The Hyrum City Museum’s art can teach about Cache Valley’s growth since its days as a rendezvous spot for fur trappers.

**Why is it important for museums to preserve and display art? What can you learn from artwork?**

**Portraits of Jens and Anne Petersen**
*(Black Crayon)*
Representing a very popular medium for pictures in the 1800s, these photographic crayon portraits are drawn with a black waxy pigment known as a “crayon”. The artists traced a small photo that was enlarged with a contraption that resembles a projector. These portraits are very delicate and tremendous care goes into making sure these portraits are preserved. Jens and Anne Petersen arrived in Hyrum in 1870, just 10 years after its establishment. They settled into life in a two-room cabin on the south side of Hyrum.

*Have you ever drawn a portrait using crayons or chalk?*

**Fort Hyrum Mural**
*(Acrylic Paint)*
Maurice Wiberg finished this painting in 2017. It shows a pre-settlement landscape of Hyrum looking east to the mouth of Blacksmith Fork Canyon. In May of 1860, a group of pioneers arrived in Camp Hollow, they then moved one mile south to establish Fort Hyrum. The settlers built 36 log cabins and a meeting house that took up two and a half blocks running east and west along the current Main Street. This is unique because Main Streets generally run north and south.

*Have you ever painted a picture or made a diorama?* 

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**Bonus:**
Can you spot the nature painting near the portraits? It was painted by Jens’s and Anne’s grandson, John Petersen, who lives right here in Hyrum!
**Mountain Man Canvas Painting**  
**(Paint on Canvas)**  
Craig Poppleton painted this piece in 1974 especially for the Hyrum City Museum. It captures two mountain men during a day of trapping. Mr. Poppleton painted on a piece of canvas cut to look like an animal hide. In the 1800s, before Cache Valley filled with settlers, trappers held their rendezvous here. The mountain men would hide their furs in underground “caches” to sell during the rendezvous, and that is the where the name “Cache Valley” comes from!

*Can you spot the beaver pelt in this exhibit? How does it feel?*

*Do you think it kept the pioneers warm?*

**Ice Fishing on Hyrum Dam Reservoir**  
**(Watercolor)**  
Phil Harrison painted this watercolor in 2014. The scene depicts a cold winter day of ice fishing at the Hyrum Dam’s Reservoir. Hyrum Dam was finished in 1935 as a holding place, or reservoir, for water used to irrigate farms, it continues to be an important resource for agriculture and recreation. It is used as a leisure spot for people near and far all year round. The reservoir makes an enjoyable place for boating, swimming and, in the winter, ice fishing!

*Have you ever been to Hyrum Dam?*

*Have you ever fished in the reservoir?*

**First Snow of Fall**  
**(Photograph)**  
Tom Bunn took this photo of a path in the center of a cornfield with the Wellsville Mountains capped in snow in the backdrop. Cache Valley has come a long way since the first pioneers settled in Wellsville (Maughan’s Fort) in 1856. Corn, peas, and sugar beets were a popular choice among community gardens. Orchards of apples, pears, and cherries lined many settlers’ yards. Agriculture has always been an important part of Cache Valley, especially Hyrum, and industrial advancements have helped the valley sustain its growing population.

*Have you ever planted a garden?*