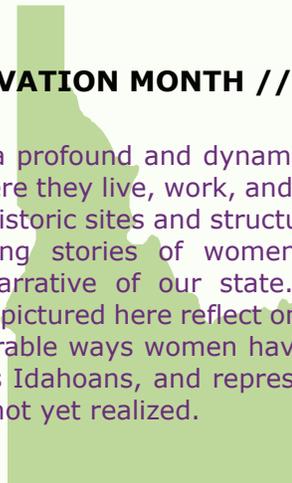




A WOMAN'S PLACE

Women have a profound and dynamic impact on the places where they live, work, and recreate. In Idaho, many historic sites and structures embody the empowering stories of women who have shaped the narrative of our state. The seven historic places pictured here reflect only a fraction of the innumerable ways women have influenced who we are as Idahoans, and represent limitless opportunities not yet realized.



LEADING A NATION

Amelia "Amy" Trice, a member of the Kootenai Tribe, was born in Bonner's Ferry. At the age of 20 she was elected Secretary of the Tribal Council before serving as Tribal Chairwoman. Idaho's Kootenai had not signed a treaty with the US government and consequently had no reservation land. By the early 1970s, the Tribe had dwindled to 67 members living in extreme poverty.

Unsuccessful in their appeals to the federal government, the Tribe sent a formal declaration of war to Washington on September 20, 1974. Trice led a nonviolent effort which included informational pickets along Highway 95 to collect 10 cent tolls. The "war" lasted only a few days, but it was effective. Amy led a delegation to Washington, D.C. and the Tribe acquired 12.5 acres of federal land, along with the promise of decent housing, infrastructure, a new road, and a tribal community center.

In the decades since, the Kootenai established tribal businesses and became one of the largest employers in Boundary County.

EDUCATING SCHOLARS

The University of Idaho is the original land-grant college and oldest institution of higher learning in the state. When founded in 1889, the university adopted a coeducational curriculum, and women have played a pivotal role as students, faculty, and staff in the school's evolution. The first Dean of Women at the university was Permeal French who served from 1908 to 1936. French was also the first woman elected to statewide office as Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1899-1903.

Successive generations of women have propelled the academic achievements of the university. Among them, Dr. Jean'ne Shreeve, a University Distinguished Professor in the Chemistry Department who has written nearly 650 peer-reviewed articles and served as Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies.

Dr. Shreeve works in the Physical Sciences Building completed in 1964 for \$1.8 million. This 96,430 sq. ft. modernist structure was designed by Dropping, Kelley, and Finch and renamed in 1985.



UNCOVERING HISTORY

Since Idaho's territorial era, women have made important contributions to the related fields of archaeology and anthropology. Their investigations and publications expand scientific understanding of Idaho's history on myriad topics.

Among many notable professionals was Suzi Pengilly, whose career spanned three decades. Educated as an anthropologist and historian at Boise State University, Pengilly joined the staff of the Idaho State Historical Society in 1987 after a decade of archaeological field work. She developed an expertise in cultural resource law and compliance and was eventually named Idaho's first female Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

Seen here in 1980, she supervised field work at the Givens Hot Springs excavations overseen by Idaho State Archaeologist, Dr. Thomas Green. From 1979 to 1987, this investigation unearthed semi-subterranean circular houses, and the artifacts and dietary evidence of the people who wintered there over a 4,000-year period.

APPLYING THE LAW

The largest building in Idaho to be completed with New Deal funds, the Ada County Courthouse was constructed in 1939 for approximately \$350,000 under the Public Works Administration. The Art Deco courthouse was designed by the firms of Wayland and Fennell, and Tourtellotte and Hummel, and features Idaho's largest collection of New Deal artwork – a series of murals depicting themes of justice and modernization executed by Ivan Bartlett. Efforts to demolish the National Register-listed courthouse in 2003 were defeated by a coalition of advocates led by Preservation Idaho.

Until 2002, the courthouse served as the seat of Idaho's Fourth Judicial District Court composed of nine judges. Appointed by Governor John V. Evans in 1983, Deborah Ann Bail was the first woman named to the district court bench in the state. Bail graduated from Northwestern School of Law in Portland, Oregon in 1974, was admitted to the Idaho Bar in 1975, and has served on the district court for 37 years.



WINNING THE GOLD

Sun Valley Resort is located in Idaho's Wood River Valley. With the success of the 1932 Olympics in Lake Placid, railroad tycoon and avid skier, W. Averell Harriman decided to build the first U.S. destination ski resort to increase ridership on the Union Pacific Railroad. From 1935-1936, Harriman built a resort that featured the world's first ski lift on Proctor Mt., which is listed in the National Register. Harriman's vision was a success and drew athletes and celebrities, including skier Gretchen Fraser.

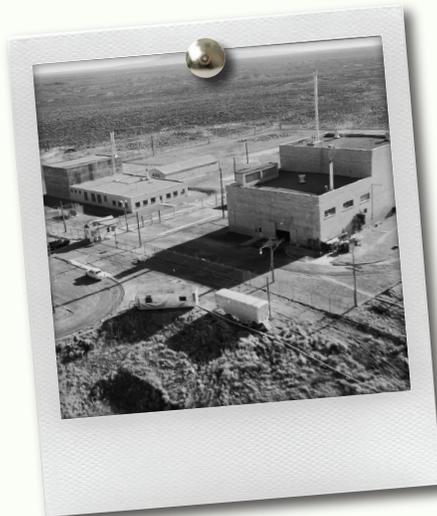
Fraser was born in Tacoma, Washington in 1919. In 1938 she traveled to Sun Valley and competed in a new ski event, the Harriman Cup. She subsequently lived and trained at Sun Valley and during World War II spent time rehabilitating wounded and disabled veterans through skiing. At the 1948 Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland she became the first American woman skier to win gold and silver medals. She returned to Sun Valley and became a mentor to Olympians like Picabo Street.

SHAPING A COMMUNITY

As with 1,689 cities and towns across the nation, the structure built to house Pocatello's first public library in 1908 was financed with a grant from Pittsburgh steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. While Carnegie provided \$12,000 to construct the building, his foundation required that Pocatellans supply the building site, support ongoing maintenance and operations, and allow free service to all. In Pocatello, the challenge of this undertaking was led by Eva Standrod, Dr. Minnie Frances Howard, and the Women's Civic Club.

Both women were university educated, and Dr. Howard practiced medicine during the early years of her marriage. These persistent women battled and overcame hostile city leaders who raised logistic and legislative barriers to the achievement of their goal of building and maintaining a library for the community.

An addition, completed in 1993, respects the historic building and continues its original mission.



PROVING A THEORY

In 1951, Experimental Breeder Reactor 1 (EBR-1), located at the Idaho National Laboratory, became the first reactor in the world to produce electricity using nuclear energy. In 1953, further testing confirmed that a reactor could create more fuel than it consumes, thus setting the stage to demonstrate the viability of using nuclear energy to produce electricity on a commercial scale. The exceptional significance of the successful experiments at the site were immediately recognizable, and in 1963, EBR-1 was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark.

After the initial experiments, all the men involved wrote their names on an interior wall of the building that housed the reactor, but none of the women who were instrumental to the program's success were invited to add their names. In 1995, the Department of Energy finally corrected this oversight by recognizing Wilma S. Mangum, Eleanor B. Barnes, Gladys Joslin, Virginia Kruse, and Agnes Williams, on a plaque installed at the site.

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