

New Hampshire

1868—Mary Farnum and Armenia White, along with White's husband, Nathaniel White, founded the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association (NHWSA).

1870—Attorney Marilla Ricker attempted to vote at her local polling place, as she owned property and paid taxes. Although poll workers turned Ricker away, she continued to request a ballot at every election for the next five decades.*

1878—New Hampshire's suffragists achieved an early victory when the legislature enacted legislation permitting women to vote for school board elections. Although additional legislative action stalled for several decades, NHWSA leaders kept suffragists engaged by holding annual conventions in the state and working to broaden NHWSA membership.

1902—At the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, suffragists successfully lobbied for delegates to remove the male qualification from the state's voter provisions. But when the issue went to the state's male voters, it was soundly defeated. After this, New Hampshire's suffragists turned their focus to passing a federal amendment.

1913—Sallie W. Hovey, the daughter of a prominent New Hampshire minister, served as president of Portsmouth's Women's Suffrage Association.

1913—The New Hampshire Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women lobbied legislators to oppose any upcoming referenda.

While the New Hampshire Legislature considered several suffrage bills during these intervening years, it was unwilling to enact statewide suffrage prior to the passage of the 19th Amendment.

September 10, 1919—New Hampshire voted to ratify the 19th Amendment.

* Ricker attempted to run for New Hampshire governor in both 1910 and 1920 as part of the Republican ticket. Both times, the party refused to list her on the ballot.

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