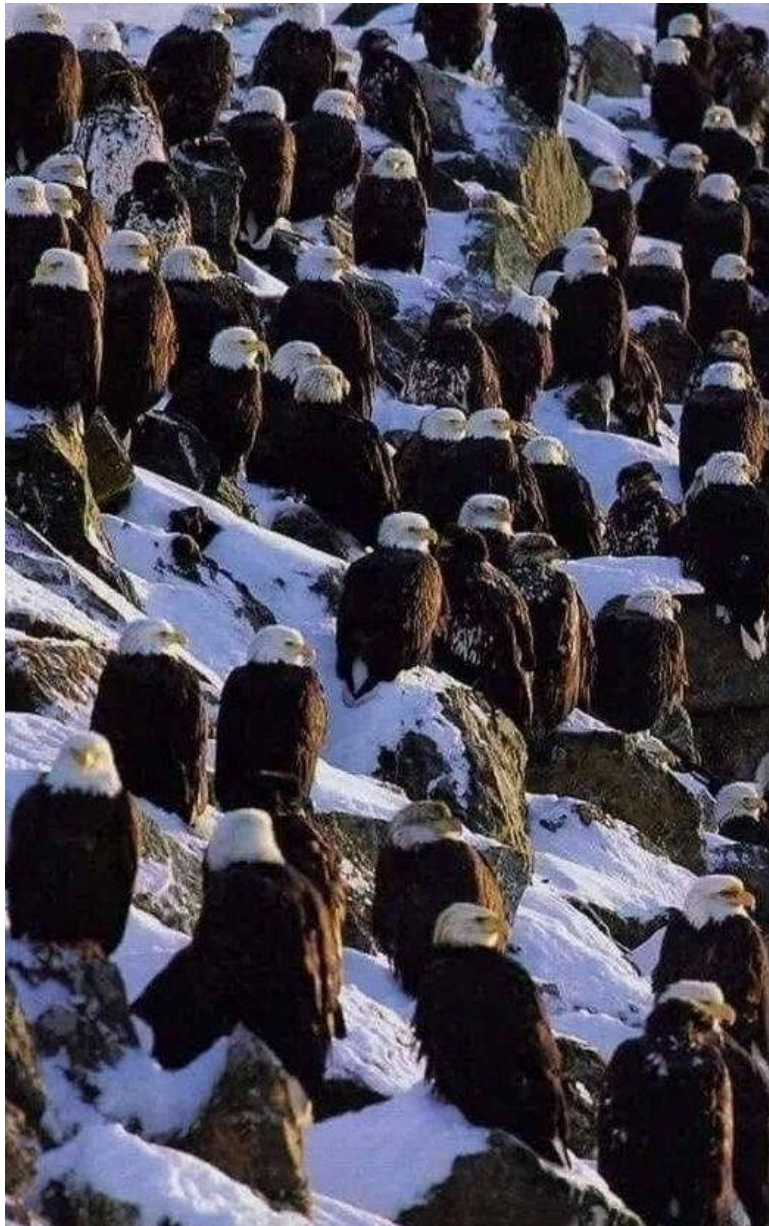


**Journal #5580 from sdc 10.30.23**  
*Bald eagle convention was held on Vancouver Island after the latest snowfall*  
*Let them eat cake*  
*Nevada Day - or Admission Day as it was known*  
*First Annual Message of H.O. Blasdel, Governor of the State of Nevada, 1864*  
*More from the "Must Read" List*  
*Back to Nevada Day Trivia*  
*Late breaking Opportunity*  
*Candace "Candy" Barr*



[Native Beauties](#) · [San Lee](#) · ·

Good Morning!!! A bald eagle convention was held on Vancouver Island after the latest snowfall

## Tomorrow is Nevada Day but today is the Holiday

(Money always prevails over history, truth, etc)

<https://ediblerenotahoe.com> > magazine > let-them-eat-cake-fall23

### Let Them Eat Cake - Edible Reno-Tahoe

Magazine Fall 2023 **Let Them Eat Cake Let Them Eat Cake** written by **Sharon Honig-Bear**  
photos by Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records Nevada's centennial **cake** in the  
capitol's chambers Nevada's giant centennial celebration confection.

~~~~~  
**Nevada Day— or Admission Day, as it was first known—** was only periodically recognized for the first seventy-five years of the state's history. Parades in larger cities, such as Reno and Virginia City, were often held on important anniversary years. Other than that, little was done to mark the occasion. Admission Day was finally declared a judicial holiday in 1891, and a one-time public holiday in 1914 in observance of the 50th anniversary of statehood. The holiday was rechristened "Nevada Day" in 1933 and became a permanent official state holiday in 1939. ([onlinenevada.org](http://onlinenevada.org))



All Photographs courtesy of [Special Collections, University of Nevada-Reno Library](#)

*Man dressed as Kit Carson (standing with gun) for the first official Admission Day Pageant in Carson City, Nevada, 1938. The pageant was a Works Progress Administration (WPA) effort involving over 600 participants. Over 1000 people attended the ceremony. (Notice beaded cuffs)*





Men watching an Admission Day parade in Carson City, Nevada, 1953. Two other special features of the celebration that year were the Indian Fair and the Indian Parade. There were over 200 participants in the Indian Parade, including Native American veterans from each branch of the Armed Services. (*Can anyone identify this man?*)



Governor Grant Sawyer and Representative Walter Baring (left to right) at the Centennial Admission Day celebration in Carson City, Nevada, 1964. The three-day Centennial celebration featured speeches, concerts, presentation, exhibits, and parades. (*Note John Dressler as the third man on the stage*)

## Sherry Rupert, Jack Waggon grand marshals for parade



[Saturday, October 31, 2015](https://www.nnbw.com/news/2015/oct/31/sherry-rupert-jack-waggon-grand-marshals-for-parad/) <https://www.nnbw.com/news/2015/oct/31/sherry-rupert-jack-waggon-grand-marshals-for-parad/>

Representing this year's Nevada Day theme, "One state, many cultures," Native American advocate Sherry Rupert and Old West actor Jack Waggon are sharing the title of grand marshal of Saturday's parade.

Rupert — whose husband's great-grandfather, **Henry Moses Rupert, was the first American Indian grand marshal** — will be the first female American Indian to marshal the parade.

"It's an amazing thing to be recognized for your work and for our culture," said Rupert, executive director of the Nevada Indian Commission. "I feel strongly about women in leadership, and it's so needed in our society and in our tribal community to have role models young people can aspire to."

Waggon, 56, grew up in Carson City but pursued a law-enforcement career in Pennsylvania before moving back to Nevada's capital in 2011 to focus on acting.

"It's really an honor to be selected as grand marshal," he said. "We need to hold on to our culture and our heritage. Nevada really has so much going on."

Rupert, whose office is in the old Stewart Indian School, is working to restore the historic boarding school, where about 30,000 American Indian students attended from 1890 to 1980. She will ride in the parade on a float with alumni from the school.

"I always have believed our Creator put me here to make a difference for the Indian people and to help bring healing and renewal to Stewart Indian School," she said. "I've felt this overwhelming responsibility to tell this story and to find others who would help me."

Waggon remembers accompanying his grandfather Wayne Cutlip, who was a wrangler and horse trainer for the motion picture industry in the 60s and 70s, working on many Western classics, including, "The Cowboys," "Chisum" and "Duel at Diablo." The first Nevada Day parade he attended was in 1964 when Lorne Greene and Michael Landon marshaled the parade during the height of popularity of the Western television series, "Bonanza."

The time is serendipitous, he said, as his own frontier Western television show, "Big Sky," in which he plays a town gunsmith, is expected to have a pilot by next fall.

He also plays with theater troupe Bad Billy Mayfield and his Gang of Outlaws, which stages regular performances at the Virginia and Truckee Railway depot.

Nevada Day is an extension of that culture he works to keep alive.

“If you’ve spent any time in Nevada, Nevada Day is a big celebration for you,” Waggon said. “It’s a celebration of ourselves.”

Rupert, 49, was born in Carson City and raised in Douglas County. She said it’s fitting for American Indians to be recognized for their significance to Nevada.

“American Indians were the first peoples in the nation and the first peoples in the state,” she said. “We’re not just important in a historical context, but for the work we’re doing now and the possibilities for the future. We’re relevant here and now.”

Bernie Allen, who has served as the Nevada Day parade director for 12 years, has been selected as the 2016 Nevada Day parade grand marshal.

“It’s great,” he said. “I am so touched that the board unanimously wanted me to be the grand marshal.”

A Carson City resident since 1941, Allen attended his first Nevada Day parade in 1946 as an 8-year-old.

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**FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF H.O. BLASDEL, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF  
NEVADA 14 December 1864**

Extract:

You are required to provide for organizing and disciplining the militia of the State; the encouragement of volunteer corps, and the safe keeping of the public arms.

The struggle in which the Mother Government is now so nobly contending—the vast expenditures she is making to maintain an unimpaired nationality—the possibility, remote, I trust, of disturbance within our State borders; will admonish and stimulate you to make provision for the preservation of peace and good order, such as the abundant materials at hand afford.

Our isolation and the difficulty of obtaining speedy assistance in the event of trouble, our proximity to Indian tribes not always friendly, are cogent reasons for giving this subject your deliberate consideration.

Our people will organize and discipline themselves, if a convenient plan is made and the necessary arms furnished. There must be system, or there will be a lack of efficiency.

Expenditures in this behalf will be cheerfully approved by the people, knowing, as they do, that the most effectual mode of avoiding a disturbance is ample means for its suppression.

The fundamental law of the State imposes upon you the duty of providing for a uniform system of common schools, and the founding of a State University. By the bounty of the Federal Government, and the authority invested in the legislative department to levy a special tax for educational purposes, there exists the nucleus for placing the acquirement of a practical education within the reach of every child of the State. The advantages accruing to the body politic, arising from an educated, well-informed thinking population, must be obvious to these into whose hands our people have confided the law making power.

Universal education is no longer an experiment of doubtful policy. Its general diffusion has been found promotive of piety, good order and a becoming regard for the constituted authorities. It induces the citizen to respect himself, and thus command the respect of others. Under that liberal and enlightened system of government which prevades all our institutions, and which guarantees to every citizen, however humble his station in life; a voice in the management and direction of State affairs, too much importance cannot be attached to a judicious inauguration of that system, which is to have such an important bearing upon the future prosperity and reputation of the State.

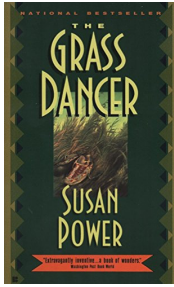
I conjure you, therefore, to give your early and earnest attention to this subject; and by the wisdom of your enactments relating thereto, to lay broad and deep the foundation of that superstructure, on which shall rest the future moral, social and political well-being of our people. Although the General Government has made princely donations of lands which ours has appropriated to educational purposes, the experience of other States, to which the same liberality has been extended, should teach us that the children of the present generation are not likely to receive the full benefit thereof, without further Congressional legislation. The uniform construction of these grants by the Department at Washington, has been that the State cannot convey title to any specific tracts, until the public lands shall have been surveyed, and the selections made by the State, recognized by Federal authority. This will be the work of many years, with such meager appropriations as will probably be made for that object.

It is not only highly important for the purposes for which we have dedicated these lands, but for the general prosperity of the State, that our citizens should early become the owners of the soil which they cultivate, and on which they expend large sums in the erection of houses, mills, places of business and manufacturing factories. Nothing tends more to the prosperity and stability of a people, than secure titles to real estate. It seems to me that Congress would cheerfully provide that the State authorities may select and survey, in conformity with the regulations for making United States surveys, the lands which are to become the property of the State, subject to the approval of such Surveyor-General as shall have jurisdiction in this Department. But I am not wedded to any particular mode for the accomplishment of the desired object, and only ask the early and careful attention of the Legislature thereto.

Harry Blasdel

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Research/Library/Documents/HistDocs/SoS/1864.pdf>

## More from the “Must Read” List

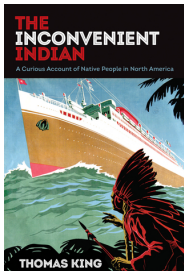


### 16. Susan Power

Susan Power is an enrolled member of the Standing Rock Tribe of the Dakotas and a descendant of Sioux Chief Mato Nupa. A Harvard alumna, Power first started out in the legal profession. She quickly veered to an editing and technical writing career path, in which creative writing was only enthusiastically pursued outside of work hours. But what began as a hobby soon became a lifelong calling, as she found a national audience for her [short stories](#), which were featured in a number of prestigious literary magazines, from *The Paris Review* to *Atlantic Monthly*.

#### **Start with:** *The Grass Dancer*

Power’s debut novel is a tour-de-force of [historical fiction](#) with a twinge of [magical realism](#). Set between 1864 and 1986, this multilayered work follows four generations of Native Americans as they each struggle with the cultural and familial legacies they are given — as well as the ones they leave behind. It received the Hemingway Foundation/PEN Award for Best First Fiction in 1995, and is the perfect read for those who enjoyed Yaa Gyasi’s recent [African American](#) hit, *Homegoing*.



### 17. Thomas King

Thomas King is an author of Cherokee descent, whose writing career has been devoted to the representation and rights of North American Natives in both Canada and the US. Much of his career is devoted to the representation and protection of the rights of North American Natives in both countries. Through his novels and children's books, he has strived to portray Canadian Natives in a more nuanced light, sharply criticizing the place that has been mindlessly assigned to them in literature and fiction. For this activism and his humorous and poignant writing, he's been made a Member of the Order of Canada, and was twice nominated for the Governor General's Award.

#### **Start with:** *The Inconvenient Indian: A Curious Account of Native People in North America*

Watch King candidly unpick what it meant throughout history to be “Indian” in North America. This richly subversive book centers the issue around land, using knowledge gleaned from film, pop culture, and King’s own experiences as an activist as evidence to support this core factor. More from the “Must Read” List



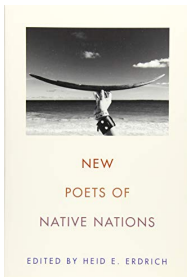
### 18. *Eddie Chuculate*

Eddie Chuculate is an American fiction writer of Cherokee descent who's enrolled in the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. He found his beginnings as a sports journalist and editor before deciding to dedicate his lucid and forthright prose to a flourishing literary career. It's not just us that love his work —commenting on “Galveston Bay, 1826,” the short story that won him the PEN/O. Henry Award in 2007, novelist and panelist Ursula Le Guin [wrote](#):

*‘Galveston Bay, 1826’ won me first, and last, by surprising me: every sentence unexpected, yet infallible. On rereading, both qualities remain. The calm, beautiful, unexplaining accuracy of description carries us right through the madness of the final adventure.*

#### **Start with: *Cheyenne Madonna***

This is Chuculate's first work of published fiction, and [according to](#) poet laureate Joy Harjo, it's the work that helped him “emerge as an important new talent in his generation of storytellers.” It tells the story of a Cherokee (Creek) man who writes a series of letters to his father throughout his journeys across the Southwest. The book serves as a moving investigation of the transformation from boyhood to manhood, from hopeful expectations to a return to ancestral roots.



### 19. **Heid E. Erdrich**

If you think “Erdrich” looks familiar, you're not mistaken — she's the sister of Louise Erdrich. An accomplished poet and writer in her own right, Heid E. Erdrich has published several volumes of poetry and contributed to various anthologies of Native American writing. Going beyond written authorship, Erdrich is also a pioneer when it comes to using video poetry as a means of self-expression. Her recent efforts have involved collaborations with other Native American digital media artists and poets on politically and socially imperative projects like the [Idle No More](#) movement.

#### **Start with: *New Poets of Native Nations***

Erdrich's poetry is truly stunning, though the essence of her work lies in the support she lends to others. Which is why we recommend you check out the latest poetry anthology that she edited, where she champions a diverse assortment of Native writing by the young authors of the 21st century.



## **Back to Nevada Day Trivia**

### **Nevada's boundaries were very different on the date of Presidential Order**

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Research/Content/category/political-history-of-nevada>

#### 122 Political History of Nevada

It is interesting to note that the Legislative Assembly was following a pattern for the division of western Utah Territory into counties, the exact reverse of the system employed for eastern Utah Territory. Rather than counties with an east-west extension, common to most original Utah counties, the formation of Carson County followed a north-south extension, and Humboldt and St. Mary's Counties followed that policy. The redefined county boundaries for the western part of Utah Territory were in effect from January 18, 1861, to March 2, 1861. On the latter date Congress organized western Utah into the Territory of Nevada. Carson and Humboldt Counties were no longer a part of Utah, and Carson was not defined as a county division for the new territory. However, St. Mary's County continued as a county of Utah Territory, since its area was not included at this time in the Territory of Nevada. The government of St. Mary's County was a questionable one because it was attached for governmental purposes to Carson County, a de facto government for a few months in Nevada Territory (see Maps 12 and 13). MAP 121861, January—San Juan County created out of northern part of Rio Arriba County, New Mexico Territory. Humboldt and St. Mary's Counties, Utah Territory, extended south through Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington Counties to New Mexico. St. Mary's County reduced in width by one degree. Greasewood, Desert, Tooele, Shambip and Juab Counties extended westward. The 1860-1861 Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico created a new county in the area soon to become a part of the State of Nevada. Apparently the legislature of New Mexico was laboring under the handicap of a lack of accurate maps and information about the western portion of that territory. At the time, the latitudinal position of the San Juan River was shown by various maps in several locations that varied considerably as to its location north and

123 Some maps showed most of the lower course entirely in Utah Territory, others indicated the entire course within New Mexico Territory. In reality, the lower course of the San Juan River was not in New Mexico Territory, and its most southerly bend was not very far below the northern New Mexico line. When New Mexico Territory created the county San Juan, it was in reality a narrow strip of territory extending far to the west and across what is now part of southern Nevada (see Map 12). The Territory of Nevada All things come to those who wait. Congress passed and, on March 2, 1861, President Buchanan signed, "An Act to Organize the Territory of Nevada." Two days later Abraham Lincoln became President of the U.S. On March 22 the President commissioned James W. Nye of New York as Governor and Orion Clemens of Iowa as Territorial Secretary of Nevada. The Territorial Governor arrived at Carson City July 8, 1861, via the Isthmus of Panama. Secretary Clemens came by overland stage accompanied by his young brother Samuel, who was to become the immortal Mark Twain poking fun at the world, including the territorial politicians. As was the case with many of Lincoln's appointments, Nye was selected in part for patronage reasons. It seems that Nye, a former Whig political leader in New York, had stumped the Midwest for Lincoln in the 1860 election and was being rewarded for his services. However, Governor Nye had also served as Police Commissioner of New York City, and Lincoln needed a strong chief executive to ensure that Nevada Territory remained loyal to the Union. Orion Clemens was chosen to be Secretary of the Territory because of a political

connection. Orion had studied in the St. Louis law office of Edward Bates, who later became President Lincoln's Attorney General. "An Act to Organize the Territory of Nevada," approved by President Buchanan on March 2, 1861, established at the outset the boundaries for the new territory as follows: . . . beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence, running south on the line of said thirty-ninth degree of west longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on said dividing ridge northwardly to the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning . . . (See Map 2)

124 MAP 131861, March—Organization of Territory of Nevada from Carson and Humboldt Counties, Utah Territory. Three important facts established by this organic act have led to an unusual amount of confusion regarding the boundary lines of Nevada. First, it will be noted that the act employed the term "longitude west from Washington." Full numbered degrees west from Washington do not coincide with full numbered degrees west from Greenwich. A difference of approximately two miles, depending on the latitude, exists between Washington and Greenwich longitude, Washington longitude being farther to the west. Secondly, as originally constituted, Nevada Territory was relatively narrow and lacking, by two degrees, one-third of its longitudinal width, eventually attained by 1866 (see Map 13). A third reference has produced the most confusion. The act specifically mentioned the western line as a "dividing ridge," which, by definition, is the crest of the Sierra Nevada. However, it should be pointed out that such a boundary line was contingent on the following action as provided in the first part of the act: . . . Provided, That so much of the Territory within the present limits of the State of California, shall not be included within this Territory until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States . . . The State of California never legislated to "assent to the same." This left the western boundary line for the newly-created Nevada Territory identical with the eastern boundary line of the State of California as established in 1850. Congress, realizing that California existed as a sovereign state and thus could not have territory taken from her, made the provision to establish the "intent" of Congress. No time was set as to when California should "assent." Presumably this could be done even at this late date in history, an action not likely to be taken by it.

#### Historical and Political Data

149 **Historical Data** . . . . erupted into physical violence between the supporters of the Roop County officials and the Plumas County Sheriff, who brought a posse with him to enforce the decrees of the Plumas County courts. A couple of people were wounded in the ensuing scuffle, but none were killed. An armistice was agreed upon and a procedure established whereby each side sought the aid of its respective governor to settle the claims. The result was the appointment of a joint boundary survey, with Surveyor-General Houghton acting for California and Butler Ives, the Territory of Nevada. The final report, accepted by California on April 4, 1864, and by Nevada on February 7, 1865, proved that the Honey Lake area was in California. As a result, the political ties that had connected those residents with Carson Valley since the 1850s were broken, although their economic ties continued. The report just as definitely concluded that Aurora was in Nevada, thus eliminating the dual county seats. Mono County moved its county seat to Bridgeport, California.

**Population of Nevada (1860-2010)**

Federal Census Date	Population	Increase or Decrease Over Preceding Census (Percent)
1860*	6,857	*1860 figure is the population for the area taken to form Nevada Territory
1870:	42,491	519.7
1880:	62,266	46.5
1890:	47,355	-23.9
1900:	42,335	-10.6
1910:	81,875	93.4
1920:	77,407	-5.5
1930:	91,058	17.6
1940:	110,247	21.1
1950:	160,083	45.2
1960:	285,278	78.0
1970:	488,738	71.3
1980:	800,508	63.8
1990:	1,201,833	50.1
2000:	1,998,257	66.3
2010:	2,700,551	35.1

*And my favorite cocktail party/bar questions are:*

1. *In what year was Las Vegas (Clark County) formally accepted by the Nevada State Legislature?*
2. *In what year did the Nevada Legislature require committee minutes to be kept? (Important when discussing intent of a piece of legislation.)*
3. *How far west of Los Angeles is Reno?*

*So have a wonderful day and contemplate the impacts of the above information on your community.*

*For out-of-state readers, may you have an adventurous time locating similar documents to compare your community's experience.*

**This year the real Nevada Day was June 15**

**Hugh Jackson**

“Old Californians” as they were called – mining company officials, their lawyers, and the merchants who sold to them – accounted for most of the delegates to Nevada’s conventions to draft a state constitution.

Both times.

Yes, there were two constitutional conventions. Nevada voters rejected the first draft constitution.

With malice.

**For more:** <https://www.nevadacurrent.com/2023/10/26/this-year-the-real-nevada-day-was-june-15/?emci=eb9734a7-e574-ee11-b004-00224832eb73&emdi=5447b743-e974-ee11-b004-00224832eb73&ceid=88976>

**Late breaking:** Nelson Recruiting LLC

Reno, NV - Washoe County residents aged 18 and older are needed for an 8-day opinion study in Reno. An orientation will be held on Tuesday, October 31st from 5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Please note: Not all will be selected for the 8-day portion. You will know if you've been selected during orientation. Those who show up by 5:30 p.m. for the project orientation will be paid \$150 just for showing up and for their time that evening.

If selected, the study will be held on Wednesday, November 1st - Thursday, November 9 from 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. on each day. To thank you for your time, you will receive an incentive of \$275 per day for participating. The study will involve reading, writing, and discussing your opinions in a group setting.

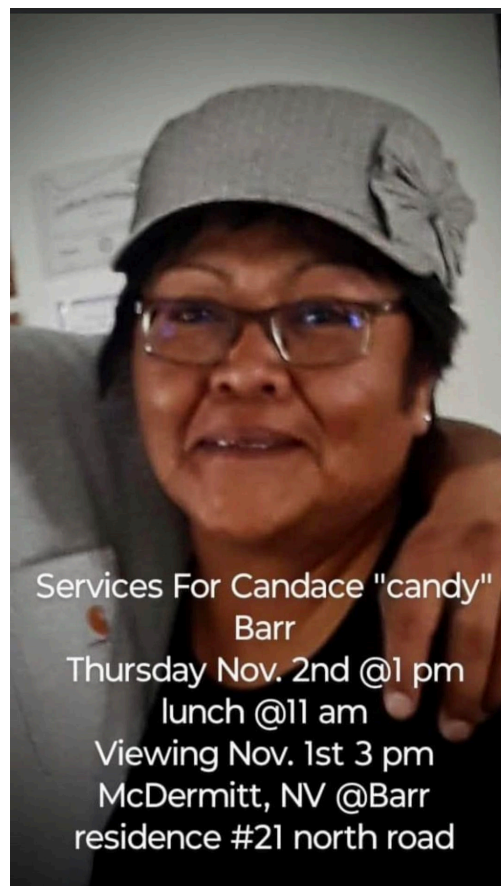
If interested please click on the link below to fill out the prescreen. Please note not all who apply will be called and selected to participate.

[https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FB-RenoNV\\_10-31\\_11-9](https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FB-RenoNV_10-31_11-9)

Location: Reno, NV Incentive: \$150 at Orientation / \$275 per day

Date/Time(s): Tuesday, October 31st from 5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. / Wednesday, November 1st - Thursday, November 9 from 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. on each day.

[#b2c](#) [#consumerresearch](#) [#youropinionscount](#) [#paidfocusgroup](#) [#discussiongroups](#)  
[#marketresearch](#) [#paidforyouropinion](#)









Services For Candace "candy"  
Barr  
Thursday Nov. 2nd @1 pm  
lunch @11 am  
Viewing Nov. 1st 3 pm  
McDermitt, NV @Barr  
residence #21 north road