

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

**HJR1**

Bill as  
Introduced

**HJR 1 - AS INTRODUCED**

2013 SESSION

13-0497

01/10

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION **1**

A RESOLUTION directing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

SPONSORS: Rep. Cushing, Rock 21; Rep. Emerson-Brown, Rock 27; Rep. Kopka, Hills 28; Rep. Gale, Hills 28; Rep. Campbell, Hills 33; Sen. Fuller Clark, Dist 21

COMMITTEE: Legislative Administration

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**ANALYSIS**

This bill directs the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

HJR 1 - AS INTRODUCED

13-0497  
01/10

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

*In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Thirteen*

A RESOLUTION directing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

1       Whereas, Marilla Marks Ricker was an early suffragist who appeared before the Dover  
2 selectmen in 1870 to demand the right to vote, stating "I come before you to declare that my sex is  
3 entitled to the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness...I ask the right to pursue  
4 happiness by having a voice in that government to which I am accountable;" and

5       Whereas, after being denied the right to vote by the Dover selectmen, Marilla Marks Ricker cast  
6 a vote in the 1871 municipal election and, though the ballot was not counted, it is known as the first  
7 to be cast by a woman in the United States; and

8       Whereas, Marilla Marks Ricker studied law and passed the bar exam in Washington, D.C. in  
9 1882, and was one of the first women admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court;  
10 and

11       Whereas, in 1890, after being denied the right to practice law in New Hampshire because of her  
12 gender, Marilla Marks Ricker petitioned the New Hampshire supreme court for the right of women  
13 to practice law and, in 1891, became the first woman admitted to the New Hampshire Bar; and

14       Whereas, in 1910 at the age of 70, Marilla Marks Ricker submitted her name to the secretary of  
15 state demanding that she be put on the ballot as the Republican candidate for governor of the state  
16 of New Hampshire and, in doing so, became the first woman in New Hampshire history to file for  
17 that office; and

18       Whereas, Marilla Marks Ricker, with vision and the courage to persevere in the face of enormous  
19 odds, unjust law, and unpopular public opinion, lived a life that changed the course of history of New  
20 Hampshire for the benefit of all people; and

21       Whereas, nearly a century after her death in 1920, the year woman gained the right to vote, it is  
22 the "daughters of Marilla Marks Ricker" who now lead our state, with New Hampshire having the  
23 first all-woman United States congressional delegation, a woman governor, a chief justice of the  
24 supreme court, woman speaker of the house, woman senate minority leader, woman state treasurer,  
25 and scores of other women leadership positions in our state, county and local governments; and

26       Whereas, Marilla Marks Ricker is an individual whose life is an example and inspiration for the  
27 people of this state, today and for all time, someone whose legacy should be cherished and honored;  
28 now, therefore, be it

29       Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

30       That the joint legislative historical committee is hereby directed to acquire a portrait of Marilla  
31 Marks Ricker; and

**HJR 1 - AS INTRODUCED**

**- Page 2 -**

1           That the joint legislative historical committee shall oversee the hanging of the portrait of Marilla  
2 Marks Ricker in a place of honor in the state house complex befitting a heroine of historical stature  
3 in the granite state; and

4           That the joint legislative historical committee shall complete the acquisition and installation of  
5 the Marilla Marks Ricker within a year of the date of passage of this resolution.

# Speakers



# Hearing Minutes



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC HEARING ON HJR1

**BILL TITLE:** directing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

**DATE:** February 6, 2013

**LOB ROOM:** 104      **Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** 3:49 pm

**Time Adjourned:** 4:07 pm

(please circle if present)

**Committee Members:** Reps. G. Richardson, C. Rice, Winters, Pelletier, Shurtleff, Emerson-Brown, Henle, Briden, T. Katsiantonis, Fink, Bailey, Lambert, Hayes, A. Perkins, K. Perkins and Grace.

**Bill Sponsors:** Rep. Cushing, Rock 21; Rep. Emerson-Brown, Rock 27; Rep. Kopka, Hills 28; Rep. Gale, Hills 28; Rep. Campbell, Hills 33; Sen. Fuller Clark, Dist 21

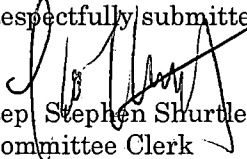
TESTIMONY

\* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

**Rep. Cushing** – Introduced the bill – Marilla Ricker pushed for women's right to vote. She made it possible for women to practice law in NH – She was first woman to run for Governor.

\***Peg Fargo** – League of Women Voters – submitted written testimony in support of the bill.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Rep. Stephen Shurtleff  
Committee Clerk

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC HEARING ON HJR1

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**Bill Sponsors:** Rep. Cushing Rock 21; Rep. Emerson-Brown, Rock 27; Rep. Kopka, Hills 28; Rep. Gale, Hills 28; Rep. Campbell, Hills 33; Sen. Fuller Clark, Dist 21

TESTIMONY

\* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

Rep. Cushing - introduced bill. Marilla Ricker pushed for women's right to vote. She made it possible for women to practice law in NH. She was first woman to run for Governor.

Peg Fargo - League of Women Voters - written testimony.

# Testimony



**The League of Women Voters  
Of New Hampshire**

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Contact: Peg M. Fargo  
226-4574  
[pfargo@hotmail.com](mailto:pfargo@hotmail.com)

The League of Women Voters enthusiastically supports New Hampshire House Joint Resolution 1, directing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

Someone once said, "When we celebrate the achievements of the past, we honor the present and are better prepared for the future."

Marilla Ricker was a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association which in 1920, became the League of Women Voters. Through the strong leadership of New Hampshire women, the League of Women Voters of New Hampshire was formed in November 1919, a full four months prior to the national League.

Marilla Ricker consistently attempted to vote herself and supported suffrage efforts nationwide. In a 1909 letter she stated, "So long as women are hanged under the laws they should have a voice in making them." "No woman was ever known to escape a criminal statute because its language ignored her sex...shall the word *he* include women in one set of laws and exclude her in another?"

In May of 1882 when she was 42 years old the New York Daily Tribune wrote: "On Friday last Mrs. M.M. Ricker was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and she passed, says a United States Senator, "the best examination among seventeen applicants, all men but herself. She was found to be particularly well versed in the law of real property, a branch supposed to be beyond the female intellect." As you all know, she became the first woman admitted to the bar in New Hampshire and was also admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

When she attempted to register as a republican candidate for governor of New Hampshire, she said, "I am running for Governor in order to get people into the habit of thinking of women as governors. People have to think about a thing for several centuries before they get acclimated to the idea. I want to start the ball a-rolling."

It's time to honor this accomplished New Hampshire citizen. The League and the citizens of New Hampshire thank the sponsors of this joint resolution for getting the ball a-rolling.

CHAPTER 180

HJR 6 - FINAL VERSION

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1997 SESSION

97-0908

04/09

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 6

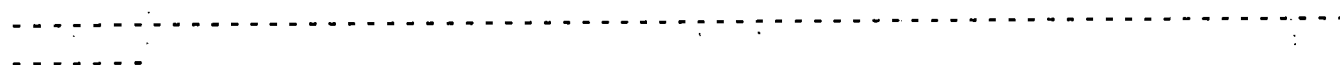
A RESOLUTION authorizing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and cause to be displayed a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

SPONSORS: Rep. Cushing, Rock 22; Rep. A. Merrill, Straf 8; Rep. Keans, Straf 16; Rep. Weatherspoon, Rock 20; Rep. A. Torr, Straf 12; Sen. Hollingworth, Dist 23; Sen. McCarley, Dist 6; Sen. K. Wheeler, Dist 21; Sen. Pignatelli, Dist 13; Sen. Larsen, Dist 15

COMMITTEE: Legislative Administration

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This house joint resolution authorizes the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and hang in a prominent place in the state house complex a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker, the first woman to vote in the United States, the first woman admitted to the New Hampshire Bar, and the first woman to run for governor of New Hampshire.



2april97.....0782h

97-0908

04/09

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

*In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Seven*

A RESOLUTION authorizing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and cause to be displayed a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

Whereas, Marilla Marks Ricker, was born in New Durham, New Hampshire in 1840,

was raised in New Hampshire, attended Colby Academy in New London, and became a teacher in the granite state; and

Whereas, Marilla Marks Ricker was an early suffragist who appeared before the Dover selectmen in 1870 to demand the right to vote, stating "I come before you to declare that my sex is entitled to the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness...I ask the right to pursue happiness by having a voice in that government to which I am accountable;" and

Whereas, after being denied the right to vote by the Dover selectmen, Marilla Marks Ricker cast a vote in the 1871 municipal election and, though the ballot was not counted, it is known as the first to be cast by a woman in the United States; and

Whereas, Marilla Marks Ricker studied law and passed the bar exam in Washington, D.C. in 1882, and was one of the first women admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court; and

Whereas, in 1890, after being denied the right to practice law in New Hampshire because of her gender, Marilla Marks Ricker petitioned the New Hampshire supreme court for the right of women to practice law and, in 1891, became the first woman admitted to the New Hampshire Bar; and

Whereas, in 1910 at the age of 70, Marilla Marks Ricker submitted her name to the secretary of state demanding that she be put on the ballot as the Republican candidate for governor of the state of New Hampshire and, in doing so, became the first woman in New Hampshire history to file for that office; and

Whereas, Marilla Marks Ricker, with vision and the courage to persevere in the face of enormous odds, unjust law, and unpopular public opinion, lived a life that changed the course of history of New Hampshire for the benefit of all people; and

Whereas, Marilla Marks Ricker is an individual whose life is an example and inspiration for the people of this state, today and for all time, someone whose legacy should be cherished and honored; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the joint legislative historical committee is authorized to accept a gift of a portrait of Marilla Marks Ricker or financial donations or grants or other contributions that may be used to obtain a portrait of Marilla Marks Ricker; and

That the joint legislative historical committee may so obtain a portrait of Marilla Marks Ricker; and

That the joint legislative historical committee may oversee the hanging of the portrait of Marilla Marks Ricker in a place of honor in the state house complex befitting a heroine of historical stature in the granite state.

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## Marilla Ricker

*For fifty years, she fought for women's right to vote.*

BY FELICE BELMAN

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When high school kids learn about the Nineteenth Amendment, the one granting American women the right to vote, a few big-name feminists are likely to show up on the final exam:

- Susan B. Anthony, who founded the American women's movement in the nineteenth century
- Alice Paul, who once burned President Woodrow Wilson in effigy
- Carrie Chapman Catt, Paul's more ladylike counterpart, who conferred politely with the president and ran the National American Suffrage Association

Ricker spent decades fighting for women's suffrage.

*New Hampshire Historical Society.*



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*Marilla Ricker*

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But when the New Hampshire legislature finally voted in 1919 to ratify the amendment, it was a local woman, Marilla Marks Ricker, who deserved much of the credit. She had devoted a full fifty years to the cause of voting rights for women—in speeches, in writings, and in persistent annual attempts to vote. And in 1920, just two months before her death, her fiftieth and final attempt to mark a ballot met with success.

"I think we should all work for equal suffrage, and I trust the time is not far distant when no man or woman will even admit that it was ever opposed in New Hampshire," Ricker said in 1907. "I want New Hampshire to be the banner state of the East on the equal suffrage question."

By the end of the twentieth century, New Hampshire boasted a female governor, a female speaker of the House, a female president of the Senate, and selectwomen galore. Ricker's prediction, it seems, had come true: Surely no modern politician speaks proudly of the state's long, stubborn refusal to grant women's votes—practically no one even remembers it. But Ricker's work in smashing that tradition is worth recalling.

Marilla Marks was born in New Durham, graduated from Colby Academy in New London in 1861, and quickly found work as a teacher. In 1863, at the age of twenty-three, she married John Ricker and moved to Dover, where he had a real estate business. It was John's sudden death just five years later that ended Ricker's brief taste of conventional domestic life. Widowhood left her the money and the independence to do whatever she wanted—and she did, embarking on a life of political and social activism.

Her first test came in 1870. Having inherited some property from her husband, Ricker made her way to Dover City Hall, paid her property taxes, and then asked permission to vote in a local election. After all, she figured, she'd paid her taxes—she ought to receive something in return. Hadn't they ever heard about taxation without representation? Besides, just because the laws didn't specifically say women could vote didn't necessarily mean they couldn't.

"No woman was ever known to escape a criminal statute because its language ignored her sex. . . . Shall the word 'he' include woman in one set of laws and exclude her in another?" she wrote.

Ricker was the first woman in New Hampshire to try to vote—and she flopped. The next year, Ricker returned, paid her taxes, and filled out a voting form. Again, city officials refused to accept it. And again and again. Ricker paid her property taxes under protest for the next half century.

Fortunately for New Hampshire's women, Ricker decided suffrage was a bigger issue than just her annual spat with Dover election officials. For the rest of her life, Ricker tried any and all arguments to convince the people of New Hampshire—particularly those in the legislature—that women deserved the right to vote. And although they seem obvious now, her arguments were radical in their day. For example:

- Women deserve the same rights as blacks. "Her zeal in the cause of freedom has not been sated in the emancipation and enfranchisement of the black man and will not be, so long as white women and all



- women remain without voice or vote in the government under which they live," wrote the *Granite Monthly* magazine in a 1910 profile.
- Just because all women weren't agitating for the right to vote didn't mean they deserved it any less. "There is the contentment of ignorance and the contentment of indolence. In the old slave days when Lincoln was told that the slaves did not want their freedom, he replied, 'If they are so ignorant as that, they certainly need it,'" she wrote.
  - Without the vote, women would never have equal economic power. In 1909, the average female teacher's salary was \$970; the average male teacher made \$1,542. "So long as woman has no political status, she will be the underdog as a wage-earner," Ricker wrote that year.
  - Men don't vote with the same interests in mind as women. "Grave questions, such as the death rate of children, the waste of child life, the employment of married women and the care of the aged cannot be satisfactorily settled if the woman's point of view is left out," she wrote.

Ricker even tried some distinctly nonfeminist approaches. Rather than expanding the role of women in society, she said, voting rights might simply improve them in their current role. "Women need to have some interests outside the home and will be better comrades to their husbands, better mothers to their children, and better homemakers when they have the balance," she wrote.

Of course, she also argued the opposite: "When I was a girl, the field of woman's work was limited. Now see what she can do! The cause: the agitation of woman suffrage."

Ricker gave speeches on women's suffrage all over the state—and all over the country. She hounded newspaper editors to print her essays on the subject. She buttonholed lawmakers. Year in and year out, she made a fuss where others were content to leave things the way they were.

The residents of New Hampshire, many of whom heard Ricker speeches or read Ricker essays over the years, weren't quite sure what to make of her. Many seemed unable to get beyond her physical appearance, which, truth be told, was weird.

"As to her attire, Mrs. Ricker dresses for comfort rather than as a votress of Dame Fashion. Her dresses are simply made, without big sleeves or too long skirts. . . . She always wears a frill of soft lace at her throat, which lessens the effect of plainness and gives a womanly setting to her strong, intellectual face," wrote a turn-of-the-century biographer.

A 1910 photograph shows Ricker's curly hair cropped close to her head, like a man's. She wears a rose pinned over her heart and, oddly, a man's pocket-watch at her waist.

And while an 1895 volume called *New Hampshire Women* described Ricker as "frank, generous, and open-hearted," she could also be difficult and intemperate. Here's what she had to say about men who opposed suffrage: "No honest man, doing a legitimate business, need be afraid of a woman's vote. But some men scare easy." And here's what she had to say about women who opposed her: "Any woman who opposes equal suffrage has no more sense than the billy-goat that butted the hornet's nest."

The voters, meanwhile, took a long, long time to come around. In 1902, for

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Marilla Ricker

ample, the state constitutional convention engaged in a lengthy debate about whether women deserved the right to vote.

Delegate Edgar Aldrich of Littleton, who later became a federal judge, said it would "disturb the serene security of motherhood."

Delegate Rosecrans Pillsbury of Londonderry suggested women had enough to do without worrying about the vote. "We all admire the motherly man and the woman who raises her family, directs the feet of her children in the directions they should go, takes an interest in their pleasures and their pains, educates them and watches over them," he said. "In the past we have idolized those women in New Hampshire, and I hope the women of our state will remain on the pedestal where we have always worshipped them."

Delegate Arthur Thompson, a hotel keeper from Warner, however, spoke on behalf of women, even arranging for Catt, the national suffrage leader, to speak in Concord. Briefly, his efforts paid off.

The convention, on a vote of 143-94, agreed to give women the right to vote. But when the question was put to the state's (all-male) voters, it failed miserably: 13,809 in favor and 21,788 against.

Ricker had other interests too. She traveled to Europe and learned to speak German. She studied law and in 1890 became the first woman admitted to the New Hampshire Bar—and for a long time, remained the only one. "Her petition opened the way to women in the field of legal practice in the Granite State, although there seems little inclination on the part of the sex to follow her lead," wrote the *Granite Monthly* in 1910.

Ricker lived for several years in Washington, D.C., where she became known as "the prisoner's friend" for her regular visits with inmates. Back home, she instigated legislation giving New Hampshire inmates the right to send sealed letters to the governor without interception by the warden.

Ricker was deeply interested in the fortunes and future of the New Hampshire Republican Party. So in 1910, when Robert Bass of Peterborough looked like a shoo-in for the gubernatorial nomination, Ricker stepped forward. Bass's progressive wing of the party, she reasoned, did not speak for her and her "stalwart" Republicans. Bass, she said, was a "mercerized" Republican.

Now, this was still ten years before women had the right to vote, but Ricker reasoned that she met the only two qualifications to run for governor listed in the state constitution: She had lived here more than seven years and she was more than thirty years old—in fact, she was seventy!

The *Granite Monthly* called her effort "the most unique candidacy ever known in New Hampshire political life." The magazine wrote: "She retains the strength, vigor and enthusiasm of youth, and her devotion to the principles she has espoused is as determined and unyielding as ever."

Ricker's campaign focused on two issues: property tax reform (she hoped to make churches start paying) and (what else?) voting rights for women. And in a sloppy, handwritten note, Ricker penned a declaration of candidacy in the spring of 1910: "I hereby request that my name be printed on the official ballot of the Republican Party as a candidate (for governor). I further declare that if nominated as a candidate for said office, I will not withdraw. And if elected, I will qualify and assume the duties of said office."

Secretary of State Edward Pearson heartily disagreed. Ricker wasn't a voter, he said, and therefore could not be governor. Her name never appeared on the ballot, and Bass won the nomination and the general election.

Ricker had won attention for her cause but lost the chance to put it into action.

By now, Marilla Ricker was old. But other suffragists took up her cause and, nine years later, the national suffrage movement finally caught on in New Hampshire. In 1919 the legislature met in special session to ratify the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, granting women the right to vote. The tally: 212-143 in the House, 14-10 in the Senate.

The very next year, women voted in force. Some even got elected. The political atmosphere changed. Suddenly, it was as if everyone had always been on the side of women. Savvy about the sheer force of numbers, political bosses who had once bitterly fought women's enfranchisement now made a concerted effort to win their support. Susan Bancroft of Concord was quickly named vice-chairwoman of the Republican State Committee, Alice Harriman of Laconia became vice-chairwoman of the Democratic Party, and Jennie Roby of Concord was named assistant treasurer.

For Ricker, who would die a year later, the work of a lifetime had paid off. She was proud of herself—and proud of her state. "The vote placed the state of New Hampshire on the right side of one of the great questions of the day," she wrote. "It gave her action an influence comparable in import with that vote of hers which ratified finally the first constitution of the United States of America."

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# Voting Sheets

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HJR1

**BILL TITLE:** directing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

**DATE:** February 12, 2013

**LOB ROOM:** 104

**Amendments:**

Sponsor: Rep.

OLS Document #:

Sponsor: Rep.

OLS Document #:

Sponsor: Rep.

OLS Document #:

**Motions:**  OTP,  OTP/A,  ITL,  Retained (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. Pelletier

Seconded by Rep. Winters

Vote: 9-0 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

**Motions:**  OTP,  OTP/A,  ITL,  Retained (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep.

Seconded by Rep.

Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

**CONSENT CALENDAR VOTE:** YES   NO (Please circle one)

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

**Statement of Intent:** Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Stephen J. Shurtleff, Clerk

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HJR1

**BILL TITLE:** directing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

**DATE:**

**LOB ROOM:** 104

Amendments:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:  
Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:  
Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Motions:  OTP,  OTP/A,  ITL,  Retained (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep.

*Pelletier*

Seconded by Rep.

*Winters*

Vote: *9-0* (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

Motions:  OTP,  OTP/A,  ITL,  Retained (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep.

Seconded by Rep.

Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

CONSENT CALENDAR VOTE:  YES  NO (Please circle one)

*NO*

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Stephen J. Shurtleff, Clerk



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK

1/7/2013 3:56:49 PM  
Roll Call Committee Registers  
Report

2013 SESSION

LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Bill #: HJR 1 Title: directing acquire portrait of Marilla Picken

PH Date: 2, 6, 2013

Exec Session Date: 2, 14, 2013

Motion: OTD

Amendment #: \_\_\_\_\_

MEMBER

YEAS

NAYS

Richardson, Gary B, Chairman	9	
Rice, Chip L, V Chairman	1	
Pelletier, Marsha L	2	
Shurtleff, Stephen J	3	
Katsiantonis, Thomas	4	
Winters, Joel F	5	
Briden, Steven J	6	
Emerson-Brown, Rebecca		
Henle, Paul J		
Fink, Charles R		
Perkins, Amy S		
Perkins, Lawrence B		
Lambert, George A	7	
Bailey, Brad		
Grace, Curtis W	8	
Hayes, Jack		
<b>TOTAL VOTE:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>

# Committee Report



**REGULAR CALENDAR**

**February 20, 2013**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE**

The Committee on LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION to  
which was referred HJR1,

**AN ACT** directing the joint legislative historical  
committee to acquire and display a portrait of  
suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker. Having considered the  
same, report the same with the recommendation that  
the bill OUGHT TO PASS.

**Rep. Marsha L Pelletier**

**FOR THE COMMITTEE**

## COMMITTEE REPORT

Committee:	LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
Bill Number:	HJR1
Title:	directing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.
Date:	February 20, 2013
Consent Calendar:	NO
Recommendation:	OUGHT TO PASS

### STATEMENT OF INTENT

This house joint resolution directs the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of Marilla Marks Ricker. It is our honor to offer the name of Marilla Marks Ricker as an early suffragist who cast the first vote in 1871 as a woman in United States, in my city of Dover New Hampshire. A portrait will be acquired to be displayed and the cost will be defrayed by the joint historical committee and league of women voters.

Vote 9-0.

Rep. Marsha L Pelletier  
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk  
Cc: Committee Bill File

## REGULAR CALENDAR

### LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

**HJR1**, directing the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker. **OUGHT TO PASS.**

Rep. Marsha L Pelletier for LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION. This house joint resolution directs the joint legislative historical committee to acquire and display a portrait of Marilla Marks Ricker. It is our honor to offer the name of Marilla Marks Ricker as an early suffragist who cast the first vote in 1871 as a woman in United States, in my city of Dover New Hampshire. A portrait will be acquired to be displayed and the cost will be defrayed by the joint historical committee and league of women voters. **Vote 9-0.**

COMMITTEE REPORT

Do not schedule until 2/27

COMMITTEE: Legislative Administration

BILL NUMBER: HJR1

TITLE: Directing the Joint Legislative Historical Committee to acquire & display a portrait of suffragist Marilla Marks Ricker.

DATE: 2-12-13 CONSENT CALENDAR: YES  NO

- OUGHT TO PASS
- OUGHT TO PASS W/ AMENDMENT
- INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE
- INTERIM STUDY (Available only 2<sup>nd</sup> year of biennium)

Amendment No. _____
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STATEMENT OF INTENT: *This House Joint Resolution directs the Joint Legislative Historical Committee to acquire & display*

It is ~~my~~ <sup>our</sup> honor to offer the name of Marilla Marks Ricker as an early suffragist who cast the first vote <sup>in 1871</sup> as a woman in United States ~~in 1871~~ <sup>in my city of</sup> Dover, NH.

A portrait will be acquired to be displayed and cost will ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> defrayed by the Joint Historical Committee & League of Women Voters.

Portrait of Marilla Marks Ricker

COMMITTEE VOTE: 9-0

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

- Copy to Committee Bill File
- Use Another Report for Minority Report

Rep. Marsha Pelletier  
For the Committee