

Our Mission: To provide visibility and support for the gathering and dissemination of history about the roles and contributions of all Nevada women of every race, class and ethnic background.

International Women's Day leads to Women's History Month

By Mona Reno

As with all history, context is very important. To tell the story of Women's History Month we have to look at the entire world and particularly the Industrial Revolution. Sweatshops, child labor, no women's rights, long hours, horrible working conditions ... this was a global phenomenon.

March 8, 1857, in New York City, female textile workers marched in protest of unfair working conditions and unequal rights for women. It was one of the first organized strikes by working women.

In 1910 an International Conference of Working Women was held in Copenhagen, Denmark. Clara Zetkin (Leader of the 'Women's Office' for the Social Democratic Party of Germany) proposed that every year in every country there should be a celebration on the same day – a Women's Day – to press for their demands. The conference of over 100 women from 17 countries, representing unions, socialist parties, working women's clubs greeted Zetkin's suggestion with unanimous approval and International Women's Day (IWD) was the result. The first International Women's Day was on March 19, 1911, in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland.

One week later, March 25, 1911, the disastrous event of the 'Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire' in New York City took the lives of 146 garment working women and girls aged 14 to 23. As you may recall, the doors to the stairwells and exits were locked to prevent unauthorized breaks and to reduce theft. This fire led to safety legislation and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Now is the story of two calendars: [Julian and Gregorian](#). In the early 1910s countries of the world did not share the same calendar. In Russia, IWD was observed on February 23, the last Sunday in February. However, the very same day was March 8 in many countries across Europe and the U.S. who had adopted the Gregorian calendar. In 1914, the date was changed internationally to March 8, where it remains today.

In the September 2023 [NWHP News](#) I wrote an article about Molly MacGregor, founder of the National Women's History Project in Santa Rosa, Calif. She is [The Woman Behind National Women's History Month](#). She started in California in 1978 with Women's History Week and the momentum grew. In 1980 President Jimmy Carter proclaimed the first National Women's History Week. By 1986, 14 states had already declared March as Women's History Month. This state-by-



The Mimosa flower is the symbol of International Women's Day.

state action was used to lobby U.S. Congress to declare the entire month as National Women’s History Month. In 1987 the Week had grown to a whole month and March was officially proclaimed as Women’s History Month. A special Presidential Proclamation is issued every year which honors the extraordinary achievements of American women.

Women’s History Month is currently celebrated in the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia. Much of the remainder of the globe still celebrates International Women’s Day on March 8.

Some web links with more information:

Clara Zetkin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clara_Zetkin

International Women’s Day
<https://www.un.org/en/observances/womens-day/background>

Women’s History Month <https://www.history.com/topics/holidays/womens-history-month>



Nevada Women’s History Project Programs

Please mark these dates and times on your calendar and join us for our events!

Saturday, April 27, 2024: Tour of State Capitol and Carson Mint

Time: 10:30a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Where: Nevada State Capitol
101 North Carson Street
Carson City, NV. 89701

Join us for a private tour of the Nevada’s State Capitol and visit the Sarah Winnemucca statue donated by Nevada Women’s History Project. After the tour, we will visit the Nevada State Museum and see the minting of coins featuring a Nevada woman.

No host lunch in local restaurant following tours.

Cost: \$30.00 for members and \$35.00 for non-members (***Museum Entrance Fee is addt'l \$10, Museum Members are Free***)

Thursday, May 23, 2024: Salute to Women of Achievement, Nevada Women’s Fund Luncheon

Time: 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Where: Downtown Reno Ballroom
401 N. Center Street
Reno, NV 89501

Please Join us in celebrating Shannon Hataway as the NWHP 2024 Woman of Achievement. Shannon’s *Tangerine Design & Web* is NWHP’s webmaster and designer of the NWHP website.

For Tickets: Click on “Sponsorship Form” at

<https://www.nevadawomensfund.org/home-page/events/>

Saturday, June 22, 2024: Jean Ford Wildflower Hike

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Where: On the 2-acre Tahoe Meadows/Sheep Flat property that sits at 8,000 feet and is located on the western edge of the Tahoe Meadows, immediately north of and adjacent to State Route 431 (Mt Rose Hwy).

Join us for a beautiful hike in the Tahoe Meadows. Bring a sack lunch and enjoy the beauty of our area.

Cost: Free

Dana Bennett, New Life Member

By Mona Reno



From NWHP Collection

Dana Bennett is a premier Nevada Historian. She has written for the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau on women legislators and has conducted interviews with both men and women legislators.

Dana had already conducted research on Nevada women's suffrage, so in 2013 we asked her permission to use and modify her annotated timeline for the Suffrage Centennial website that NWHP was building for our 100th anniversary of attaining the right for women to vote. She graciously agreed and the timeline is a great way to start learning about this topic. <https://suffrage100nv.org/about/suffrage-timeline/>

Dana came to Nevada when she was only 9 months old. Her parents are Dan and Joan Bennett. She has two younger sisters. Dana has a B.A. in U.S. History from Boise State University, an M.A. in Women's History from the State University of New York at Binghamton, and a Doctoral degree in History from Arizona State

University. Her dissertation is on "Undismayed by Any Mere Man': Women Lawmakers and Tax Policy in Nevada, 1919-1956." Dana has a very impressive resume, filled with books she has written, published articles, book reviews, oral histories conducted, documentary films where she is interviewed, presentations and Legislative Counsel Bureau publications.

The NWHP conducted a video interview of Dana in December 2023. Dana mentioned her book on Battle Mountain as one of her favorite projects. *All Roads Lead to Battle Mountain: A Small Town in the Heart of Nevada, 1869-1969*, was published in 2014 by the Lander County Historical Society. She also has three books on Midas, Nevada. The most recent of these is *A Century of Enthusiasm: Midas, Nevada, 1907-2007*, published by the Friends of Midas in 2007. Dana is a founding member of the Friends of Midas, where she and her husband Shannon currently reside.

With these degrees and experience with Nevada mining history Dana was the President of the Nevada Mining Association from Dec. 2014-Nov. 2020. She was the first female President of that organization. She is currently the Story Editor for the *Northeastern Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, published by the Northeastern Nevada Museum in Elko, Nevada. The NWHP welcomes Dana Bennett as a Best Friend Forever of our organization.

Christmas in Nevada

By Sue Davis

On December 9, 2023, NWHP held their annual Christmas in Nevada gathering at Patti Benard's beautiful home. NWHP members enjoyed a light lunch of soups, salads, various appetizers, and a selection of desserts. After lunch, we all gathered in the family room and each member shared their memories of Christmas, which were prompted by various questions Patti had developed. The beautiful Christmas raffle basket was won by Kathy Drake. Thanks to all who attended.

Pictured: Nancy Cerceau, Roz Reynolds, Barbara Finley, Kathy Noneman



Photo: Sue Davis

From our Research Desk

Gravestone Recipes

by Kitty Falcone

Have you ever wanted a family recipe at a Thanksgiving feast and heard, "Oh, she'll take that recipe to the grave" or something similar? In a fairly recent trend, many people are doing just that...or at least taking it to the graveSTONE.

Relatives of more and more deceased folks want people visiting a gravesite to remember the good times, and maybe the good eats, of their loved one. So, they're springing for the cost of etching the deceased's most cherished recipes into their gravestones. Most, but not all, are recipes for sweets, apparently to provide sweet memories of their loved ones.

In the long history of interesting headstone icons and art, this is one that lends itself to the newer institution of social media. There's a TikTok channel called @ghostlyarchive where Rosie Grant shares recipes she's found on cemetery markers. She has garnered hundreds of thousands of followers. She's even appeared on The Today Show on NBC, where she shared her favorite recipe, a Spritz Cookie from Naomi Odessa Miller-Dawson, who died at 79 in 2008 and is buried in Brooklyn, N.Y. It's a simple recipe with only seven ingredients and no instructions. Since Grant was not a baker, she employed a lot of trial and error before someone pointed out that she needed a spritz press to make them properly. They're now one of her favorite cookies.

In a 2022 story, the *New York Times* interviewed Richard Dawson of Chester Springs, Pa., son of the developer of the Spritz Cookies, who said the recipe was a

closely guarded secret. When he had the recipe etched on her gravestone, he was afraid "she might feel

like I betrayed her. But I think she's happy because of all the attention the headstone has received." A cemetery tour guide named Allison C. Meier



Credit: Sam O'Brien <https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/gravestone-recipes>

accidentally saw the recipe at Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn one day and was inspired. She co-wrote an online article called "Cooking with the Dead."

Some recipes were cooked even with errors made in the stone etching process. Martha Andrews' recipe for fudge, which was renowned in her hometown of Logan, Utah, was etched onto the stone she would eventually share with her husband, Wade Andrews. The couple had decided his side would include pictures of the plane he piloted in World War II, and hers would have her fudge recipe. After he died in 2000, the popular gravesite became known as the "fudge section" of the cemetery, despite the fact that the recipe called for too much vanilla. The mistake was not corrected until after her death in 2019.

These stones have been found in other countries, too. Yossi Kleinman said he likes to watch passersby at his mothers' grave in Rehovot, Israel, stop and smile as they take notice of the nut roll cookie recipe he had engraved there. He often sees people jotting down the recipe.

One woman was spurred by her fond Christmas memories of German sugar cookies being hung on the tree every year. Jane Menster said the recipe came from her great-grandparents and was passed down to every generation since. "A cemetery doesn't have to be a place of sadness," she told the NY Times. "It can be a place of great memories. It might spur people to talk about the good memories instead of the last memory."

If you want to take a tour of known graveyard recipes, you can find an article on the Atlas Obscura website www.atlasobscura.com and in the search bar type in "Tombstone Recipes." Or go to Etsy to buy the to-die-for cookbook called "Cooking with the Dead."

The Nevada Women's History Project is looking for similar local culinary tributes to the dead. Do you know of anyone in Nevada who has done the same thing? Have you seen any headstones in your area with recipes on them? Are you interested in doing such a thing yourself? Please contact the group at NevWHP@gmail.com, and include a photo if you have one. Thank you and happy hauntingly-good cooking!

Article researched by Patti Bernard and Kitty Falcone

Amazing Washoe Educators

By Marcia Cuccaro



Kelsey Piechoki

The Silver State Chautauqua brought it home on Saturday, February 17, 2024, in the new Nevada Women's Fund meeting room. The capacity level crowd was spellbound by the following presentations, which were moderated by Kelsey Piechoki, ex chair of the Silver State Chautauqua.

Florence Drake (1879-1971) Kathy Drake portrayed her husband's great-grandmother, Florence Drake. Florence was a native of Lebanon, Ore. She attended Chico State Normal School in 1900 and taught school in the Sacramento area for a few years. In 1904, she and Dr. R.N. Drake, a veterinary surgeon, were married in Carson City, Nev. They lived in Carson City and Topaz before moving to Reno in 1909. In 1916 Dr. Drake died and Florence was left as sole support of her four children (3 sons and a daughter). Life for a single mother was difficult at first. She and her children survived by raising their own food until she was able to get credentialed and return to teaching in 1917, first at the Old North Truckee School and later at Sparks Elementary. She retired from teaching in 1943. In 1963 the Florence Drake Elementary School in Sparks was named for her.

Alice Smith (1902-1990) Nita Jameson portrayed Jane Anderson, a fictional friend of Alice Smith. "Jane" explained that Alice Smith was quite elderly and was unable to be present, but she, Jane Anderson, was so impressed by Alice's history that she felt compelled to relate Alice's life and accomplishments for her.

Alice Smith, a black woman, arrived in Reno with her husband in 1938. Although Alice had a teaching degree and had taught in schools in the south, she could only find employment as a maid. She and her husband, Al, founded the Reno-Sparks branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She spent the next 50 plus years working for equality and at the end of her life, she had accumulated

so many awards and honors for public service that Alice Smith Elementary School in Reno was named after her in 1989. She is quoted as having said, "Let's not throw away our lives. Let's do something constructive. I always feel like I want to climb up a little bit, and maybe I can take someone with me."

Esther Bennett (1923-2007) Nancy Cummings became Esther Bennett, a second-generation Nevadan cowgirl, Miss Reno Rodeo of 1937, rancher, and beloved Reno teacher. Esther attended Reno schools and the University of Nevada. While attending UNR during the depression, she was allowed to teach school in addition to attending classes. After college, she went to New York City where she became a flight attendant and model. She also was allowed to audit classes at Columbia University in NYC, and it was there she learned a concept called "whole language teaching" which became the basis for her entire teaching career. She returned to Reno, Nev. and ultimately taught at Kate Smith, Grace Warner, Orvis Ring, and McKinley Park Elementary Schools as well as spending 36 years as first grade teacher at Hunter Lake Elementary School. She belonged to multiple organizations and clubs and was owner of the 101 Ranch which included 27 horses where she taught riding. In 2000, the Esther Bennett Elementary School in Sun Valley was named for her.



Kathy Drake, Nita Jameson, Nancy Cummings

Photos From NWHP Collection

Featured Historic Nevada Woman

Alida Cynthia Bowler



Alida Cynthia Bowler

Photo from the Nevada
Historical Quarterly, 1982.
Courtesy of Edward C. Johnson

At a Glance:

Born: November 29, 1887, Moro, Illinois

Died: May 17, 1968, Riverside, California

Maiden Name: Bowler

Ethnicity: Caucasian

Primary Residences: Alton, Illinois; San Francisco, California; Stewart Indian School (Carson City), Nevada; Glendale and Riverside, California

Burial Location: Forest Lawn Cemetery, Glendale, California

Major field of work: Social work, Federal government administration (Children's Bureau and Indian Service)

Other role identities: High school English teacher, Red Cross worker

Biography:

First female U.S. Indian agency head advocated for Native Americans in Nevada

Alida C. Bowler was a trailblazer who crossed gender boundaries throughout her career. Her legacy began at the University of Illinois, where she graduated in 1911 with significant honors and two psychology degrees. "By all accounts, Alida Cynthia Bowler, psychology graduate of the University of Illinois in 1910 and 1911, was an extraordinary woman," says Angela Jordan of the University of Illinois Archives. Fresh out of college, she entered the workforce during the height of the Progressive Era when American women had taken the lead in social, moral, and economic reforms.

Alida Bowler is the daughter of Benjamin H. and Caroline (Peers) Bowler. Bowler never married but spent a lifetime serving others.

Bowler's education and life experiences would prove invaluable. She taught English at her home high school and was a psychology instructor at Ohio State University when America entered World War I. She served in the American Red Cross when female social workers were sorely needed. After the Armistice, she helped clothe, feed, and resettle refugees in Romania during the Russian civil war. She returned to the States in September 1919 and continued to work for the Red Cross in Seattle, Washington.

Bowler's introduction to Indian advocacy began in the mid-1920s when she was hired as executive secretary of the San Francisco office of the American Indian Defense Association (AIDA). She spent five years studying the plight of California Indians while national executive secretary John C. Collier was on a national campaign to reform misguided federal Indian policy that had led to massive losses of Indian land, forced assimilation, and threats to Indian culture and religious freedom.

Bowler eventually went to work for the City of Los Angeles — first as secretary to the police chief and later as director of public relations. After a few years she was called back to social work. As the director of the delinquency division of the United States Children's Bureau in the early 1930s, she studied juvenile delinquency and the state of children's facilities. Her co-authored study, "Institutional Treatment of Delinquent Boys," is still referenced today.

Bowler continued to stay abreast of Collier's fight to repeal Indian policy and enact new legislation. A modified version of the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was passed on June 18, 1934. The merger of the IRA and the president's massive legislative and executive initiatives was known as the Indian New Deal.

But passage of the new law was just the beginning. The IRA was predicated on the tribes electing tribal councils and adopting constitutions and by-laws. As Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Collier needed field superintendents like Bowler at the rural Carson Indian Agency in Nevada and eastern California to educate the tribes on the IRA's benefits. Its native population included 6,000 Washoe, Paiute, and Shoshone Indians, many of whom lived off-reservation, on the fringes of towns, mines, and ranches. The agency also operated the Carson [Stewart] Indian Boarding School.

At 48 years old, Bowler became the first female Indian agency superintendent in history. She was appointed on September 1, 1934. She and her housecats moved into the superintendent's house at the agency headquarters at the Carson Indian School. In a 1934 New York Times interview, Collier defended his selection of a female superintendent: "There should be many more women in such positions. There is precedent among the Indians themselves. Iroquois women were leaders in women's suffrage. In many tribes, women have leading positions."

Bowler was actively involved in Indian School programs when she wasn't visiting distant reservations or attending national meetings. She and her staff traveled thousands of miles over dusty, rutted roads to meet with leaders of the 11 reservations and 9 colonies. Bowler established strong relationships with most tribes, and all but two adopted the IRA during her tenure.



Alida Bowler and Council members from Walker River Indian Reservation.
Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Center (NARA).

Bowler spent five of her most challenging and rewarding years as superintendent. She oversaw purchases of agricultural land for existing reservations and new Yomba, Duckwater, and Campbell Ranch Reservations. Much needed reservation houses were built to reduce chronic overcrowding and the spread of diseases.

Other actions focused on boosting reservation economies. The Indian Bureau offered loans to organized tribes for the formation of livestock cooperatives to buy and sell cattle and sheep. Native women were encouraged to “revive and perpetuate” traditional crafts to sell through the new Wai-Pai-Shone Craft Cooperative.

Vocational programs at the Indian School were expanded. Bowler was adamant that students graduate with marketable skills in the rural community. Training followed gender-specific norms of the times — nursing and domestic work for girls and farm mechanics and carpentry for boys.

The suffering on the reservations called for immediate action. Bowler’s impatience with the Washington Bureaucracy can be gleaned from selected letters to Commissioner Collier in 1936. After delays in receiving building plans, Bowler relied on the Indian School carpentry shop to prepare drawings for reservation housing. She shared her frustration: “It makes us a little sick to think how much help those [drawings] would have been had they arrived earlier.”

She became embroiled in two long-standing conflicts involving the threatened Pyramid Lake Fishery, and a decade-long dispute between the Pyramid Lake Tribal Council and five non-Indian families over disputed land and water rights on tribal land along the lower Truckee River. Fishing was a major source of food — and recently, income — for Northern Paiute people. Its sustainability had come into question. Overfishing and the U.S. Reclamation Service’s diversion of Truckee River water to the Newlands Project in Fallon led to major declines in fish populations. Low river levels and a silted-up Pyramid Lake delta inhibited the Cui-ui and Cutthroat Trout from active spawning. Bowler was angered by a 1935 Bureau of Fisheries report that blamed the Indians for mismanagement of the fishery.

A shortage of river water and irrigable land hindered the Pyramid Lake Reservation’s plans to expand its agricultural economy. For over seven decades, five white families, referred to by some as “squatters,” farmed most of the premium land on the lower Truckee River. While some families chose to lease or purchase the Indian land; others did not. The Indian Bureau offered to purchase the settlers’ land (at Depression prices) but some families held out for more lucrative deals. The Bureau’s legal attempts to evict these families stalled due to the repeated ploys of the settlers’ legal counsel, Nevada’s U.S. Senator Patrick McCarran, who tried to secure free title for his clients.

Meanwhile, a resolute Bowler advised the Pyramid Lake Tribal Council to continue the fight to regain its land. Tempers flared and McCarran accused her of being prejudiced against himself and the settlers. Despite an outpouring of tribal support, the powerful senator pressured Collier into removing Bowler from her position.

Bowler voiced her optimism over the “larger opportunities” that awaited her and downplayed any sorrow she felt in a statement to the Nevada State Journal on November 2, 1939:

I do deeply regret having to leave Nevada. I have fallen in love with the State—its beauty, its climate, and its people—especially the Indian people. The work in the Carson Indian Agency for the past five years has given me a greater and more genuine satisfaction than any of the things I have tackled in previous years.... I have been privileged to serve as their advisor and friend.

Bowler left with a strong sense of accomplishment knowing that Nevada Indians made substantial steps toward achieving self-sufficiency and self-governance during her tenure. Bowler was transferred to the position of “Superintendent-at-Large” with headquarters in Los Angeles, California. She resided with her

older sister Rilla in the suburb of Glendale.

As part of her new duties, Bowler would investigate special problems within the Indian Service administration and cover superintendent vacancies. In 1940, Commissioner Collier sent Bowler to Mexico to study their “ejido” system of communal farming and compare the Mexican credit system for Indians with the IRA’s credit system. She eventually left the Indian Service but would return. A 1950 U.S. Census shows her employed as a placement officer for the Navajo Service.



Alida Bowler (on right) visits a reservation chicken farm.

Arthur Rothstein photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Center, San Bruno

Years later, insights into Bowler’s motives in the land dispute surfaced when reporter A.J. Liebling (New Yorker Magazine) interviewed her in southern California. When asked about McCarran’s accusation, she scoffed, “As if you could be too prejudiced in favor of the people it is your duty to protect.” Bowler admitted that Pyramid Lake leaders once dared her to do something about the settlers. She candidly confessed, “Being a woman, I imagine I felt under a greater obligation to show them.”

Bowler retired at the age of 65 and lived to the age of 81. She will be remembered for being a strong advocate and defender of Indian rights.

Researched and written by Renee Corona Kolvet. Posted December 2022. (Edited August 2023)

Sources at: <https://nevadawomen.org/research-center/biographies-alphabetical/alida-cynthia-bowler/>

Soroptimists Rock! By Lisa-Marie Lightfoot

On January 25, 2024, Nevada Women's History Project (NWHP) President Sue Hullender Davis and Vice-President Lisa-Marie Lightfoot presented information on NWHP to sister group Soroptimist International of Truckee Meadows (SITM). We had a warm welcome from Soroptimist Vice President Jeanne Naccarato.



Sue Davis, Jeanne Naccarato, Lisa-Marie Lightfoot

The NWHP Presentation had a special focus on those past soroptimists that were also major contributors and members of Nevada Women's History Project.

NWHP and SITM share many of the same visions and values in honoring and supporting Nevada women. Those honored that day are, gone but not forgotten, Betty Stoddard Muncie, Nancy Gomes, Janice Evans, Thelma Calhoun, and Carrie Porter. NWHP admires and is grateful for SITM’s benefaction to the community and for the movers and shakers that have contributed to both groups.

Marcia Cuccaro Honored

By Sue Davis

Marcia Bernard Cuccaro was honored for her many years of service to Nevada Women's History Project at the January 9, 2024, NWHP Board Meeting. Marcia has served as the longest Recording Secretary for NWHP from 2013-2023. As secretary, she attended each monthly board meeting and recorded the minutes. As a non-profit organization, the NWHP Board Minutes are very important as required by the state of Nevada. Marcia has written many articles for NWHP newsletters, conducted oral interviews, written biographies and has always been available to help with our monthly programs. In addition, she maintains and posts to NWHP Facebook page. Marcia has been instrumental in the accomplishments of the Nevada Women's History Project these past years. Roz Reynolds will now serve as Recording Secretary. The good news is Marcia has agreed to continue to serve on NWHP Board of Directors to help with our many projects.

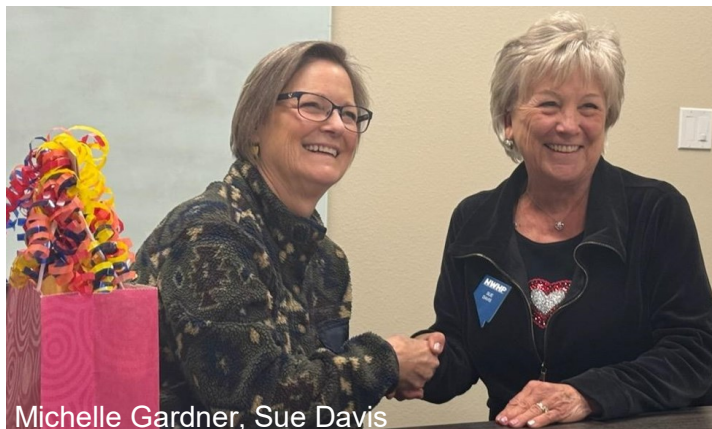


Sue Davis, Marcia Cuccaro

Marcia's positive attitude and enthusiasm to help is a great asset to the Nevada Women's History Project!! Thank You Marcia for your service!

Michelle Gardner Honored

By Sue Davis



Michelle Gardner, Sue Davis

Last winter Michelle announced her retirement as NWHP treasurer. Michelle has served as NWHP treasurer since 2017! For six years, Michelle has attended the monthly NWHP Board meetings to report on our financial status from the books that she so judiciously kept. At the NWHP February board meeting, the NWHP Board honored her for holding this volunteer position and her dedication to preserving Nevada women's history. Michelle was introduced to NWHP by Marcia and Catherine Cuccaro and became a member of NWHP in 2017. Currently Michelle is training Donna Knapp to take over as treasurer.

The Nevada Women's History Project thanks Michelle for all her time and dedication to NWHP. We will miss you at our board meetings!

NWHP Member Book Signing

By Lisa-Marie Lightfoot

On February 14, 2024, at the Nevada Historical Society (NHS) NWHP member Joyce Cox signed her book *Behind the Arch: The Story of Reno, Nevada's Unique Chamber of Commerce and the Making of "The Biggest Little City in the World"*, which describes the



Nevada Historical Society

pivotal role the Chamber played in the transformation of a small city on the Truckee River into a place known by nearly every American. A longtime reference librarian with the Nevada State Library in Carson City, Joyce Cox has also written *Washoe County* and *Sparks*, two volumes in Arcadia Publishing's Images of America series. She has served as a volunteer at the Nevada Historical Society and the Sparks Heritage Museum. The book is available locally at The Flag Store of Nevada, 155 Glendale Ave., #9, Sparks, NV 89531 (www.eventflags.com).

Membership, Renewals, and Donations

January-February 2024

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 Dema Guinn
 Sherylyn Hayes-Zorn
 Kathy List
 Donna Lombardo
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 Kathleen Teipner Sandoval
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 Kathy Sisolak
 Robert Stoldal
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 Linda Wyckoff

Silvana Ricci
 Katherine Ross
 Carolyn Sherve
 Maggie Thomsen
 Patty Wallace

Family - \$50

Gwen Clancey
 Lisa-Marie and Bruce
 Lightfoot
 Francine Mannix/Dawn
 Mannix
 Alicia Wright

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 Arlene Oaks

Best Friend Forever - \$1,000:

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 Catherine Magee
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 Mona Reno
 Janet Spelman
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Barbara McLaury
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AAUW-Reno Branch
 Northern Nevada Council
 for the Social Studies

General Fund Donations:

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 Maggie Thomsen - \$20
 Alicia Wright - \$25

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Individual - \$30

Susan Ervin
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[Thank you to all
 for your support!!](#)

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Treasurer's Report

The Year-to-Date (YTD), as of February 29, 2024, financial report shows a bank balance of \$75,508.52, \$0.00 liability and net YTD income of -\$4735.56. The total equity plus liability of the NWHP is \$75,508.52.

Michelle Gardner – Treasurer

NWHP News

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The Nevada Women's History Project newsletter is published in Carson City, Nevada. Annual subscription rate is included in dues. Non-member subscription rate is \$20 domestic, additional overseas. Copyright NWHP. All rights reserved. Under copyright law, this newsletter and the contents herein may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, by any means, electronic or otherwise, without permission from the publishers, except in normal use as provided by law. Opinions

NWHP Name Badge



Cost: \$15.25

Contact Mona at renomrl65@gmail.com

Send instructions on exactly how you wish your name to appear on the badge.

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