and BYU. These interns served the Village in many critical ways. They began the important work of inventorying the artifacts, they provided additional descriptive material labeling the artifacts for the visitors and were dressed in period dress when they acted as docents. All of these tasks were extremely important, especially the role of docents. We found ourselves inundated with visitors like we had not previously experienced. The Village is open for walk-in traffic from Memorial Day to Labor Day for three hours a day six days a week. In the past perhaps see maybe 10 to 20 visitors would visit in a three-hour period, but in 2012 the attendance climbed to 40 to 75 people per shift. That put a major strain on our resources and the interns were able to step in and assist us.

In addition, we were able to get a start on inventorying the artifacts, a task that has been neglected since the Village was first established in 1931. The job of inventorying is currently about 50% complete.

The original proposal was to develop a story about what it must have been like to grow up in an isolated pioneer community. This story, specifically related to Oliver Haws, fits very well since he was the second child born in Provo and he later built a home here when he married. That home is one of the two authentic cabins situated in the Village. We use the time span from 1849 to 1870. We were only partly successful in collecting materials and artifacts to illuminate that story. We were able to find a narrative by Oliver's sister describing early life in Provo. This account is required reading. We also produced a self-guided tour brochure and increased the labels and descriptions of the artifacts. We bought period clothing for the interns/docents and trained them to effectively assist the visitors. We learned a lot about working with student assistants and are now better able to help other volunteers. At the conclusion of the summer we gave each of the docents a financial stipend and a Village plaque as a thank you for their work.

The publication we produced was the self-guided tour brochure now used extensively in the Village. The presentations are the guided tours we offer the visitors. We developed a script and expect the docents to be familiar with it. We are often called on to take school groups, Cub Scout groups and other neighborhood and church groups through the Village. We are happy to do so as these activities introduce the
children to the pioneer heritage as few other experiences can.

Comments

We are committed to developing the most effective environment possible to tell the early pioneer story. The Village is not a recreation of artifacts but the real thing. We have scythes, blacksmithing tools and ox yokes that were used by our early settlers. We have their homes and the implements they used. We are located in the city park that gives us high visibility. In short we are well positioned to educate the public to early pioneer life. We take this mission very seriously. We are deeply indebted to the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies in having confidence in us demonstrated by your financial assistance.
Name: Quin Monson

Title of Project: A roundtable discussion on “Religion and the 2012 Election” as part of the Mormon Media Studies Symposium sponsored by the BYU Department of Communications

Organization/Institution: Center for the Study of Elections and Democracy, Brigham Young University

Permanent Mailing Address: 745 SWKT, Provo, UT 84602

Email Address: Quin.Monson@byu.edu

Phone Number: 801-422-8017

Name of Award Received: Public Programming Award

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

The funds from the Charles Redd Center funded travel for participants in a roundtable discussion on “Religion and the 2012 Election” as part of the Mormon Media Studies Symposium sponsored by the BYU Department of Communications. Panelists included David Campbell of the University of Notre Dame, John Green of the University of Akron, and Clyde Wilcox of Georgetown University. Campbell’s participation was also funded via the BYU Dept. of Communications because he was the conference keynote speaker. Quin Monson from BYU moderated the panel. All of the participants are widely known in political science and especially in the area of religion and politics. The opportunity for a discussion of religion and the election stemmed from Mitt Romney’s presidential candidacy and the attention devoted by the press to his religion.

This roundtable addressed the broad topic of religion in the 2012 election, but the discussion also focused heavily on Mitt Romney, his Mormonism, and how this played out in both the 2012 Republican primary and the general election campaign. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (synonymous with Mormons) is now the sixth largest religious body in the United States and is growing very quickly relative to other religions in the United States. The size and growth of the church is even more relevant in Utah and elsewhere throughout the Mountain West where there are large concentrations of Mormons. This is especially true of presidential battleground states like Nevada and Colorado. As a consequence of their sheer numbers and concentration, Mormons have been and continue to be significant players in Intermountain West politics.

Those that attended the roundtable came from a variety of disciplines including communications, history, political science and more. The panel discussion was also open to the general public and the bulk of attendance was from this group. It was well attended with perhaps 100 to 150 participants in the room for the panel discussion.

The roundtable discussion was just one purpose of bringing the scholars to campus. The other purpose was so that they could participate in a two-day review of a draft manuscript of a book, Seeking the Promised Land: Mormons in American Politics. Scholars participating in the discussion of the book manuscript also included Kelly Patterson and Chris Karpowitz from BYU’s political science department along with Frances Lee from the University of Maryland. Paul Edwards, the editor of the Deseret News, who has a PhD in political science and is knowledgeable about the LDS Church and Mormon culture generally, also participated for one day.
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 discussion during both the roundtable and the book manuscript conference were both beneficial to improving the quality and direction of the book. The comments specific to the manuscript were especially beneficial. Many suggestions were incorporated in subsequent revisions and have greatly improved the manuscript quality. The discussion was useful in terms of identifying overall themes, finding ideas that were not well-understood by a non-Mormon audience, identifying topics that demanded more attention, and improving the way existing data and questions were presented and discussed.

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

A final version of the book manuscript was submitted early in 2013 to Cambridge University Press and was subsequently accepted for publication. The book is currently in production and is scheduled for release in the fall of 2014.


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

All that remains at this point is copy editing, indexing, and other tasks associated with production. The remaining steps after production include promoting and disseminating the book. This process will undoubtedly produce new ideas for further research on the topic.

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 will keep the Redd Center informed about the publication schedule as it progresses and are interested in coordinating any opportunities to share the findings from the book with a broad audience that could include the press and the general public. If the Redd Center would like to be a part of the book release by sponsoring a scholarly presentation of the book’s findings, the author team would be happy to participate.
Name: Dr. W. James Burns

Title of Project: Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton Retrospective

Organization/Institution: Desert Caballeros Western Museum

Permanent Mailing Address: 21 N. Frontier Street; Wickenburg, AZ 85390

Email Address: wjburns@westernmuseum.org

Phone Number: 928-684-2272

Name of Award Received: Public Programming

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

The DCWM presented Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton: Early Arizona Artist and Cultural Advocate, a retrospective exhibition of the work of Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton, an early Arizona artist, art educator, and co-founder of the Museum of Northern Arizona. Along with the Colton exhibition, a companion exhibition, Collecting the West: The Colton Legacy, was shown, featuring Hopi and Navajo art from private collections that demonstrated the legacy left by Colton. The exhibitions were on display from December 14, 2012, to March 3, 2013.

Funds from The Charles Redd Center were used to present a day-long Colton Symposium which was held on February 19, 2013, the first ever symposium in the State of Arizona devoted solely to a female artist.

Dr. Breunig provided the context for Colton's work at the Museum of Northern Arizona and the legacy that she left in that institution. Alan Petersen discussed Colton's early life and her love affair with the Colorado Plateau, which provided the inspiration for her work. Dr. Burns highlighted Colton's work as an art educator and an advocate for Native American education reforms. Dr. Eaton and Duffie Westheimer focused on Colton's work with the Hopi, specifically the development of the Hopi Craftsman Show. Dr. McLerran presented her recent research about Colton's work with the Navajo and development of the Navajo Craftsman Show. Dr. Fahlman discussed Colton's role in the cultural milieu of early Arizona women artists.

The entire project - the exhibitions, opening receptions, symposium, and lectures - was an unqualified success and the Museum received many accolades for its development and implementation.

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

Funds were used for the Colton Symposium which featured seven scholars who had extensive knowledge of Colton's life and work. In addition to the symposium there were other lectures and gallery talks. The total number of people who saw the exhibitions was 16,163. 55 people attended the symposium, 30-40 attended the 2 lectures, and 100-120 were at the exhibition openings, each of which included the gallery talks by the Museum's Executive Director, Dr. Burns.

We could not have been more pleased with the outcome as evidenced by positive feedback from audience members, especially from those who attended the symposium.
The exhibition and related programming helped the Museum introduce a new audience to the life and work of Colton, deepened the knowledge of those already familiar with her work, and provided all guests with the most comprehensive look at the cultural and historical legacy that Colton left for future generations. Never before have so many of her works of art and associated historical artifacts been exhibited at one time, nor have so many of the nation's top Colton scholars been gathered in one place as at the symposium. The interaction between the scholars was extraordinary, resulting in insights that might not otherwise have come to light. This project succeeded in sparking an interest in Colton and her work, in Hopi and Navajo artists, and in the Museum of Northern Arizona, on often overlooked gateway to the Colorado Plateau. Finally, an audio recording of the symposium has created a living history of Colton's life and work. Perhaps most significantly, the symposium was the first in Arizona to focus solely on a female artist, something for which the Museum has received accolades. This is fitting as DCWM regularly recognizes the talents and accomplishments of women Western artists.

Please list presentations based on your Redd Center program.

Opening Reception: Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton: Early Arizona Artist and Cultural Advocate: Dr. James Burns presented We Must Grow Our Own Artists: Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton, Northern Arizona's Early Art Educator, providing an overview of her life and work. December 13, 2012, 5 PM, at the DCWM.

Opening Reception: Collecting the West: The Colton Legacy (the companion exhibition): Dr. James Burns highlighted Colton's work with the Hopi and Navajo. January 18, 2013, 4 PM, at the DCWM.

Colton Symposium with scholars Dr. Robert Breunig, Dr. James Burns, Dr. Linda Eaton, Dr. Betsy Fahlman, Dr. Jennifer McLerran, Alan Petersen, and Duffie Westheimer. A recording was made of the proceedings. February 2, 2013, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m., at the DCWM.

Tuesday Talk - Dr. Betsy Fahlman presented a lecture placing Colton into the context of her peers in the early to mid-twentieth century. December 18, 2012, 12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m., at the DCWM.

Tuesday Talk – Dr. James Burns presented a gallery talk, Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton: Educating Through Art, focusing on Colton's work as an art educator on the Colorado Plateau. January 8, 2013, 12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m., at the DCWM.

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 symposium was recorded and elements were used for an audio tour of both exhibitions. The full recordings have been archived at DCWM and the Museum of Northern Arizona. The full recordings will eventually be available online via the Arizona Memory Project.

Each of the participating scholars made significant contributions to the discussion from their varied disciplines: anthropology, history, education, and art history. Their insights added value to the exhibitions via the audio tour, and the recording of the proceedings of the symposium provides rich data for future researchers.

Comments

The DCWM is very pleased to have had the opportunity to work with the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, and sincerely appreciates the funding. The Colton exhibition was an especially important project for the Museum. It was shown during what turned out to be a highly successful capital campaign and helped demonstrate the quality of work the Museum is coming to be known for.

We will be looking forward to presenting another equally engaging and important project to the Center for its consideration in the future.
Brigham Street is a sixty minute television documentary on the story of South Temple in Salt Lake City. Nicknamed Brigham Street at the turn of the 20th century, the street was home to Utah’s wealthy elite: governors, senators, mining magnates, religious leaders and merchants. From 1800 to the 1930’s, the vast majority of Utah’s wealth resided here in the most opulent neighborhood the region had ever seen. The document is a glimpse into the lives of these members of the Utah community and the magnificent homes, churches, businesses and societies they created.

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 Charles Redd Center grant was used to help the viewer see the Brigham Street of the past through 1) archival period photographs and 2) an original historical street map. Hundreds of archive photographs were taken from several locations including the Utah State Historical Society, Marriott Library and Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints History Library. In addition, using turn of the century Sandborn maps from the Utah State Historical Society, a graphic artist created a map showing location of the residences in the documentary. The photographs and and map helped viewers see and appreciate the picturesque Brigham Street of the past.

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

Brigham Street aired on PBS Station KUED7 in May 2013 and had several follow up airings since. The film was viewable for one month on the kued.org website. Screenings have also been held at the Governor’s Mansion (hosted by Governor Gary Herbert), the Utah State Historical Society annual History Conference, The Alta Club and the Sons of Utah Pioneers National Headquarters.

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

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.

Brigham Street will continue to air several times each year on PBS Station KUED7.

Comments

Thank you again for your contribution to our project. It is very much appreciated. Thanks also to Brian and his wife for attending our screening at the Governor’s Mansion. It was wonderful to have your support!
Name: Ronald O. Barney

Title of Project: Opening Reception of Mormon History Association Conference, Layton, Utah 6 June 2013

Organization/Institution: Mormon History Association

Permanent Mailing Address: 10 W. 100 S., Suite 610, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Email Address: mha.exdir@gmail.com

Phone Number: 801-521-6565

Name of Award Received: Public Programming Award

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

At MHA’s annual conference the Opening Reception and Welcome has become one of the most important features of the conference, this year attended by approximately 700 people.

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?

At the Opening Reception, besides providing entertainment and scholarly presentations, we provide refreshments for those who attend. The Redd Center grant helped fund this important feature of our conference.

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

The proceedings of the conference will be placed audibly on our website, www.mormonhistoryassociation.org. Several of the presentations will be published in the MHA periodical, the Journal of Mormon History.

Comments

We are sincerely grateful for the assistance of the Redd Center this year—and in years past—in helping MHA, now in our 49th year, to present in a professional manner our annual conference to a growing audience, both domestically and internationally.
This project created an exhibit highlighting artifacts recovered from archaeological excavations at Provo's first tabernacle site. The Office of Public Archaeology carried out the excavations and the artifacts will be curated at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures. The exhibit displays both personal and building materials. Beads, buttons, coins, and bottles brought to the site by individuals are on display. Construction materials, such as the base of columns, locks, and bricks are also included in the exhibit. In addition, for the first time in the Museum’s history, a 3D video rendering of the excavation site is accessible through a touch screen kiosk. The kiosk also includes video interviews with BYU staff and students involved in the excavation and a slideshow.

Nearly 21,000 visitors have come to the museum since the exhibit opened in late 2012. Tour groups have included public and private school groups, families, and student groups. The exhibit has been incorporated into the Museum's Cub and Boy Scout programs to help the boys earn merit badges and other achievements.

Several BYU students were involved in the conception, writing, and installation of the exhibit. They learned valuable skills on how to install safely a wide variety of objects in display cases. Students also learned valuable graphic skills in formatting and printing the exhibit text and images.

Redd Center funds were used to hire a graduate student who assisted with curation of the exhibit. Mentored by Museum staff and assisted by the Office of Public Archaeology’s historical archaeologist, the student wrote exhibit labels and combed through the numerous boxes of artifacts to select the artifacts for display. Funds were also used to hire a student graphic designer to assist with formatting and publishing exhibit labels and didactics. Additional funds were used to purchase supplies for labels and object mounts.

The exhibit is entitled “Monument of Faith: Provo's First Tabernacle.” The exhibit will run through early 2014 at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures.

To expand the reach of the Provo Tabernacle project, the Museum of Peoples and Cultures in connection with the Office of Public Archaeology at BYU and an archaeologist in the Church History Department
are developing a proposal for an exhibit at the LDS Church History Museum in Salt Lake City. This proposed exhibit would include not only the story of the Tabernacles in Provo but also other LDS buildings that have been damaged or destroyed and later rebuilt, such as the Nauvoo temple and Samoa Temple. If accepted by the Church History Museum, the exhibit would most likely open in 2016.

The museum is also pursuing the possibility of displaying some of the materials during the open house for the Provo City Center Temple prior to its dedication in 2015.
The Charles Redd Center provided support for the Natural History Museum of Utah’s landmark special exhibition, Weaving a Revolution: a celebration of contemporary Navajo baskets. This exhibition, developed by the Natural History Museum of Utah, opened to the public on January 12, 2013. The exhibition showcased more than 150 contemporary Navajo baskets, telling the remarkable story of a revolution in the art of Navajo basketry and the revolutionary artists who created an entirely new art form.

Weaving a Revolution marked a number of important milestones. The exhibition was the most ambitious we’ve ever created. It was the first major special exhibit to debut in our new home. And, importantly, it was the first exhibition to comprehensively examine the history of contemporary Navajo basketry and place it in the context of modern Navajo life.

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 generous $3,000 grant covered expenses related to the design and construction of the exhibition. Because this exhibition was developed and constructed by the Natural History Museum of Utah, the Museum’s exhibit designers and fabrication team spent months prior to the exhibition opening working on this project. Of particular note are the free-standing display cases used to showcase the baskets in the exhibition gallery, which the NHMU team designed in a modular fashion to allow for easy travel to future museum venues.

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

During the run of the exhibit, the Natural History Museum of Utah offered three lectures by experts, delving into Navajo history and culture as embodied by both traditional and contemporary baskets:

“Life, History and Metaphor: Navajo ceremonial baskets”
Georgiana Simpson, author of Navajo Ceremonial Baskets: Sacred Symbols, Sacred Space
January 30, 2013 – 7 pm at NHMU
Master basket weaver Mary Black says, “Each ceremonial basket has a story. If we stop making the baskets, we lose the stories.” With Georgiana Kennedy Simpson as our guide, we explored these stories to understand the Navajo ceremonial basket’s role in providing a sacred space while giving visual cues about one’s life, the history of the Navajo people, and a mnemonic representation of the Navajo world.

“Weaving Stories: Navajo baskets as expressions of contemporary Navajo culture”
Carol Edison, independent folklorist and Utah folk art expert
February 27, 2013 – 7 pm at NHMU
Carol Edison describes the renaissance in Navajo basketry that arose in Douglas Mesa as the most vibrant community-based traditional art she encountered during the 33 years she worked as a folklorist for the state of Utah. We joined Edison to discover the unparalleled beauty of these baskets, the creativity of their makers, and the insight these works of art provide into contemporary Navajo culture.

“Seeds of Revolution”
Steven P. Simpson, owner and trader at Twin Rocks Trading Post
April 24, 2013 – 7 pm at NHMU
We explored the history and evolution of Navajo trading with Steven Simpson as he discussed how historic posts operated in the context of a rapidly changing culture and the influence of Navajo traditions on trading and traders.

Comments
We're very grateful for the Redd Center’s support. Throughout the exhibit, events and activities provided visitors the opportunity to meet the artists and explore the themes of the Navajo basket revolution.

Weaving Demonstrations
Some of the most talented and innovative weavers of the contemporary Navajo basket revolution visited the Museum to demonstrate artistry of creating baskets, share stories, and answer questions from countless Museum guests.

Weaving demonstrations included the following:
  January 11 – 12: Mary Holiday Black, Sally Black, Lorraine Black
  February 23 – 24: Anderson Black
  March 9 – 10: Anderson Black
  March 23 – 24: Joann Johnson
  April 6 – 7: Peggy Black
  April 20 – 21: Elsie Holiday
  April 27 – 28: Mary Holiday Black

Dancing a Revolution
Visitors collaborated with each other and students from the University of Utah’s Department of Modern Dance and School of Music to create an original, one-of-a-kind dance performance based on the baskets in the exhibit. Like the basket weavers, visitors developed new ideas, shared them, and worked together with others to invent a new work of art. Visitors translated design elements into movement and performed the new dance together. Dancing a Revolution was performed on Friday and Saturday afternoons with special performances on holidays.

Basket Blasts
In these half-hour programs NHMU anthropologists and basket experts spoke with guest in the exhibit about how Navajo baskets are made, the weavers, the story of the Navajo basket revolution, and the Museum’s extensive basket collection.

Gallery Interpreters
Trained Gallery Interpreters shared the stories of the Navajo basket revolution and facilitated the creation of “community baskets” which allowed guests to explore the technique of coiling with yarn and contribute to a basket the grew over time with the help of many visitors.
Please provide a brief narrative of the research you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

The grant award from the Charles Redd Center supported a public programming event surrounding an exhibition of contemporary American Indian Art titled The Way We Live: American Indian Art of the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada that ran from October 27, 2012 to March 3, 2013 at the Nevada Museum of Art in Reno, Nevada. The exhibition included 40 contemporary artworks created specifically for this exhibition by eighteen American Indian artists who live in the Great Basin region of the western United States. The exhibition was on view in the Museum's 2,000 square foot Hawkins Contemporary Gallery and featured works that focused on the concept of environment and responses to changing environments. Over 18,000 visitors viewed the exhibition, including approximately 3,000 local school-aged children through the Museum’s School Tour Program. The artists participating in the exhibition included Dugan Aguilar, Ben Aleck, Melvin J. Brown, Farrell Cunningham, Black Eagle, Billy Hawk Enos, Donna Featherstone, Micqaela Jones-Crouch, Jean LaMarr, Frank LaPena, Judith Lowry, Jack Malotte, Melissa Melero, Ramon Murillo, Clayton B. Sampson, Paul Stone, Ray Valdez and Alan Wallace. Specifically, funding from the Charles Redd Center supported the Exhibition Premiere and Program, which also served as the opening panel discussion and launch event for the Mixed Blessings, a symposium co-presented by Truckee Meadows Community College and the Nevada Museum of Art. Mixed Blessings featured presentations and creative projects in Native American art, literature and film. Scholars and artists from the Sierra Nevada and Great Basin regions discussed topics related to contemporary social realities and self-identities of indigenous people. The symposium consisted of three days of demonstrations, presentations, conversations, and panel discussions by Native American writers, artist, and thinkers from the Intermountain West.

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

Six of the exhibition's artists participated in the Exhibition Premiere and Program, which featured a panel dialogue with the exhibition's curator, Ann M. Wolfe. Participating artists included Black Eagle, Frank LaPena, Micqaela Jones-Crouch, Melissa Melero, Ramon Murillo, Judith Lowry and Jack Malotte. Funding from the Charles Redd Center was used to provide honorariums in the amount of $500 for each of these artists for their participation as a panelist. Panel discussions centered on the themes found in the exhibition's artworks, namely land use and mining presence in the American West, colonialism and Indian school legacies in the West, and tribal traditions and environmental impacts on traditional craft. The evening also featured performances by American Indian artists that included Christina Thompson, the youngest teacher of the Northern Paiute language, who performed a song in Paiute, and Caitlin Collins, a new directions American Indian performer and entertainer who performed a set of jazz standards. Six participants also performed a traditional handgame with singing in the exhibition gallery. The attendance for the Exhibition Premiere and Program was 400, including participants in the Mixed Blessings symposium, sponsored by Truckee Meadows Community College.

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

A catalogue titled The Way We Live: Contemporary American Indian Art of the Great Basin & Sierra Nevada was published to accompany the exhibition and included photographs of the artist's work, artist biographies and a description of the artists' individual or tribal relationship to the environment and the landscape. Five-hundred copies of the catalogue were published.
The Nevada Museum of Art would like to thank the Charles Redd Center for their support of the Premiere and Program event for the exhibition The Way We Live: American Indian Art of the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada. This exhibition was the first significant project to survey contemporary American Indian art from this region in at least the past two decades and was well-received by the American Indian community. Support from the Charles Redd Center helped the Museum highlight the vision of American Indian artists who live and work in the Great Basin, giving voice to their perspectives, concerns, and life experiences through the medium of the visual arts, panel discussions, and other public education events.
Please provide a brief narrative of the research or program you accomplished with funds received from the Charles Redd Center.

Support from this grant funded development of interpretive content along the Lewis and Clark expedition route through Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho for the NextExitHistory™ mobile platform. Using funds from the Charles Redd Center, during the summer of 2012, students and scholars from the University of West Florida developed a series of interpretative historic pieces for the NextExitHistory™ system. NextExitHistory™ program is an active and publically accessible free educational tool accessible through an interactive website (www.nextexithistory.com) and as a mobile application in the iPhone™ App Store and Android™ Marketplace.

Travelling throughout the American West, and largely following the Lewis and Clark Heritage Trail, UWF scholars researched, designed, created, and activated more than 100 interpretive pieces, including more than forty in the states of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho. Currently, the pieces are resident in the NextExitHistory™ database where users can stream the materials from a computer or live on their mobile devices. Covering a range of topics, these pieces address not only the Corps of Discovery’s expedition, interpreting its cultural, social, economic, and political connections through to the present, but also provide contextual assessment of other natural and historically important locations.

As a secondary outcome, during the data collection and content creation process, UWF students created elements ready for the existing NextExitHistory™ “Backpack” feature and further established the foundation for an interactive gaming feature. This element engages users of all ages at three interpretive elements at each site. These include a point-based and social-networking component that has users “check in” at a specific site, requires visitors then to answer a trivia question derived from interpretive content at the site, and finally to seek and identify a scavenger hunt element. By completing these three tasks, users are encouraged to interact with the site, learn about its significance, and share their “history hunter” accomplishments with others through Facebook and Twitter social media outlets.

NextExitHistory™ version 3.0 will be released in the fourth quarter of 2013 and has been fully optimized for both Android operating systems and the recently released iOS 7 platform for Apple products. Once operational, we anticipate the interactive gaming features developed during this project will go live with version 3.1 during the first or second quarter of 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?

While we anticipated using Redd Center funds for supporting a single graduate student supervisor dedicated to overseeing the research, interpretation, writing, and vetting of site pieces in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, we were able to leverage the resources provided in identifying additional resources that supported part of four graduate students during the summer of 2012. These graduate students worked
closely with organizations, site managers, and individuals throughout the region during our travels in conducting research and identifying sources for the interpretive pieces. The complete list of sites researched is as follows:

1. Camp Wood, Illinois,
2. Jefferson Expansion Memorial
3. St. Charles Waterfront Park
4. Bellefontaine Cemetery—Clark’s Grave
5. Arrow Rock State Historic Site
6. Stump Island Park
7. Fort Osage
8. Lewis and Clark state Park-Missouri
9. Independence Park- Independence Creek
10. Lewis and Clark state park in Iowa
11. Dodge Memorial Park
12. Fort Atkinson State Historical Park
13. Sgt. Floyd Monument-Floyd’s Bluff/Floyd’s River
14. Yankton , SD
15. “Lewis & Clark: An American Adventure” Mural, Southern Hills Mall
16. Blackbird Hill
17. Spirit Mound
18. Calumet Bluff
19. Farm Island, Fort Pierre
20. Akta Lakota Museum & Cultural Center
21. Teton Council Site
22. Corn Palace, Mitchell, SD
23. Fort Pierre- National Grasslands
24. Fort Manuel Site
25. Roughrider Trail
27. Fort Mandan
28. Shade Hill Reservoir
29. Grand River National Grasslands
30. Minuteman National Historic Site
31. Wal Drug
32. Badlands National Park
33. Black Hills National Forest
34. Mt. Rushmore
35. Crazy Horse Monument
36. Deadwood, SD
37. Deadwood Cemetery
38. Devils Tower National Monument
39. Keyhole State Park
40. Seventh Calvary Memorial
41. Little Big Horn Battlefield National Monument
42. Pompey’s Pillar National Historic Landmark
43. Buffalo Mirage Access
44. Beartooth Highway - Sylvan Pass
45. Yellowstone National Park
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<td>Lower Falls of the Grand Canyon</td>
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<td>Canyon Village</td>
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<td>Tower Falls</td>
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<td>Lamar Valley</td>
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<td>Mammoth</td>
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<td>Mud Volcano-Dragon's Mouth</td>
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<td>Old Faithful, Riverside, Grand Geysers</td>
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<td>Midway Geyser Basin-Grand Prismatic Spring</td>
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<td>Grand Teton National Park</td>
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<td>Jackson Lake</td>
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<td>Colter Bay</td>
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<td>Beaverhead Rock State Monument</td>
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<td>Clark's Lookout</td>
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<td>Camp Fortunate</td>
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<td>Butte, MT</td>
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<td>Dumas Brothel, in Butte, MT</td>
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<td>Berkeley Pit -Open Pit Mine</td>
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<td>Tower Rock</td>
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<td>Great Falls, Great Falls Portage</td>
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<td>Marias River</td>
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<td>Fort Benton</td>
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<td>Gates of the Mountains</td>
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<td>Nez Perce Historical Park</td>
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<td>Sacajawea State Park</td>
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<td>Lyons Ferry</td>
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<td>The Dalles “Great Falls”</td>
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<td>Fort Rock Campsite</td>
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<td>Bonneville Dam</td>
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<td>Multnomah Falls - Columbia River Gorge</td>
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<td>Fort Clatsop</td>
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<td>Salt Works</td>
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<td>Fort Stevens</td>
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<td>Netul Landing, Netul River Trail</td>
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<td>Les Shirley Park, Cannon Beach</td>
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<td>Ecola State Park</td>
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<td>Cape Disappointment</td>
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<td>Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument</td>
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<td>Coldwater Lake</td>
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<td>Castle Lake</td>
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<td>Johnson Ridge Observatory</td>
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Name: Kathleen Harmon Gardner

Title of Project: Intermountain West author to present at 16th Annual Utah Humanities Book Festival

Organization/Institution: Utah Humanities Council

Permanent Mailing Address: 202 West 300 North, Salt Lake City, UT 84103

Email Address: gardner@utahhumanities.org

Phone Number: 801.359.9670 ext. 108

Name of Award Received: Public Programming Award

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

Funding from the Charles Redd Center allowed the Utah Humanities Council to bring in Mark Fiege as the 2013 “Charles Redd Center for Western Studies Author.” His visit consisted of four components, all of which focused on his book, The Republic of Nature: (1) An appearance at the Utah State Archives as part of Utah Archives Month where he talked about the research and process of building the book, (2) a presentation at the Salt Lake City Public Library, (3) a visit to BYU to talk about the book with representatives from the Charles Redd Center, as well as undergraduate students and History Department staff, and (4) a field trip he led to the West Desert with American West Center staff and graduate students from the Environmental Humanities and History graduate programs.

The themes running through his findings focused on American history from an environmental perspective. His discussions shed light on the natural circumstances that influenced and made possible the specific ways in which certain defining periods and events in American history unfolded, particularly those most relevant to the Intermountain West. These are mentioned in further 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?

Mark Fiege directly and engagingly promoted a deeper understanding of the American experience and the Intermountain West through his presentations/discussions, which focused on critical periods of history relevant to this region as discussed in his book, The Republic of Nature. These periods include the development and completion of the First U.S Transcontinental Railroad, the 1973-74 oil crisis, and the development of the atomic bomb.

His appearance at the Utah State Archives was focused on communicating in more detail the academic processes that went into writing his book, especially his use of archival collections. This was also the focus of his discussions during his visit to BYU.

Although tailored to the general public, his presentation at the Salt Lake City Public Library was also stimulating to academics. It ended with further discussions prompted by audience members’ questions. Copies of The Republic of Nature were available for sale at the entrance to the auditorium.

For his field trip to the West Desert, Mark Fiege made stops at the West Desert Field Station for the Center for Land Use Interpretation and multiple stops along the Pony Express trail (Fish Springs and Dugway station sites). His discussions covered the history of the area related to its transition from agricultural use by natives to industrial and military uses by the U.S.
Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program:

Mark Fiege’s
- Appearance at the Utah State Archives to discuss researching and building The Republic of Nature
- October 3 presentation on The Republic of Nature at the Salt Lake City Library Auditorium
- Visit to BYU to discuss The Republic of Nature.
- Field trip to the West Desert
Name: Kristen Rogers-Iversen
Title of Project: Encounters: The 60th Annual Utah State History Conference
Organization/Institution: Utah State Historical Society
Permanent Mailing Address: 300 S. Rio Grande Street
Email Address: krogers@utah.gov
Phone Number: 801-274-3868
Name of Award Received: Public Programming Award

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

With these funds we were able to bring author and historian Val Holley from Washington D.C. to give our keynote presentation. With this conference theme, “Encounters,” we wanted to raise awareness about different groups and different encounters in history, in order to illuminate the present. About 250 people attended this presentation.

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?

Holley’s presentation was on a little-known event in Ogden history—a “Mardi Gras” in the West (and in summer)—that brought together a wide variety of people in significant encounters. Utah citizens, Krew members from New Orleans, rodeo cowboys, American Indians, curiosity-seekers, politicians, journalists, business people, Mormons and non-Mormons all mingled. The encounters engendered conflicts in some cases; an opening of minds in others.

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

The presentation is scheduled for publication in Utah Historical Quarterly both in print and online.

Comments

We appreciate so much our partnership/association with the Redd Center and look forward to many more opportunities to work together! Thank you!
Name: Sara L. Spurgeon

Title of Project: Western Literature Association 2012 Conference

Organization/Institution: Western Literature Association

Permanent Mailing Address: Dept. of English, Texas Tech University, Lubbock TX 79409

Email Address: sara.spurgeon@ttu.edu

Phone Number: 806-283-4536

Name of Award Received: Public Programming Award

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

With this award, the Western Literature Association was able to cover a portion of the $20,000 honorarium for Pulitzer Prize and Academy Award winning Western author Annie Proulx who was the keynote speaker at our conference November 7-10, 2012 in Lubbock, Texas where it was hosted by Texas Tech University. She gave a reading on the opening night of the conference, in the ballroom of the Overton Hotel and Conference Center, that was free and open to the public and attracted approximately 700 attendees including nearly 400 scholars from across the US and around the world; nearly 200 students, faculty, and staff from Texas Tech University; and approximately 100 attendees from the Lubbock community and surrounding areas, including from as far away as Midland, Odessa, and Wichita Falls, Texas. Proulx also conducted a private talk on the campus of Texas Tech University open exclusively to Texas Tech students which filled to overflowing our largest auditorium. In addition, she granted a rare interview to a journalist from the Lubbock Avalanche Journal in advance of her appearance at the Western Literature conference. In a demonstration of her support for the theme of the 2012 conference (Literature, Social Justice, Environment), Proulx reduced her usual speaker’s fee from $20,000 to $15,000. Texas Tech University provided $10,000 in support, and the Redd Center grant covered most of the remaining honorarium.

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 2012 with our special focus on social justice and the environment, we hoped to promote and cultivate an important and ongoing conversation about the significance of issues that impact the unique environments and cultures of the Inter-mountain West. For example, topics of particular interest this year beyond the award-winning writing of Annie Proulx included Native literature, Mexican American literature, and animals and animal studies in the West. We anticipated that many presentations with be inspired by our featured scholars and writers, especially Annie Proulx, and this was indeed the case. Many of our presenters and special speakers hail from the Intermountain West, and most of the presentations relate directly and indirectly to those states as well as to the “rest of the West” in the Great Plains states and the western coastal states. The expansive range of books, essays, poems, art, and films from our featured scholars and writers provided a framework for a dialogue about what it has meant over the past several centuries to be “Western,” and perhaps more importantly, the multiple ways in which future Western identities are able to take the full measure of the Inter-mountain West’s cultural terrain. While Proulx was not our only speaker, she was certainly the most high-profile, and her national/international standing as a major author of the 21st century West helped attract both conference attendees and other important writers, artists, and filmmakers. While we had initially anticipated approximately 250-300 attendees, we exceeded that figure in large part due to the presence of Annie Proulx, who not only delivered the opening night address, but stayed for the rest of the conference, meeting with other writers
and attending sessions.

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

We had 349 papers delivered, a near record-setting number of formal, scholarly presentations at the 2012 Western Literature Conference.

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

Our 2012 conference 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.

Redd Center funding has been essential to the Western Literature Association and our annual conferences for many years, tracing a partnership that has strengthened the WLA's ability to bring together scholars and students from across the US and around the world to study the literatures and cultures of the West. It is our sincerest hope that this partnership continues.

Comments

As a non-profit educational organization our funds are extremely limited, especially in light of numerous budget cuts suffered by colleges and universities everywhere in recent years. Redd Center funding is more important now than ever in helping the WLA bring in authors, filmmakers, and artists, and to support the next generation of young scholars working in the field of Western studies. We would like to express our deepest and most heartfelt gratitude to the Redd Center for its continuing support of our educational mission.
Name: Jim Catlin

Title of Project: Re-print Best Management Practices for renewable energy publication

Organization/Institution: Wild Utah Project

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Email Address: jim@wildutahproject.org

Phone Number: 801-328-3550

Name of Award Received: Public Programming Award

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

In 2011, Wild Utah Project received a Charles Redd Center for Western Studies Public Programming Award to do a first run printing of our ground-breaking “Best Management Practices for siting, developing, operating, and monitoring renewable energy in the Intermountain West.” The initial distribution and response from the public, other conservation groups, industry and agencies was very positive, and we ran out of hard copies of the BMPs quickly. Then, last year in 2012, the Charles Redd Center came through with an additional grant to help us print 150 more copies of the document. Once again, demand has been high. Among other things, we were invited last October to speak at the prestigious “Restoring the West” annual conference at Utah State University. The theme of the 2012 conference was energy generation and siting. Many copies of the BMPs were distributed at that conference alone. Out of the 150 copies we re-printed last fall, we only have about half of them left as of now.

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 Public Programming Award has helped us accomplish our goal of creating and making widely available an attractive, easy-to-use version of our Best Management Practices for renewable energy. Hard copies of the BMPs are particularly useful to our target audiences as they grapple with the complex subject of how to best site, develop, operate, and monitor renewable energy on public lands in the Intermountain West and how to hold accountable those in positions of responsibility for these actions. The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies has helped us provide a critical tool needed to implement renewable energy on public lands in a way that minimizes conflicts with wildlife.

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

“Best Management Practices for siting, developing, operating and monitoring renewable energy in the Intermountain West”
Summer Award for BYU Upper Division and Graduate Students


Thanks to the Charles Redd Center Award that I received, I was able to add in another year of data to my research. I am placing motion-sensing cameras outside of bear dens around Utah during March and then retrieving those cameras in July. The cameras give me data on first emergence and final departure, as well as what the bear are doing in between. I currently have three years worth of data, and the Redd Center has been a huge help for all three years. I have been able to compare the differences between female bears with newborn cubs, females with yearlings, and lone females in when they emerge from the den for the first time and when they depart the den for good. I will also be able to compare the effects of weather and elevation on the timing of post-denning activities. This information is key to the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources management plan for black bears. It will help preserve females with cubs during the spring hunt as I am now showing that they stay at the den longer than all other groups. The Redd Center helped me pay for my travels while retrieving the cameras from the den sites.

I learned that females with cubs, females with yearlings, and lone females all emerge from the den around mid-March. However, females with cubs spend almost a month at the den site coming in and out of the den while all other females leave around a week after emerging. That means that while all other bears are out wandering around, females with cubs are still around their dens. This could be used to set the spring hunt at such a time as to avoid shooting females with cubs because they are still around their dens. I also showed how all bears were most active during the day and rarely active at night. Interesting behaviors that were observed include mother-cub interactions such as carrying the cub, grooming the cub, and nursing. I also frequently observed females pulling in nesting material in the spring.

I presented a poster at the International Conference on Bear Research and Management in September 2013. I also presented at the Wildlife Meetings at Zions National Park in March 2013.

I am done gathering data but my future plans are to continue analyzing the timing of events while adding in a few more variables such as elevation and weather. I would like to see if these variables affect when the bears leave the dens.
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 publishing an article in a peer-reviewed journal such as Ursus on the post-denning behaviors and the timing of emergence and departure of female black bears.

Comments

Thank you again for providing the award. It was a huge help. My project really relies on awards and grants from people interested in bears so I appreciate so much the help you have given me over the years!
High ungulate densities in forest ecosystems alter tree species composition, leading to drastic changes in plant and animal communities. In many regions with aspen forests, wildlife management policies, and extirpation of natural predators have promoted historically high ungulate densities and aspen is considered preferred browse species of elk, deer, and important forage for cattle. While herbivory is recognized as a factor in the degradation of aspen stands, the differential and interactive effects of herbivory on aspen regeneration are unstudied. Further, evaluating whether tree species composition and topographical features such as elevation, slope, and aspect at a stand predict successful aspen regeneration would improve management of aspen forests. The objective of this study is to characterize the impact of herbivory across broad geographical ranges and track aspen regeneration and recruitment as a function of ungulate density, stand type, and topographical features. We selected 186 sites 3 National Forests in Utah, and characterized; overstory composition, ungulate density, and aspen regeneration. Using GIS, we extracted topographical features at each site from digital elevation models. We evaluated aspen basal shoot height and density using AIC model selection as a function of stand type, ungulate density, slope, elevation and aspect. Preliminary results show that high deer densities correlate to slightly increased aspen densities and strongly drive decreased aspen height, while cattle have slight impacts on decreases of both density and height. Surprisingly, elk were not part of our top models and their density was not correlated with aspen density or height. High elevations (3000m-3200m), southern aspects and steep slopes (>30%) were correlated with high aspen basal shoot density. In conclusion, we identify possible refuge areas at high elevation, steeper slopes and southern aspects, and find that both deer and cattle adversely affect the success of aspen regeneration.

The money received from the Charles Redd Center assisted in answering fundamental questions about the affect of deer, elk, and cattle herbivory on aspen suckers. I was able to model biotic and abiotic factors that contribute to healthy regeneration of aspen forests. Now, we have a better understanding of which aspen stands are at risk of over-herbivory, and which stands are resilient to foraging deer, elk, and cattle. I will use this study as a basis for further research to experimentally find the cause and effect relationships between herbivory and aspen forest regeneration.

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

We have completed our data collection and are fine-tuning the analysis process. I am writing the manuscript and it should be ready for submission by the end of the 2013-2014 academic 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 plan to submit a manuscript of this study for publishing by the end of the 2013-2014 academic year.

Comments

I am very appreciative of the support of the Charles Redd Center. Conducting this work helps shed light on questions related to the sustainable management of forests in the intermountain west. The iconic aspen-conifer mixed forests are a cultural treasure and the Charles Redd Center is promoting the understanding of these forests through their generous financial support.
Summer Award for Off-Campus Upper Division and Graduate Students


Linnea Caproni, History, Arizona State University. “Reviving Ruins: Ancient Places, Modern Community, and the Chorography that Shaped Arizona”

Liz Carlisle, Geography, University of California-Berkeley. “Pulses and Populism: Diversified Farming on the Northern Great Plains”

Heidi Clark, Land Resources and Environmental Sciences, Montana State University. “Rephotography as a Tool to Understand the Effects of Resource Use on Rivers of the Greater Yellowstone Region”

Melanie Colavito, Geography, University of Arizona. “Collaboration and the Use of Science in Forest Restoration”

Zackary Gardner, History, Georgetown University. “Uniforming the Rugged: Martial Spirit, Order, and Empire in the United States, 1880s to the 1920s”


William Kiser, History, Arizona State University. “Slavery By Any Name: Debt Peonage and Indian Captivity in the Southwestern Territories, 1848–1867”

Stanley Thayne, Religious Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. “Catawbas East and West: Land, Migration, and the Contours of Citizenship”

Name: Erik Altenbernd

Title of Project: Desert Manifest: Arid Landscapes, Federal Statecraft, and the Construction of a Continental United States, 1803-1900

Organization/Institution: University of California, Irvine, Department of History

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Name of Award Received: Summer Award for Off-Campus Upper Division and Graduate Students

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

I used my Summer Award to fund a week-long research trip to the Beinecke Library located at Yale University. I visited the Beinecke during the week of 22-26 July. It was a productive week. I looked at multiple rare books and maps, as well as over twenty different collections of manuscript materials. My trip to the Beinecke will enrich more than one chapter 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?

My Redd Center Grant covered my airfare and nearly all my lodging expenses (I was able to stay in downtown New Haven just a short walk from the library). Visiting the Beinecke advanced my research considerably. In addition to having a very productive conversation with George Miles, my time in the archives there has expanded my archive and given me new evidence for multiple chapters of my dissertation.

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

To this point, most of my research has gone to drafting dissertation chapters. I will likely submit previous research and writing to the journal Environmental History later this year, and send out multiple manuscripts for publication in other journals later next year.

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

I hope to make one more trip to the National Archives (Archives II) in College Park, Maryland sometime this academic year. Other than that, I’m currently focused on drafting the dissertation this 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 am forgoing conference travel this year to focus on writing.

Comments

This was my second grant from the Redd Center; I would like to once again thank the center for supporting my research.
This generous support from the Redd Center allowed me to complete summer research on-site in Virginia City, Montana. In the Madison County Courthouse, I located deed and title documents that trace the history of African American and Chinese property ownership in Virginia City. I was able to locate and copy marriage certificates that helped to reconstruct the Chinese community as well as demonstrate some of the ways race and marriage intersected in nineteenth century Montana. I was further able to locate numerous pages of legal documents and court transcripts for lawsuits involving African American and Chinese litigants, which further helped me to reconstruct certain legal, economic, and social patterns among Virginia City residents. This funding also enabled me to spend several days at the Montana Historical Society Archives in Helena, Montana, gathering research materials that are essential to the completion of my dissertation. Collectively, these materials fill gaps in the history of race and historical memory in nineteenth century Montana, and demonstrate important ways that African American and Chinese pioneers contributed in significant ways to community building in the Territorial West. Finally, this research has helped me to reconstruct the life and business ownership of Sarah Bickford, a former slave from Tennessee who came to Virginia City in 1870 and went on to own and operate the town's only water company until her death in 1930. Bickford was twice married to white men; her successful divorce of the first sheds light on the complicated intersections of race and gender in the Territorial West. Her tenure as a business owner and booster of Virginia City tourism at the site of a lynching further twists expected narratives of the “Wild West” that have long characterized Virginia City as a relic of the frontier rather than a racially diverse and economically viable community.

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?

Many of the legal documents that I was able to locate at the Madison County Courthouse have not previously been examined by historians; some had not been opened since their filing in the last decades of the nineteenth century. While the history of race relations in the West often centers around conquest, war, conflict, and discrimination, the story of Virginia City, Montana, demonstrates important ways that the function of race was far more complicated in smaller, more rural western communities. In many cases, such communities have not been studied for a supposed dearth of source material; in Virginia City I have been able to both locate a wealth of source materials and place the experience of Chinese and African American pioneers into the context of larger stories where their presence was often documented but overlooked in popular memory. Based on previous work in the Madison County Courthouse and suggestions in other source material, I suspected there was much more documentation to be found, but doing so required spending a significant amount of time on-site sifting through boxes of loosely organized material. This search paid off in the discovery of numerous court cases in which African
American and Chinese litigants successfully won cases against white plaintiffs. Finally, I was able to locate important documents regarding Sarah Bickford, including a court case in which she sued a white resident of Virginia City for failure to pay a water bill. I was also able to reconstruct Bickford's ownership of an important historical structure in Virginia City, shedding light on her tenure as a business owner and booster of tourism at the site of a famous lynching. Bickford's role in promoting the legend of the Montana Vigilantes complicates widely held conceptions of how race functioned in nineteenth century Montana.

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

I have recently finished writing an article titled “Terror and Tourism: Race, Historical Memory, and the Montana Vigilantes,” that will be submitted for consideration by a peer-reviewed academic journal in the Fall of 2013. This article is based on parts of my larger dissertation project, “Race and the Wild West: Sarah Bickford and the Construction of Historical Memory in Virginia City, Montana, 1870 – 1930,” which I expect to publish as a book following the defense of my dissertation in the Spring of 2014. I plan to present on this research at the National Council on Public History and/or American Historical Association conferences in 2015.

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

My research is largely completed; I am in the final stages of drafting my dissertation, which I will revise and defend in the Spring of 2014. Publication will be a priority for this research following the completion of my doctoral work at Washington State University; it is my hope that this research will contribute to the established historiography of the West in a meaningful way that poses new questions about the intersections of race, gender, and popular memory in rural communities that have not previously been extensively examined.

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 my recently completed article on “Terror and Tourism,” I plan to write an article on the plasticity of race in Virginia City in the nineteenth century in the Spring of 2014. I hope to present this research at one or more major conferences in 2015, including the National Council on Public History or American Historical Association conferences. I plan to publish my dissertation as a book following the completion of my graduate studies in the Spring of 2014. This research also contributes to my next intended project, a social history comparison of Virginia City, Montana, and other famous “Wild West” boom towns such as Deadwood, South Dakota, and Tombstone, Arizona.

Comments

I would like to thank the Redd Center for this generous support which made summer research possible; many of the documents I was able to locate have never been used for academic pursuits, and collectively they challenge common popular conceptions of race and gender in the “Wild West” in significant and meaningful ways.
Name: Allyson Brantley


Organization/Institution:

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Email Address: allyson.brantley@yale.edu

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Name of Award Received: Summer Award for Off-Campus Upper Division and Graduate Students

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

With the Redd Center's support, I was able to complete five weeks of dissertation research in Colorado. Most of my time (3 and a half weeks) was spent at the University of Colorado-Boulder archives, where I worked with an uncatalogued collection of records of the main (and now defunct) union at the Coors Brewery; this union also spearheaded the boycott. This was a very large, messy collection, so I devoted much of my research time to working through these papers. They included meeting minutes, ephemera, ledger books, correspondence, and newspaper clippings – all of which are invaluable to my project. These papers helped broaden my understanding of the boycott network and how leaders were able to build and sustain such a diverse boycott for nearly three decades.

Due to the amount of material at CU Boulder, my time at other archives was a bit limited. I devoted weekends and about half of a week to research at the Denver Public Library and History Colorado (the Colorado Historical Society archives). At both, I focused on business archives, especially Chamber of Commerce records, other businesses’ correspondence with Coors, and internal Coors newsletters. I was particularly interested in reading reactions and plans to counter the boycott.

For my remaining week in Colorado, I traveled to Pueblo to work with records of Mexican-American activists and boycott supporters at Colorado State University-Pueblo and business records at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Archives. While my time in Pueblo was brief, these collections added regional and ethnic diversity to this research program.

Overall, through my research in Colorado, I was able to study the records of local leaders (and conducted an oral history interview with one such leader), business and conservative (anti-boycott) leaders, and diverse community supporters and organizations.

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 research I completed this summer, with the Redd Center’s support, substantially broadened my understanding of how the Coors boycott worked, who participated in the networks that sustained it, and the details of its dynamic relationship with the Coors Brewing Company. Most importantly, the uncatalogued collection at CU Boulder, the records of the AFL-CIO Region 11 (consisting primarily of Brewery Workers’ Local 366 records), provided crucial insights through extensive correspondence, meeting minutes, and other coalition records. I now know the specific makeup of the Colorado Boycott Coalition, which drew from church organizations, gay community centers, African-American and Latino community organizations, and a vast network of labor unions. Additionally, this research illuminated the relationship between the hub of boycott and strike activity from 1957 to 1987, Denver, and other
boycotting cities. I learned that boycotters and strikers were only briefly sent to other cities to initiate boycott campaigns, drawing explicitly from the United Farm Workers’ boycott strategy, and then left the organizing up to local committees. This model proved to be a weakness for the boycott coalition.

Additionally, CU Boulder records, supplemented with Chamber of Commerce collections, Coors newsletters, and training packets for Coors representatives, offered a novel look at the relationship between Coors, other conservative business leaders, and the boycott coalition. Coors heavily monitored boycott activities, and often followed up with one-on-one meetings with potential boycott supporters. Indeed, as Mexican-American records in Pueblo demonstrated, organizations and consumers, faced with direct appeals from both sides, had to navigate their own political views and activist impulses to decide whether or not to boycott. This process of direct appeals illuminates the relative strength of Coors over the boycott coalition. Coors had more resources to appeal to consumers and special interest groups and, ultimately, won many of them over, weakening the Coors boycott campaigns.

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

None

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

Overall, my research this summer advanced my dissertation project substantially. The collections I examined offered crucial insights and helped to expand my understanding of the boycott and Coors – thus helping to clarify an outline of my dissertation.

However, I still have research to complete in other locations in order to examine boycott activities outside of Colorado. In late October, I will research at the Reuther Library in Detroit, looking specifically at national labor networks and their support of the boycott campaign. Additionally, I plan to visit the University of New Mexico, UCLA, and Berkeley in the Spring of 2014 to research boycott networks in New Mexico and California – both of which were highly coordinated and successful. These research trips will supplement insights gained in Colorado and help me begin writing my dissertation as early as the spring of 2014.

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.

Over the course of this academic year, I will continue to work on an essay/article on interracial coalition-building during the boycott and strike of 1977 and 1978 in Golden, Colorado, using research from this summer. I will submit this project for presentation at the 2014 How Class Works conference. Additionally, I hope to submit the article for publication in journals such as Colorado Heritage, the Journal of American Ethnic History, the Oral History Review, or the Western Historical Quarterly.

Comments

Thank you for your support!
Name: Linnéa Caproni

Title of Project:

Reviving Ruins: Ancient Places, Modern Community, and the Chorography that Shaped Arizona

Organization/Institution:

Arizona State University, School of Historical, Philosophical, and Religious Studies [History]

Permanent Mailing Address: 4910 K St, Sacramento, CA 95819

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Name of Award Received: Summer 2013 Off-Campus Award

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

Due to unforeseen circumstances at the time of my receipt of the summer award, use of the funds toward my dissertation research remains ongoing. In summer, my husband acquired a new job that required a rapid out-of-state move to California. This required a change of plans for how best to spend the Redd Center award funds. Ultimately, one of the best reallocations of the monies involved finalizing research in my area of study—greater Phoenix, Arizona—as I would no longer have local access to records. This included the purchase of equipment (scanner, etc.) for digitizing research materials in the Arizona State Library system and other local repositories. Importantly, I also reallocated the award funds to cover long-distance research—i.e. off-campus copy orders of research material from the institutions that I had originally intended to visit in person. In short, instead of applying all the Redd Center funds toward a personal trip to Washington, D.C., as suggested in my application, I applied the funds to completing local research in the greater Phoenix, AZ area and to ordering copies and permission fees of documents and photographs remotely (i.e., from D.C. area research institutions such as the National Archives, Smithsonian, etc. and from other repositories with material relevant to my study, such as the Southwest Museum, Huntington, etc).

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?

Use of the Redd Center award has proved cost-effective and expansive. It has allowed me to conduct research and address questions related not only to the 19th century history of archaeological exploration and travel within my area of study—my main research focus as originally planned in my application for the Redd Center award—but also to the area's story of early American development and promotion. In short, I have been able to expand my research to cover more chapters of my dissertation. Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

Dissertation oral defense – tentatively scheduled for January 2014

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

The next steps include wrapping up the research scheduled under the Redd Center award by November 2013 – this includes ordering copies/permission fees from relevant institutions
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.

Future plans include revising dissertation chapters into journal articles

Comments

Thank you for the opportunity to complete research that would not have been feasible otherwise!
My dissertation aims to identify the factors that make sustainable agriculture viable in one of the most ecologically and economically constrained places in the industrialized world: the semi-arid, economically depressed regions of the rural American West. Specifically, my project is a socio-ecological analysis of diversified farming systems on the northern great plains, focused on the case study of a specific values-based supply chain, Montana-based Timeless Seeds. I investigate how this value chain combines farmer science and cooperative economic practices to support diversified farming in the context of limited resources and climate change, while documenting the ecological attributes of member farms.

Ethnographic research partially funded by the Redd Center revealed some surprising dynamics at the heart of this success story of social and ecological resilience. My preliminary finding is that the value chain at the center of my study produces ecological diversification reasonably successfully. While it has clear limitations in terms of both scale and impact, Timeless Seeds makes sustainable livelihoods possible for a select group of producers. However, underlying the success of this value chain is a much deeper and thicker set of social relations without which certifications, trademark protection, and the like would not necessarily be able to produce this set of goods.

In effect, this case study suggests that “guarantees” emphasized in consumer marketing (such as the organic label) are actually relatively unimportant in supporting ecological sustainability and holding producers accountable. Rather, rural communities themselves both support and enforce a living tradition of responsible farming and livelihood that dates back to late nineteenth century and 1930s-era agrarian populism in the region, including the socially transformative process of cooperative organization. Hence, today’s vanguard organic farmers are often the children of yesterday’s Farmer’s Union organizers. While a “surface level” scan of alternative farming in my study region might identify innovations such as organic certification, trademarked heritage grain, and GMO-free labeling as important supports for diversified farming systems, the deeper history reveals the critical role of formal and informal farmer networks and policy changes.

Thus, from a policy perspective, if we are looking to foster diversified farming systems, our attention should focus less on perfecting market forms and certification instruments and more on the underlying knowledge networks, social safety nets, policies, and social relations that make such “green businesses” work. It is clear that both socially and ecologically, Timeless Seeds relies on the long-term development of fertile “below-ground” conditions that underlie its “bottom line.”
Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

- Audits and Agrarianism: The Moral Economy of an Alternative Food Network: Agriculture and Human Values. (under review)

- Slow Variables and the Resilience Effect: Lessons from an Unruly Case Study on the Northern Great Plains. [For submission to Ecology and Society]. (in preparation)


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

My research is complete, and I am preparing my findings for publication and presentation.

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 a nation-wide book tour for “Lentil Underground,” and will be speaking about this work at several academic conferences over the next two years. I will keep you posted on my publications and will credit the Redd Center in my acknowledgments.
The funds provided by the Charles Redd Center enabled me to travel around the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) this summer taking repeat photographs for my project. Because my study area is so vast, encompassing the entire GYA and seeing as I had to visit some of the locations, multiple times, it was expensive to travel throughout the region. However, with the help of this grant, I was able to get to most of my photo-point locations.

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 stated in my proposal, my project objectives were to 1) retake the rest of the obtained photos by fall 2013; 2) quantify vegetation (e.g., riparian) cover (i.e., area on comparable aerial and oblique photos) river width, and sinuosity of riverine habit in repeat photos depicting historical natural resource use by winter 2014; 3) Complete a master’s thesis analyzing the quantified data by spring 2014; 4) publish a concise version of the thesis; 5) Illustrate both the natural and human induced changes in riverine habitat of the Greater Yellowstone Region in a documentary book by spring 2015; 6) share data with the local conservation community. The funding from the Charles Redd Center allowed me to travel many of my photo points and I could not have completed any of the following objectives, without first taking the photos. I learned about the complications involved in rephotography and how important it is to plan out my trips and identify the most accurate photo-point locations ahead of time. I am continually learning about the dynamic riverine changes within the GYA as I begin to analyze my photos from the summer. I look forward to wrapping up my analyses later this fall and begin summarizing my work in my thesis.

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

I attended three conferences this fall where I presented a poster on my research at two and gave an oral presentation at one. The conferences for the poster presentations included, the Institute on Ecosystems conference in Helens, MT and the American Waters Resource Association conference in Bozeman, MT. I gave an oral presentation, “Historical resource use in the Greater Yellowstone Region, response and resilience of rivers: a rephotographic analysis” at the Society for Restoration Ecology meeting in Madison, WI this October.

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

As mentioned in my objectives, I plan to analyses my photos this fall and write my masters thesis in the winter. I will then present my research in the spring when I anticipate to earn my masters degree. I then wish to publish a concise version of my thesis.
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.

Once complete, my project will provide a dataset of photos for conservation groups, historical societies, and interested individuals. Along with my advisor, Dr. Duncan Patten, we plan on writing two repeat photography books, one of the Gallatin River and one of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. These books will provide a historical reference for river change over time as well as a baseline for future restoration. It can be difficult to transfer scientific knowledge to the general public, but repeat photography can serve as a vector between hard science and community knowledge. With a better understanding of habitat resilience and riverine processes we can help to restore degraded rivers, provide guidelines for sustainable resource industries, and supplement conservation studies.

Comments

As a current employee of the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), my repeat photography database has the potential use in conservation research documenting fish and wildlife habitat changes over time. I want to continue my work at WCS after graduate school, where I hope to become involved with riverine projects in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.
**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 complete a two-week road trip from Arizona to New Mexico to Colorado to conduct interviews about the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP), which is the main topic of my PhD dissertation in the School of Geography and Development at the University of Arizona. The CFLRP was funded in 2009 through the Forest Landscape Restoration Act, and it is a federal program administered by the Forest Service that seeks to restore ecosystem health and reduce the risk of uncharacteristic megafires on National Forest lands. There are currently 23 CFLR projects in the U.S., with one in Arizona and two each in Colorado and New Mexico. CFLR projects must achieve both social and ecological goals through a collaborative, science-based process. However, there are many challenges with regard to the social components of forest restoration both scientifically and pragmatically. Therefore, my dissertation asks to what extent does collaboration lead to better integration of science into decisions about forest restoration, implementation of decisions, and ecological outcomes? My research design consists of two main phases and is user-driven in order to directly answer important questions to CFLR practitioners. This past summer's trip was part of the first phase of the research, which consisted of interviews with key participants in the five projects aforementioned. I traveled to Santa Fe, NM, Boulder, Ft. Collins, and Denver, CO, and Flagstaff, AZ, and interviewed twelve key CFLR participants from the Forest Service and collaborative partner organizations. I also attended one collaborative planning meeting. The support from the Redd Center was crucial to accomplish my research approach successfully, as in-person interviews can be much more effective than phone interviews. I am now transcribing and analyzing these results and will begin the second phase of this work in early 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?**

With the Redd Center's support this summer, I was able to meet with the people I interviewed face-to-face. In my experience, in-person interviews are much more effective than phone interviews, as I am better able to establish trust and rapport with interviewees. Given that one of the main goals of my dissertation research is to produce useful and relevant research outcomes and products that advance science and practice, these types of interactions are critical. Some of the people I interviewed I had met previously, and some of them I had never met. So again, it was helpful to spend some time with them in-person in order to better understand the issues and future research needs, as well as to better explain my own work. It also provided me an opportunity to make more research connections. I was also able to attend a collaborative planning meeting to experience what it's like to do forest restoration work first-hand. This was a very important learning experience for me as researcher and provided a lot of opportunities for reflexive practice. Lastly, I was able to see some of the landscapes that are undergoing forest restoration in-person, which provided me with a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the issues and challenges faced by CFLR projects. I learned that there is an important demand for the type of research I am doing, as many projects feel hindered by issues on the social
level. Therefore, the trip I was able to take with support from the Redd Center both confirmed and advanced my understanding of this research topic in many important ways.

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

I do not currently have any publications or presentations that are completed from my summer research at this time. I am in the process of transcribing and analyzing the interviews I completed this summer with the Redd Center’s support, as well as planning the next phase of my research. The second phase of this work is scheduled to begin in January of 2014 and last approximately one year. To that end, I plan to present the results from the first phase of this research at the Association of American Geographers Meeting in April 2014. The work completed this summer is a key component to my future research, so there will be numerous presentations and publications associated with my research this summer as my dissertation progresses in the next year or so. My dissertation will consist of three publishable papers, and I will disseminate the results in other forums, as well. I will be sure to mention the Redd Center’s support when appropriate in these forums, as well as notify the Redd Center when publications and presentations become available.

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

In the first phase, one of my main goals was to better familiarize myself with the issues pertaining to collaboration and the use of science in the five CFLR projects in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. My other main goal was to determine what the gaps of knowledge or areas of future research are that I might address in the second phase. I am in the process of transcribing and analyzing results from the first phase, and I plan to have a webinar with the people that interviewed in January 2014 to present the preliminary results and my suggestions for the second phase based on their input. We will refine the second phase together as a group in order to ensure that it will produce useful, relevant outcomes. However, the main ideas at this time are in-depth surveys to better understand participant perceptions, quantitative comparisons of CFLR and non-CFLR treated forests to assess ecological outcomes using remote sensing and GIS, follow-up interviews, focus groups, and a workshop. Based on the discussion in January and my future funding options, this research may remain in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, or it may expand to CFLR projects in other states. I plan to complete the research and fieldwork by the fall of 2014 and begin writing my dissertation. I hope to graduate in December 2014 or May 2015 at the latest. My dissertation will consist of three publishable papers, as well as any research products requested by my research partners.

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 moment, I have two concrete plans for future publications and presentations. First, the School of Geography and Development, in which I am a PhD student, provides us with the option of submitting three publishable papers instead of a traditional manuscript. I plan to use this option for the final format of my dissertation. Second, I plan to present the results of the first phase of this research at the Association of American Geographers Meeting in April 2014. Additionally, I will be searching for other appropriate conferences and forums in which to present this research even as it is ongoing in order to get feedback from the scientific community. I will also work with my research partners to determine other useful research outputs such as a handbook, white papers, or other formats of disseminating the results.

Comments

I would like to thank the Redd Center for the summer research award and the great opportunities it provided me to conduct my dissertation research. I am very passionate about the West, and I hope to become a place-based social scientist, communicator, and educator with a positive impact and helps to advance our understanding of important social issues. I appreciate the Redd Center’s support in helping me towards that goal.
Through a grant from the Charles Redd Center at Brigham Young University, I was able to conduct a week of research at the State Archive and Library in Santa Fe and another week of research at the Paul Horgan Library at the New Mexico Military Institute in Roswell, New Mexico. The State Archive's collection of material on the New Mexico Military Institute was disappointing. Reports from the institute to various territorial and later state commissions and boards were extremely terse. An interesting and potentially useful tangent discovered at the State Archive were two rolls of microfilm on the New Mexico Mounted Patrol, a paramilitary organization created through the territorial governor's office as an auxiliary to the federal marshal service and continued as the New Mexico Mounted Police after statehood. The microfilm suggests that paramilitary constabulary organizations were more prevalent in the United States than hitherto believed and that the evolution of government policing capabilities did not follow the linear trajectory currently narrated in the existing historiography.

The staff of the New Mexico Military Institute's Paul Horgan Library were kind enough to give me unfettered access to the school's archives, which having been recently moved and having been untended by an archivist or manuscript specialist were rather chaotically housed. Indeed, they seemed to be organized not so much by subject or chronology as what they were stored in; like boxes together, similar containers all on a single shelf, ledgers and books on arranged by size and binding material. Although the archival holdings were sparse for the early twentieth century, they included the papers of the school's commandant from the late 1890s through the 1920s. These papers discussed how the school was advertised both in New Mexico and the broader region, how students were selected, what the students were taught, and evidence of how the students were molded into the 'right' kind of young men. Furthermore, the papers included ample correspondence between the War Department, the Army, and the Navy regarding accreditation and post-graduation employment opportunities for the cadets. Disappointingly, the institute's alumni organization was not founded until the 1950s and was more preoccupied with the doings of World War II veterans than with the 'old timers' who graduated in the 1900s and 1910s.

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?

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


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

Further research at the Library of Congress and the National Archives is necessary, as well as research at comparative military academies in the East, before I will be able to finalize 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 hope to have the paper that I am presenting at the Organization of American Historian’s annual conference published, ideally in the Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era. I also hope to publish my dissertation after its completion.
Name: Carrie Johnston

Title of Project: “Waiting, Writing, and Working Women in the Southwest, 1883-1939”

Organization/Institution: Southern Methodist University

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Name of Award Received: Summer Award for Off-Campus Graduate Students

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 Huntington Library in San Marino California and conducted research in the Mary Hunter Austin Collection and the Sonya Levien Papers. I was able to read correspondence between Austin and her publishers, as well as western writers with whom she was in contact. Letters between Austin and Willa Cather were particularly interesting, as Willa Cather used Austin's house in Santa Fe to finish writing one of her major novels, _Death Comes for the Archbishop_ (1927). I also uncovered letters between Austin and commercial executives involved in the marketing of the Southwest that revealed her connections with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway and its hospitality chain, the Fred Harvey Company. Sonya Levien, an executive for Fox Films, was also a correspondent of Austin and other women who moved to and wrote about the Southwest. Levien offered Austin and her literary cohort advice about writing screenplays that would tell the story of the Southwest. Reading Austin's and Levien's collections at the Huntington Library allowed me to continue archival work I have done at Yale's Beinecke Library, in which I read letters from Austin and Levien to socialite Mabel Dodge Luhan, who sponsored literary and artistic work and political activism at her Taos, New Mexico salon and was in frequent contact with southwestern writers and visual 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 dissertation focuses on the histories and literary output of female writers moving to the Southwest at the height of the the Santa Fe Railroad's popularity. My work at the Huntington Library supports my project's thesis that these women placed their own literary labor in dialogue with the corporate narratives—and actual reality—of southwestern women's work. Starting in 1916, when _Poetry_ magazine co-founder Alice Corbin Henderson relocated from Chicago to Santa Fe, authors and artists migrated to the Southwest from New York, Chicago, and London. Many women followed Henderson's lead and established salons in the area, including political activist Mabel Dodge Luhan and western nature writer Mary Hunter Austin. While the literary output of women's salons is often theorized as separate from and unrelated to commercial enterprise, I argue for the mutually determining relationship between the two ventures. At the Huntington Library, I uncovered a corporate archive rarely considered by modernist critics to show how writers and artists in the Southwest worked with the corporate world: writing advertising copy for the Harvey Company and Santa Fe Railway, working with corporate executives to produce regionalist work that was broadly engaged with international modernism, and lobbying for new policies regarding the Harvey Company's women and Indian workers. Through the archival research I conducted at the Huntington Library, I offer a dramatically new view of the relationship between corporate and avant-garde literature. While it was a relationship forged in the Southwest, it would, through the writers' deep links to metropolitan institutions, re-orient modernist work around articulations of political reform and social awareness.
Please list publications and/or presentations based on your Redd Center research or program.

I am currently working on an article that explores the connections between Mary Austin’s environmental writing and her involvement with corporate enterprises in the Southwest. The research I conducted with the Charles Redd Center Summer Grant is central to the argument in this article that Austin’s work was part of a larger project in which southwestern writers created a new vocabulary to describe the alienation of the modern world and to prescribe its redemption, thus establishing the Southwest as a critical outpost for literary modernism. Moreover, in exploring the relationship between women’s work and the material and discursive history of the corporatization of the American Southwest in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, my article argues that commercial enterprise placed women’s labor at the center of the Southwest’s cultural politics.

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

The next steps in my research process include visiting the Harry Ransom Center in Austin, Texas, to conduct research in the Alice Corbin Henderson Collection. Henderson was the founding co-editor of Poetry magazine, and contributed to the Chicago publication long-distance from her Santa Fe, New Mexico salon. She was also a frequent correspondent with Mary Austin, and I was able to read her letters in Austin’s collection at the Huntington 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.

This research is part of my larger dissertation project, “Waiting, Writing, and Working Women in the Southwest, 1883-1939,” which will be completed in May 2014. The dissertation constitutes an early draft of my book manuscript, which I will submit to academic presses for consideration for publication in 2015.

Comments

The research I conducted this summer is central to my dissertation’s scope and argument, and without the grant I would not have been able to complete this crucial research. I am grateful for the opportunity provided by the Charles Redd Center, and will keep the Center apprised of future publications and presentations that come out of this research.
Name: William S. Kiser

Title of Project: Slavery By Any Name: Debt Peonage and Indian Captivity in the Southwestern Territories, 1848-1867

Organization/Institution: ASU

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Phone Number: 575-649-2945

Name of Award Received: Summer Award for Off-Campus Upper Division and Graduate Students

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

My research involved a trip to the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives in Santa Fe, which enabled me to consult archival materials in the collection relating to Indian captivity and debt peonage in New Mexico. This included personal papers, scholars' collections, territorial documents, and territorial legal files. The majority of this material has never been microfilmed and therefore is only available through in-person visits to the archives. I was also able to copy a large amount of Spanish-language documents from the colonial and territorial eras and worked to translate those documents once I returned home.

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?

Among the most significant things that I learned through this research involved debt peonage and the legal rights of peons -- this helped me to flesh out my argument in a journal article that has been accepted for publication in the Western Historical Quarterly in May 2014. The primary materials I located were written records of county-level cases in the territorial courts between the years 1850 and 1860, all of which involved peons suing their masters for maltreatment. This enabled me to argue in my essay that debt peons did in fact have some legal rights in territorial New Mexico, contrary to Indian captives slaves. These records were so obscure that it took the archivist more than half an hour just to locate the boxes they were in, and none of these documents have ever been cited before, thus adding an important level of depth to my forthcoming journal article.

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

Forthcoming presentation: Debt Peonage in New Mexico, to be presented at the Western History Association Conference in Tucson, Arizona, October 9-12, 2013.

Forthcoming publication: “A Charming Name for a Species of Slavery: Political Debates over Debt Peonage in the Southwest, 1840s-1860s,” accepted for publication in the May 2014 issue of Western Historical Quarterly.

Also, the research will be woven into my as-yet untitled dissertation project pertaining to involuntary servitude in the Southwest.
If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

The next steps for dissertation research will be, hopefully, a return trip to the archives in Santa Fe, as there are still a significant number of sources that I wish to consult but did not have the time while I was there over the summer. Additionally, I am hoping to do a research fellowship at the Huntington Library next summer to continue researching this topic.

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.

Forthcoming presentation: Debt Peonage in New Mexico, to be presented at the Western History Association Conference in Tucson, Arizona, October 9-12, 2013.

Forthcoming publication: “A Charming Name for a Species of Slavery: Political Debates over Debt Peonage in the Southwest, 1840s-1860s,” accepted for publication in the May 2014 issue of Western Historical Quarterly.

Forthcoming presentation: A comparative study of debt peonage in New Mexico and the post-war American South. This will hopefully be presented at the 2015 OAH Conference in St. Louis. I have organized a full panel for this topic already, and will be submitting the proposal in February 2014.

Comments

The funding provided by the Charles Redd Center was immensely helpful to me in my research and enable me to travel to an out-of-state archive over the summer. The materials that I located during that visit proved very valuable and have already been incorporated into a forthcoming journal article, as noted above. I greatly appreciate the opportunity that the Charles Redd Center provided to me.
Name: Stanley Thayne

Title of Project: Catawbas East and West: Land, Migration, and the Contours of Citizenship

Organization/Institution:

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Name of Award Received: Summer Award for Off-Campus Upper Division and Graduate Students

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

This summer, using funds provided by the Redd Center, I was able to travel from North Carolina to Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Colorado, and Oklahoma to conduct fieldwork among members and descendants of the Catawba Indian Nation living in the American West. (The Catawba Indian Reservation and national headquarters is located within the boundaries of South Carolina). I was able to conduct thirty-five recorded oral history interviews and several more informal (non-recorded) interviews that are crucial sources for my dissertation research. In addition to formal and informal interviews, I also attended several community functions, including church services, a family reunion, a rodeo, and a 24th of July celebration, each of which involved Western Catawba people and the communities they are a part of. I was also able to conduct important archival research at the Church History Museum in Salt Lake City, the Marriott Library Special Collections at the University of Utah, and the Sanford Museum in Colorado, as well as collect historical documents from individuals. I made several contacts as well that I was not able to interview but plan to follow up with during research travels next summer. I was also able to follow up with contacts I made in the past to update and continue prior research. None of this travel-research, which is crucial to my dissertation project, would have been possible without this funding.

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?

These interviews and fieldwork interactions have helped me to develop and document a sense of Catawba diaspora in the American West. This is a crucial part of my dissertation research, and, until now, no academic research has been conducted on this topic. My fieldwork was conducted among two groups of Catawba people: enrolled citizens of the Catawba Nation (who typically moved West in the 20th or 21st centuries) and non-enrolled descendants of Catawba people who migrated West in the 19th century.

I had several research questions going into the project. Do non-enrolled Catawba descendants think of themselves as Catawba? Are they aware of that aspect of their family history? Do they feel any sort of connection to the Catawba Nation in the Southeast as a homeland? Are they aware of each other and do they maintain a sense of Catawba community in the West? Could their situation in the West be classified as a diaspora? Are enrolled and non-enrolled people typically aware of each other?

The interviews I was able to conduct have helped me to begin to answer these questions, typically in the affirmative, though with some variety. I also, of course, learned much that I had not anticipated. These experiences have done much to shape the fieldwork I am now undertaking in the Southeast.
Overall, my experience this summer has given me a much greater vision of where this project will go and how my dissertation chapters will be designed. It provided, in short, the narrative arc for the story I wish to tell about the Catawba Nation—largely in the words of the many people I met and interviewed this summer, and, hopefully, in the words yet to be spoken by the contacts I made and plan to interview next summer.

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


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

I am currently in the process of conducting dissertation research and am writing my dissertation proposal, which will be defended later this fall. My dissertation project is an ethnographic study of religion, place, and belonging in the Catawba Nation. Because I am conducting an ethnographic project, based primarily on recorded interview and participant observation, I try to visit the Catawba Nation and surrounding area, in the state of South Carolina, as often as possible. Though the Nation is centered in the Southeast, a significant portion of the Catawba Nation, as well as non-enrolled descendants, live in the American West. The research I did out West this past summer and, hopefully, next summer, are a crucial part of the research process. I plan to continue this researching and writing for the next two years, leading to graduation.

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 dissertation completion and graduation I will continue researching and writing with the goal of publishing this study as my first book with a university press. (Hopefully while in a tenure-track position!) Along the way I plan to publish chapters as journal articles and also to present much of this research at academic conferences.

Comments

Thank you! Thank you! Thank you! Thank you! Without research funding, this project would not be possible. Because my research is based on personally contacting and interviewing people who are scattered all over the country—and particularly scattered in the American West—it takes a lot of long-distance travel, which costs quite a bit of money. I could not do it without your help. Thank you.
The Charles Redd Center Summer Travel Award facilitated my summer dissertation research. My project explores the federal government's regulation of the sexual and reproductive lives of American Indian women over the course of the twentieth century, using the context of settler colonialism to illuminate connections between reproductive policies that at first glance appear decidedly contradictory. While a policy history, my study depends on an examination of how policy was implemented locally, and the Charles Redd Center Summer Travel Award allowed me to spend ten days in Broomfield, Colorado, examining Indian Service records for the Crow Agency. Focusing on a specific reservation enabled me to explore Indian Service documents produced by a range of employees, including superintendents, physicians, field nurses, field matrons, social workers, and health inspectors. The breadth of documents highlighted the extent to which ostensibly private matters such as domestic relations and reproductive practices encountered intensive scrutiny in a more public realm.

My research in Broomfield will be critical to various aspects of my dissertation. Combining statistical and narrative hospital reports with correspondence produced by Indian Service health workers and other employees, I learned a good deal about childbirth on the Crow reservation (inside and outside the hospital) as well as the policing of venereal disease. Significantly, the politics surrounding childbirth and venereal disease could not be contained within hospital walls, and I was able to follow intense debates about these issues at Tribal Council meetings and among women associated with the Crow Indian Women's Club. Furthermore, I have documented multiple instances in which medical staff at the Crow Agency engaged in practices that did not comply with official Indian Service policy, reaffirming my contention that policy histories must delve into local implementation.

I recently presented a paper entitled "An Education in Motherhood: Indian Service Physicians, American Indian Mothers, and Hospital Childbirths" at the American Society for Ethnohistory conference in New Orleans, Louisiana. I am currently expanding this paper, which will serve as a chapter of my dissertation.
If your research is not yet completed, what are the next steps in your research process?

This spring, I will spend a week at the Mike and Maureen Mansfield Library in Missoula, Montana, to complete my research on the Crow Agency. Most significantly, the library holds the Fred W. Voget Papers. This collection includes research and interview notes from They Call Me Agnes, as well as interview notes on subjects that are at the core of my study, including menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, abortion, childhood training, and perspectives toward disease, including venereal disease. This research will supplement the rich Indian Service documents I examined in Broomfield, allowing me to obtain a perspective on Crow women’s reproductive experiences that does not come from state agents.

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 for the 2014 Western History Association meeting, where I intend to present a paper entitled “A Problem of Major Importance: The United States Indian Service, Pregnant Women, and the Policing of Venereal Disease, 1930-1945.” My Broomfield research will be a critical component of my dissertation, which I intend to complete by December 2014. In addition, I have begun working on an article for future publication on the politics of relief distribution at the Crow Agency during the Great Depression.

Comments

I would once again like to thank the Redd Center for granting me this award.