

Our Mission

To provide visibility and support for the gathering and dissemination of history about the roles and contributions of all Nevada women.

Nevada Day Parade—Saturday, October 26 "Votes for Women March"



This photo hangs in the Jean Ford Research Center (our Office). We think it was taken in Carson City. If you know about this photo please contact Mona.

This year is the kickoff celebration for Nevada's 150 years of statehood and **100 years for women to lobby, march, coerce, threaten, (you get the idea) to gain the right to vote.** Come join us as we "march" in the parade.

The parade starts at **10:00 am**, so we will need to **line-up by 8:30-9:00.** The location is not known until the parade officials let us know later. Please **call Carolyn** to get on the list and she will call you with information when it is known.

If you can not walk the parade route, we will have a flat bed wagon with hay bales to sit on so that you may participate. Does anyone have a "classic" truck to pull the flatbed?

We are encouraging all who participate to wear 1913 attire. We are fortunate that a long skirt, blouse, hat and the sash "Votes for Women" will suffice for 1914 costuming. Mona has a supply of wonderful sashes for sale at \$15, please contact her for your sash! Once you get your sash start taking pictures of it everywhere you go. We will post them to the NWHP Facebook page.

Contact Carolyn Runnells,
To let her know about
participating.
775-852-3420 H,
775-843-3000 Cell
Carolyn@LadyCarolyn.com

Contact Mona Reno,
To get a sash or about
the photo above.
Send her your sash pictures.
775-846-0776 Cell
mreno@gbis.com



Marcia Cuccaro

Nevada Legislative Proclamation

On April 15, 2013, Senator Debbie Smith introduced a Proclamation in the Nevada Legislature to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Nevada Legislature approving Equal Suffrage.



STATE OF NEVADA PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, In 1848, an influential women’s rights convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, adopted a “Declaration of Sentiments” calling for the extension of the franchise to women; and

WHEREAS, In 1864, when Nevada became a state, women did not have the right to vote or run for office; and

WHEREAS, In 1869, Wyoming Territory became the first jurisdiction to grant women the right to vote, followed by Utah Territory in 1870; and

WHEREAS, During the 1869 Session, after hearing an impassioned plea from Assemblyman Curtis J. Hillyer of Storey County, the Nevada Legislature approved a resolution proposing to amend the *State Constitution* to allow women’s suffrage, but then narrowly defeated that resolution the following session in 1871; and

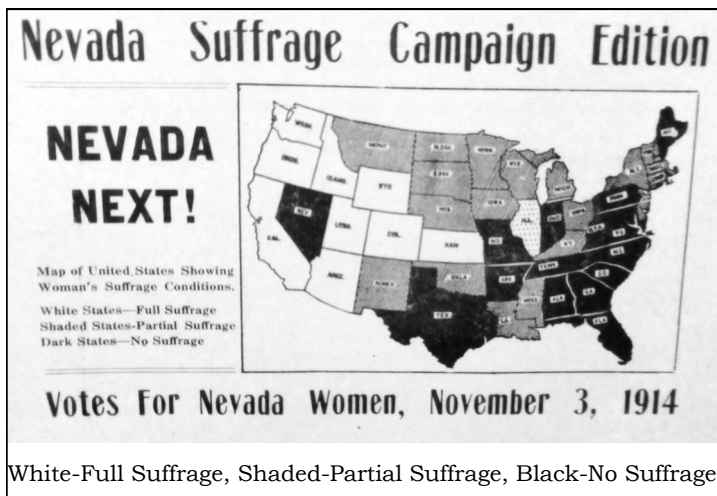
WHEREAS, Nevada’s first suffrage convention was held in Battle Mountain in 1870; and

WHEREAS, During the remainder of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th, the Nevada Legislature repeatedly rejected women’s suffrage proposals; and

WHEREAS, By 1912, with approval in Oregon and Arizona, all the states surrounding Nevada had adopted women’s suffrage; and

WHEREAS, Suffragists campaigned for the vote using a map showing Nevada in black and all the surrounding states in white with the caption “Out, Damned Spot”; and

WHEREAS, In 1911, three days before the end of the session, the Nevada Legislature adopted a resolution to amend the *State Constitution* and allow for women’s suffrage; and



WHEREAS, In 1913, the Nevada Legislature considered, for the required second time, the resolution to amend the *State Constitution*; and

WHEREAS, Lobbied by a large contingent of Nevada women, both houses finally passed the resolution in January 1913; and

WHEREAS, The Nevada Equal Suffrage Society held its first annual statewide meeting in February 1913; and

WHEREAS, The approved resolution was filed with Nevada’s Secretary of State in March 1913 to prepare a ballot question to be considered by the voters at the next General Election; and

WHEREAS, Local suffrage societies, which were instrumental in the statewide campaign, were organized in most of Nevada’s towns in 1912 and 1913 with new chapters formally established in Caliente and Las Vegas in April 1913; and

WHEREAS, The 1913 Legislature’s positive action sparked an energetic and vigorous 18-month campaign for the passage of the state suffrage amendment featuring speeches, parades, pro-suffrage newspaper columns, and mass mailings throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, Organized opposition to women’s suffrage, including anti-suffrage newspaper editorials, energized the pro-suffrage campaign by suggesting that the constitutional amendment might not be easily passed by the all-male voters; and

WHEREAS, In 1914, after a hard-fought campaign and with the approval of a majority of the voters, women’s suffrage finally became a reality in Nevada, six years before the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the *U.S. Constitution*; now, therefore, be it

PROCLAIMED, That 2013 is designated as the “Centennial of the Nevada Women’s Suffrage Campaign” in recognition of the hard work that won the long and difficult struggle for women’s right to vote in Nevada; and be it further

PROCLAIMED, That all citizens of Nevada are urged to remember and celebrate this important milestone in the fight for justice and equal rights.

DATED this 15th day of April, 2013

Signed by Senators:

Kelvin Atkinson	Justin C. Jones
Greg Brower	Ben Kieckhefer
Barbara K. Cegavske	Ruben J. Kihuen
Moises (Mo) Denis	Mark A. Manendo
Aaron D. Ford	David R. Parks
Pete Goicoechea	Michael Roberson
Donald G. (Don) Gustavson	Tick Segerblom
Scott Hammond	James A. Settelmeyer
Joseph P. (Joe) Hardy	DEBBIE SMITH, SPONSOR
Mark Hutchison	Pat Spearman
	Joyce Woodhouse

The NWHP extends our sincere Thanks to Senator Debbie Smith and to Dana Bennett, Ph.D. for making this Proclamation a reality. Both ladies are members of the NWHP.

At the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Research Division, Paul Mouritsen, did a wonderful job writing the text of the Proclamation.

Mary Anne Convis and Holly Van Valkenburgh provided research materials.



Senator Debbie Smith, center, presents the “Centennial of the Nevada Women’s Suffrage Campaign” Proclamation to Patty Cafferata, NWHP members. Other members pictured: Kathy Noneman, Gloria Jaureguy (DAR member), Donna Clontz, Isabel Espinoza, Barbara Finley, Holly Van Valkenburgh and Mary Anne Convis.



Photo courtesy of the Nevada Writer's Hall of Fame.

Sally Springmeyer Zanjani

2013 NWHP

Woman of Achievement

Descendant of the Springmeyers, a pioneer Carson Valley family, Sally Zanjani received her Ph.D. from New York University in 1974 and was associated until 2009 with the political science department at the University of Nevada, Reno. She is the author of more than seventy articles and ten nonfiction books.

Her book *A Mine of Her Own: Women Prospectors in the American West, 1850-1950* (1997) was chosen as one of the top ten books of all time by the Mining History Association. *The Ignoble Conspiracy* was largely responsible for posthumous pardons granted Goldfield union radicals Morrie Preston and Joseph Smith in 1987, eighty years after their convictions.

In 1998, Sally served as president of the Mining History Association, the first woman elected to this position, and in 1999 the Association honored her with the Rodman Paul Award for outstanding contributions to mining history. In 1997 the Nevada Women's History Project included Sally in the Roll of Honor for her outstanding work documenting Nevada women in history.

In 2000 Sally Zanjani was inducted into the Nevada Writers Hall of Fame.

http://knowledgecenter.unr.edu/libraries/support/writers_hof/zanjani.aspx

Sally received the Evans Biography Award and the Cofounders Award: Westerners International for the biography of Sarah Winnemucca, and the Cofounders Award: Westerners International for *Goldfield: the last gold rush on the western frontier*.

Books by Sally Springmeyer Zanjani

Helen J. Stewart: first lady of Las Vegas. 2011 (with Carrie Townley Porter)

Devils will reign: how Nevada began. 2006

The glory days of Goldfield, Nevada. 2002

Sarah Winnemucca. 2001

A mine of her own: women prospectors in the American West, 1850-1950. 1997

"Ghost dance winter" and other tales of the frontier. 1994

Goldfield: the last gold rush on the western frontier. 1992

Jack Longstreet: last of the desert frontiersmen. 1988

The ignoble conspiracy: radicalism on trial in Nevada. 1986 (with Guy Louis Rocha)

The unspiked rail: memoir of a Nevada rebel. 1981

The minority party innovation theory: the case of Nevada, 1886-1918. 1975 (dissertation)



Words are a form of action, capable of influencing change. Their articulation represents a complete, lived experience.

-Ingrid Bengis

Benjamin Victor's latest Nevada Statue

Our wonderful Sarah Winnemucca artist, sculptor Benjamin Victor, has finished a new statue that is located in the northern part of our State. The California Trail Interpretive Center, just 8 miles west of Elko, Nevada on I-80, contracted with Benjamin to add a statue that welcomes visitors to the Center. This beautiful and life size bronze sculpture depicts a Great Basin native woman holding a woven basket and carrying an infant in a cradleboard on her back. The statue is symbolic in that it represents the Indigenous population that greeted the immigrants as they passed through northern Nevada on their way to California or Oregon.

The unveiling of his sculpture was held in mid-July and Kathy Noneman and I traveled to Elko to have a short visit with Benjamin and represent NWHP at the unveiling of his newest Nevada commission. As the photos will show, Benjamin has such a unique talent for showing movement in his statues, and although I am still partial to our Sarah Winnemucca, this sculpture, titled *Our Heritage is Our Future* evokes the same emotions upon viewing it as the statue of Sarah does.

A trip to this museum is well worth a visit. Not only does it have excellent interactive displays, demonstrations and classes, its theater shows a new film on the Donner Party emigrant experience that is outstanding, and the theater utilizes some three-dimensional techniques in the movie's viewing. The museum is open 9-5 Wednesday through Sunday.

Benjamin also has a new national honor. The State of Iowa chose his sculpture of 1970 Nobel Prize Winner, agronomist Norman Borlaug, to be its second statue in our National Statuary Hall Collection in Washington, DC. When it is unveiled March 25, 2014, he will be the only living sculptor to have more than one piece on display. This is quite an honor when one considers the maximum number of statues in the hall can't exceed 100 and 2 of those hundred are his creations.

Our NWHP members feel a close bond with Benjamin, as our Sarah Winnemucca was one of his first commissions to gain him national prominence. Perhaps a March trip for NWHP members to support Benjamin's newest national honor and revisit our own Sarah Winnemucca statue might be in order?

-Article and Photos by Patti Bernard.



Benjamin Victor and Kathy Noneman

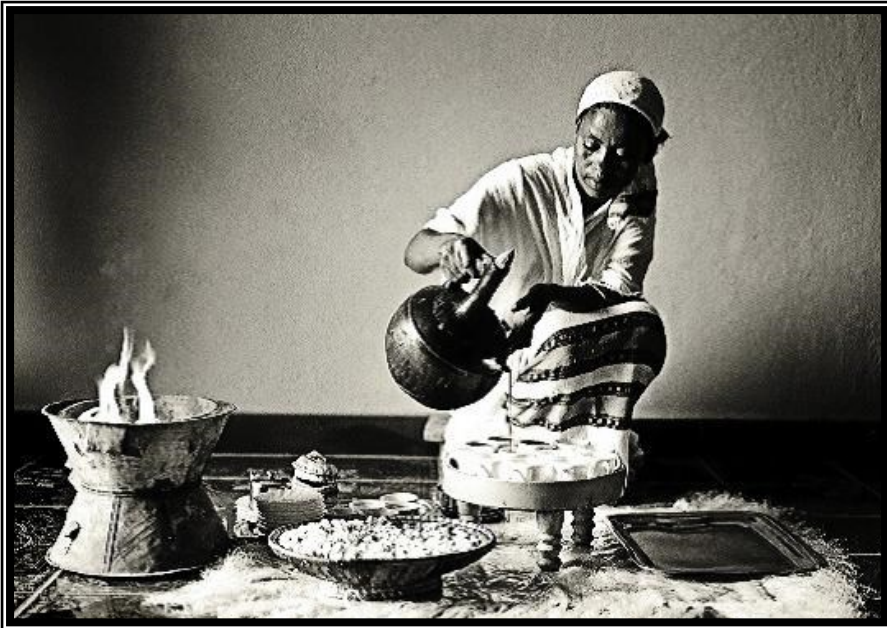
Nevada 2014 Suffrage Slogan

As a part of the 2013-2014 Nevada Suffrage Centennial the NWHP will be including a component to bring suffrage into the 21st Century. In order to honor the hard work and sacrifice from 100 years ago we would like a slogan similar to:

Register to Vote and Run for Office

Please submit your ideas for a slogan to nwhp@pyramid.net. The winner will receive a free copy of the *It Can Be Done* publication about the Sarah Winnemucca statue.

Glimpse of Ethiopia with Nahom Hagos



October 5, 2013 at 11:30 am
Zagol Ethiopian Restaurant
855 E. 4th Street, Reno, NV 89502
\$15/person or \$25 for two people.
Reservations required by 10/2/13.

Send your check to:

NWHP, 700 Smithridge Drive #300
Reno, NV 89502

Eclectic Raffle Items.

Proceeds benefit the NWHP.

Event presented by Thuy Tran.

NEVADA'S AMAZING WOMEN VOTERS

While researching the lives of the women who made women's suffrage in Nevada a reality 100 years ago, I have been overawed by the stories of their courage and determination. They worked tirelessly to secure for us who followed the right to vote. These women were truly amazing and so proud as they voted for the very first time. In thinking of how best to honor their sacrifice in 1913 and 1914, I can think of no better way than to exercise our right to vote in 2014. The women of 1914 were amazing but so are the Nevada women of 2014. With the help of Thuy Tran, a local realtor and NWHP member, we hope to introduce some of these amazing Nevada women from all over the world who are proud to vote in honor of our amazing Nevada women of 1914.

One of these amazing Nevada women is Shita Yenenh who will host a fundraiser for NWHP at her Ethiopian restaurant on Saturday, October 5, 2013. The restaurant is called Zagol and is at 855 E. 4th St. in Reno. The event will begin at 11:30 am. Shita and Nahom Hagos, a UNR student, will introduce us to aspects of Ethiopian culture including a coffee ceremony. Legend has it that coffee beans were first discovered growing on the hillsides of Ethiopia over a thousand years

ago. For \$15.00 we will be treated to a sampling of the foods offered at Zagol. In the Anharic language, Zagol is a cowry shell which is beaded and used as a rattle-like musical instrument.

Shita came to Reno in the early 80's from Addis Adaba to join her sister who was a UNR student. She was orphaned at 12 and had little formal education so she began work as a cleaning woman often working 16 hours a day. As a single mother she educated her daughter who is now in her second year at Harvard Law School. This amazing entrepreneur was able to fulfill her dream of opening her own restaurant six years ago. Most days she does all the work herself and has no employees. Shita has had no formal training in cooking. She attests her skill to a "God-given" talent to taste and replicate anything she eats.

Using this talent, she creates fabulous food which she will offer us on the first Saturday in October. We will also be selling raffle tickets and all funds will benefit NWHP. Please join us for this event and meet one of Nevada's 2014 women who vote.

-Kathy Noneman

The First Ladies of Nevada, 1959-1999. **Dinner event at the Gold Hill Hotel**



Join us for an evening of food and history at the Gold Hill Hotel, 1540 S Main Street, Virginia City, NV, on **Tuesday, October 15, 2013**. Dinner (5-7 pm) and lecture are \$15 per person and if you just want to attend the lecture which begins at 7:30 pm it is \$5.

The video covers interviews with seven of the First Ladies who lived in the Governor's Mansion between 1959 and 1999. You'll hear from Bette Sawyer, Jackalyn Laxalt, Carolyn O'Callaghan, Kathy List, Bonnie Bryan, Sandy Miller and Dema Guinn. Personal philosophies will be explored as well as each First Lady's impact on Nevada history. You'll learn of the struggles, challenges and achievements each woman faced during their time in the "big white house" at the top of the hill in Carson City.

Patti Bernard will introduce the video and be available to answer any questions you might have after the video. Patti coordinates the First Ladies biographies on the NWHP website.

http://www.unr.edu/nwhp/nv_1st_ladies.html

The movie is 35 minutes in length. Please call Patti Bernard (826-3612) or Mona Reno (846-0776) to make your reservation. Payment is the night of the event.

This will be a fun night and we hope to see many of you there.

A Quiz from the National Women's History Project

- 1) In what year did women in the United States win the right to vote?
- 2) How many years of constant effort had supporters devoted to the woman suffrage campaign?
- 3) What suffrage leader was arrested, tried, and fined for voting in the 1872 election?
- 4) Which was the first state to grant women the vote in presidential elections?
- 5) Why were women arrested and force-fed in prison in 1917?
- 6) What was the margin of victory when the 19th Amendment was finally passed by the U.S. Congress?



<http://www.nwhp.org>

Answers on page 10.

Featured Historic Nevada Woman: Sadie Dotson Hurst

At a glance:

Born: July 27, 1857

Died: January 27, 1952

Maiden name: Dotson

Race/nationality/ethnic

background: Caucasian

Married: Horton Hurst

Children: two sons

Primary county and city of residence and work: Reno

(Washoe)

Major fields of work: government

(elected member, Nevada

Assembly), politics (suffrage leader)

Other role identities: wife, mother, clubwoman

Biography:

On July 27, 1857, a daughter, Sadie, was born to Charles A. and Miriam Dotson in Iowa. Whether Sadie was an only child or one of many is unknown. Also unknown are any facts about her childhood. We do know that at some point she grew up, married Horton Hurst and continued to live in Iowa. At the age of twenty-eight, Sadie gave birth to her first son, Glenn, and two years later to her second son, Dale. When her husband passed away (year unknown), Sadie continued to live in Iowa with Glenn and Dale who had developed an interest in theatrical enterprises. It appears that it was those interests which brought them to Reno in the early 1900s.

Sadie was an extremely busy "clubwoman." She served as president of the Washoe County Equal Franchise Society in 1914, and proved to be an active force in founding new societies in Sparks, Verdi and Wadsworth.

In April 1916, the *Sparks Tribune* refers to a meeting held at the home of Sadie D. Hurst, president of the Women's Citizen Club. It was an informal meeting with Miss Elizabeth Hauser and Miss Walker who were representing Mrs. Carrie Chapman

Catt, president of the National Women's Suffrage Association. They spoke on non-partisan methods of the National Society and on the great progress of equal suffrage throughout the world.

In October of 1916 Sadie joined the newly organized Women's Republican Committee of Washoe County. That same month, Sadie was elected to be one of the alternate delegates that the Twentieth Century Club was sending to the annual meeting of the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs in Goldfield, Nevada.

On Sadie's 61st birthday, the *Reno Evening Gazette* ran an article saying that Mrs. Sadie Hurst, a prominent club leader, had not fully decided yet whether to make the race for Assembly or not, but that she was giving it a serious consideration. Mrs. Hurst was quoted as saying "I have been urged by a number of my friends and club workers to become a candidate, but I have not fully decided as yet. I expect to have an announcement to make early next week."

She did decide to run for the Assembly as a Washoe County candidate and the next information was a public endorsement for Mrs. Hurst. The resolution by the Women's Citizen Club read as follows: "Whereas, Mrs. Hurst has always given strong adherence to all moral issues and has a broad knowledge of the state's needs as a successful club leader, we, the members of the Women's Citizen Club, hereby endorse her candidacy for the Assembly and recommend her to the voters of Washoe County as worthy of the most able support."

The press wrote little about Mrs. Hurst, nor did she campaign very much. Her announcement read that she was endorsed by the Club Women of Reno. Also a second campaign flyer read "Not a member of the Woman's Party," disclaiming

association with the more militant suffragists such as Anne Martin.

On Election Day, 1918, Mrs. Sadie D. Hurst became the first female legislator in Nevada.

Early in December, Mrs. Hurst gave a newspaper interview stating: "I am pledged to but one thing and that is to vote for the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.



I shall be deeply interested in and stand for all legislation that appeals to me to be for the best good of the state. I expect to be quite conservative in my views and certainly have no desire or intention to revolutionize the affairs of the State".

She also stated that she expected to give particular attention to legislation designed to benefit women and children. She knew that the Federation of Women's Clubs were working on a legislative program and in all probability, she would introduce some of the measures that they agreed upon.

In January of 1919, Sadie D. Hurst took her place with the other Assemblyman and was sworn into office. Apparently much discussion went on in the Assembly as how to address the Honorable Sadie Hurst. Some call her the "Assembly Woman," while others saluted her as the "Gentle Lady." The Washoe delegates were very proud of having a woman delegate.

The editor of the *Carson City Daily Appeal* chose to ignore the fact that there was a female in the legislature and saluted "A Splendid Appearing Body of Men." It is unknown what Mrs. Hurst's response was to this obvious oversight.

Sadie was appointed to four committees: Education, State Institutions, Federal Relations and State Prison and Insane Asylum. Shortly after the beginning of the session, it was determined that the latter committee was overpopulated and Mrs. Hurst and Mr. Richards were removed from that committee.

An interesting note to that removal is that in 1981, Assemblywoman Louise Aloys Smith told a reporter that her membership on the committee responsible for the State Prisons and Mental Institutions was prohibited. She explained that the men wouldn't allow it. The said it wasn't a place for a lady. No woman ever did serve on that committee during those years.

True to her word, Mrs. Hurst set out to do just what she said she would. She introduced eight bills into the Assembly.

On January 23, 1919, Mrs. Hurst introduced AJ/CR 2 which was the resolution amending the Constitution of the United States, granting the right of suffrage to women. The resolution was adopted.

On January 26, 1919 the *Nevada State Journal* stated that the woman member, Mrs. Hurst, had already had the pleasure of seeing some of her legislative propositions take the form of law. They said that the most important legislation passed during the week was the ratification of prohibition amendment, the creation of the legislative fund, the payment for the state printers, Mack's red flag bill and Mrs. Hurst's petition to Congress for woman's suffrage.

Sadie must have been feeling very good about her accomplishments the first week of session.

Other bills she introduced were AB 25, a bill for the registration and

licensing of graduate nurses. This bill was passed, vetoed and sustained. It was vetoed because it did not specify standards, but in an article in the *Carson City Appeal* on February 6, 1920, Governor Boyle stated that this bill was vetoed at the request of the nurses who did not like it.

AB 8 was an act relating to the guardianship of the person and estates of a minor child or children of a deceased father. This was tabled in the Assembly.

AB 39 required the wife's consent to the disposal of community property. This bill passed the Assembly and was then sent to the Senate where it was tabled.

AB 59 declared all persons, whether male or female, of the age of twenty-one years, who are under no legal disability, to be capable of entering into any contract, and were, to all intent purposes, held and considered to be of lawful age. This bill was tabled in the Assembly.

AB 94 (Chapter 178) was an act for the prevention of cruelty to animals defining certain terms and fixing the grade of crimes for violation thereof. This bill passed.

Assemblywoman Hurst held sincere convictions in her desire to protect helpless beasts. Some legislators arranged a street fight between a badger and a bulldog. Outraged, Hurst rose on the floor of the Assembly to protest this brutal plan. Speaker Fitzgerald humorously appointed himself a committee of one to investigate and report to the "lady from Washoe." One version of the story declares that the Speaker displayed the "Badger" and revealed that it was a chamber pot. Needless to say, Sadie was the butt of a joke by some of her fellow legislators. Because of this incident, she became known as "one of the humane members of the lower house."

AB 182 was an act creating a State Board of Charities and Corrections, defining their power and duties and other matters properly connected therewith. Passed committee. Not voted on.

AB 271 (Chapter 234) referred

to the crime of rape and raised the age of consent of females to age eighteen. The bill passed. An attempt to raise the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen had been presented at the four previous sessions and had been tabled each time. That age of consent still stands today.

One of the bills brought before the 1919 Legislature would grant the right of marriage between Caucasians and Indians. Mrs. Hurst, according to the *Reno Evening Gazette*, was the chief opponent of the measure. She was quoted as saying "I do not believe in the intermingling of races." The measure passed and became a law.

Two different articles stated that Mrs. Hurst was excluded from some "all men" functions. The first one appeared in the *Nevada State Journal* on January 26, 1919. Apparently Governor Boyle was to entertain the members of both houses at the mansion for dinner. The article stated that the ladies would not be present at this gathering. I am assuming that Mrs. Hurst was excluded. The other was near the end of the session when the *Journal* of the Assembly included this brief but pointed statement: "Mr. Speaker read a communication from the War Department extending an invitation to the male members of the Assembly and Senate to attend a moving picture and lecture at the Grand Theater." Mrs. Hurst's response to this omission was not known.

The outcome of Mrs. Hurst's term in the Legislature was very good considering her novice status. Her bills received a somewhat better fate than those of many other freshman legislators.

According to the *Reno Evening Gazette*, the Parent-Teacher Association honored Sadie by presenting her with a handsome gold mounted umbrella as a present in appreciation for her work as a member of the Assembly.

Not much was written after the session about Mrs. Hurst until the Special Session which was called in

Sadie Dotson Hurst

(Continued from p. 9)

February of 1920 to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The women's clubs wanted to be assured a quorum so this important issue could be ratified by Nevada. The groups got busy and sent letters to all the legislators requesting their attendance at a special session, which would be called by Governor Boyle. The Washoe delegation was even invited to ride a special train due to the poor condition of the road to Carson City. This train car was added to the regular Virginia & Truckee train. Approximately fifty men and women rode this train to Carson City. The women were extremely excited and put a banner on the side of the train calling it the "Suffrage Special". They attached the banner to the train with seventy-one tacks nailed into the side of the car. The banner made it to Carson City and was then removed by the conductor. He was upset that the women had defaced railroad property.

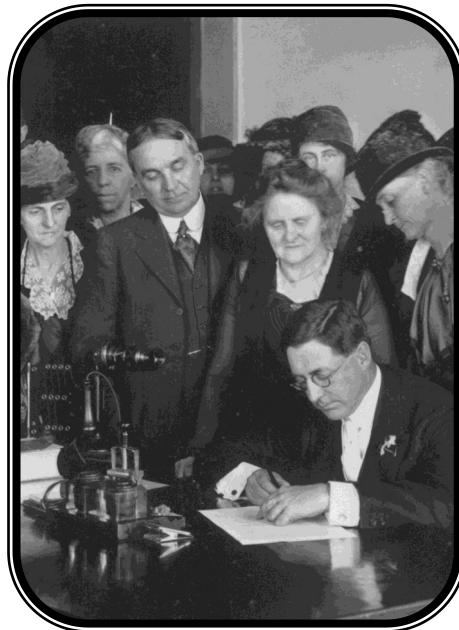
Speaker Fitzgerald called the special session of the house to order at 11:00 am. Due to the historical importance of the event and because Mrs. Sadie Hurst was the only women representative in the legislature, he asked her to preside over the Assembly during the passage of the resolution. Mrs. Hurst took the chair and put the question and announced the vote with as much decorum and familiarity with parliamentary usages as any of her male colleagues. The resolution passed the Assembly 25 to 1 with Assemblyman Ferguson of Eureka County being the only nay vote. The resolution passed the Senate with every member present voting in its favor.

After the voting had passed the house, Mrs. Hurst resumed her place on the floor and addressed the speaker, stating that a number of suffrage leaders were present and asked that they be permitted to speak on the subject just passed. Brief remarks were made by

Mrs. F.G. Patrick, Mrs. J.E. Church, Mrs. R.D. Eichelberger, Mrs. Sam Belford, Mrs. W.H. Hood and Mrs. D.L. Gassoway, all of Reno. Sadie was front and center at the time Governor Boyle signed the resolution. What a joyous day that must have been.

It was noted in the *Reno Evening Gazette* on February 9, 1920 that the two gold pens which had been given to Governor Boyle to use in signing the resolution had been donated by the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs. One pen was then donated to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and the other went to the Nevada Historical Society for preservation in the archives.

A ratification ceremony was held in August of 1920. Mrs Hurst was on the committee in charge of planning this event and spoke on the "Women's Part in the Ratification."



Governor Emmett Boyle signs the resolution for ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, February 7, 1920. Assemblywoman Sadie Hurst is beside the Governor, with Assembly Speaker Dennis J. Fitzgerald on the left.

Sadie's bid for reelection was not successful. She lost to Mr. Addenbrooke in September of 1920. The 1920 Census showed that Mrs.

Sadie Hurst lived at 135 Mill St. in Reno. She lived with her son Dale. It also showed that Mr. Glenn Hurst and wife, Helen, had two children and that they lived at 238 Belmont Rd. in Reno. Mrs. Hurst's granddaughter's name was Harriett and her grandson's name was Robert.

Sadie remained active in club work and it was noted that she was in charge of the Information and Reciprocity Bureau of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in October of 1921. She also gave an able address which showed intimate knowledge of the Nevada laws concerning women and children.

The Hurst family left Nevada about 1922 and moved to California where Glenn and Dale continued their theatrical careers.

Little is known about Sadie after she left Nevada. She passed away in Pasadena, California on January 17, 1952 at the age of 94 from a hemorrhage caused by cancer.

Sadie Hurst opened a big door to women in Nevada politics. Since her session in the 1919 Legislature, there have only been three sessions - 1931, 1933, and 1947 - where a women did not serve. During the 1995 Session over one-third of the Legislature was female.

(Biographical sketch by Tammy McMenemy)

Answers to Quiz on page 7.

- 1) 1920
- 2) 1848-1920 = 72 years
- 3) Susan B. Anthony
- 4) Wyoming, in 1890
- 5) They were arrested for peacefully picketing the White House for woman suffrage
- 6) Two votes in the senate and forty-two votes in the House of Representatives



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on Facebook

Financial Report



In August we paid the yearly rent to the Nevada Women's Fund in the amount of \$3,600.

The total of donations made to date, to the Nevada Women's History Project in memory of Barbara Vucanovich is \$2,470.

The net income for the year to date is a negative \$2,501.26. The reason this is negative is largely because of the Sarah Winnemucca book expenses which we have discussed before. The money to pay for the book was sheltered in a separate account until this year when it was transferred to Nevada State Bank. That transfer appeared on the balance sheet in the Nevada State Bank account. The expenses of the book which totaled \$2,963.15 were paid in 2013 and so they appear on our profit and loss.

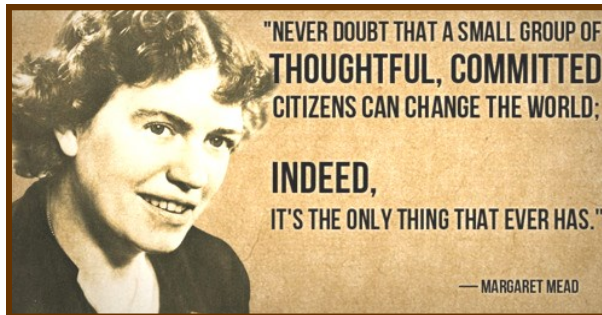
The end of August balance in Nevada State Bank is \$19,727.55.

Linda Wyckoff, Treasurer

2013 - 2014

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Long-time very active NWHP member, Carrie Townley Porter has moved to Southern California. She will be greatly missed. Carrie was the Archivist for the NWHP.

If you would like to be the Archivist for the NWHP, please send an email to Mona Reno, mreno@gbis.com.

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