WORKSHOP AGENDA
Finding Our Stories: Researching Collections & Communities
Monday, 2 December 2019, 9:00am–5:00pm
Utah Valley University Fulton Library, Bingham Gallery, 800 W University Parkway, Orem, UT 84058
Facilitators: Darby Doyle (Public Historian), Catherine McIntyre (Utah Valley University) & Megan van Frank (Utah Humanities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30–9:00 am</td>
<td><strong>Arrivals to Bingham Gallery so we can start promptly</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00–9:30 am</td>
<td><strong>Welcome and Project Reports</strong> (Megan and Everyone)</td>
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<td>• Thanks to hosts and housekeeping details</td>
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<td>• Report on progress of individual projects (~3 minutes each group)</td>
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<td>• Overview of schedule and goals for today, resources in the room</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30–10:15 am</td>
<td><strong>Exhibit Research: Setting the Stage</strong> (Megan and Everyone)</td>
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<td>• Can objects speak for themselves?</td>
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<td>• Discussion about research standards and qualities of a “good” history project</td>
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<td>10:15–10:30 am</td>
<td><strong>BREAK</strong></td>
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<td>10:30–11:15 pm</td>
<td><strong>Research: Tools of the Trade</strong> (Darby)</td>
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<td>• Step by step approach to research</td>
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<td>• Types of sources, evaluating and weighing evidence for authenticity and bias</td>
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<td>• Research Survey Log – tool to keep track of your research</td>
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<td>11:15–12:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>HANDS-ON ACTIVITY: Interpreting Sources</strong></td>
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<td>12:00–1:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>LUNCH</strong> (on your own – Mom Fulton’s Café is outside the door)</td>
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<td>1:00–2:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Applied Research: Objects</strong> (Megan)</td>
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<td>• Use cataloging and ‘significance assessment’ as a roadmap for collections research</td>
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<td>• Object Information Worksheet – compiling research for collection documentation</td>
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<td>2:00–2:15 pm</td>
<td><strong>BREAK &amp; MOVE UPSTAIRS to computer lab (Fulton Library Room 205)</strong></td>
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<td>2:15–3:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Research in Practice: Finding What We Need</strong> (Catherine)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Searching tips and secrets</td>
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<td>3:00–3:45 pm</td>
<td><strong>HANDS-ON ACTIVITY: Getting Started With Your Research</strong></td>
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<td>3:45–4:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>BREAK</strong></td>
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<td>4:00–4:45 pm</td>
<td><strong>So What? Bringing Threads Together</strong> (Darby and Everyone)</td>
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<td>• Pulling object and Big Idea research into credible narrative within larger context</td>
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<td>4:45–5:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Wrap-up</strong> (Megan and Everyone)</td>
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<td>• Refer to syllabus – discuss assignments for next session</td>
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<td>• Questions? Comments? Audience surveys and nametags to the basket please</td>
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Finding Our Stories: 
Researching Collections & Communities

Wireless Login
- Wireless: Wolverine WiFi
- Username: CA012130
- Password: Humanity
- Expiration: 12/02/2019

#2 Research
Finding Our Stories: 
Researching Collections & Communities
- Discover new libraries, sources, research strategies
- Locate published & unpublished sources
- Evaluate sources for bias, authenticity
- Place stories and objects in context
- Step-by-step guide to research for your museum objects and Big Idea topics

“We discovered we were telling lies...”

We discovered we were telling lies...
Workshop Overview

**SCHEDULE**

Morning
- Reports & Housekeeping
- Why Research
- Tools of the Trade

Afternoon
- Applied Research – Objects
- Applied Research – Topics
- Hands-on Research Activity
- Pulling Threads Together

Wrap-Up
- Questions & Comments
- Assignment
- Post-Workshop Survey

**GOALS FOR TODAY**

Research Savvy
- National Standards
- Understanding Sources
- New Research Avenues (web, library)
- Using Exhibit Research to drive collection cataloging goals
- Connect Object & Big Idea Research

Project Management Tools
- Object Information Worksheet
- Research Survey Log

Thanks to our Hosts at the UVU Library (Special Collections & Archives)

EXHIBIT RESEARCH: SETTING THE STAGE

Megan van Frank
Museum & History Programs
Utah Humanities
vanfrank@utahhumanities.org

Not all Exhibits are Interpretive Exhibits
Bottom right: Simple display.
Top left: Exhibit with tombstones.
Bottom left: Interpretive exhibit organized around explicit theme using objects in combination with photos, artwork, maps, etc. with clearly structured labeling and educational elements all working together to tell a story.
Exhibit Research = Object Research

A STORY you want to tell?
• Find objects that illustrate the story you want to tell.

An OBJECT you want to highlight?
• Find the stories that make the object important and interesting – add more objects that augment and expand the story.

Research the story your objects can tell...

Can Objects Speak For Themselves?

“Do not expect a physical object … to reveal its worth, either at the time of its creation or at any later period. External [historical] traces are required to make such determinations.”

(Kyvig & Marty, Nearby History: Exploring the Past Around You, 2000)

So, if objects cannot speak for themselves, what is needed to tell their stories?

Accurate Information...
How do you **FIND** an object’s story?

An object without information is just stuff!!!

• Information enables you to place the object in context (historical, artistic, social, scientific, etc.)
• Research won’t reveal everything – some information is just plain lost. **THAT’S OK!**
• But document what you **DO** know and research what you **CAN** find out to ensure that crucial details and associations of an object are fully recorded to the best of your current ability.

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**How do you **TELL** an object’s story?**

**Look for the HUMAN(s) behind the object:**

• Each object was created or used by a human for a particular purpose.
• Learning about that purpose, learning the human story… **that’s what’s interesting.**
• Start with the object, and let it lead you to the many important - and perhaps conflicting - stories it represents.

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**Research = Asking Questions**

**WHAT WHERE WHEN WHO WHY & HOW?**

• What is it?
• Where does it come from?
• When was it made or used?
• Who made or used the object?
• Why did they make or use it?
• How did they make or use it?

...**AND why is it relevant to you or your visitors?**
The institution asserts its public service role and places education at the center of that role.

The institution clearly states its overall educational goals, philosophy, and messages, and demonstrates that its activities are in alignment with them.

The institution understands the characteristics and needs of its existing and potential audiences and uses this understanding to inform its interpretation.

The institution’s interpretive content is based on appropriate research.

Institutions conducting primary research do so according to scholarly standards.

The institution uses techniques, technologies, and methods appropriate to its educational goals, content, audiences, and resources.

The institution presents accurate and appropriate content for each of its audiences.

The institution demonstrates consistent high quality in its interpretive activities.

The institution assesses the effectiveness of its interpretive activities and uses those results to plan and improve its activities.

### AASLH Interpretation Standard

#### The museum’s interpretive content is based on appropriate research

- **BASIC**
  - Uses current scholarship and appropriate historical methods.
  - To avoid bias and inaccuracies, uses more than one scholarly source.

- **GOOD**
  - Conducts its own research using primary and secondary sources.
  - Local topics are placed within broader historical themes and contexts.

- **BETTER**
  - Seeks assistance from scholars and knowledgeable specialists.
  - Makes changes and corrections as new information becomes available.
  - Uses solid research to support its presentation of complex issues.

(AASLH, Standards & Excellence Program for History Organizations, 2010, p. 118)

### AASLH Interpretation Standard

#### The museum conducts primary research according to scholarly standards

- **BASIC**
  - Understands the difference between primary and secondary sources.
  - Staff and volunteers recognize that some primary materials contain bias and must be compared to related sources.

- **GOOD**
  - Documents its findings and makes sources and evidence available.

- **BETTER**
  - Integrates primary sources in its interpretation and gives visitors the opportunity to examine them.
  - Makes use of a variety of primary sources, including objects, archives, landscapes, and buildings (not just documents and photographs).

(AASLH, Standards & Excellence Program for History Organizations, 2010, p. 120)
Qualities of a “Good” History Project

**HISTORICAL QUALITY**

- **Historically Accurate**
  - All information is true to the best of our knowledge.

- **Analysis and Interpretation**
  - Doesn’t just recount facts or tell a story. We interpret and analyze the topic.
  - Projects a strong central thesis or argument (the BIG IDEA) that we prove and can point to.

- **Historical Context**
  - Our topic didn’t take place in isolation. We make sure to place topic into historical context — its intellectual, physical, social, and cultural setting.

- **Wide, Balanced Research**
  - We used available primary and secondary sources, and a variety of source types.
  - We investigated multiple perspectives, and looked at all sides of an issue.
  - We can point to evidence of our research process.

**RELEVANCE & CLARITY**

- **Relevance**
  - We do more than just describe our topic, but explain why it is important.
  - The significance of our topic in history is demonstrated.

- **Clear Presentation**
  - Our theme (BIG IDEA) is clear in the exhibit itself.
  - The exhibit and accompanying written materials are original, clear, appropriate, and organized.
  - Our project has visual impact, uses multimedia effectively, and actively involves the viewer. We thought about the overall design and organization to help viewer understand topic.

Adapted from National History Day Handbook (school/student history competitions)

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What About Your Museum?

*How are you doing with these RESEARCH standards?*

- **Ambitions?**
- **Successes?**
- **Challenges?**
MORNING BREAK – 15 minutes

RESEARCH: TOOLS OF THE TRADE
Darby Doyle
Independent Public Historian
abourbongal@gmail.com

Getting Started with Research
HOW TO USE PRIMARY & SECONDARY SOURCES

- Use research QUESTIONS to guide you.
- Start with SECONDARY sources to get context and to understand what historians have argued about your topic.
- Then move to PRIMARY sources to find texture and what happened locally.
- Stay organized with a STEP-BY-STEP research plan to guide your research.
- TAKE NOTES! Keep RECORDS documenting what you found and where you found it. *(Complete, clear records are a gift to those who come after you...)*
- Explore NEW sources for information.

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Creating Research Questions – Examples

• How did the railroad operate in my town?
• What’s the significance of the railroad to specific sub-groups in my community and to the town’s history as a whole?
• How does this history fit into the history of the state, nation, and even the world?

*How might this relate to your BIG IDEA?*

Exhibit Research Survey Log

Tool to keep track of what you find and stay organized:

• Citation Information
• Evaluation of Source – Why is this Cool? (for this project)
• Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”

Primary & Secondary Sources

**PRIMARY = Texture**

• Document or physical object written or created during the time under study.
• Reminiscence of time under study.
• Offers an inside view, a voice from the past.

**SECONDARY = Context**

• Interprets, reviews, and analyses primary sources, as well as other secondary sources.
• One or more steps removed from the event.
• Often terrific sources of footnotes leading to primary sources.
Evaluate Your Sources

All information does not have equal value

Primary sources and especially secondary sources—books, articles, websites—are all created by people with a wide range of knowledge, education, opinion.

Evaluate information using the CRAAP Test

- CURRENCY—timeliness of the source (how old is the information?)
- RELEVANCE—importance to your needs
- ACCURACY—reliability of content
- AUTHORITY—credentials of author
- PURPOSE—what type of bias is inherent?

...Is there something missing?

Weigh Evidence

RULES FOR NAVIGATING EVIDENCE

- Give priority to documents closest in time, proximity, and person to the events, but be conscious of bias.
- Always consider the source of information and inherent bias, self-interest, and level of personal perspective that may be present.
- Search for different points of view.
- Seek confirmation of important points from multiple sources.
- Compare documents to seek consistent details and general patterns.
- Chronology is important to understand cause and effect, and overall context.
- Be aware of silenced actors.

Types of Research Sources

- Books and Articles
- Theses and Dissertations (by hardworking graduate students)
- Newspapers and Magazines
- Government Documents (death records, court records, etc.)
- Census Records
- Manuscript Sources (MWDL and Special Collections)
- Ephemera (posters, pamphlets, newsletters, etc.)
- Journals, Diaries, Scrapbooks, Letters, Personal Records including Wills and Deeds
- Commercial Histories and Records and Technical Manuals
- City Directories, Polk Directories, Gazetteers
- Maps
- Landscapes and Buildings
- Visual Sources: Still and Moving Images
- Oral History
- World Wide Web: Possibilities and Pitfalls
Books & Articles

- Searching for academic articles: JSTOR
- Searching for books: WorldCat and ILL

Theses & Dissertations

- Particularly helpful for local topics and often chock full of sources.
- Make use of the free research already done by young scholars.
- Search University of Utah, Brigham Young University, Utah State University, Weber State University, Utah Valley University, Southern Utah University, Dixie University, Westminster libraries. Also via MWDL.
  http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd/3732/

Historical Context

SETS STAGE & SHOWS RELATIONSHIP TO LOCAL, STATE & NATIONAL HISTORY

Events, people, ideas are shaped by the world around them – political, social, intellectual, scientific, cultural, and economic realities of that time and place.

- Background – What were the events that lead up to this topic?
- Social Context – What was the social environment like at the time?
- Intellectual/Scientific Context – How did experts understand this issue at the time?
- Cultural Context – What were prevailing norms in the community at the time?
- Economic Context – How did the economy shape peoples’ lives and choices?
- Other Contexts – What other contexts are relevant to your topic?

In what way is your topic a creative response to circumstances of the time?
Questions to Keep Asking

... ABOUT YOUR TOPIC AS YOU READ PRIMARY & SECONDARY SOURCES

Essential Questions

Causes and Effects of Past Events
- Who or what made change happen?
- Who supported change? Who did not?
- Which effects were intended? accidental?
- How did events affect people's lives, community, and the world?

Change and Continuity
- What has changed?
- What has remained the same?
- Who benefited from this change? Why?
- Who did not benefit from it? Why?

Turning Points
- How did past actions affect future choices?
- How did these transform people's lives?

Using the Past
- How does past help make sense of present?
- How is the past similar to and/or different from the present?
- What can we learn from the past?

Through Their Eyes
- How did people in the past view their world?
- How did their worldview affect their actions?
- What values, skills, and forms of knowledge did people need to survive and succeed?

Historical Newspapers

Marriott Library Digital Newspaper Collection
historic newspapers from all over Utah
http://digitalnewspapers.org/

Government Documents
- City / Municipality
- County
- State
- Federal

What types of documents / information are found in government documents?
Census Records

- United States Census Bureau
  https://www.census.gov/history/
- FamilySearch.org
- Ancestry.com

*What information can be found here? What are potential limitations and blind spots in this data?*

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Manuscript Sources

- Incredible variety of material classified this way
- Places to look: MWDL, Local and Regional (online) Special Collections, LOC
  (see Research Bibliography for links to Utah Special Collections)

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Journals, Diaries, Letters, Personal Records
Ephemera

Items not produced for the long-term, such as:

• Posters
• Pamphlets
• Playbills
• Newsletters
• Catalogs

Where would you get sources like this in your community?

Commercial & Industrial Material

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS
From 1867-1969 depict the commercial, industrial, and residential sections of cities.
http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/digitalcollections.php

WORK SONGS (example of worker culture)

City Directories
Maps

- Besides traditional maps, a remarkable range of interactive maps online now
- These include maps that link to other types of sources like newspapers and photographs
- [http://usnewsmap.com](http://usnewsmap.com)
- [http://photogrammar.yale.edu](http://photogrammar.yale.edu)

Physical Spaces: Landscapes & Structures

- Cemeteries & Archaeological Sites
- Buildings, Streets & Bridges
- Stores & Commercial
- Community Centers, Churches & Homes
- State Databases
  - Monuments & Markers
  - Cemeteries & Burials
  - Historic Buildings

Visual Sources

- Photographs
- Films and Video

[http://mwdl.org](http://mwdl.org)
[http://photogrammar.yale.edu](http://photogrammar.yale.edu)
Oral Histories

Find existing interviews through finding aids, transcripts, and recordings (sometimes all online)

Online Research

HUGE AMOUNT OF DATA & IMAGES NOW ON WEB

- American Memory from Library of Congress; Utah digitization efforts
- Copies of primary data from historical organizations
- Images and descriptions of historical objects
- Questionable stories from ???
- A word about Wikipedia

"The Village Blacksmith," poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; ca. 1840, published 1841 in Ballads and Other Poems. (Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Collection)

Remain Mindful

BALANCED RESEARCH
- Variety of sources
- Differing points of view

MAKE HISTORICAL (or other active) ARGUMENT
- Thesis = Argument (Big Idea) acts as your filter
- Sources = Evidence from research (including objects themselves)
- Is there evidence that counters your argument? Discuss!
- Is there controversy or debate? Explore!

SHOW SIGNIFICANCE (more on this later...)
- Always ask "So what?" Why does this matter? Why is it important?
- What changed as a result? What were the short-term impacts? What were the long-term outcomes?
HANDS-ON ACTIVITY

INTERPRETING SOURCES (45 mins)

• Close Reading — what does it say? What odd things catch your eye? How does “the context” around the part of the source you’re concentrating on add to its meaning?
• Make Connections — how does what we’ve uncovered fit with the other sources we have uncovered?
• Focus on Significance — how does it speak to the history of your community, the state, and the nation?

LUNCH BREAK – 60 minutes

APPLIED RESEARCH:
OBJECTS

Megan van Frank
Museum & History Programs
Utah Humanities
vanfrank@utahhumanities.org
Getting Started with Object Research

• Stay organized with a STEP-BY-STEP research plan to guide your research.

• Keep RECORDS documenting what you found and where you found it that are in line with your existing collection management systems. (Complete, clear records are a gift to those who come after you...)

• Explore NEW sources for information.

• BEWARE of falling down fascinating Rabbit Holes

Step-by-Step Research Plan

• Object Information Worksheet is a tool to keep track of what you find

• Combines

  • Basic Catalog Record
  • Significance Summary Statement

• By investigating objects thoroughly, you will also be researching your exhibit

Significance Summary Statement?

• Goes beyond a basic catalog record to summarize reasons why an object is important.

• Simple written summary of your research that makes a case for the meaning and importance of the object (or maybe the lack thereof).

...THIS BECOMES FODDER FOR YOUR EXHIBIT LABELS & INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS
Navajo Rug from Arizona or New Mexico or Utah donated by Sarah Hatch Smith in 1997. Belonged to her grandfather, Ira Hatch of the Hatch Trading Post near Blanding and Bluff, Utah.

**How can we expand this to really tell a story?**

**STEP-BY-STEP RESEARCH PLAN**

**Case Study: Navajo Rug**

**STEP 1: Compile a File**

Look at museum records and pull together all the details you already have about the object and its history:

- Acquisition date and accession data
- Donor details and any correspondence
- Notes made when the object was acquired
- Photos, reference material, and notes on related objects in the collection
- Remember that some information may be with general institutional archives rather than collection records... look everywhere.

**Basic Minimal Catalog Record**
We found a letter in museum records

Letter from donor, Sarah Hatch Smith:

"I inherited this Navajo rug from my grandfather, Ira Hatch, when he died in 1993. He and his wife Rachel owned the Hatch Trading Post in Fictional County, Utah from about 1920. This rug decorated their home for as long as I can remember. It was an important family heirloom. I think the story is that it was a saddle blanket belonging to one of my grandfather’s Indian grandmothers, but I’m not sure who. But I am pretty sure it came from one of our ancestors who settled the area."

STEP 2: Examine Object

Document the physical object:

- Materials – what it is made of?
- Dimensions – how big is it?
- Description – what does it look like?
- Manufacture – how is it made?
- Purpose – how the object works, what it’s for, how it’s used.
- Condition – patterns of wear, repairs and adaptations.

STEP 3: Consultation

Talk with:
- Donors, their descendants, friends, or age group peers.
- Makers, owners, users and relevant community groups.
- Experts like appraisers, curators, professors.
- Community members in associated industries or trades.
- Anyone connected with the museum when the object was donated (institutional memory).
- Museum visitors - display object and ask what they know.

Ask them:
- What is this thing?
- Who used this object? Who generally used or owned such objects?
- How long was it in use? When did it stop being used and why?
- What is important about its design?
- Has it changed or stayed the same?
- Where does this design fit within a group of similar items?
- Why was it needed, useful, or important?
- What impact did it have on work processes, the environment, the social setting, or the economy?
EXPERT APPRAISAL:
Klagetoh regional style, c.1940 based on design & materials

“Many regional styles came out of the trading post system, but the Klagetoh (variation of Ganado) regional style is one of the most recognizable in its patterns and color palette. Characterized by bold central diamond or cross shapes, Ganado rugs have bright reds and blacks as a dominant feature, as well as the natural grays and whites. Nearby Klagetoh uses similar patterns and colors but in a combination that favors gray and white grounds with red accents. These rugs and blankets used to be known for their great size, but during the Revival Period of this style (1920-1940), smaller versions, such as this, were made as saddle blankets and wall hangings.” - Blue Mountain appraisal 2016

STEP 4: Research Two Paths

PROVENANCE
• History of this particular object
• When it was made or purchased
• Owner & place used
• Document object in use if possible

CONTEXT
• General history of this type of object
• Object’s relationship with other objects
• How it relates to the region’s history or geography, etc.

Each line of inquiry will inform the other...
Government Documents

Death Records
Copies of certificates available from Utah State Digital Archives prior to 50 years ago.
http://history.utah.gov/

MAPS

Census Records
Federal Census
http://www.ancestry.com/
Subscription service but good source of records & free trial
Genealogy Libraries

Genealogy
Libraries

Courtesy free service
www.familysearch.org

Oral Histories


Courtesy Marriott Library Special Collections, digital collections audio search
http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/digitalcollections.php

Photographs

Ira Stearns Hatch & family, Maraboots Dyson Hatch, Making thread, Navajo rug market, Weavers at work, Images courtesy Utah State Historical Society
Landscapes & Buildings

- Buildings
- Stores
- Homes
- Cemeteries

Hatch Trading Post c1939
(Left: Joseph Jr., Ira, Joseph Wilford, and Hughie Rentz)
Hatch Post c1970
& Ira Hatch headstones.

Other Online Sources

Museum Sites (and I didn’t even get to Reputable Collector Sites)
- Natural History Museum of Utah
- Museum of Northern Arizona (report on its Navajo textile collection)
- Arizona State Museum (textile collection databases)
- American Museum of Natural History (collections database)

Online Digital Compilations
- Mountain West Digital Library (aggregator of intermountain collections)
- Utah American Indian Digital Archive (Utah American Indian Digital Archive and The Utah Indian Curriculum Project)
- Utah Education Network eMedia Resources & Encyclopedias
- Utah State History to Go (State History’s “online course for Utah History”)

STEP 5: Comparison

Compare object to similar examples to see what might be special or ordinary about it.

Check:
- Your own museum collections, other museums with related collections, books, private collectors.

Ask:
- How does this object compare to others of its kind?
- Is this object representative? Unique in some way?
- What do people connected with similar objects think?
- What other objects are related to it and how?
STEP 6: Judge Significance

IS IT SIGNIFICANT?
- Historically important
- Aesthetically important
- Important for scientific research
- Socially or Spiritually important to existing cultural groups

IF SO, HOW SIGNIFICANT?
- Provenance
- Representative / Rare
- Condition / Intactness
- Interpretive potential for your museum

...WHAT WOULD YOU SAY ABOUT OUR RUG?

STEP 7: Summarize Your Research

Based on the information you found, write a short summary about the object, its provenance and larger context, and its potential to help you tell stories:

- Summarize main themes of your research – why and how you believe the object is important.
- Cite the most important sources used in your research & note sources not consulted (things you want to chase up later).
- List possible exhibit or other interpretive potential.
- Sign and date the statement and acknowledge any other contributors. Revise as new information comes to light.
- Use the summary as a starting point for exhibit ideas or other ways of communicating object’s importance to visitors.
NOW LOOK!!!!
CATALOG RECORD /OBJECT INFO SHEET AFTER STEP-BY-STEP RESEARCH

Summary of Object Research
Use as a basis for interpretive exhibits & education activities
... also found that if we'd relied on that donor letter only, we'd be telling lies...

Summarize Interpretive Potential
Fancy way of asking how many stories can this object tell?
1) Women's work – weaving, textile fabrication
2) Materials – wool (land use), vegetal dyes (use of plants), commercial yarn (trade)
3) Design – artistic influences driven by trade
4) Economics – role of trading posts in Fictional County and women as breadwinners
5) Social Relations – multicultural communities and families in Fictional County
6) History – settlement, cooperation and conflict in Fictional County
7) Personal Stories – fascinating frontier family over several generations
8) What else?
Exhibit Topic Research

Our current exhibit BIG IDEA =
"Folk artists are workers who contribute to the cultural and economic vitality of their communities."

• What gaps are left from all that object research?
• How has our object research informed or even changed our Big Idea?
• How do we use topic research to fill in gaps in our exhibit story not met by researching only objects?

AFTERNOON BREAK
– 15 minutes

RECONVENE
upstairs in
Computer Lab
Room # 205
Take your stuff – we are staying up there

RESEARCH IN PRACTICE:
FINDING WHAT WE NEED

Catherine McIntyre
Special Collections Librarian & Archivist
Utah Valley University
mcintyca@uvu.edu
A Librarian’s Searching Tips

- Keywords
- “Phrase Searching”
- Truncation*
- Subject Terms
- And, Or searches
- Browse by Call Numbers
- ALWAYS look for a “Help” or “Advanced Search” link/page!

Keep notes of search terms used at each website or database to help track progress and to reproduce a search.

Parts of an Item Record (Fields)

Searched on keywords: Fremont Indians water

Keyword Searching

BROAD SEARCH: Keyword found throughout a record in titles, subject headings, content notes

Before searching:
- List all keywords that make up your topic
- List all equivalent terms that convey a similar meaning

Example:
- Farming
- Irrigation
- Agriculture
- Indians
- Native Americans
**“Phrase Searching”**

Use quotation marks around a phrase of words to return more specific results with the words next to each other.

- Sevier River returns 583 results including John Sevier, Sevier County, Arkansas, and Raft River
- “Sevier River” returns 132 results re: the Sevier River

**Truncation**

Truncation allows you to search multiple versions of the same root word by using a wildcard symbol *.

- Spell out the root word to the point where all possible endings return desired results.

**Example:**
- Irrigat*
  - Irrigate
  - Irrigates
  - Irrigated
  - Irrigation

- Paleontolog*
  - Paleontology
  - Paleontologist
  - Paleontological

(Truncation symbols can differ from database to database—* ! # ? Look for the HELP page)

**Subject Terms**

- Most databases and catalogs use a controlled vocabulary of subject terms to index by topic, authors, and location.
- Clicking on a hyperlinked subject term will bring up all instances of that term in a database.
Content Notes

- Catalog records sometimes have the table of contents, scope and content notes, abstracts, or index terms listed.
- This is a quick way to see if the item covers what you are looking for.

And / Or Searches

- **Summit County and wetland**
- wetland or marsh*

HANDS-ON ACTIVITY (part 1)

**BRAINSTORM KEYWORDS (5 mins)**

REMEMBER YOUR BIG IDEA.

Write a list of all keywords you can think of for your chosen topic. Keep in mind:

- Are there any equivalent terms?
- Should any term be a “phrase”?
- Is there a term that may be better searched truncated*?
- Should any terms be combined with And / Or?
Places to Start Research

- Your institutional records and other institutions with similar collections
- Your local library and the friendly librarian who works there
  - Library catalogs
- Your nearby university library
  - Archives & Special Collections
  - Librarians
  - Professors
- Your town or county records
  - Records may be at the State Archives
- Digital Collections
- Databases
- Utah State History Research Center
  - State History Collections and State Archives
  - Very friendly librarians

Lists & Links for Public & Academic Libraries

https://onlinelibrary.utah.gov/libraries/academic.html

Possible Library Catalog Advanced Search for Special Collections Items
WorldCat

• Search for items from libraries all over the US
• You can limit results to archival materials or digital materials (use Advanced Search)
• Use the citation information to place an Interlibrary Loan request with your local library

http://www.worldcat.org/

Digital Books – Beyond the Physical

State
Utah’s Online Library http://onlinelibrary.utah.gov/

National
• Internet Archive https://archive.org/
• HathiTrust https://www.hathitrust.org/
• Open Library https://openlibrary.org/

Special Collections & Archives

Unpublished Manuscripts, Letters, Diaries, Maps, Oral Histories, Rare Books
• Brigham Young University Special Collections http://lib.byu.edu/sites/sc/
• Dixie State University Special Collections http://library.dixie.edu/specialollection/index.html
• LDS Church History Archives and Library http://www.ldsl.org/church/history/library
• Salt Lake County Archives http://www.archives.slco.org/
• Southern Utah University Special Collections http://library.usu.edu/page/special-collections-about
• University of Utah Special Collections http://lib.utah.edu/collections/special-collections/index.php
• Utah Division of Archives & Records Service http://archives.utah.gov/index.html
• Utah Division of State History Research Center http://historyresearch.utah.gov/
• Utah State University Special Collections and Archives http://library.usu.edu/special/
• Utah Valley University George Sutherland Archives https://www.uvu.edu/library/archives/index.html
• Weber State University Archives and Special Collections https://library.usu.edu/collections/special_collection
Special Collections & Archives

DO’s & DON’Ts

✓ Check the open hours, Special Collections and Archives have shorter hours than libraries.
✓ Make an appointment and send a list or description of what you want to see ahead of your visit.
✓ Be prepared with paper, pencil, and/or laptop.
   - Do not bring ink pens, food or drinks.
✓ Take notes and ask about making copies.
✓ Check parking options before traveling.

Easy-ish Way to Find Archival Finding Aids

• Use Mountain West Digital Library at www.mwdl.org
• Put in search terms & filter to “Collections”

Finding Aid for an Oral History Collection

[Image of finding aid]

Overview of the Collection:


- Name: [Redacted]
- Date: [Redacted]
- Description: [Redacted]
- Language: [Redacted]
Archival Finding Aids – Archives West

http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/

- Contains U of U and USU Finding Aids
- Can limit browse or search to specific collections

Example from Archives West (U of U)

L. John Nillitell diaries [photocopies] 1876-1934

Detailed Description of the Collection

Names and Subjects

- Subject Terms:
  - Depression, 1929-1939
  - Drought management—Green River Valley (Utah-Nebr)
  - Land tenure—Utah—History
  - New Deal, 1933-1939
- Person Names:
  - Conner, Erwin S.
- Corporate Names:
  - Bonneville (Utah) Irrigation Reclamation Project
  - Green River Drought Fighting Project
- Location Names:
  - Utah—History
- Geographical Names:
  - Bonneville (Utah) Irrigation Reclamation Project

Archival Finding Aids – Archives West
Digital Collections

State & Local
- Mountain West Digital Library http://mwdl.org
- Western Waters Digital Library http://westernwaters.org/
- Utah American Indian Digital Archive http://utahindians.org

National
- Digital Public Library of America https://dp.la/

Digital Collections are online libraries with digital reproductions of original manuscript documents, photographs, and books. Often the materials are full-text searchable.

Utah History Resources

- Utah Division of State History http://history.utah.gov/
- Utah State Historical Society Research Resources https://history.utah.gov/ushs-research-resources/
- Utah History to Go http://historytogo.utah.gov/
- Utah Artists Project https://www.lib.utah.edu/collections/utah-artists/
- Utah Education Network eMedia Resources and Encyclopedias https://eq.uen.org/emedia/home.do (use guest login)
Government Documents & Records

State
- Utah Division of Archives and Records Service https://archives.utah.gov/
- Utah Division of State History http://history.utah.gov/
- Utah Division of State History Artifact Collections http://remote.rediscoverysoftware.com:85/ProficioWebModule/
- Utah Division of Arts & Museums Visual and Folk Art Collections https://artsandmuseums.utah.gov/alice-merrill-horne-art-collection/

National

Genealogy

- LDS Church Family History Library https://familysearch.org/

Journal Databases

https://onlinelibrary.utah.gov/research/databases/databases.html
Journals & Magazines – Free

- Utah Historical Quarterly
  https://history.utah.gov/utah-state-historical-society/utah-historical-quarterly/
- Internet Archive https://archive.org/
- HathiTrust https://www.hathitrust.org/
- DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) https://www.doaj.org/
- UPenn’s Online Books – Serials http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/serials.html

*If a journal charges $5 for online article access, write down the citation and ask your local library if they can get it through Interlibrary Loan, usually free to you.*

Utah Historical Quarterly,
Vol. 37, no. 2, 1969

Newspapers

Best Free Databases

- Utah Digital Newspapers http://digitalnewspapers.org/
- Utah Press Association http://upa.eclipping.org/upa/archive/
- Deseret News https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=Aul-kAQHnToC
- Chronicling America Historic American Newspapers http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/
- Newspapers.com (free trial) https://www.newspapers.com/
Green River Journal, 1955-09-22
Found in Utah Digital Newspapers

City Council Approves Deal To Buy D. & R. G. Railroad Water System

Copyright – Can You Use It?
Copyright – Restricts what you can use copyrighted material for.
- The copyright holder owns the exclusive right to: Reproduce, Create derivative works, Distribute copies, Publicly perform, and Publicly display.

Fair Use – Allows copyrighted material to be used for personal or education purposes, if it does not deprive copyright holder of financial gain.
- Does your use count as Fair Use?
  [Link]

No Stress Use
Public Domain – open to the public and not protected by copyright.
- Pre-1923 published materials, and 1897 for unpublished materials.
- Easy to read chart of when materials enter public domain
  [Link]

Creative Commons (CC) licenses – standardized way for creators to grant copyright permissions on their creative works. Can be more limiting than public domain.
- [Link]
Keep Notes

- **Citations matter!** Cite any quotes, paraphrasing, or summaries in your notes. It will make the final writing much easier.
  - Style guides from Purdue OWL
    [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/)
- Note why a given piece of research is valuable to your big idea, supporting concept, or object.
- Place the research in context using outlines, note cards, the research forms, or any organizational method that works best for you.
- Allow your big idea and outline to change as you learn more.

Exhibit Research Survey Log

Tool to keep track of what you find and stay organized:
- Citation Information
- Evaluation of Source – Why is this Cool? (for this project)
- Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”

**COMPUTER LOGIN**

- **Username:** CA012130
- **Password:** Humanity
- **Expiration:** 012/02/2019
HANDS-ON ACTIVITY (part 2)
SEARCH TOGETHER (15 mins)

1) Log into MWDL www.mwdl.org
2) Search the following keywords: irrigation, water, Indians, Native Americans
3) Discuss results and refine:
   - Do advanced search on keywords Indians AND water = how many results?
   - Construct a search to narrow results using our other keywords? New searches = how many results now?
   - How could we limit to photographs? Applying limiter = how many results?
   - How could we broaden searches using Boolean logic? New search = how many results?
   - How useful are any of our results?

HANDS-ON ACTIVITY (part 3)
START YOUR OWN SEARCHING (30 mins)

1) Using your keywords and phrases from PART 1 of this activity, start searching to find different types of documents.
2) Start in MWDL (mwdl.org), Western Waters (westernwaters.org), or Utah Digital Newspapers (digitalnewspapers.org).
3) Use this time to:
   ✓ Develop comfort with the different catalogs and databases.
   ✓ Ask questions.
4) Use Research Survey Log to begin recording any results you find.

AFTERNOON BREAK
– 15 minutes
SO WHAT?
BRINGING THREADS TOGETHER
Darby Doyle
Independent Public Historian
abourbongal@gmail.com

What About Your Museum?

How did your research go?
What techniques were successful?
What was unsuccessful?
What gaps do you notice?
Did you get near your Big Idea?

Give meaning to the information derived from your research to create a knowledgeable exhibit and help your visitors gain wisdom.
YOUR EXHIBIT PROJECTS

• How do you think you might answer the “so what” question about your exhibit?
• Are there one or more things you want audiences to take away (remember visitor learning objectives)?
• How do your “so what” answers connect to the larger history of your community, state, and country?
• How do the sources you found today help you answer the “so what” question?

YOUR ASSIGNMENT

SEE WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Follow step-by-step research process for at least one of your OBJECTS and your EXHIBIT TOPIC and bring to the next session:
1) Fill out the Research Survey Log for exhibit topic or object (or both) – consult at least 3 primary & 3 secondary sources
2) Fill out the Object Information Sheet for at least one of your objects.
3) Update your Exhibit Planning Worksheet based on the research you’ve done.
4) Check out readings in your binder. Ask for help if needed.

Wrap Up!

• Support for this project provided in part by the Utah Division of Arts & Museums, with funding from the State of Utah. Thanks for our partnership!
• Thanks to American Association for State & Local History, Museum & Galleries New South Wales, Museums Australia Victoria, and Utah History Day for valuable resources.
• Hand in evaluations and nametags to the basket please.
• Questions? Anything else? See you next time!

MAIN CONTACT:
Megan van Frank | Utah Humanities | 801.359.9670 | vanfrank@utahhumanities.org
Museum Name: Fictional County Museum
Prepared by: Megan, Virginia

Exhibit Title: “Artists as Workers” (working title)
Exhibit Location: Fictional County Museum – first floor, north gallery – case #1
Exhibit Dates: 9/15-12/30/2017 (with prototype completed by 8/28/17 for evaluation)

Rationale: Exhibit developed as a local companion to national traveling Smithsonian exhibition *The Way We Worked*, which traces US work history and culture: “Whether we work for professional satisfaction and personal growth or to ensure the well-being of ourselves and our families, work is a part of nearly every American’s life.” Given the museum mission to explore community arts and history, this local companion exhibit will focus on folk artists as workers, as members of the diverse American workforce whose specialty jobs power our society and improve our community. This exhibit will help the museum further document its collections and present them from a new angle, as well as refresh museum’s relationship with some of the living artists.

Audience: Adults, local families, local folk artists

Exhibit Theme
Folk artists are workers who contribute to the economic and cultural life of the community. [How are we defining or contextualizing economic and cultural life? Community?]

Supporting Concepts
1) WHERE artists work: Workplace can be physical or community space. Larger contexts where product created. Connections to place, how place influences materials, unique or hazardous environments. Where affects when and with whom. Seasonal? Solo? Groups? Home workplace?
2) HOW artists work: Tools and materials can be natural or human-made. Folk artists work in a variety of mediums and styles but as workers, they all use tools to get the job done. Tools range from the material that the art is composed of, to the tools used on that material. Changes in technology? Efficiencies? Govt regulations or protections? Market outlets? Long hours/low or irregular pay persist, yet no unions.
3) WHY artists work: Personal identity, professional fulfillment, cultural &/or economic survival. How culture and tradition play a part in art, how that can translate into market for that work. What local history and traditions are tied to the identity, pride, successes, and failures of that work form or place? How traditional art forms/products unite people/communities.
4) WHO works as artists: Some forms are gender-defined, idea of “masters” and who works in specific traditions, e.g., Utah cultures eg Japanese connections with Topaz, Hmong refugees, Polynesian migrants, American Indian tribes, European traditions via pioneers, etc. Why value contributions of diverse artists doing different things – how does diversity help our community thrive? Valuing unique talent, authenticity of tradition-bearers over factory-made knock-offs.

Visitor Experience Objectives:
- What do you want the audience to learn? Art-making is serious business. The workmanship and skill that goes into making art requires artists to master tools of her/his trade.
- What do you want the audience to feel? Pride in their community of artists and the creativity and tenacity it takes to do this kind of work. Wonder at the specialty tools and skills needed by all types of workers to do their jobs.
- What do you want the audience to do? Find related artwork elsewhere in the Museum (self-guide?) Try out a variety of tools during public programs at the museum but also at home.

Project Manager: Megan
Team Members: Virginia, Lisa, Kimberleigh, Matt and Kathleen (see team and timeline for specific roles)
### COLLECTION OBJECT & SUPPORTING MATERIALS CHECKLIST

For recording objects or other items under consideration or needed for exhibit. Add pages as necessary. This list will be refined as you go along.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Collection ID #</th>
<th>Object Name</th>
<th>Object Summary</th>
<th>Must Acquire</th>
<th>Exhibit Section</th>
<th>Requirements for Safe Display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1995.8.1 a&amp;b</td>
<td>Moccasins</td>
<td>Goshute people (artist unknown), Utah Buckskin and beads. Confirm bead material? Confirm dimensions?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1997.8.4</td>
<td>Navajo Rug</td>
<td>Navajo people, Unknown weaver, Utah or Arizona – research location based on design W 20.5” x H 24” (min. W near center: 20.25”)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Check orientation of object – which direction should it be displayed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1998.3.24</td>
<td>Pot</td>
<td>Acoma Pueblo (artist unknown), New Mexico Clay, confirm dimensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006.2.235</td>
<td>Sun Katsina</td>
<td>Hopi (artist unknown), Arizona? Mixed Media, confirm dimensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006.2.246</td>
<td>Doll, Weaver at Loom</td>
<td>Navajo people, Unknown artist, Confirm location, 20th Century, wool, cotton, wood. confirm dimensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006.2.263 (D119)</td>
<td>Textile</td>
<td>Hmong (artist unknown), Vietnamese, Utah cloth, confirm dimensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007.1.1</td>
<td>Picking Corn Retablo</td>
<td>Jeronimo Lozano, Peruvian-American, Salt Lake City, Utah Wood and Potato Flour, Dimensions: H 10.5”, W 12” closed (23.5” opened), L 3”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008.10.1</td>
<td>Washi Paper Doll</td>
<td>Japan (artist unknown) paper, confirm dimensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo</td>
<td>Collection ID #</td>
<td>Object Name</td>
<td>Object Summary (Maker, Culture, Location, Dates, Materials, Dimensions, Credit Line, etc.)</td>
<td>Must Acquire</td>
<td>Exhibit Section</td>
<td>Requirements for Safe Display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2010.4.7b (set is a-f)</td>
<td>Sioux Drum</td>
<td>Sioux (artist unknown), provenance? Wood and buckskin, confirm dimensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2010.5.4</td>
<td>Tiki Carving</td>
<td>Tonga Uaisele, Tongan-American, Magna, Utah wood, Dimensions: H 9”, W 2.75”, L 2.15”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2010.5.7</td>
<td>Horsehair Vase with Cow Skull</td>
<td>Dave John, Navajo or Pueblo? (is he in Utah?) Horsehair and clay, confirm dimensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Production Tools, Raw Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td>Used to make objects, or required clothing. Any in collection already? May need to loan or buy?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Photos</td>
<td></td>
<td>Of artists at work, of other lauded eg's of their work, of historic or earlier traditional forms of same type of work or workplaces, murals of workers here.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Archival Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td>Drawings or sketches of ideas prior to realization or related objects; letters, diaries, receipts documenting sales or relationships – impact of work</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Maps or Timeline</td>
<td></td>
<td>Showing what exactly?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Recordings or other Multimedia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Of artists talking about their work, process, reasons for choosing this work, identity as artist.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Hands-on education</td>
<td></td>
<td>What items might these be?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Artists as Workers – Exhibit Planning Worksheet version 2 – 3/1/2017 – page 3*
### EXHIBIT RESEARCH SURVEY LOG

*Use to track sources found during exhibit research. Check primary & secondary, published & unpublished sources. Use for overall big idea, or supporting concepts, or even objects.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search Topic:</th>
<th>“Folk artists are workers who contribute to the economic and cultural life of the community.” Drilling down on where, how, why artists work and who they are. Economic and cultural influence of the sector, mastery of professionals.</th>
<th>Researcher: Kathleen Broeder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Search Topic:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Source Type</strong></td>
<td><strong>Source Citation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Search Date</strong></td>
<td><strong>(book, newspaper, web, etc.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaluation of Source</strong></td>
<td>Folk Art, “The term, which often implies rural life, community, simplicity, tradition, and authenticity, provides a powerful image on which to build community.” p. 29.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</strong></td>
<td><strong>(reference page #s)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(Author, title, publisher, publication date, pages, URL, etc.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaluation of Source</strong></td>
<td>This article recounts the history of American folk art, how it has been collected by museums, how it has been studied by historians, and how the definition of what constitutes folk art has changed since the early 1900s and the 1990s. This article takes a historical approach of placing folk art in context of the art world and its effects on a national level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</strong></td>
<td><strong>(reference page #s)</strong></td>
<td>“Art-world success often dramatically changes how, what, and why fold artists create, and it does so in a way that counters accepted notions of what folk art is and how folk artists work.” p. 82.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaluation of Source</strong></td>
<td>Article discusses the origins of puppetry and its history in India. Master puppeteers took social responsibility to pass on the traditional craft and were able to reach every corner of the area, but when people moved out of villages, the interest waned. The master puppeteers have continued to try to share their craft, but have not have had as much success.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</strong></td>
<td><strong>(reference page #s)</strong></td>
<td>“In the last three decades, we have witnessed many traditional and folk art forms dying, dead or forgotten. They cyclone of so-called development has swept away traditional knowledge, art forms and important cultural values.” p.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaluation of Source</strong></td>
<td>Article discusses the self-taught aspects and traditional art training of Navajo artists. The ways in which the art can also be performing art. The similarities between commodities for tourism and art.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</strong></td>
<td><strong>(reference page #s)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3/1/2017</td>
<td>Website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</strong></td>
<td><strong>(reference page #s)</strong></td>
<td>Economic Vitality: Art-making is serious business. The arts are not embroidery to economic development in Utah, where in 2014 this sector generated $187 million in revenue and employed 50,379 people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Topic: NAVAJO Rug 1997.8.4 focusing (if possible) on Navajo aspects of Artists as Worker exhibit – rug weaving traditions, influences on work environment (eg govt regulation, trading post network), Hatch family owners of rug, etc.</td>
<td>Researcher: Megan van Frank [MVF]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Search Topic</strong>: NAVAJO Rug 1997.8.4 focusing (if possible) on Navajo aspects of Artists as Worker exhibit – rug weaving traditions, influences on work environment (eg govt regulation, trading post network), Hatch family owners of rug, etc.</td>
<td>Researcher: Megan van Frank [MVF]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Search Date</strong></td>
<td><strong>Source Type</strong> (book, newspaper, web, etc.)</td>
<td><strong>Source Citation</strong> (Author, title, publisher, publication date, pages, URL, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Book</td>
<td>H.L. James, <em>Posts and Rugs: The Story of Navajo Rugs &amp; Their Homes</em>, Globe, AZ: Southwest Parks &amp; Monuments Assoc., 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Evaluation of Source</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accessible and reliable survey of Navajo weaving history, rug periods, trading post history, and development of regional styles. Well illustrated survey of regional styles with maps, photographs, illustrations, reproductions of period ephemera, rug types, vegetal dye chart, sheep-to-rug process and time-cost chart, well-regarded weavers from specific regions. Good source of reliable information with pieces that may be helpful to illustrate our story. While our rug is dated to c1940 and this book is 1976, its survey of older rugs is still relevant to understanding larger context of our rug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</strong> (reference page #s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note specifically the chapters on periods of weaving (pp 1-11), sheep to rug and technical specs, including vegetal dying (pp 13-29), Ganado/Klagetoh regional style, maps, and data (pp 69-76).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Evaluation of Source</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This source is a reliable capsule history of Navajo weaving, but it is the chapters on process and the self-expression and self-esteem than speak to our exhibit about working artists – who works, why they work, how they work. Relevant to our exhibit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</strong> (reference page #s)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Covers early Navajo weaving, evolution of blanket to rug after 1880, the process of Navajo weaving, and an essay about self-esteem and self-expression in Navajo weaving. The chapter on the process (pp 22-27) has step-by-step instructions and photographs of sheep shearing, cleaning, carding, spinning, dye plan collecting and dyeing, weaving preparation and weaving, and finishing. The chapter on self-esteem and self-expression (pp 28-32) looks at Navajo value of self-control, economics, aesthetics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pamphlet / Magazine</td>
<td>Ray Manley and Steve Getzwiller, <em>The Fine Art of Navajo Weaving</em>, Tuscon, AZ: Ray Manley, Inc., 1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Evaluation of Source</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not as scholarly as <em>Posts and Rugs</em> (James 1976) but has a section specifically on Klagetoh variation of Ganado style. Mostly useful in providing comparison rug examples for our Navajo Rug (1997.8.4). The map on pp 24-25 may be useful as illustration in this exhibit project.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note Klagetoh style explanation (pp 10-11), Illustrated Rug Style Map of reservation (pp 24-25), and explanation of Rug to Regional Period, with some photos of 1940s era Klagetoh rugs (pp 46-47).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Evaluation of Source</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Interesting to this project in that it shows development and persistence of weavers as workers in this business that at its high end is all about authenticity, quality, taste. Interesting to note the state government as supporting, advertising, and boosting this important aspect of the art sector as a driver of Arizona’s economy. In that way, this <em>Arizona Highways</em> is a more modern version of the Moore and Hubbell pamphlets (1911), ephemera created by these private businessmen (trading post agents) to market Navajo rugs for Eastern markets during arts &amp; crafts era.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</strong> (reference page #s)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Survey of Navajo weaving, regional styles and variations, posts – historically and through the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. Articles inside are written by directors and curators of major regional museums, so reasonably reliable (though not footnoted). Gives price points for rugs in 1970s, perspective on contemporary trade, along with highlights of particular weavers. Showcases some historic books similarly geared to educating collectors.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Search Date</td>
<td>Source Type (book, newspaper, web, etc.)</td>
<td>Source Citation</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation of Source</th>
<th>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes” (reference page #s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Speaks to the active participation of Navajos, trading post agents, local businesses in adjacent communities, and the government in directing and driving the trade of Navajo weaving – from manipulating source materials, to regulating weavers, protecting authenticity of product from imitators. These weaving artists, these working women, were part of a larger enterprise that was both manipulative (where is their voice?) and empowering (women as breadwinners). Helps show the context in which weavers were working, but also the environment in which Hatch Post was operating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direct quote: “Navajos were &quot;progressive&quot; in their attempts to better their product. Agents introduced different types of sheep to improve the wool crop, and as one newspaper reported, these &quot;stalwart nomads of the Painted Desert have gone far afield to improve the strain of sheep which provide wool for the famous Navajo blanket.&quot;(16) Even federal government had short clips in the paper announcing its desire &quot;To Stimulate Trade in Navajo Blankets.&quot;(17) The government also protected the blanket industry when, as early as 1914, people from southeastern Utah urged Senator Sutherland to take action to protect Navajos, who were being cheated out of thousands of dollars because of imitation rugs. Under a new plan, both the traders who accepted a rug and the superintendent from the part of the reservation in which the rug was produced needed to verify its authenticity.(18) The weaving trade mushroomed in importance. Newspapers reported this activity and boosted the trade. When Addie Hammond from Moab entered the blanket business, she provided news releases telling how she had obtained &quot;the most remarkable line of Navajo rugs and curios ever seen in Moab&quot; and that, &quot;in spite of the scarcity of blankets,&quot; hers were of &quot;superior quality and quantity.&quot;(19) [ref pp 205-206]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Like the McPherson article, these primary sources speak to the strong trade in this artform and the attempts of government to regulate. Note that this is in the midst of Hubbell and Moore already boosting in eastern markets appealing to buyers embroiled in the Arts &amp; Crafts movement, in a sector that had been started in the 1870s. Sure took them a while to wake up. Did they succeed in manipulating wool quality? Forecasts the livestock reduction period of 1930s. Note how the women artists are absent from the frenzy – the focus is on traders and agents, not the indigenous women weavers themselves. These articles might be interesting to use as archival documents in exhibit if we cover regulation of workers, outlets for work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8/21/1911: To stimulate trade in Navajo weaving, federal government sought information from agents and traders about who were the weavers, what kinds of materials were being used, and signaled intention to intervene with sheep herds to improve wool quality to boost the trade in this artform. 3/25/1914: Three years later, government is regulating authenticity of Navajo product “for the protection of the Navajos in their most famous industry” and to guard the trade in this artform. Certificates of genuineness demanded from traders/merchants. Driven by Utah Senator George Sutherland. 2/11/1910: Advertisement from Moab business getting in on the rug sale action (not an official trading post).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wonderful and way too complex for our small exhibit, but Navajo (weaving) artists as drivers of their own livelihoods and “contributors to the economic and cultural life of their community,” ideas and perceptions of identity and of “other” that feeds tourism and the art market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summary from jacket cover: “In works of silver and wool, the Navajos have established a unique brand of American craft. And when their artisans were integrated into the American economy during the late nineteenth century, they became part of a complex cultural and economic framework in which their handmade crafts conveyed meanings beyond simple adornment. As Anglo tourists discovered these crafts, the Navajo weavings and jewelry gained appeal from the romanticized notion that their producers were part of a primitive group whose traditions were destined to vanish. Bsumek now explores the complex links between Indian identity and the emergence of tourism in the Southwest to reveal how production, distribution, and consumption became interdependent concepts shaped by the forces of consumerism, race relations, and federal policy. Bsumek unravels the layers of meaning that surround the branding of &quot;Indian made.&quot; When Navajo artisans produced their goods, collaborating traders, tourist industry personnel, and even ethnologists created a vision of Navajo culture that had little to do with Navajos themselves. And as Anglos consumed Navajo crafts, they also consumed the romantic notion of Navajos as &quot; primitives&quot; perpetuated by the marketplace. These processes of production and consumption reinforced each other, creating a symbiotic relationship and influencing both mutual Anglo–Navajo perceptions and the ways in which Navajos participated in the modern marketplace.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Date</td>
<td>Source Type (book, newspaper, web, etc.)</td>
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<td>Evaluation of Source</td>
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<td>Evaluation of Source</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Oral History</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Historic Images</td>
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<td>Evaluation of Source</td>
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<td>Paraphrased Ideas or “Direct Quotes”</td>
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<td>(reference page #s)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Artist as Worker Exhibit Research – Navajo Rug Object – page 3*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLLECTION ID #:</th>
<th>Fictional County Museum 1997.8.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OBJECT NAME:</td>
<td>Rug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECT CATEGORY / TYPE:</td>
<td>Textile / Rug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECT SUMMARY TITLE:</td>
<td>Rug, Navajo People?, wool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DETAILS OF ACQUISITION BY THE MUSEUM:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How acquired:</th>
<th>Donation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date acquired:</td>
<td>22 October 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of source:</td>
<td>Mrs. Sarah Hatch Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address of source:</td>
<td>1775 Sunnydale Avenue, SLC, UT 84105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone / Email:</td>
<td>801.555.9034 / no email on record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments:</td>
<td>Donor received object when her grandfather, Ira Hatch, died in 1993 in Blanding, UT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUSEUM RECORDS:** E.g. Donor / Vendor, Object, Image, Artist/Maker, Owner History, Exhibit Research, Loans


**RESTRICTIONS:** E.g. copyright, intellectual property rights, artist rights, social or cultural sensitivity, etc.

| Credit Line: | Gift of Sarah Hatch Smith |

**OBJECT LOCATION:** Include location, date sighted, person who sighted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Location:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Person:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

| Dimensions: | W 20.5” x L 24” |
| Condition (mark one): | Excellent XXX good fair poor |

**MAKER DETAILS:**

| Name: | Navajo People [may need confirmation?] |
| Street / Town / Country: | Navajo Reservation, Utah, Arizona, or New Mexico, USA |
| Where Made: | When Made: Exact Date: or Estimated Date or Range: |
| Comments: | |

**OWNER DETAILS:** Include additional ‘Owner Details’ blocks if needed to reflect chain of provenance

| Name: | Sarah Hatch Smith (donor) |
| Bio Summary: | Inherited collection of Navajo objects from grandfather Ira Hatch upon 1993 death. |
| Street / Town / Country: | Salt Lake City, UT |
| When Object Used: | Exact Date: or Estimated Date or Range: |
| Comments: | |

**HISTORY OF THIS OBJECT:** Rug regarded as family heirloom and used in grandparents’ household throughout donor’s childhood. Donor unclear how grandparents acquired rug, but has recollection of family story that it was a saddle blanket belonging to one of Ira Hatch’s Indian grandmothers. Donor not sure of details. [ref donor file];

**HISTORY OF OBJECTS LIKE THIS (LARGER CULTURAL CONTEXT):**

**KEYWORDS / INDEX TERMS:** Textile, Art, Navajo, Hatch

**CATALOGED BY / DATE:** M. van Frank, Collections Manager, Fictional County Museum, 11/1997
**COLLECTION ID #:** Fictional County Museum 1997.8.4

**OBJECT NAME:** Rug

**OBJECT CATEGORY / TYPE:** Textile / Rug

**OBJECT SUMMARY TITLE:** Rug, Navajo People?, wool

### DETAILS OF ACQUISITION BY THE MUSEUM:

<table>
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<th>How acquired:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone / Email:</td>
<td>801.555.9034 / no email on record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation Details:</td>
<td>$600 [ref Blue Mountain Trading Post appraisal 2/2017 on file]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments:</td>
<td>Donor received object when her grandfather, Ira Hatch, died in 1993 in Blanding, UT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MUSEUM RECORDS:

* E.g. Donor / Vendor, Object, Image, Artist/Maker, Owner History, Exhibit Research, Loans

| Hard Files: | Donor file (Hatch 1997.008); Object file (1997.8.4); Exhibit Research (Artist as Worker exhibit, 2017) |
| Digital Files: | |
| Image Files: | Digital image of object at 1997 accession. Related images of donor’s family, Hatch Trading Post, Navajo weavers. |

### RESTRICTIONS:

* E.g. copyright, intellectual property rights, artist rights, social or cultural sensitivity, etc.

| Restriction Type: | No known copyright, intellectual property right, or artist rights associated with this object. |
| Credit Line: | Gift of Sarah Hatch Smith |

### OBJECT LOCATION:

* Include location, date sighted, person who sighted. |

| Storage Location: | A1-07-01-03 |
| Date: | 2/27/2017 |
| Person: | MVF |
| Current Location: | Registration Area |
| Date: | 2/27/2017 |
| Person: | MVF |

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Tightly woven decorated rug made from hand spun natural wool, with vegetable and aniline dyes. Natural cream ground with two horizontal bands of diamonds in natural gray outlined by serrated rows of rust, black, cream, tan, and rust. Two central diamonds bordered by adjacent “half” diamonds that would be complete diamond if closed (“serape style”). Warp end borders are black bands; weft borders bound black; small black warp selvage tassels on all four corners. Cream and gray are natural, tan and rust likely vegetable dyes, black possibly aniline dye. No stains, fading, areas of compression, or signs of use wear.

| Inscriptions or Marks: | None |
| Materials: | Wool, vegetable and aniline dye |
| Dimensions: | W 20.5” x L 24” |
| Condition (mark one): | excellent XXX good fair poor |
| Safe Display Requirements: | Needs muslin sleeve backing to hang safely. |
| Comments: | Light vacuum for dust at accession. Excellent condition given age and previous use. |

### MAKER DETAILS:

| Name: | Unknown Artist, Navajo People |
| Bio Summary: | Navajo weaver – details unknown |
| Street / Town / Country: | Navajo Reservation, Southwest Four Corners area (Utah, Arizona, New Mexico), USA |
| Where Made: | Attributed to Klagetoh, Ganado region, northeast Arizona, USA |
| When Made: | Exact Date: | or Estimated Date or Range: | Circa 1940 |
| Comments: | Object attributed to Classic Revival period and Klagetoh (Ganado area) region based design motifs, use/arrangement of color, and size [attrib GNG 3/3/16 interview, confirmed Blue Mountain 2017 appraisal, ref MVF 3/1/17] |
**OWNER DETAILS:** Include additional ‘Owner Details’ blocks if needed to reflect chain of provenance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Sarah Hatch Smith (donor)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bio Summary:</td>
<td>Granddaughter of Ira and Rachel Hatch, owners of the Hatch Trading Post near Blanding, UT. Grew up in Salt Lake City, but spent time with grandparents at the Hatch Post as a child. Inherited collection of Navajo objects, including this rug, from Ira Hatch when he died in 1993. Rachel Hatch deceased 1985.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street / Town / Country:</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When Object Used:</td>
<td>Exact Date: 1993-1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OWNER DETAILS:** Include additional ‘Owner Details’ blocks if needed to reflect chain of provenance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Ira Hatch and Rachel Locke Hatch (paternal grandparents of the donor)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Bio Summary: | • IRA (b 3/12/1898) and RACHEL Hatch owned the Hatch Trading Post near Blanding Utah from 1926 to Ira Hatch’s death in 1993. They went there in 1926 from Fruitland NM and were community leaders. 
• Ira’s father JOSEPH Wilford Hatch (b 1/9/1870), was an active trader in the region from 1895 to his death in Fruitland NM in 1945. He established the Hatch Post in 1926 as a business for his son. Joseph was the son of LDS missionary Ira Hatch and his second wife Sarah Maraboots Dyson Hatch (Paiute/Navajo). Joseph married his stepsister, LEILIA Kirk, who was the daughter of his father’s third wife. Joseph and Leila were active in the Navajo textile trade and friends with many Navajo weavers. 
• Joseph’s father and Ira’s paternal grandfather, LDS missionary IRA Stearns Hatch (b 8/5/1835), was sent from southwest Utah in 1857 to Ramah NM on a mission to the Pueblo and Navajo peoples. His second wife MARABOOTS (b 1846 at Buckskin Mountain, AZ) was the daughter of a Paiute mother and a Navajo father, and was raised among LDS settlers in Harmony UT before her 1859 marriage to Ira. They had five children (including Joseph) before her 1873 death. See family tree in donor file [MVF 3/2017]. |
| Street / Town / Country: | Hatch Trading Post, Hovenweep Road, near Blanding, Utah |
| Where Object Used: | Used in Ira and Rachel Hatch’s home as decoration, but family story is that it was used as a saddle blanket by one of Ira’s Indian grandmothers. |
| When Object Used: | Exact Date: Circa 1926-1993 |

**HISTORY OF THIS OBJECT:**

Rug attributed to Klagetoh in the Ganado region circa 1940 based on distinctive design, materials, and size. Rug regarded as family heirloom, and used in grandparents’ household throughout donor’s childhood. Donor unclear how grandparents acquired rug, but has recollection of family story that it was a saddle blanket belonging to one of Ira Hatch’s Indian grandmothers. Donor not sure of the details [ref donor file]; Research indicates that Ira Hatch’s grandmother was Sarah Maraboots Dyson Hatch, who was of Paiute & Navajo descent (b 1846, d 1873). This rug is of the Klagetoh / Ganado regional style, which was established c1900, and its fabrication has been dated to c1940, both dates well after the death of Maraboots. Donor’s recollection of object belonging to ancestor may instead be connected to Joseph and Leila, who were active in the Navajo rug trade, but this attribution would require further research. Also note that small size and excellent condition of the object cast serious doubt on its use as a saddle blanket. [attrib MVF 3/2017, ref donor file, Ira Hatch oral history (1970), Kelly & Francis (2006)]

**HISTORY OF OBJECTS LIKE THIS (LARGER CULTURAL CONTEXT):**

Weaving traditions among Navajo people date to the 17th C and wool weaving from circa 1700 when sheep were introduced by the Spanish. From 1863-68 the Navajo people were imprisoned by the Spanish at Bosque Redondo. Separated from their sheep and sources of natural dyes, they were forced to rely on imported machine-spun yarns and commercial dyes. When released, reservation trading posts were set up under government supervision, mostly by men who had become interested in the commercial possibilities of the weaving they observed at Bosque Redondo. With the arrival of the railroad on the reservation in 1882, the trading posts had a significant influence on Navajo weaving, introducing new designs and quality standards for their now national markets. Most Navajo weaving is carried out by women, and the importance of the textile trade significantly changed their economic and social roles during this period. J.L. Hubbell owned trading posts at Ganado and nearby Klagetoh (in Arizona just south of Utah border) and worked with local weavers on design ideas to create products that would appeal to an East Coast market caught up in the Arts & Crafts Movement. Bold diamond or lozenge patterns in strong red, black, white, and gray are a dominant feature of Ganado area rugs, with nearby Klagetoh using similar patterns and colors but in a combination that favors gray and white with red accents. Ganado area rugs are known for their great size, but smaller versions were also made for saddle blankets and wall hangings. This object is too small for a saddle blanket. This object is attributed to the Classic Revival Period (1920-1940) when interest in natural dyes resurged following experiments with imported Germantown yarn and commercial dyes. [MVF 10/2016, ref 12/09 valuation, & sources listed below]
**OBJECT SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY**: See next page for explanation of significance assessment questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Significance</td>
<td>For its association with a prominent pioneer family in the Fictional County region, who embody the cross-cultural social makeup of the region and who have been at the center of one of its major economic and cultural activities (trading posts and the rug trade). For its association with the daily work and artistic life of Navajo women weavers in the early to mid-20th Century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>While small, object is an excellent example of the Klagetoh / Ganado regional style and the design influences that came with national trade of Navajo textiles in the late 19th and early 20th C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Significance</td>
<td>None known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social / Spiritual Significance</td>
<td>None known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Reliably provenanced to Ira and Rachel Hatch, owners and operators of the Hatch Trading Post (1926-1993). Possible provenance to Joseph and Lelia Hatch (1870-1945), although this cannot be proven without further research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representativeness / Rarity</td>
<td>This rug is a good representation of the Klagetoh / Ganado regional style. The style is not rare in the Navajo rug trade nor in museum collections, but well-provenanced examples of this age and condition are not common in Fictional County or Utah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Excellent, complete condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretive Potential</td>
<td>Object is very relevant to museum’s mission to tell the stories of Fictional County, as it pertains to pioneer, trader, indigenous communities, and to economic, social and domestic stories. Several photos associated with the ownership trail, trading post era, and Navajo weaving of early 20th Century have been found. Object relates to other objects in the Museum’s collection (Navajo, Hatch Family and Trading Post economy) and could anchor many Fictional County exhibits, such as: Navajo weaving traditions; frontier women’s work; design / artistic influences; trading post networks; local economic forces; cross-cultural social and family networks in Fictional County, among others.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significance Summary Statement**: This Navajo rug was willed to donor in 1993 by her grandfather, Ira Hatch, owner from 1926-1993 of the Hatch Trading Post on the Hovenweep Road, near Blanding, Utah. This rug dates from around 1940 and is an excellent example of the Klagetoh regional style, which is known for its bold patterns and combination natural wool colors accented by reds and blacks. Attributed to the late Revival Period (1920-1940), this rug is decorative, with a tapestry weave common in Navajo textile production. Anglo influence on Navajo weaving grew with the coming of the railroad to the Reservation in 1882. Trading posts were established and introduced new materials and markets to women weavers, who became essential to the economic survival of their households. This rug is reliably provenanced to Ira and Rachel Locke Hatch, the donor’s grandparents, and prominent members of the Fictional County community from 1926, who used it in their home. It was initially thought to belong to Ira’s Paiute / Navajo grandmother, Sarah Maraboots Dyson Hatch, but her death in 1873 well predates the fabrication of this object. More likely the rug came from Ira’s parents, Joseph and Lelia Kirk Hatch, who were active traders in Navajo country from 1895-1945, based in Fruitland, NM, or Ira and Rachel acquired it locally themselves. The Hatch family embodies the cross-cultural nature of many families in Fictional County, and this object’s reliable association with the family, the important trading post network and economy, and the beautiful weaving traditions of the Navajo, make it a significant object for the Fictional County Museum’s collections.

**KEYWORDS / INDEX TERMS**: Textile, Art, Women, Trade, Economy, Railroad, Sheep, Plant Dye, Navajo, Pioneer, Hatch

**ADDITIONAL NOTES**: Future research could include consultation with Klagetoh and Ganado area weavers and traders, further research with Hatch family to explore attribution to Joseph and Leila Hatch, possible provenance to Joseph and Lelia Hatch (1870-1945), although this cannot be proven without further research. This rug is a good representation of the Klagetoh / Ganado regional style. The style is not rare in the Navajo rug trade nor in museum collections, but well-provenanced examples of this age and condition are not common in Fictional County or Utah. Object is very relevant to museum’s mission to tell the stories of Fictional County, as it pertains to pioneer, trader, indigenous communities, and to economic, social and domestic stories. Several photos associated with the ownership trail, trading post era, and Navajo weaving of early 20th Century have been found. Object relates to other objects in the Museum’s collection (Navajo, Hatch Family and Trading Post economy) and could anchor many Fictional County exhibits, such as: Navajo weaving traditions; frontier women’s work; design / artistic influences; trading post networks; local economic forces; cross-cultural social and family networks in Fictional County, among others. 


**CONTRIBUTORS**: Blue Mountain Trading Post Appraisers, G. Nielsen, Sarah Hatch Smith

**CATALOGED BY / DATE**: M. van Frank, Collections Manager, Fictional County Museum, 3/145/2017
SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA QUESTIONS

Significance assessment is a collaborative process that draws on the knowledge, skills and experience of a range of people, including donors and people in the community knowledgeable about the subject or object. Make sure you consult as widely as possible to fully understand the context, history, and significance of the object, and research more information where relevant. Use the questions to help draw out the precise qualities of the object’s significance. One or more criteria may apply and criteria may be inter-related. An object may be highly significant even if only one or two criteria apply. Think of the criteria as a framework to assist you to consider and describe how and why the object is important.

A significance summary statement is a reasoned assessment of the meaning and importance of an object. It is more than a description of what the object looks like. A statement of significance summarizes how and why the object is important. A significance summary statement is not set in stone and may change over time. From time to time it should be reviewed as circumstances change and knowledge develops. Significance summary statements are excellent sources of information for exhibit labels and other interpretive activities.

**Historic significance**
- Is it associated with a particular person, group, event or activity?
- What does it tell us about an historic theme or process or pattern of life?
- How does it contribute to our understanding of a period or place, activity, person or event?

**Aesthetic significance**
- Is it well designed, crafted or made?
- Is it a good example of a style, design, artistic movement or the artist’s work?
- Is it original or innovative in its design?
- Is it beautiful?

**Scientific or Research significance**
- Do researchers have an active interest in studying the object today, or will they want to in the future?
- How is it of interest or value for science or research today or in the future?
- What things in particular constitute its scientific or research interest and research value?

*Note: This criterion only applies to objects of current scientific value, or with research potential such as archaeological collections. Objects such as scientific instruments are generally of historic significance.*

**Social or Spiritual significance**
- Is the object of particular value to an ethnic or cultural community or group today? Why is it important to them?
- How is this demonstrated? Is the object kept in the public eye? Is its meaning kept alive for the group (eg by being used in an annual a parade or ceremonies, or by maintaining traditional practices surrounding the object)?
- Has the Museum consulted the community about its importance for them?
- Is the object or collection of spiritual significance for a particular group?
- Is this spiritual significance found in the present?

*Note: Social or spiritual significance only applies to objects and collections where there is a demonstrated contemporary attachment between the object and community. Items of social history interest are of historic significance. If the object has spiritual or social significance this needs to be demonstrated through consultation with the community or group.*

**Provenance**
- Who owned, used or made the object?
- Where and how was it used?
- Is its place, or origin, well documented?

**Representativeness / Rarity**
- Is it a good example of its type or class?
- Is it typical or characteristic?
- Is it unusual or a particularly fine example of its type?
- Is it singular, or unique?
- Is it particularly well documented for its class or group?
- Does it have special qualities that distinguish it from other objects in the class or category?

**Condition, intactness or integrity**
- Is it in unusually good condition for its type?
- Is it unusually intact or complete?
- Does it show repairs, alterations or evidence of the way it was used?
- Is it still working?
- Is it in original, unrestored condition?

*Note: In general, an object in original condition is generally more significant than one that has been restored.*

**Interpretive potential**
- Does it help the museum tell a story?
- Can you learn something about the object’s wider context and associations, or about its materials, design and function?
- How is it relevant to the museum’s purpose, collection policy and exhibition program?
- Does it represent an opportunity to use some different interpretation strategies?
- Is there anything else in the collection that can tell the same story?

Significance Assessment Criteria are © Heritage Collections Council (HCC), Commonwealth of Australia, 2002

For more information about purposes and ‘how-tos’ of significance assessment, see Significance 2.0: A Guide to Assessing the Significance of Collections, 2009