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Pages from THE TRIAL OF JOHN PETER ZENGER (shown on the opposite page) lists the names of jurymen as they were called and sworn for this history-making trial. Then follows the King's indictment, which charged . . . "that John Peter Zenger, late of the City of New York, Printer, . . . did falsely, seditiously and scandalously print and publish, and cause to be printed and published, a certain false, malicious, seditious, scandalous Libel, intituled, *The New-York Weekly Journal*."

Andrew Hamilton (pictured above in the court-

room) smashed the prosecution's case by proving that what Zenger had published was true, hence he could not be found guilty. The jury agreed with Hamilton, as the last page of the Trial Papers show.

Their verdict of . . . "Not Guilty" was greeted by . . . "three Huzzas in the Hall, which crowded with People; and the next Day Zenger was discharged from his imprisonment." Zenger was cheered by everyone for his magnificent stand, he had fought for the right of a free press and had won. He became the father of a free press in the United States.

THE
TRIAL
 OF
John Peter Zenger,
 OF
NEW-YORK, PRINTER;

Who was Tried and Acquitted,
 For PRINTING and PUBLISHING a LIBEL
 against the Government.

WITH
 The PLEADINGS and ARGUMENTS on both Sides.

ITA CUIQUE eveniat, ut de REPUBLICA morietur. Ctc.



L O N D O N :
 Printed for P. BROWN, in Fleet-Street. MDCCLII.
 [Price One Shilling and Sixpence.]

(22)
 Clerk. Yes, I believe it is.
 Ch. J. How came the Names of the Jurors to be
 misplaced in the Pannel annexed to the *Venire*?
 Sheriff. I have returned the Jurors in the same Or-
 der in which the Clerk gave them to me.
 Ch. J. Let the Names of the Jurors be ranged in
 the Order they were struck, agreeable to the Copy
 here in Court.
 Which was done accordingly. And the Jury, whose
 Names were as follows, were called and sworn.

<i>Hermanus Rutgers,</i>	<i>Egbert van Borson,</i>
<i>Stanly Holmes,</i>	<i>Thomas Hunt,</i>
<i>Edward Man,</i>	<i>Benjamin Hildreth, Forem.</i>
<i>John Bell,</i>	<i>Abraham Keteltas,</i>
<i>Samuel Weaver,</i>	<i>John Golet,</i>
<i>Andries Marjebalk,</i>	<i>Hercules Wendover.</i>

Mr. Attorney-General opened the Information, which
 was as follows :

Mr. Attorney. May it please your Honours, and
 you Gentlemen of the Jury: The Information, now
 before the Court, and to which the Defendant *Zenger*
 has pleaded *Not Guilty*, is an Information for printing
 and publishing a *false, scandalous and seditious Libel*,
 in which his Excellency the Governor of this Pro-
 vince, who is the King's immediate Representative
 here, is greatly and unjustly scandalized, as a Person
 that has no Regard to Law nor Justice: With much
 more, as will appear upon reading the Information.
 This of Libelling is what has always been discouraged
 as a Thing that tends to create Differences among Men,
 ill Blood among the People, and oftentimes great
 Bloodshed between the Party libelling and the Party
 libelled. There can be no Doubt but you Gentle-
 men of the Jury will have the same ill Opinion of such
 Practices, as the Judges have always shewn upon
 such Occasions: But I shall say no more at this Time,

until you hear the Information, which is as fol-
 lows: (23)

" *New-York*, Supreme Court.
 Of the Term of *January*, in the Eighth Year of the
 Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE*
III., &c.

" *New-York*, s. **B**E it remembered, That *Richard*
Bradley, Esq; Attorney-Gen-
 eral of Our Sovereign Lord the King, for the Province
 of *New-York*, who for Our said Lord the King in this
 Part prosecutes, in his own proper Person comes here
 into the Court of Our said Lord the King, and for
 Our said Lord the King gives the Court here to under-
 stand, and be informed,— That *John Peter Zenger*, late
 of the City of *New-York*, Printer, (being a seditious
 Person, and a frequent Printer and Publisher of false
 News and seditious Libels, and wickedly and mali-
 ciously devising the Government of Our said Lord the
 King of this His Majesty's Province of *New-York*,
 under the Administration of His Excellency *William*
Cesby, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief
 of the said Province, to traduce, scandalize and vil-
 lify; and His Excellency the said Governor, and the
 Ministers and Officers of Our said Lord the King of
 and for the said Province to bring into Suspicion and
 the ill Opinion of the Subjects of Our said Lord the
 King residing within the said Province) the Twenty-
 eighth Day of *January*, in the Seventh Year of the
 Reign of Our Sovereign Lord *George* the Second, by
 the Grace of God of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ire-*
land, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. at the City
 of *New-York*, did *fafully, seditiously and scandalously* print
 and publish, and cause to be printed and published, a
 certain *false, malicious, seditious, scandalous* Libel, in-
 titled, *The New-York Weekly Journal, containing the*
profest Advices foreign and domestic; in which Libel
 (of

(74)
 been always looked upon as a Crime; and no Govern-
 ment can be safe without it be punished."
 Now you are to consider, whether these Words I
 have read to you, do not tend to beget an ill Opinion
 of the Administration of the Government? To tell
 us, those who are employed know nothing of the Mat-
 ter, and those who do know are not employed; Men
 are not adapted to Offices, but Offices to Men, out
 of a particular Regard to their Interest, and not to
 their Fitness for the Places; this is the Purport of
 these Papers.

Mr. Hamilton. I humbly beg your Honour's Par-
 don; I am very much misapprehended, if you suppose
 what I said was so designed.

Sir, you know, I made an Apology for the Free-
 dom I found myself under a Necessity of, using upon
 this Occasion. I said, there was nothing personal de-
 signed; it arose from the Nature of our Defence.

The Jury withdrew, and in a small Time returned,
 and being asked by the Clerk, " Whether they were
 agreed of their Verdict, and whether *John Peter Zen-*
ger was guilty of printing and publishing the Libels in
 the Information mentioned?" They answered by *Tho-*
mas Hunt, their Foreman, **NOT GUILTY**.
 Upon which there were three *Huzzas* in the Hall,
 which crowded with People; and the next Day *Zenger*
 was discharged from his Imprisonment.



THE

LILY.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY AMELIA BLOOMER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUMES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853
MT. VERNON, O., 1854.



Amelia Bloomer

Women, too, were raising their voices, mainly on temperance and equal rights. Out in front of this battle was Amelia Bloomer of Seneca Falls. On January 1, 1849 she published THE LILY . . . "the first paper devoted to the interests of woman. . . and the first one owned, edited and published by a woman." Subscription was 50c per year. The opposite clipping tells her story.

History of The Lily

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Mr. Bloomer Relates the Experience of the Editor of the First Woman's Journal.

So compressed I for the position I found myself when I was looking in confidence and faith for my name in the paper and left standing the head line which I should like to have been written by a woman. I thought myself but only a letter in the hands of a man. I was full of indignation. He was not a credit to the common sense of the sacred woman. His head line was derogatory and my name was gone. I mean I had the paper but the paper was not mine and I accepted it from the President. It was started with that name and became known for a long time. It has been infilled with letters and sent forth with a name that is dear to me. I think of my and so I pronounce the Lily to be the pure in motive and purpose as in name.

Amelia Bloomer

Right to Vote ...

Conv. Mrs. Hall Chairman & Randolph
 " Brown " "
 " Gibson " "
 " Mattison " "
 " Lee " "
 " Young " "
 Resolved that we the Representatives
 of Catt. Co. P. E. Club duly laud the
 loss of one of our beloved leaders
 in the death of Lucy Stone
 Resolved that every woman take
 advantage of every privilege given
 her by our legislators.
 Resolved that we thankfully appreciate
 the action by the Prohibitionists, the
 Democrats and the Populists, in their
 State Convention, in their endorsement
 of woman's suffrage, and that we
 appreciate with equal thankfulness
 the practical help of the Republicans
 of Catt. Co. in nominating our P. E. Club
 candidates for school commissioners in
 the second commissioner district
 of Catt. Co.
 Resolved that we wish to express our
 appreciation of the loving welcome we
 received from the people of Salamanca
 and our hospitable entertainment
 during our stay with them.
 Resolved that we thank the Trustees of
 and Officers of this beautiful Church
 for kindly opening its doors to us.
 and to the Band of Salamanca
 for the beautiful music rendered
 by them. Adopted
 Evening Session
 Meeting called to order by the Pres.
 Music by Mrs. B. J. Smith
 Prayer by Rev. Emily Woodruff Little Valley

Within forty years, a web of local women's organizations, such as the Political Equality Club of Cattaraugus County, had sprung up throughout New York State. The Club's MINUTE BOOK, 1891, shows they had won the endorsement of the Prohibition, Democrat, and Populist parties for woman's suffrage. With the help of Republicans, Cattaraugus women nominated the school commissioner.

The Suffrage Hosts of the Empire State
 send greetings and renewed congratulations
 to
Governor William L. Sulzer
 and
 express the earnest hope that his
 administration may be distinguished by
 the speedy passage of the Woman
Suffrage Amendment.
 Co-operative Committee
 Harriet May Smith
 Nora Blatchford Forest
 Helen C. Manoff
 Kate ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

With a flare for the dramatic, "Votes For Women" pilgrims rallied in New York City, December 16, 1912 and marched on Albany to greet Governor-elect William Sulzer with a PETITION urging . . . "The speedy passage of the Woman Suffrage Amendment."



Speech of Mrs. Mary E. Walker
before the Suffrage Committee
 Gentlemen of the Constitutional Convention - My fellow-citizens:

I am opposed to the Act, granting ~~me~~ the right to vote
~~the rights of men.~~ the rights of men.
 Our Legislature transcended its rights, when it passed the enabling Act.

It had no more jurisdiction than it would have had to pass an enabling Act to carpenters to decide the voting rights of farmers. Tautology since the U.S. Constitution ~~has~~ already granted the United States Constitution clearly grants, rights to all citizens, regardless of sex, or of occupations.

Our Legislature in one sense, is on a par with the U.S. Congress, that have passed Acts, that the Supreme Bench has pronounced unconstitutional, ~~our Legislature~~ our Legislature feel that it has committed an error. The Supreme Bench has sometimes reversed

and our Legislature will in time, do likewise it had listened to wheedling women, and need purpose of ~~hiding~~ hiding themselves of their insist question, the Constitutionality of which, they comprehend, any more than did the greatest before the crowning Constitution Argument

Astonishing as it may seem, to-day-said Argument, it was not believed by the were citizens; and it was suggested that to the United States Constitution, to make they could not enjoy franchise until they I was the first women to attend methods of thought that resulted in abli

Ro. 8.7. Oswego, N.Y.
 August 12th 1915.
 Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Please insert in my speech:
 No one can give to another something he does not possess. The U.S. Constitution is where delegates to men, the right to give voting power to women since they already possess it.

All rights and powers, must emanate from a source, which is the U.S. Constitution. Male, is no where found in the U.S. Constitution, and the "null and void" word, has been placed in State Constitution, for purposes that need no discussion.

Constitutional lawyers no longer "look through a glass darkly". Blackstone, born 1723, when 42 years of age, published his first-law lectures. And English laws said "person", and our laws

more compiled from English laws.

cal of the speeches
 n suffrage is this one
 Mary E. Walker before
 ffrage Committee of
 5 New York State Con-
 al Convention. She
 . . . "The U. S. Con-
 a nowhere delegates to
 e right to give voting
 to women, since they
 possess it."

Legislature, every year
 1854 to 1917, was pre-
 with a woman's suf-
 franchise. This right of
 equality was granted
 when a constitutional
 amendment was passed giv-
 ing men the right to vote.

Speech of Dr. Mary E. Walker
 before the Suffrage Committee
 Gentlemen of the Constitutional Convention - My fellow-citizens:

I am opposed to the Act, granting men the right to vote on the rights of women. It is an unconstitutional ^{amendment} of the Legislature transcending its rights, when it passed the enabling Act.

It had no more jurisdiction than it would have had to pass an enabling Act to carpenters to decide the voting rights of farmers. Tautology since the U.S. Constitution ^{already granted equal rights to all} The United States Constitution clearly grants, rights to all citizens, regardless of sex, or of occupations.

Our Legislature in one sense, is on a par with the U.S. Congress, that have passed Acts, that the Supreme Bench has pronounced unconstitutional, ^{our legislatures feel that it has committed an} The Supreme Bench has sometimes reversed

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Constitutional lawyers no longer "look through a glass darkly" Blackstone, born 1723, when 42 years of age, published his first law lectures. And English laws said "person", and our laws

Typical of the speeches made on suffrage is this one by Dr. Mary E. Walker before the Suffrage Committee of the 1915 New York State Constitutional Convention. She argued . . . "The U. S. Constitution nowhere delegates to men the right to give voting power to women, since they already possess it."

The Legislature, every year from 1854 to 1917, was presented with a woman's suffrage measure. This right of political equality was granted in 1917 when a constitutional amendment was passed giving women the right to vote.

Freedom of

70172
In a Council held in New York
December the 5th 1679
The ill Consequence of keeping Indians to be
servants or Slaves within this Government
being represented and taken into Consideration,
Resolved That all Indians here are free
and not Slaves, nor can be forced to be
servants Except such as have been formerly
brought from the Bay and other for-
eign parts but if any shall be brought
hither into the Government within the
space of six months they are to be disposed
of, as soon as may be out of the Govern-
ment but after the Expiration of six months
all that shall be brought hither from those
parts and Lands to be as others, free
Indians.
By Order of the Governour in Council

That every man might be free, the Colonial Council of New York met and by ORDER, December 5, 1679, declared . . . "all Indjans here are free and not Slaves, nor can be forc'd to be servants."

THE INDIAN WAS FREED

Person...

D. D. Tompkins
Columbia College

June 22. 1793

[Decorative flourish]

Slavery No 1

pa. 36.

But there could be no freedom while the negro was still slave, wrote Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, in an essay "ON SLAVERY," June 22, 1793, while a student at Columbia College. He said . . . "Happy for America that she has been successful in her struggle for Liberty, but unhappy that she has not fully completed her design."

The present century has exhibited to the world some characters, actions, and events that are not equalled in history. Perhaps the mind of man never ~~felt~~ felt such a thirst for knowledge as for a few years past and as knowledge ^{has} expanded their minds, they began to consider the nature and foundation of government, and this consideration led them to see their slavery & gave them a taste for Liberty. Struggles have ensued which give ^{fit} fit for the display of those actions and events which will be recorded whilst Freedom endures. Happy for America that she has been successful in her struggle for Liberty, but that she has not fully

An Act for the gradual abolition of Slavery.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That any child born of a slave within this State after the fourth day of July next, shall be deemed and adjudged to be born free: Provided nevertheless that such child shall be the servant of the legal proprietor of his or her mother, until such servant if a male shall arrive at the age of twenty eight years, and if a female at the age of twenty five years.

And be it further enacted, That such proprietor his, her, or their Heirs or Assigns shall be entitled to the service of such child until he or she shall arrive to the age aforesaid, in the same manner as if such child had been bound to service by the Overseers of the Poor.

And be it further enacted, That every person being an Inhabitant of this State who shall be entitled to the service of a child born after the fourth day of July as aforesaid, shall within nine months after the birth of such child, cause to be delivered to the Clerk of the City or Town, whereof such person shall be an Inhabitant, a certificate in writing containing the name and addition of such master or mistress, and the name, age, and sex of every child so born, which certificate shall be, by the said Clerk, recorded in a Book to be by him for that purpose provided, which record shall be good and sufficient evidence of the age of such child, and the Clerk of such City or Town shall receive from said person, Twelve Cents for every child so registered, and if any such person neglects to make a return of every such child as aforesaid to said Clerk within nine months after the birth thereof, such person shall forfeit and pay Five Dollars for every such offence, to be sued for and recovered by the Clerk of the City or Town in which such person resides,

till it arrives at the age of one year, And every owner omitting to give notice in due form as aforesaid shall be answerable for the maintenance of every such child, until the arrival of the respective periods of servitude specified in the first section of this Act

And be it further enacted that it shall ^{be} lawful for the owner of any slave immediately after the passing of this Act to manumit such slave, by a certificate for that purpose under his hand and seal.

State of New York

Indiculate March 28th 1799.

This Bill having been read the third time

Resolved that the Bill do pass.

By Order of the Senate.

Stephen Van Rensselaer
President

State of New York

In Assembly February 9th 1799.

This Bill having been read the third time

Resolved that the Bill do pass

By order of the Assembly

Dirck Ten Broeck Speaker

On March 29, 1799, the Senate and Assembly, expressing the will of the people, passed AN ACT FOR THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, saying . . . "that every child born of a slave within this State after the fourth of July next, shall be deemed and adjudged to be born free. . . ."

The law called for all masters to register the names of children born after this date. A fee of 12 cents was charged; and if the master failed, he was fined \$5.00.

Freedom of Person...

The State of New York: L. George & Co. have Callahan Receivers of the Run for the Town of Southfield in the County of Richmond

In Boarding & Clothing the under mentioned Negro Children, which are now living in the Town of Southfield in the County of Richmond agreeable to Law of said State for the abolition of Slavery passed the 29th May of 1799

Children's Names	Sex	When Born	Names of the Masters	4	25	2	17	53
Alan	Male	November 7 th 1799	James Guyon	4	25	2	17	53
Luce	Female	December 12 th 1799	John Pettit	4	16	2	19	20
Benah	Female	March 22 nd 1800	Joseph Bourne	10	-	2	20	-
Francis	Male	May 14 th 1800	Simon Larson	10	-	2	20	-
Mary Ann	Female	May 5 th 1800	John P. Bolton	10	-	2	20	-
Jack	Male	May 25 th 1800	John Deatling	10	-	2	20	-
Alan	Male	June 12 th 1800	Samuel Lake	10	-	2	20	-
Fine	Female	June 25 th 1800	Thomas Vanduzen	10	-	2	20	-
Luce	Female	July 25 th 1800	Henry Barber	10	-	2	20	-
Luce	Female	September 7 th 1800	Paul S. Richards	10	-	2	20	-
Neal	Female	October 30 th 1800	John Pettit	10	-	2	20	-
Mary	Female	November 30 th 1800	John P. Bolton	10	-	2	20	-
Mary	Female	March 2 nd 1801	Lawrence Crisp	10	-	2	20	-
Sarah	Female	June 6 th 1801	James Gilbert	10	-	2	20	-
Nicholas	Male	June 16 th 1801	Lawrence Crisp	10	-	2	20	-
Mary	Female	July 6 th 1801	Samuel Lake	10	-	2	20	-
Tom	Male	July 13 th 1801	Nicholas Beatty	10	-	2	20	-
Foot	Female	August 12 th 1801	Samuel Lake	10	-	2	20	-
Jack	Male	August 17 th 1801	Stephen Kitchin	10	-	2	20	-
Guiff	Male	September 2 nd 1801	George W. Barnes	10	-	2	20	-
Sarah	Female	September 7 th 1801	James Guyon	10	-	2	20	-
Renee	Female	July 14 th 1801	Simon Larson	10	-	2	20	-
Bill	Male	October 25 th 1801	Nicholas Beatty	10	-	2	20	-
James	Male	December 5 th 1801	Samuel Corson	10	-	2	20	-
George	Male	December 6 th 1801	Christopher Batorp	10	-	2	20	-
Margaret	Female	December 15 th 1801	Lawrence Crisp	10	-	2	20	-
Luce	Female	February 14 th 1802	Edward Brown	10	-	2	20	-
Tom	Male	March 4 th 1802	George Barnes	9	27	2	19	79
Dagon	Female	April 15 th 1802	Joseph Bourne	8	15	2	17	77
Phoebe	Female	June 27 th 1802	Henry Barber	6	5	2	12	6
Mary	Female	October 5 th 1802	John Pettit	3	-	2	6	-
Jane	Female	November 4 th 1802	Thomas Vanduzen	-	26	2	5	70
Harvey	Male	November 14 th 1802	James Guyon	-	16	2	5	6

Richmond County Town of Southfield
 filed January 5th 1804 - J. DeConty
 that the above is a true account
 of the number of Negro Children
 which have been abandoned & left
 stand agreeable to Law

Richmond County
 Town of Southfield
 January 5th 1804
 We do certify this to be a true account of the Negro Children
 Changeable to this State agreeable to Law

739-56

The ACCOUNT BOOK for Southfield Town, Richmond County, lists what was spent feeding, clothing and maintaining children of slaves after July 4, 1799, as a result of the Law of 1799.

Daniel D. Tompkins, who always hated slavery, redoubled his efforts as Governor. On January 28, 1817, his LETTER TO THE ASSEMBLY said final abolition should be accomplished within the State no later than July 4, 1827—as New York led the way forward to negro freedom.

In my last public communication I had the honor to address to the free state of New York and to intimate to the friends of Liberty and the general disinterested of American profusions to the promotion of Christian religious freedom & humanity I will now take the liberty of submitting to the Legislature whether the detestation of the State and the sense of public opinion has conferred on us as a nation, so much as that the reproach of slavery be expunged from our Statute Book

It is no people can be bound to us know of the more than the people of the United States any step by which the free states to the character independent nations seems to have been

THE NEGRO WAS FREED

Freedom of Person...

Received 1831

General Lafayette
West Point, Sep 17 1831

On behalf of our Corps we commend
to you this sympathy on the misfortune of the heroic
Poles, and transmit the sum of thirteen hundred and forty
franks to aid, promptly and the devotion of our fellow citizens
of the United States, in supporting the sacred struggle of a
free people for their liberty and their rights.

It is with a feeling truly filial that our Corps have
been rejoiced you and on the present occasion we have not been
able to follow the impulses of our feelings to address our
frank from whom we can expect a just appreciation of our
frank and a cordial cooperation in every benevolent design.

The glorious and almost miraculous triumph of our
fallen our very danger and every sacrifice in the cause
of liberty, inspired us now and the cheering hope that
freedom who cherished when thousands felt with every
frank to embrace and and made equal triumph in support
of liberty.

Accept an assurance of the continued regard of the Corps
of Cadets and their fathers, pray that you may continue

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Nor did freedom-loving New Yorkers overlook other peoples. West Point Cadets on September 17, 1831 in a LETTER to General LaFayette sent 1340 franks to aid the Poles in their struggle for independence.

Utica, New York, Oct. 5. 1831

Dear Sir,

When you were in Utica in 1825 you honored
me with a visit, at the request of the elder President
Adams, my wife's Grand Father. I cannot permit
the present opportunity to pass, without endeavouring
to bring my self to your recollection, to greet you
with the kindest & most respectful regards of
my self & family. We take a deep interest in
every thing which relates to you, & in this we
act but in unison with the whole American
people. That your fame & destiny may always
keep pace with our desires is the sincere prayer
of dear Sir, your most Obedt. Servant

A. B. Johnson

To
Gen. Lafayette

Our citizens will be pleased to receive some acknowledgment that
their contribution has reached you; - without however advertising, to
the contrary communication of mine. -

And Jews in Holland were allowed to go to New Netherland "and there to enjoy the same liberty that is granted them in this country . . . with respect to civil and political liberties."

Other citizens wrote encouraging LETTERS to General LaFayette and the Polish - American Committee in Paris, 1831-1832. From Utica, A. B. Johnson told LaFayette . . . "We take a deep interest in every thing which relates to you." LaFayette replied to James Fenimore Cooper, who served in Samuel Gridley Howe's place while he was imprisoned.

Freedom of Education...

To His Excellency the Legislature of the State of New York.

The memorial of the Trustees of the Economical School in the City of New York.

That the school was incorporated in the year 1810, for the purpose of educating the children of French Emigrants in the City of New York, and at which time the Legislature was pleased to grant an annual sum of \$1000. By the bounty of the Legislature the present improvements, the necessary buildings were commenced, but it was found impossible to complete them, without incurring a considerable debt, which, however, the Trustees, anxious to carry out the benevolent spirit of the institution, did not see it proper to incur, trusting that as each part of the school was to be paying scholars, an annual sum might be made sufficient to discharge the debt in the next period.

That under these circumstances the school has been carried on since that period, educating the children of French emigrants in the language, French, and making them to become useful in that language, but at the same time instructing in the English, such children of the citizens of the City as desire to take the benefit of the school, and the Trustees, that they may confidently appeal to the benevolence of the Legislature, that assistance be granted to the school, that assistance has been derived from the Legislature, but that they have found it impossible to discharge the same, and in the year 1818, they found from the failure of paying scholars, they found

The New York Legislature chartered Cornell University by ACT, April 27, 1865. Chief aim . . . "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes . . ."

To establish a University, and the same to be granted in the name of the Legislature of the State of New York. The People of the State of New York and Assembly, do enact as follows. Section 1. Ezra Cornell, William B. Hall, William A. Anderson, John D. May, James M. Smith, John S. May, may be associated with their body, politic and corporate, which University shall have no other purpose than to promote the education of the people of this State.

Sir

Monticello Oct. 6. 23.

The object of the present letter will, in the eye of a son of science, excuse, I trust, the liberty a stranger takes in addressing it to you. we are engaged, in this state, in establishing an University on a scale of some extent, and we are in hopes it may get into operation in the course of the ensuing year. we have yet to form our code of regulations for the administration and discipline of the institution, and we are desirous of obtaining the aid of whatever light may be derived from the provisions of other similar institutions. I have been told of a work by Russel on the regulations of the Universities of Scotland, of Cambridge and some others from which useful information may be obtained on that subject, and I have had application made for it to the booksellers of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland, from none of whom can it be obtained. one of them has promised to procure it for me, from England, with the least possible delay, but in the mean time we lose the ensuing winter, within the course of which our code should be prepared, a letter from Cap^t Chapman, a British Officer who did me the favor of calling on me, and was kind enough to take some interest in our institution which he visited, informs me that you possess this book. may I presume to ask the loan of it during the ensuing winter? I pledge to you my honor that it shall be safely returned, and that if, contrary to all probabilities, it were to miscarry by the mail, the one to be imported for myself shall replace it. if wrapped in strong paper, and addressed to me at Monticello Virginia, it will come by mail with perfect safety. if there be any printed collection of the regulations of the College of N. York, you would add to the obligation by sending me a copy of them; with a hope that the object will apologise for the freedom of this application. I pray you to accept the assurance of my great respect.

Wm. B. Griscom.

Th. Jefferson

Immigrants coming to America found New York school doors open to them. The Legislature supported with State funds New York City's ECONOMICAL SCHOOL, founded in 1819, so French children might learn to speak English.

And Thomas Jefferson, in a letter from Monticello, October 6, 1823, asked for a copy of Columbia College's Code of Regulations so he might set up the University of Virginia.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Freedom of Education...

of using and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatsoever, that they and their executors may have a common seat, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure, in that that they and their executors of the same name shall be persons capable in law to sue and be sued, and to enjoy the same and their executors any real estate in fee simple or for term of life or years or otherwise; and any Spins, Shattels or personal estate for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into execution, payment and promote such measures as may tend to promote agriculture, arts and manufactures in this State.

PROVIDED, the Yearly Value of such real and personal Estates shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred pounds (except Money of New York, and that they and their executors shall have full power and authority to sue, plead, defend, answer and appear of the said real and personal Estates, in any part thereof at their will and pleasure; And that they and their executors shall have power from time to time to make, amend, alter, repeal, modify, vary or extend such Laws, Conditions, Statutes, Orders and Regulations as they shall judge proper for the better carrying into Execution the said Statutes, Orders and Regulations, and the Statutes, Orders and Regulations, for the better carrying into Execution the said Statutes, Orders and Regulations, and the Statutes, Orders and Regulations, for the better carrying into Execution the said Statutes, Orders and Regulations.

An Act to incorporate the Society instituted in the State of New York, for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures.

WHEREAS, several Persons in the State of New York have by a Voluntary Agreement, Associated themselves for the laudable purpose of promoting Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures in this State.

AND WHEREAS, the said Society have presented a petition to the Legislature setting forth, that the petitioners considering that the wealth and prosperity of a Country may much depend upon the Improvement of its Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, and that the great objects, that are in practice, for increasing the produce of its Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, are in many respects, and in many parts of the State, in a backward state, and that the petitioners conceive it would be greatly conducive to the bettering of the said Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, if they were authorized to act as a Corporation, and to have the power of making and carrying into Execution such Laws, Conditions, Statutes, Orders and Regulations, as they should think proper, for the better carrying into Execution the said Statutes, Orders and Regulations, and the Statutes, Orders and Regulations, for the better carrying into Execution the said Statutes, Orders and Regulations.

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, that the petitioners, and the persons named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and their executors, administrators, assigns and assigns, shall have full power, sole privilege and authority, to make, amend, alter, repeal, modify, vary or extend such Laws, Conditions, Statutes, Orders and Regulations, as they shall think proper, for the better carrying into Execution the said Statutes, Orders and Regulations, and the Statutes, Orders and Regulations, for the better carrying into Execution the said Statutes, Orders and Regulations.

- George H. Ragsdale, Samuel Mitchell, John K. Roper, Mathias Schwartz, Samuel Bond, John Cantline, Samuel Bond, Thomas Peterson, Joseph Hasbrouck, James G. Graham, Jacobus Goartemot, Melancton Smith, Abraham Brant, John Van Dusen, William W. Gilbert, John B. Bagg, John W. Lewis, Ezra S. Remondini, John Schuch, John Ruddy, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Richard Varick, John Jay, Elias Newman, William Duntap, Walla Ruthergard, Philip Van Cortlandt, John Williams, Richard Beach, Samuel Keele, Benjamin Van Neupeland, John S. Van Dusen, James De Witt, Nathaniel Sackett, Dea. Squire, Abraham Livingston, John Hunman, David Frederick Spring, John Nicholas, Charles G. Felt, Stephen S. Dix, William A. H. Mearns, Samuel Russell, Moses De Witt, David Frederick Spring, John Nicholas, Charles G. Felt, Stephen S. Dix, Joseph Smith, Samuel Jones, and such other persons, as shall from time to time become Members of the said Society, shall be and they are declared to be one body corporate, and that, by that name they and their Successors, should and lawfully may, one thousand eight hundred and seven, shall have succession and shall be persons in law.

State of New York
 In Senate, March 17 1793.
 This Bill having been read the third time
 Passed that the Bill do pass.
 By Order of the Senate
 John Watts, Speaker

59.
 An Act to Incorporate the Society instituted in the State of New York for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures.

In Council of Revision
 12 March 1793

Resolved that it does not appear proper to the Council that the Bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Society instituted in the State of New York for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures" should become a Law of this State.

John Jay

Growing up with the schools were societies, such as the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, incorporated by the State in 1793. This was the first agricultural Society in the State and the fifth in the United States. It aided scientific experiments to improve farming.

TO ADVANCE SCIENCE, MANUFACTURING

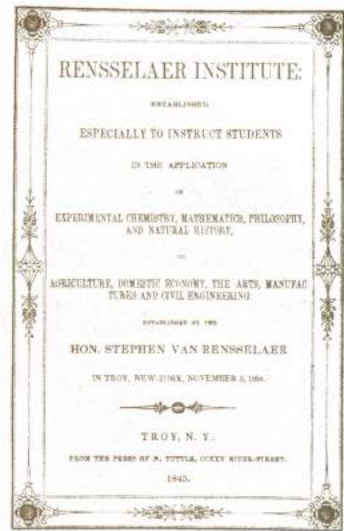
Freedom of Education...

At Troy, New York, 1825, Stephen Van Rensselaer opened the first scientific school in the United States. His LETTER to Blatchford, the school's first president, contained RPI's Constitution, stating its purpose . . . "to instruct persons . . . in the Application of Science To The Common Purposes of Life." The Catalogue of 1845 lists some of the courses offered.

Rensselaer School In Troy N.Y.

To the Rev. Dr. Blatchford of Lansingburgh

Dear Sir: I have established a school at the north end of Troy, in Rensselaer county, in the building usually called the Old Bank Place, for the purpose of instructing persons, who may choose to apply themselves, in the Application of Science To The Common Purposes of Life. My principal object is, to qualify teachers for instructing the Sons and daughters of Farmers and Mechanics, by lectures or otherwise, in the application of experimental Chemistry, philosophy, and natural history, to agriculture, domestic economy, the arts and manufactures. From the trials which have been made by persons in my employ at Utica, Mulhborough, Rome, Auburn and Geneva, during the last summer, I am inclined to believe, that competent instructors may be produced at Troy, who will be highly useful to commerce, the diffusion of a very useful kind of knowledge, with application to the business of living. Apparatus for the experiments has been so much simplified, and species of natural history have become ^{so easy} of such easy attainment, that a small sum is now required as an outfit for a school district, may have the benefit of such a course in the profound branches of science. Consequent upon this, a sufficient number of teachers, for the instruction of a single public institution, for the residence of whose parents are able and willing to send their children home, or to enter them for several years upon the plan. It seems to import better with the habits of our Citizens, and the genius of our government, to place the advantages of



Van Rensselaer

AN ACT

To amend the education law, in relation to complaints against educational institutions for alleged discrimination in the admission of applicants

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred nine, entitled "An act relating to education, constituting chapter sixteen of the consolidated laws," as amended and recodified by chapter eight hundred twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-seven, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section, to be section three hundred thirteen, to read as follows:

§ 313. (1) Declaration of policy. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state that the American ideal of equality of opportunity requires that students, otherwise qualified, be admitted to educational institutions without regard to race, color, religion,

2
creed or national origin, except that, with regard to religious or denominational educational institutions, students, otherwise qualified, shall have the equal opportunity to attend therein without discrimination because of race, color or national origin. It is a fundamental American right for members of various religious faiths to establish and maintain educational institutions exclusively or primarily for students of their own religious faith or to effectuate the religious principles in furtherance of which they are maintained. Nothing herein contained shall impair or abridge that right.

(2) Definitions. (a) Educational institution means any educational institution of post-secondary grade subject to the visitation, inspection or inspection by the state board of regents or the state commissioner of education.

(b) Religious or denominational educational institution means a religious or denominational educational institution which is operated, supervised or controlled by a religious or denominational organization and which is subject to the state commissioner of education that it is a religious or denominational educational institution.

(c) Unfair educational practices. It shall be an unfair educational practice for an educational institution after September twenty hundred forty-eight:

(1) to limit or otherwise discriminate against any person seeking admission as students to such institution on the basis of race, religion, creed, color, or national origin; except that such limitation shall be deemed to affect, in any way, a religious or denominational educational institution to

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or mediation to induce the
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t takes place during
n or mediation nor
facts adduced in
be filed with the
fair educational
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missioner shall
which shall
hereinafter
ed unfair
before the
less than
issued
practice

(1) The respondent and any amended counsel, present evidence
(r) The commissioner power to subpoena witnesses, take testimony evidence relating to testimony taken at the oath and shall be regents.

(h) After the hearing file an intermediate and conclusions upon report shall be served party within two exceptions to the fact and conclusions support thereof, or

(i) If, upon all the respondent has regents shall state issue and cause to findings and con to cease and desi other order as th

(j) If, upon respondent has

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7
(8) The commissioner shall include in his annual report to the legislature (1) a resume of the nature and substance of the cases disposed of through public hearings, and (2) recommendations for further action to eliminate discrimination in education if such is needed.

§ 2. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred forty-eight.

Approved
Thomas E. Dewey

APR 3 1948

On April 3, 1948, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, acting for the people of the State of New York, signed the above ACT, which declared . . . "it is . . . the policy of the state that the American ideal of equality of opportunity requires that students, . . . be admitted to educational institutions without regard to race, color, religion, creed or national origin . . ."

Freedom of Labor...

Speech before the Senate of New York, in the Senate Chamber, on 21st May, 1897.
 I am opposed to the bill which you are now considering. It is a bill which will not permit the Civil Service Commission to select the best men for the civil service, but to select them on the basis of political considerations. It is a bill which will not permit the Civil Service Commission to select the best men for the civil service, but to select them on the basis of political considerations. It is a bill which will not permit the Civil Service Commission to select the best men for the civil service, but to select them on the basis of political considerations.

Carl Schurz, in an ADDRESS urged Governor Frank Black to veto the Civil Service bill of 1897, because it drew distinction between ... "merit and fitness."



An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the State of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The governor is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, and may remove, not more than two persons to the office of Civil Service Commissioner. They shall hold no other office under the State of New York. The governor may remove any commissioner, and may fill the position of Commissioner. The first selection of Commissioner shall be by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to conform to said code the first selection of Commissioner. The first Commissioner shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year. And each Commissioner shall be paid his necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties as Commissioner.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner:

First. To aid the governor, on request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect; and when such rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the State of New York, in the departments and offices to which such rules may relate, to aid in the execution of the same.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to cause to be prepared, and to be printed, a list of the names of all persons who are employed in the civil service of the State of New York, and to cause to be printed, and to be distributed, a list of the names of all persons who are eligible for appointment to any office in the civil service of the State of New York.

Under Dept. NYR file

MEMO. FOR COMMISSIONER RICE

There is a question as to whether or not an open competitive or a promotion examination should be held for filling the position of SUPERINTENDENT of State Hospitals, and SUPERINTENDENT of State Schools.

The Dept. of Mental Hygiene desires a single promotion examination to cover both of these positions.

They had requested, last March, that such an examination be held, but Mrs. Smith seemed to think that the Governor wished an open competitive examination, and refused to hold a promotion examination at that time.

Commissioner Parsons is very anxious to have a promotion examination.

Respectfully submitted,
RAB:maler
 Executive Officer

Sept. 18, 1931
 PHD:EMT

Sept. 1931

Both these positions should be on open competitive basis - It makes for better efficiency & effort within the service & tends to stimulate a bureaucracy.

FDR

To protect the civil service worker from political abuse, to achieve greater efficiency, New York passed the first CIVIL SERVICE LAW in the country on May 4, 1883 (shown above).

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a MEMORANDUM (at left) September, 1931, stood for open competitive civil service examinations as "It makes for better efficiency and effort ..."

New York's far-reaching UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW, April 25, 1935, was praised by Governor Herbert Lehman as . . . "the most enlightened piece of social legislation enacted in this State . . ."

Senate, No. 2651
Assembly, No. 3765

CHAP. 468

AN ACT

To amend the labor law, in relation to creating an unemployment insurance fund and providing for the method and mode of its administration, and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions thereof

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article eighteen and sections five hundred to five hundred and five, inclusive, of chapter fifty of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-one, entitled "An act in relation to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as such article and sections were so renumbered by chapter four hundred and five of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-two, are hereby renumbered, respectively, article twenty and sections six hundred to six hundred and five, inclusive, and such chapter is hereby

April 25, 1935.

MEMORANDUM filed with Assembly Bill Introductory Number 1,
Senate Reprint Number 2651, entitled:

"AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to creating an unemployment insurance fund and providing for the method and mode of its administration, and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions thereof"

APPROVED

I am most happy to append my signature to this bill which establishes unemployment insurance for the working people of the State of New York. For three years I have repeatedly recommended to the Legislature the passage of such a bill, and so, I am very pleased to be able to place this law permanently upon the statute books of our State.

In my mind it stands out as the most progressive and enlightened piece of social legislation enacted in this State in many decades. The people of the State of New York should feel proud that it is once again leading the Nation in legislation which will increase the economic and moral security of its working people, cushion the hardships of economic depressions, and advance the general well-being.

The bill is approved.

Herbert H. Lehman

Governor Thomas E. Dewey signed March 12, 1945, New York's ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW protecting a person's right to work regardless of race, color, or creed.

Assembly, No. 1138

CHAP. 118

AN ACT

To amend the executive law, in relation to prevention and elimination of practices of discrimination in employment and otherwise against persons because of race, creed, color or national origin, creating in the executive department a state commission against discrimination, defining its functions, powers and duties and providing for the appointment and compensation of its officers and employees

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter twenty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred nine, entitled "An act in relation to executive officers, constituting chapter eighteen of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein, after article eleven, a new article, to be article twelve, to read as follows:

discrimination
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ommission.
ent.
article shall be known as the
t shall be deemed an exercise of
s protection of the public welfare,
of this state, and in fulfillment of
ion of this state concerning civil
by funds and declares that practices
y of its inhabitants because of race,
in are a matter of state concern, that
ena not only the rights and proper priv-
at renounces the institutions and foundation
e. A state agency is hereby created with
nd prevent discrimination in employment

because of race, creed, color or national origin, either by employers, labor organizations, employment agencies or other persons, and to take other actions against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin, as herein provided; and the commission established hereunder is hereby given general jurisdiction and powers for such purposes.

§ 126. Opportunity for employment without discrimination a civil right. The opportunity to obtain employment without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

§ 127. Definitions. When used in this article: 1. The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

2. The term "employment agency" includes any person undertaking to procure employees or opportunities to work.

3. The term "labor organization" includes any organization which exists and is constituted for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or of other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment.

The term "unlawful employment practices" includes only unlawful employment practices specified in section one hundred and one of this article.

The term "employer" does not include a club exclusively fraternal, charitable, educational or religious association, if such club, association or corporation is not

14
If any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of any statute, section, article or regulation, or any provision of any law, shall be held to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or annul the remainder of the law.
Article twelve of such chapter, as added by chapter one hundred and four of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-four, and chapter five of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-five, and chapter one hundred and four of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-six, are hereby renumbered articles twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, respectively, of chapter one hundred and six of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-five, and such chapter is hereby renumbered chapter one hundred and seven of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-five, and such chapter is hereby renumbered article twelve, to read as follows:
This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred forty-five.

Approved,
Thomas E. Dewey

March 12, 1945
The above signature is genuine but was written with 22 different pens and therefore differs from the usual signature in appearance. Thomas E. Dewey

Freedom

To safeguard freedom — to plan for a better defense of early America — colonists met at Albany, 1754, to hear Benjamin Franklin's PLAN OF UNION. Franklin suggested in his plan that the colonies elect a representative council to make general laws, raise troops, and to levy taxes to defray the cost of defense.

Commissioners to be appointed for that Purpose and finally that there be a Union of the several Colonies in the Continent, that in their respective Powers and Strength may be united in one, Inspection against their common Enemies, All which is Submitted

Resigned by *John Murray*

Mr. Murray on the Court House at Albany on Wednesday the 10 July 1754. A. M.

Sept. 1754. Murray and Williams both by the Council of New York & all the Commissioners, Robert Henry, Ambrose Coe, and of the Commissioners for New Hampshire.

Mr. Murray reported the Plan in a New Form of a Plan of Union, agreeable to the Determination of Saturday, which was read & approved by the Council and Deputies, and the further consideration of it deferred to the afternoon. Deputed to report this afternoon.

Mr. Murray on Wednesday the 10 July 1754. A. M.

Present
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, &c.
The Speakers of the Council of New York, &c.
All the Members of the Executive Government.

The Consideration of the Plan of a Union was resumed which Plan was as follows.

That of a proposed Union of the several Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; for their mutual Defense and Security, and for extending the British Settlements in North America.

Resolved
That the Commissioners from the several Governments, be desired to lay the same before their respective Assemblies, in their respective Colonies, and that the Secretary to this Council transmit copies thereof, with their own Approvals, to the respective Assemblies of the Colonies which have not yet sent Commissioners to this Congress.

Copy in
writing
of the
Council
of the
Province
of New
York
the
10th
July
1754.

Death of
John
Murray

Issue
of the
Council

Death of
John
Murray

Issue
of the
Council

That humble Application be made for an Act of the great Britain, by virtue of which the several Colonies, under which Government such Colony may then be established, accept on the provisions whereon a Bill is moved by the said Act as hereafter follows.

That the said general Government be administered by a grand Council, to be appointed and constituted by the several Colonies, to be chosen by the Representatives of the said Colonies, in their respective Assemblies.

That within the several Assemblies of the said Colonies, the House of Representatives in the several Assemblies, be desired to be sitting within that time, or that shall be appointed for that purpose convened, may and shall choose, in the grand Council, in the following Proportions, that is to say:

Massachusetts Bay	7
New Hampshire	2
Connecticut	5
Rhode Island	2
New York	4
New Jersey	3
Pennsylvania	6
Maryland	4
Virginia	7
North Carolina	4
South Carolina	4

That

Who shall meet for the first time at the City of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, being called by the President General as soon as conveniently may be after his Appointment.

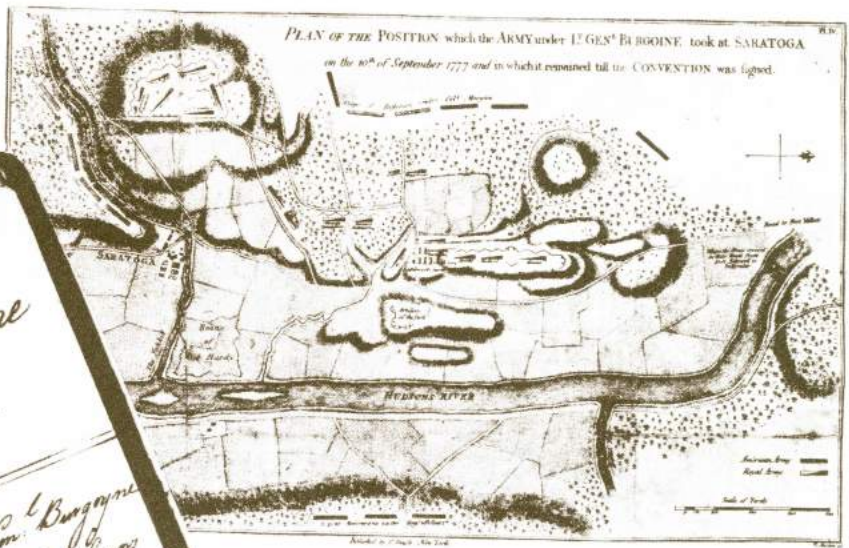
That there shall be a new Election of Members for the grand Council every Three Years, and on the Death or Absence of any Member, his place shall be supplied by a new Election at the next sitting of the Assembly of the Colony he represented.

That

Although the Plan was not adopted, it was one of the first cooperative efforts by colonists to solve their many problems prior to the Revolution. It led the way to federated action, and the joining of all colonies into one United States of America.

COLONIAL DEFENSE

Protected...



The above PLAN OF POSITION shows how the American armies completely surrounded the British Royal Army of Lieut.-General Burgoyne at Saratoga. Burgoyne's troops were bottled up for more than a month, from September 10, 1777 until the surrender was signed October 17, 1777.

Articles of Convention
between Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne
and Major Gen. Gates.

1. The Troops under Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne to march out of their Camp, with the honors of War and the Artillery of y^r Entrenchments to the verge of the River where the old Fort stood, where the Arms and Artillery are to be left, the arms to be piled by Word of Command from their own Officers.

2. A free passage to be granted to the Army under Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne to Great Britain, on Condition of not

serving again in North America during the present Contest, and the Port of Boston is assigned for the Entry of Transports to receive y^r Troops whenever Gen. Howe shall order.

3. Should any Cartel take place, by which the Army under Gen. Burgoyne, or any part of it may be exchanged the foregoing Articles to be void, as far as such Exchange shall be made.

4. The Army under Gen. Burgoyne to march to Massachusetts Bay by the easiest, most expeditious and convenient Route, and to be quartered in, near, or as possible to Boston.

5. Troops may not

The ORDERLY BOOK of one of Lieut.-General Burgoyne's officers states the terms of surrender of the British army . . . "the troops to march out . . . arms to be piled by Word of Command from their own officers . . . and free passage granted to the Army . . . to Great Britain . . ." The surrender of Burgoyne, pictured below, marked the end of British rule in America. The colonists now faced the stormy task of creating a United States of America.



Freedom Protected...

*I take the greatest pleasure
in communicating to your Excellency
the Dispatches from the Secretary of
Foreign Affairs, which accompany
the papers, I forward all the
papers, respecting Peace: On
great & solemn Occasions I send
my compliments to you with the greatest
cordiality. With the most respectful
I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
Your Excellency's
most Obedient Servant
G. Washington*

General George Washington congratulates New York's Governor George Clinton by LETTER, 1783, when peace was declared at end of the Revolutionary War.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1783.

The Committee appointed to conduct the Order of receiving their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON,

BEG Leave to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that the Troops, under the Command of Major-General KNOX, will take Possession of the City at the Hour agreed on, Tuesday next; as soon as this may be performed, he will request the Citizens who may be assembled on Horseback, at the Bowling-Green, the lower End of the Broad-Way, to accompany him to meet their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON, at the Bull's Head, in the Bowery---the Citizens on Foot to assemble at or near the Tea-water-Pump at Fresh-water.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A Party of Horse will precede their Excellencies and be on their flanks---after the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Council for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of the State---The Gentlemen on Horse-back, eight in Front---those on Foot, in the Rear of the Horse, in like Manner. Their Excellencies, after passing down Queen-Street, and the Line of Troops up the Broadway, will a-light at CAPE'S Tavern.

The Committee hope to see their Fellow-Citizens, conduct themselves with Decency and Decorum on this joyful Occasion.

CITIZENS TAKE CARE!!!

THE Inhabitants are hereby informed, that Permission has been obtained from the Commandant, to form themselves in patrols this night, and that every order requisite will be given to the guards, as well to aid and assist, as to give protection to the patrols: And that the countersign will be given to THOMAS TUCKER, No. 51, Water-Street: from whom it can be obtained, if necessary.

It is requested that such of the Inhabitants who are not on the patrols, and sickness does not prevent, will keep themselves awake. It is also desired, for the sake of order, that the Gentlemen who have been heretofore appointed to superintend the nightly watches, to call their districts together at an early hour.

NEW-YORK: PRINTED BY SAMUEL LOUDON.
No. 5. Water-Street, between Nassau-Street and Pine-Street.

The above BROADSIDE, November 24, 1783, gives order of triumphal parade planned by New Yorkers welcoming Clinton and Washington to the City at close of Revolutionary War.

Below, is the household EXPENSE RECORD Washington kept during his first year, 1789, as President. Residing in New York City, which was then the Capitol, Washington accepted only expenses, no salary.

Month	Particulars	Amount	Total
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Total	

Return of Ordnance in the several Forts Batteries &c at West Point and its dependencies Sept 5th 1780

Name	Muzzle									Swivel			Total	
	24	18	12	9	6	4	3	2	1	Swivel	Swivel	Swivel		
Galley														
Fort Mifflin	1	6											23	
Fort Mifflin		5	1										16	
Castle Clinton			2										10	
South Battery		2											5	
Chain Battery			1										3	
Fort Mifflin					2								2	
Fort Mifflin			1										4	
Fort Mifflin													5	
Fort Mifflin													2	
Fort Mifflin		3	3										6	
Fort Mifflin													5	
Fort Mifflin													2	
Fort Mifflin													4	
Fort Mifflin													2	
Fort Mifflin		1	1	2									8	
Total	1	10	3	16	5	9	4	5	2	1	3	6	5	100

Thammar Aljandim
of Albany

As the following Ordnance
has been taken out
of the Store at West Point
4. 24 lb 2. 12 lb
1. 18 lb 2. 12 lb
2. 12 lb 3. 12 lb
3. 12 lb 2. 12 lb
7. 12 lb 12. 12 lb
1. 12 lb 8. 12 lb
12

As the following Ordnance
has been taken out
of the Store at West Point
3. 12 lb 2. 12 lb
7. 12 lb 12. 12 lb
1. 12 lb 8. 12 lb
12

As the following Ordnance
has been taken out
of the Store at West Point
3. 12 lb 2. 12 lb
7. 12 lb 12. 12 lb
1. 12 lb 8. 12 lb
12

At a Meeting of the Governor & Council of the State of Connecticut held and adjourned July 27th 1776

An Application by Mr Jay from the Committee of the State of New York
to grant the Loan of twenty Cannon (viz) less Twelve
Cannon & less the Powder now at the Arsenal at Albany
to the State of New York upon a Certificate Propos'd that the
said Cannon & said Powder to be supplied and said State
to be returned or reimburs'd by said State when required
and said Cannon of said Summe are directed to keep a
proper Account of as many as have been of how much of
Carriage which for said State and returned
of account for with the Cannon of said State and returned
to Mr Jay of said State by said Cannon of said State
for the same

A True Copy from the Minutes
of the Honorable Council
Approved
John Trumbull Secy

State of Connecticut
By the Governor
John Jay Secy is a man friend to the United States
of America & that therefore for him to travel in the same being
permitted him to pass without any other Certificate
from under Hand in said State at Albany July 27th
Nov 20th 1776
John Trumbull

White Plains 8th January 1776

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The Committee of Westchester County having
seen in the public Prints that many of the Inhabi-
tants of Dutchess County are thrown out of the Protec-
tion of the Provincial Congress; and having been
informed that they are aiming in their Defence, are
greatly alarmed at their Conduct, and beg Leave to
affure your honorable House, that the Friends of
Liberty in this County are willing to join in their Cause
except they are supported by the regular Troops; if
before they are supported by the regular Troops; if
it shall be thought most advisable by the Committee
of the Provincial or Continental Congress
We are Sir
Your most
Obedt Servt