

Occupations

The delegates practiced a wide range of occupations, and many men pursued more than one career simultaneously. Thirty-five were lawyers or had benefited from legal training, though not all of them relied on the profession for a livelihood. Some had also become judges.

At the time of the convention, 13 individuals were businessmen, merchants, or shippers: Blount, Broom, Clymer, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Gorham, Langdon, Robert Morris, Pierce, Sherman, and Wilson. Six were major land speculators: Blount, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gorham, Robert Morris, and Wilson. Eleven speculated in securities on a large scale: Bedford, Blair, Clymer, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Franklin, King, Langdon, Robert Morris, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Sherman. Twelve owned or managed slave-operated plantations or large farms: Bassett, Blair, Blount, Butler, Carroll, Jenifer, Mason, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Rutledge, Spaight, and Washington. Madison also owned slaves. Broom and Few were small farmers.

Nine of the men received a substantial part of their income from public office: Baldwin, Blair, Brearly, Gilman, Jenifer, Livingston, Madison, and Rutledge. Three had retired from active economic endeavors: Franklin, McHenry, and Mifflin. Franklin and Williamson were scientists, in addition to their other activities. McClurg, McHenry, and Williamson were physicians, and Johnson was a university president. Baldwin had been a minister, and Williamson, Madison, Ellsworth, and possibly others had studied theology but had never been ordained.

A few of the delegates were wealthy. Washington and Robert Morris ranked among the nation's most prosperous men. Carroll, Houston, Jenifer, and Mifflin were also extremely well-to-do. Most of the others had financial resources that ranged from good to excellent. Among those with the most straitened circumstances were Baldwin, Brearly, Broom, Few, Madison, Paterson, and Sherman, though they all managed to live comfortably.

A considerable number of the men were born into leading families: Blair, Butler, Carroll, Houston, Ingersoll, Jenifer, Johnson, Livingston, Mifflin, Gouverneur Morris, both Pinckneys, Randolph, Rutledge, Washington, and Wythe. Others were self-made men who had risen from humble beginnings: Few, Franklin, Gorham, Hamilton, and Sherman.

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_founding_fathers_overview.html

George S. Maskrey
Newark, N. Y.

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No 16

THE FIRST CONVENTION

EVER CALLED TO DISCUSS THE

Civil and Political Rights of Women,

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., JULY 19, 20, 1848.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A Convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of woman will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of July current; commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. During the first day the meeting will be exclusively for women, who are earnestly invited to attend. The public generally are invited to be present on the second day, when Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and other ladies and gentlemen, will address the Convention.*

* This call was published in the *Seneca County Courier*, July 14, 1848, without any signatures. The movers of this Convention, who drafted the call, the declaration and resolutions were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Mary Ann McClintock, and Jane C. Hunt.

Votes for Women Broadside

Number 2
Price, 7 Cents

Published by the WOMEN'S POLITICAL UNION
WHEN EVENTS DEMAND

January 28, 1911



"STAND BACK, LADIES!"

CONVICTS OUT-RANK WOMEN.

There has been a general belief, which our newspapers have helped to spread, that women are divided politically and thus are divided. This is a error. The man who has one opinion is one though being comprised of a mass, and women have the same feeling because the right of woman suffrage can be secured or not alike.

By a choice of the men first. While gone to study our constituents we never to vote.

Women are out-ranked by convicts in the State of New York.

When we are asked to vote for the office of

the Secretary of State is not an office and number of these are the same of women, every official who helps in the work of the State is divided equally with the men. They need the same information as to get back their own rights of justice for they "traded" the protection of the State. The women behind men in the State had more to do so though we are, for they had supported the State in the past and possessed by a spirit of independence.

Not at all. We think a man who has voted for government, and has succeeded in getting

at his feet upon every day, and is trying to be a decent member of society, would not have a fight the battle on his side the danger of conviction upon him.

But we, with a conviction upon the fact that women, too, voting women should not be freed from the grasp of political parties.

With confidence we challenge every voter in the State of New York to give one word, explain why the men who controlled their so-called should be made the political rulers of the nation of their land.