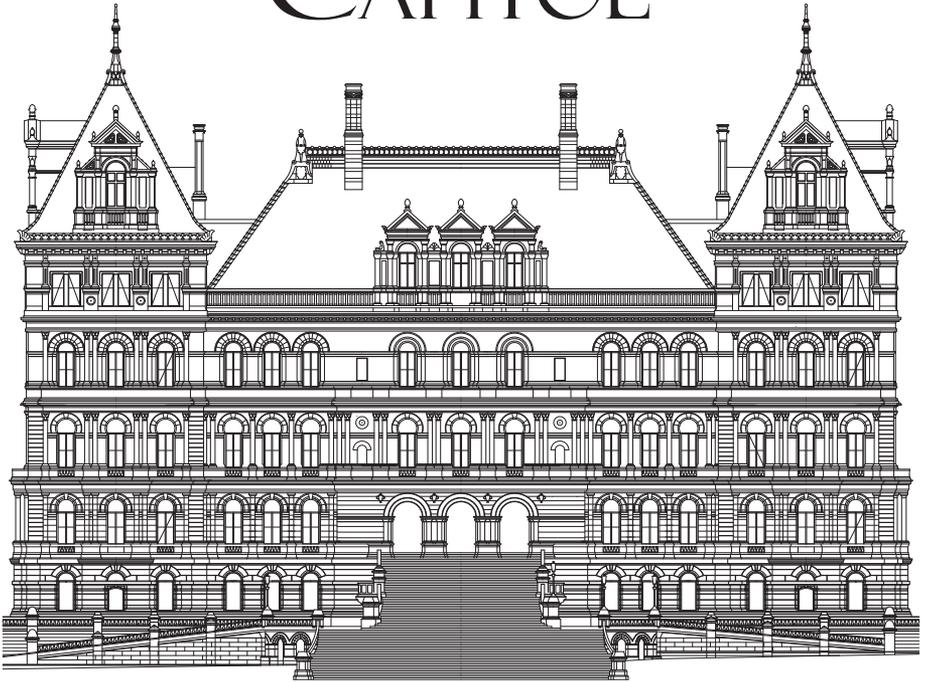


*A Guide to the History
on Display at the*
NEW YORK STATE
CAPITOL



Building a New New York... With You

JANUARY 2012
Governor Andrew M. Cuomo

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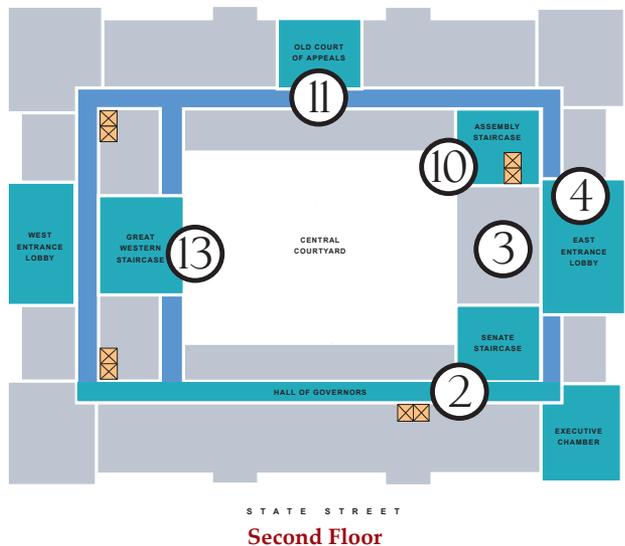
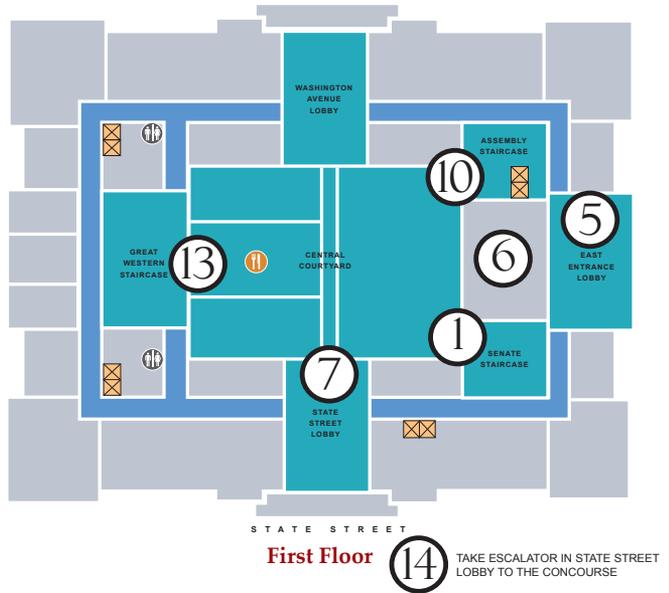
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WELCOME TO THE NEW

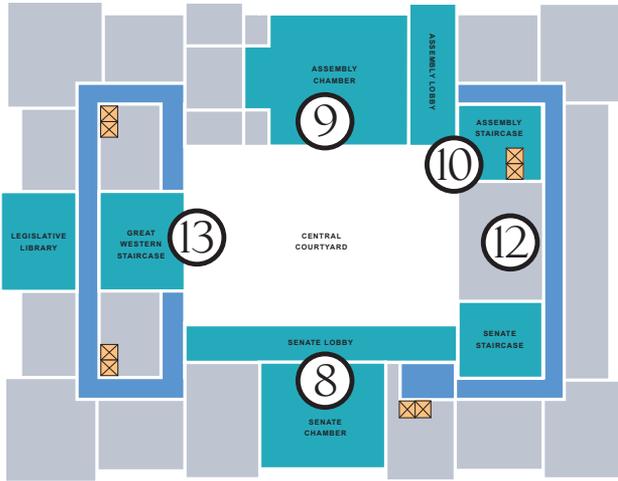
For more than 100 years, our state's history has been shaped in this building, and many great leaders have walked these hallways as they worked for the people of New York.

History continues to be made, and the exhibits displayed here are designed to make the Capitol a living museum to educate visitors about New York's extraordinary legacy.

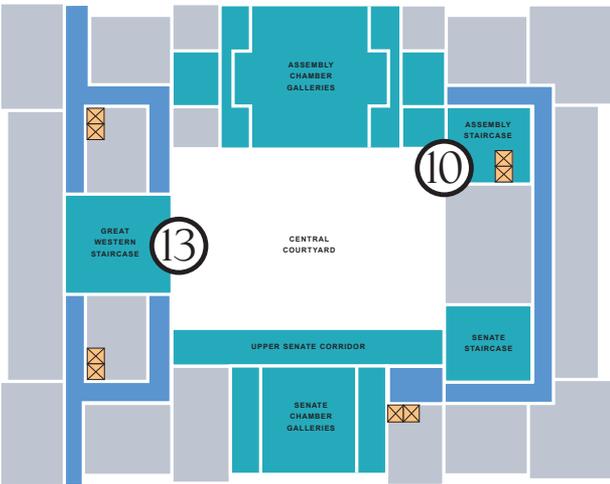
The Capitol's architectural grandeur and historic significance serve as a fitting monument to the vast diversity and richness of the Empire State. Enjoy your visit.



YORK STATE CAPITOL



STATE STREET
Third Floor



STATE STREET
Fourth Floor



Public Restrooms



Cafeteria



Elevators

- ① INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL
- ② HALL OF GOVERNORS
- ③ GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM
- ④ 1861: BANNERS FOR GLORY
- ⑤ CAPITOL FIRE EXHIBIT
- ⑥ FLAG ROOM
- ⑦ PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT – STATE STREET LOBBY
- ⑧ NEW YORK STATE SENATE
- ⑨ NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY
- ⑩ ASSEMBLY STAIRCASE RESTORATION
- ⑪ NEW YORK STATE JUDICIARY – BLUE ROOM
- ⑫ LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION
- ⑬ GREAT WESTERN STAIRCASE
- ⑭ CONCOURSE – EMPIRE STATE PLAZA

INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL

Begin your journey through the New York State Capitol by visiting an introductory exhibit on the first floor of the Senate Staircase. Visitors will enjoy learning about the history of the building including its construction and recent restoration projects. Additional information is provided about the tour program and the reopened Hall of Governors.

HALL OF GOVERNORS

DOCUMENTS FROM NEW YORK'S EARLY STATEHOOD

The early statehood case contains New York's original "foundation" documents – the record of the creation of our state. From revolutionary protest against the growing tyranny of a distant sovereign to deliberations over the appropriate powers of a new federal government, New Yorkers were at the heart of the debate. New York leaders such as George Clinton, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton and Robert Livingston took a leading role in both the intellectual and political discussion and many played significant roles in the establishment of our nation.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF 1775, A STATEMENT OF REVOLUTION REGARDING THE INTENT TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT, PRODUCED ONE YEAR BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Almost a year and a half before the Continental Congress would dissolve the political bonds between the colonies and Great Britain and assert that people possessed certain inalienable rights, the New York State General Association declared its own independence from King George III. When news of how the Massachusetts militia successfully fought the British at Lexington and Concord, the delegates of the General Association drafted a statement declaring that New York was no longer a colony. This important sign of New York's solidarity with Massachusetts helped strengthen the political bond between the colonies, which paved the way for the 1776 Declaration of Independence. New York's leadership proved to be pivotal in securing a unified colonial statement of independence. *On loan from the Onondaga Historical Association, Museum and Research Center, Syracuse, NY*

LETTER FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL GEORGE CLINTON, 1777

New York State Archives Collection

51. This Convention therefore in the Name & by the Authority of the Good People of this State With Advice and Deliberation doth determine and declare that no Authority shall on any Pretence whatsoever be exercised over the People or Members of this State but such as shall be derived from and granted by them. &

And Whereas Laws inconsistent with the Spirit of this Constitution or with the public Good may be had by the Legislature of this State; It is Ordained that the Governor for the Time being, the Chancellor & the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any two of them, together with the Governor, shall be and hereby are constituted a Council to revise all Bills about to be passed into Law by the Legislature. And for that purpose shall assemble themselves from time to time when the Legislature shall be convened; for which Service they shall not receive any Salary or Consideration under any pretence whatever. And that all Bills which have passed the Senate & Assembly shall before they become Law, be presented to the said Council for their Review & Consideration; and if upon such Review & Consideration it should appear improper to the said Council, or a Majority of them, that the said Bill should become a Law of this State, that they return the same together with their Objections to the same in Writing to the Senate or Assembly, as the Case shall be, who shall enter the same in their Minutes, and proceed to reconsider the said Bill. But if after such Reconsideration a Majority of the Senate or Assembly shall notwithstanding the said Objections agree to pass the same it shall be Law.

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1777

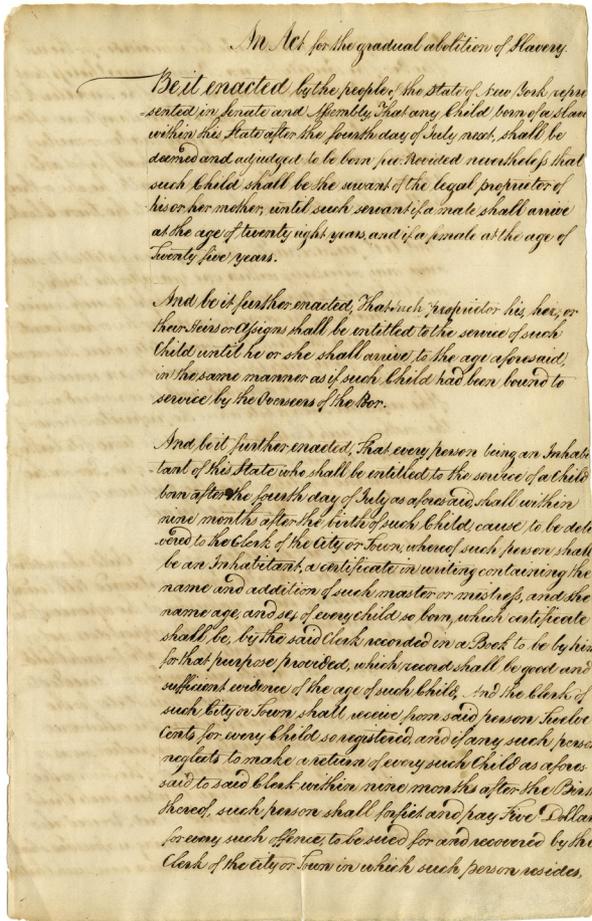
John Jay and other revolutionary patriots drafted the Constitution, which was ratified at Kingston, April 20, 1777. The Constitution established the three branches of government and protected basic liberties. This is the final approved draft.

New York State Archives Collection

POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL, 1788

New York State Archives Collection

DOCUMENTS ON SLAVERY



AN ACT FOR THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, 1799

In 1799, the New York State Legislature passed a law to abolish the institution of slavery in the state.

Though freeing many slaves, it did not do so immediately, in part to allow owners at the time to recoup the most profit from their slaves before losing them. Thus, children born to a slave mother after July 4, 1799 were declared legally free — but not until males had turned 28, and females 25. Slaves born before that date remained in servitude, although they were redefined as indentured servants.

New York State Archives
Collection

LIST OF PAYMENTS TO THE TOWN OF ORANGE, ROCKLAND COUNTY, FOR SUPPORT OF CHILDREN BORN TO SLAVES AND ABANDONED BY SLAVE OWNERS, 1803

New York State Archives Collection

BILL OF SALE OF SLAVES, 1762

New York State Library Collection

GOVERNOR JOHN JAY DOCUMENTS

JOHN JAY'S COMMISSION FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK STATE, 1777

Original 1777 Commission of John Jay as the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State. Includes papier-mâché Great Seal of New York State and is signed by Governor George Clinton. Jay's commission was signed the day after the British burned Kingston to the ground. Kingston was New York's first state capital during the revolution, while the British army held New York City, which had been the colonial capital. The State Council of Safety met at

Marbletown while Kingston lay smoldering, and awarded Jay this certificate there. *Courtesy: of the John Jay Homestead State Historic Site, Katonah, NY*



GOVERNOR SAMUEL TILDEN DOCUMENTS

DEED OF SALE FOR EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1877

Courtesy of Albany County Hall of Records, Thomas G. Clingan, Albany County Clerk

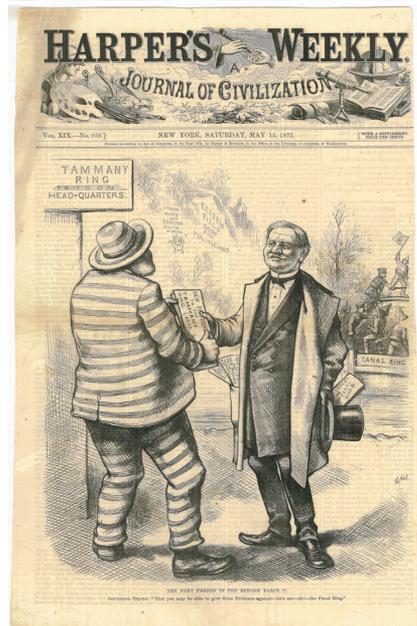
POSTCARDS OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1906, 1909, 1948

New York State Library Collection

HARPER'S WEEKLY, MAY 15, 1875

The cover of *Harper's Weekly* for May 15, 1875, featured Governor Samuel Tilden handing out pardons at "Tammany Ring Prison Head-Quarters." In the background, police are chasing men from the "Canal Ring." The caption reads: "The Next Pardon in the Reform Farce(?): Governor Tilden: "That you may be able to give State Evidence against - let's see - oh! - the Canal Ring."

New York State Library Collection, New York State gubernatorial Campaign Ephemera [Winnewisser] Collection



GOVERNOR GROVER CLEVELAND DOCUMENTS

NEW YORK'S CIVIL SERVICE LAW, 1883

New York State Archives Collection

GROVER CLEVELAND'S RESIGNATION NOTICE, JANUARY 6, 1885

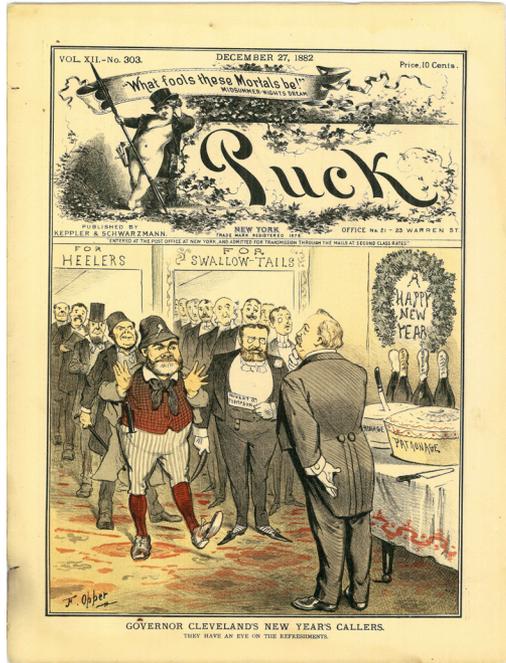
New York State Library Collection, Grover Cleveland Papers

PUCK MAGAZINE COVER,
DECEMBER 27, 1882

The cover of *Puck* for December 27, 1882, featured Governor-elect Grover Cleveland hosting a party where ward heelers and wealthy supporters, led by Hubert O. Thompson, were to receive their office appointments and other patronage perks in return for their help in getting him elected.

Puck was a humor magazine, published between 1871 and 1918, that featured cartoons, caricatures and political satire. This cartoon is the work of Frederick Burr Opper, who worked for *Puck* from ca. 1880 to 1898.

*New York State Library Collection,
New York State Gubernatorial
Campaign Ephemera [Winnawisser]
Collection*



GOVERNOR LEVI MORTON DOCUMENTS

GREATER NEW YORK CITY CHARTER, 1897

New York State Library Collection

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT OF GEORGE MOORE SMITH SIGNED
BY GOVERNOR LEVI MORTON, AUGUST 31, 1895

New York State Library Collection

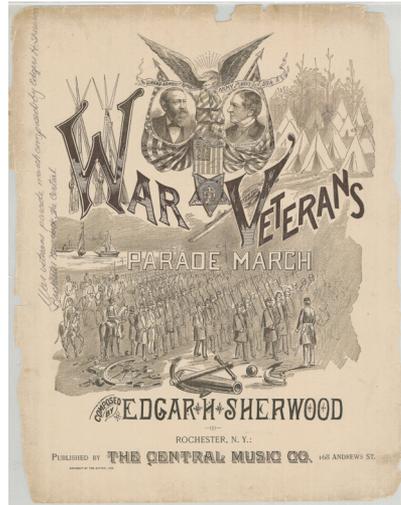
CAMPAIGN FLYER FOR LEVI MORTON

*New York State Library Collection, New York State Gubernatorial Campaign Ephemera
[Winnawisser] Collection*

WAR VETERANS PARADE MARCH, 1889

The War Veterans Parade March illustrates the political power of the Grand Army of the Republic in the decades after the Civil War. Medallion portraits of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton are almost dwarfed by scenes designed to evoke images of the war: tents, soldiers in formation, stacked rifles, a cannon and an anchor.

New York State Library Collection



GOVERNOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT DOCUMENTS

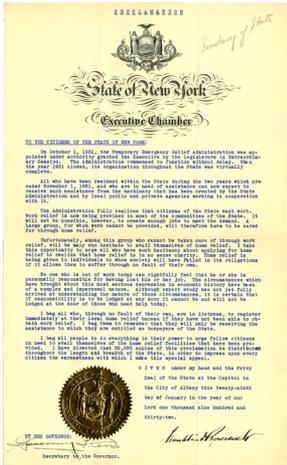
LETTER FROM GOVERNOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT TO STATE SENATOR FRANK W. HIGGINS, 1899

New York State Archives Collection

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH DOCUMENTS

STATUTORY REALIGNMENT OF STATE GOVERNMENT, 1924
New York State Archives Collection

ALFRED E. SMITH, *UP TO NOW: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY*, 1929
New York State Library, Zander Family Collection



GOVERNOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DOCUMENTS

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR, 1932

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's proclamation establishing the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration (TERA). TERA was a state program that provided for the relief of citizens affected by the Great Depression and a precursor to many federal New Deal programs that Roosevelt later instituted. *New York State Archives Collection*

GAVEL FROM FDR'S 1929 INAUGURATION;
PEN FROM SECOND INAUGURATION IN 1931;
TROWELS USED BY THE GOVERNOR TO LAY CORNERSTONES FOR THREE STATE

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS; SILVER CIGAR BOX

Courtesy of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum, on loan to the New York State Museum

GOVERNOR NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER DOCUMENTS

MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE ON THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., 1968

New York's reaction to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was tumultuous, as in other parts of the country. Rockefeller had worked with King to ensure that New York was a leader in passing civil rights legislation. In this message, he promoted the idea that King's legacy could best be honored by deeds rather than words, and urged the Legislature to pass urban development and human rights initiatives that would use government as a means for social justice.

New York State Archives Collection

GOVERNOR HUGH L. CAREY DOCUMENTS

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE CORPORATION ("BIG MAC"), 1975

New York State Archives Collection

GUBERNATORIAL DOCUMENTS AND ARTIFACTS

The Hall of Governors exhibit contains additional documents written by or related to New York State governors:

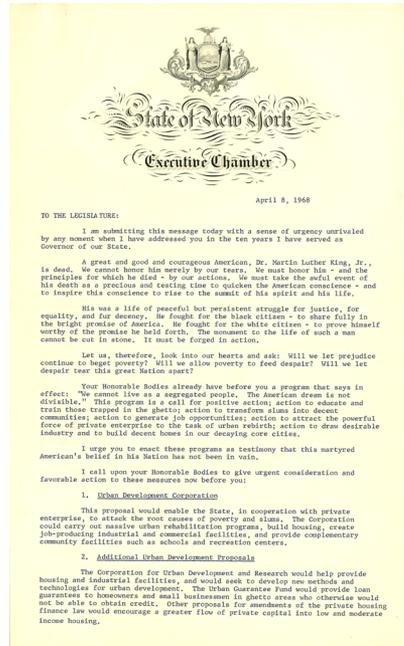
APPOINTMENT SIGNED BY GEORGE CLINTON, 1786 *From the Collection of Howard Glaser*

NEW YORK CITY FREE SCHOOL ACT, SIGNED BY MORGAN LEWIS, 1805 *New York State Archives*

LETTER FROM MORGAN LEWIS TO JOHN WOODWARD, ESQUIRE, UNDATED *From the Collection of Governor Andrew M. Cuomo*

LETTER FROM DANIEL D. TOMPKINS TO ROBERT BRENT, ESQUIRE, MARCH 11, 1809 *From the Collection of Howard Glaser*

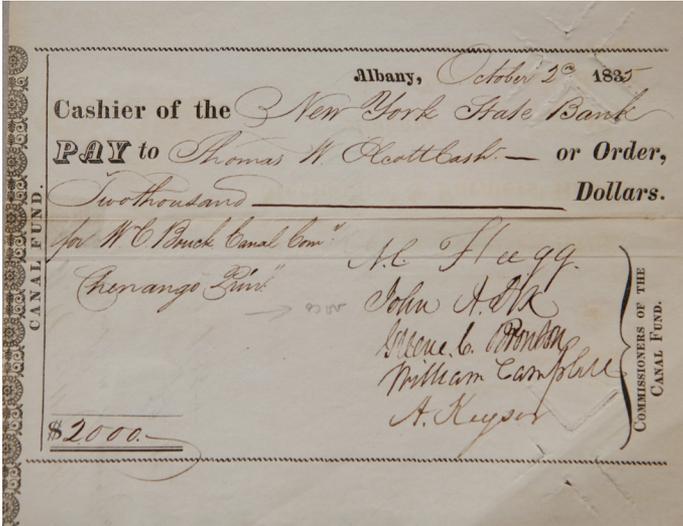
APPOINTMENT SIGNED BY DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, 1811
Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques



LEGAL DOCUMENT SIGNED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL MARTIN VAN BUREN IN 1818 *From the Collection of Governor Andrew M. Cuomo*

MARTIN VAN BUREN – OPINION, 1818 *Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques*

LAW REFORMING LAWSUITS FOR DEBTS LESS THAN \$50, SIGNED BY JOHN C. YATES, 1824 *New York State Archives*



CASHIER'S RECEIPT FROM THE NEW YORK STATE BANK, 1835

From Canal Commissioner, (and future Governor), William C. Bouck to Thomas W. Olcott. It is signed by four Commissioners of the Canal fund including another future Governor, John Adams Dix. *From the Collection of Howard Glaser*

MILITARY APPOINTMENT SIGNED BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, NOVEMBER 4, 1861 *Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques*

PROCLAMATION FOR DAY OF THANKSGIVING THAT THE CIVIL WAR HAS ENDED, ISSUED BY REUBEN E. FENTON, OCTOBER 13, 1865 *New York State Library Collection*

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR WASHINGTON HUNT, SIGNED BY GOVERNOR REUBEN E. FENTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1867 *New York State Library Collection*

HORATIO SEYMOUR –
LETTER, 1879 Letter from
Horatio Seymour December
2, 1879, indicating his regrets
at not being able to attend the
“International Fair” and noting
that “. . . we must depend
upon agriculture to keep up
the prosperity of our country.”
*Loaned by Dennis Holzman
Antiques*

HAMILTON FISH –
THANK YOU NOTE, 1891
*Loaned by Dennis Holzman
Antiques*

LETTER FROM
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
REGARDING BATH
SOLDIERS HOME
INVESTIGATION,
MARCH 3, 1900
New York State Library Collection

LETTER FROM
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
TO ELMINA P. SPENCER,
DECEMBER 3, 1900 *New
York State Library Collection*

LETTER FROM THEODORE ROOSEVELT REGARDING EVENING
POST COMMENTS, DECEMBER 28, 1900 *New York State Library Collection*

APPOINTMENT SIGNED BY HORACE WHITE, 1910
Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques

JOHN A. DIX – NOTE *Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques*

WILLIAM SULZER – REVOCATION OF APPOINTMENT, 1913
Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques

MARTIN GLYNN – LETTER, 1913 *Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques*

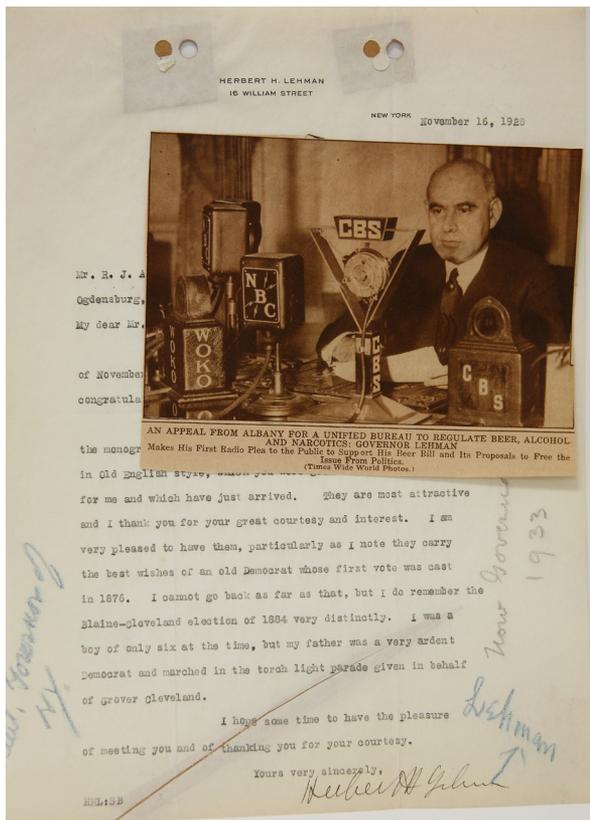
CHARLES WHITMAN – LETTER, 1915 *Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques*

CHARLES WHITMAN – THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION, 1916
Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques

CERTIFICATION FOR WARRANT SIGNED BY NATHAN MILLER, JUNE
13, 1922 *Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques*

NATHAN MILLER PHOTOGRAPH WITH PERSONAL NOTE
Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques

Wisco Dec. 2 1879
My dear Sir
I am sorry I cannot
attend the International Fair.
I feel an interest in it;
however. We have learned in
the last few years that we
must depend upon agriculture
to keep up the prosperity of
our country. We have many
charities put out at this time
by public men, but the
State, many of the plough &
do not the work. Truly yours,
Horatio Seymour



HERBERT LEHMAN – THANK YOU LETTER, 1928

This thank you letter includes political reminiscences and was written just before Lehman became Lieutenant Governor of New York. A newspaper photograph of Lehman as governor is attached to this letter. *Loaned by Dennis Holzman Antiques*

LETTER FROM FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT TO GOVERNOR HERBERT LEHMAN, JUNE 3, 1942 *New York State Archives*

NEW YORK STATE THRUWAY AUTHORITY LAW, SIGNED BY THOMAS DEWEY, 1950 *New York State Archives*

MALCOLM WILSON LAWS, 1974 *New York State Archives*

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM

In original plans for the Capitol, the Governor's Reception Room, also known as the War Room was designed to be open space, part of a domed tower that was never built. In the early 20th century, the space was to be a forty-foot-high rotunda with ceiling murals chronicling important events in New York State's military history. Though the murals were painted and installed by the distinguished artist William deLeftwich Dodge, the floor was never removed. A reception room was created from this area from 1995-1997, and the murals were also restored to their original vibrant colors.

CANNON, ASSUERUS KOSTER, BRONZE, 1630
New York State Museum Collection

CONTRACT OF SALE OF LAND ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER FROM THE MOHICAN INDIANS TO KILLIAN VAN RENSSELAER, AUGUST 6, 1630



This is the legal conveyance or deed of the large tract of land to Killian van Rensselaer that enabled him to establish a patroonship (colony) within the Province of New Netherland. The patroonship plan of colonization was created under the auspices of the West India Company as a means of enhancing settlement in New Netherland. The patroon (lord of manor) was an investor empowered to negotiate with natives for a substantial tract of land upon which he was obligated to settle 50 colonists at his own expense. The patroon was also granted

complete jurisdictional rights and could hold the land in perpetual fief of inheritance with the right to dispose of the colony by last will and testament. Killian van Rensselaer thus became the first patroon of Rensselaerswijck that would continue to exist under his heirs well into the 19th century. The lands granted in this conveyance are presently situated in Albany and Rensselaer counties of New York State. Peter Minuit, Director General of New Netherland, signed this document along with others on the governing council. In essence, this document can be called "the birth certificate" of Rensselaerswijck.

New York State Library Collection, Rensselaerwyck Manor Papers

DE SCHAGHENBRIEF – REPORT ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP WAPEN VAN AMSTERDAM, NOVEMBER 5, 1626
New York State Library Collection

HUDSON RIVER SLOOP *VICTORINE*, MODEL BY JACK W. LOWE, 1974
New York State Museum Collection

THE HALF MOON MODEL

Collection of Tom Wysmuller

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE

WRITING CHAIR USED BY GOVERNOR DEWITT CLINTON, PAINTED AND STAINED WITH STENCILED DECORATIONS, C. 1825

New York State Museum Collection

DEWITT CLINTON, ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN WESLEY JARVIS (1770–1840), OIL ON CANVAS, C. 1816

New York State Museum Collection

Gift of the Wunsch Americana Foundation

HOLMES HUTCHINSON CANAL SURVEY MAPS, 1832-1843

New York State Archives Collection

PAGES FROM THE NEW YORK MEMORIAL – A PETITION FOR THE CREATION OF THE ERIE CANAL, 1816

New York State Archives Collection

THOMAS EVERSHED, VIEW SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE LOCK SECTION, 1839

Evershed, soon after emigrating from England, was hired to document the growth of the Erie Canal. His maps, plans, and drawings of the canal system provide some of the most striking visual representations of how the canals were meant to be used.

This sketch, showing the Erie Canal at Lockport, demonstrates the progress that had been made on locks to that point.

New York State Archives Collection



CANCELLED STATE STOCK CERTIFICATE FOR ENLARGEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, 1869



New York issued state stock to fund the construction, enlargement, and maintenance of the canal system throughout the 19th century. This certificate notes that the trustees of Vassar College owned \$12,000 worth of stock, which the state used to enlarge the Champlain Canal. A portrait of DeWitt Clinton is at upper left.

New York State Archives Collection

STAFFORDSHIRE PIECES CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF THE ERIE CANAL

Staffordshire pottery, which became highly popular in early 19th-century America, and was decorated to commemorate important historical events. These pieces celebrate the opening of the Erie Canal, the vital waterway that connected the port of New York with the nation's interior.
New York State Museum Collection

CASK USED BY GOVERNOR DEWITT CLINTON IN THE ERIE CANAL OPENING CEREMONY, 1825
On loan from the New-York Historical Society

BUST OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT
New York State Museum Collection

ARMCHAIR USED BY PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT
New York State Museum Collection

BUST OF MAJOR GENERAL JOHN FRANCIS O'RYAN, (AUGUST 21, 1874 - JANUARY 29, 1961)
Courtesy of the New York State Military Museum, Division of Military and Naval Affairs

BUST OF DANIEL A. BUTTERFIELD, (OCTOBER 31, 1837 - JANUARY 17, 1901)
Born in Utica, Daniel Butterfield graduated from Union College in Schenectady before taking a position with the newly formed American Express Company.



At the outbreak of the Civil War, Butterfield joined the New York State Militia. During the 1862 Battle of Gaines Mill, Butterfield earned the Medal of Honor for heroism in rallying Union troops under fire. His lasting contribution came as the author of "Taps," the bugle call sounded during military funerals.

Following the war, Butterfield served as Assistant Treasurer of the United States under President Ulysses S. Grant before returning to private life.
Courtesy of the New York State Military Museum, Division of Military and Naval Affairs

1861: BANNERS FOR GLORY

This exhibition commemorates the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War by showcasing eight historic flags from the New York State Battle Flag Collection. The flags date to the war's dramatic opening in 1861 and illustrate the patriotic devotion displayed by New Yorkers as a once-united country unraveled into armed conflict. Banners for Glory honors the 100,000 soldiers from the Empire State who rallied around the flag in 1861, and identifies the diverse group of men and women responsible for these inspirational and expressive elements. Be sure to visit this historic exhibit organized by the New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs.



CAPITOL FIRE EXHIBIT

In 1911, only twelve years after the completion of the Capitol, a devastating fire ripped through the western end of the building, destroying the State Library and many priceless documents and artifacts. To learn more about the fire and its aftermath, visit the Capitol fire exhibit on the first floor, located just beyond the Flag Room.



FLAG ROOM

The Flag Room on the first floor of the Capitol displays artifacts related to the New York State Militia courtesy of the New York State Military Museum, Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

CHAPEAU, C. 1855

A military hat called a “chapeau-bras,” French for a folding hat that can be carried under the arm, which was worn by New York State Militia officer Jacob DeForest when he was the inspector of the Militia’s 11th Brigade before the Civil War. He later went on to serve as a Colonel in the 81st New York Volunteer Infantry, a regiment from Oswego, during the Civil War. Such hats are typical of pre-Civil War militia uniforms.



EPAULETS, C. 1830-1840

SHAKO, C. 1830-1840

DRAGOON HELMET, C. 1850.

NEW YORK STATE JACKET, C. 1861

FROCK COAT, C. 1861-1865

CARTRIDGE BOX, 1861-1862

M1943 FIELD JACKET, C. 1943

An “Ike” jacket worn by Sgt. Ernest A. Bruderhausen, a New York City resident, during World War II. Bruderhausen was assigned to the 71st Infantry Regiment, a New York National Guard unit that served in Europe with the 44th Infantry Division. Sgt. Bruderhausen, the son of German immigrants, spoke fluent German and became a translator for his regiment.



The “Ike” jacket was worn by American soldiers assigned to Europe during World War II as a dress uniform item. It was later worn throughout the Army until after the Korean War. It got its name because General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the commander of all Allied Forces in Europe, liked it and wore one. His nickname was Ike. The coat was based on a British-issued jacket that Eisenhower thought was better than the American-supplied uniform coat.

U.S. MODEL 1917 STEEL HELMET, 1918

SERVICE COAT, 1918

U.S. ARMY COMBAT UNIFORM, C. 2008

PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT — STATE STREET LOBBY

BRASS PLAQUE MARKING WHERE PRESIDENT GRANT'S BODY
LAY IN STATE

A graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and a veteran of the Mexican War, Ulysses S. Grant (April 27, 1822 – July 23, 1885) became commander of all Union Armies during the American Civil War. Grant commanded the Army during the occupation of the Confederate states and the initial phases of Reconstruction. As the Republican nominee, he was elected President of the United States in 1868. As President, Grant battled rising violence by the Ku Klux Klan and pushed for political and civil rights for newlyfreed African-Americans.

President Ulysses S. Grant died on July 23, 1885 at Mount McGregor, a few miles north of Saratoga Springs, New York. On August 4, 1885 a special train transported his remains to Albany, where an elaborate funeral procession climbed State Street Hill to the Capitol. The dignitaries were led by Governor David Hill and included General William T. Sherman and members of the New York State Legislature. The

Capitol's entrances were draped with black bunting and other symbols of mourning. President Grant's body was borne into the State Street Lobby and placed on an elaborate bier.

From 6:45 p.m. until 10:00 a.m. the following morning, more than 80,000 mourners filed through the Capitol to pay their respects. Grant's remains were then taken to New York City, for funeral ceremonies and burial in Riverside Park, Manhattan.

Courtesy of the New York State Military Museum, Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE
FUNERAL BIER SET UP IN
STATE STREET LOBBY IN
PREPARATION FOR THE COFFIN

Courtesy of the New York State Library



BUST OF PRESIDENT ULYSSES S.
GRANT

Rupert Schmid

NEW YORK STATE SENATE

PHILIP SCHUYLER

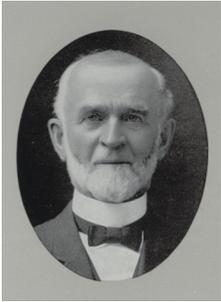
Philip Schuyler (1733-1804) was a member of the influential Schuyler family and was elected to the state's first Senate. Before beginning his military and political career, he was a successful farmer and linen manufacturer, building one of the first flax mills in the New World. During the Revolutionary War he was a Major General in the Continental Army and then served during two sessions in the Continental Congress. He served in the State Senate on three separate occasions, first from 1780-1784, then from 1786-1790 and finally from 1792-1797. In 1797, Schuyler was elected to the United States Senate but resigned a few months later due to poor health.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NY, WITH ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE, VOL. I, 1789
From the Collections of Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, Albany, NY

THE PARLIAMENTARY OR CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE RESTORATION OF KING
CHARLES II, VOLUME I OF THE 2ND EDITION IN 24 VOLS. , 1762
From the Collections of Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, Albany, NY

COPPER ENGRAVING PLATE
From the Collections of Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, Albany, NY

THE SPIRIT OF THE LAWS, VOLUME II, 1758
From the Collections of Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, Albany, NY



FRANCIS H. GATES

Francis Gates (1839-1925) was a successful businessman and prominent Republican politician in Madison County. He was a delegate to two National Republican Conventions in 1900 and 1908. In 1903, he was elected to the New York State Senate and represented the 37th Senate District for five years. His son John later became a State Senator and served from 1927-1932.

ARMCHAIR USED BY SENATOR FRANCIS GATES
FROM NEW YORK'S 37TH DISTRICT
New York State Museum Collection

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
FEBRUARY 22, 1776
From the collections of Senate House State Historic Site, Kingston, NY
Alton B. Parker Collection

ORDERS FROM THE CONVENTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF
NEW YORK STATE, JULY 16, 1776
From the collections of Senate House State Historic Site, Kingston, NY
Alton B. Parker Collection

PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1786
From the collections of Senate House State Historic Site, Kingston, NY

NEW YORK STATE SENATE DESK, LATE 19TH CENTURY
New York State Museum Collection

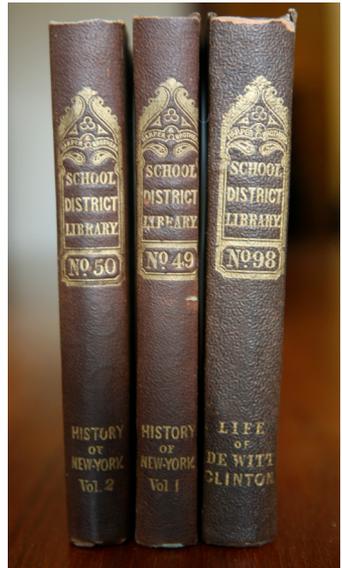


BUST OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD (1801-1872)
New York State Museum Collection

TEXTBOOKS COMMISSIONED BY GOVERNOR WILLIAM SEWARD,
1840

During his administration (1839-1843), Governor William Seward recognized the discrepancies in educational opportunities across New York State and decided to commission a set of two hundred volumes for each of the state's eleven thousand school districts. The books included state histories, histories of foreign countries, natural history and philosophy. These three volumes are from a set published by Harper & Brothers in 1840: *The History of New York*, Vols. I-II by William Dunlap and *The Life of DeWitt Clinton* by James Renwick. They reflect Governor Seward's love of learning and serious commitment to educational reform.

On Loan from the Seward House Museum, Auburn, NY



NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY



ALFRED E. SMITH

Alfred "Al" Smith (1873-1944) was a prominent political figure in New York. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1903. In 1911, he was named vice-chair of the Commission investigating the Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire, which killed 146 people. As a result of his work on the Commission, Smith sponsored a number of bills aimed at improving worker safety and expanding worker rights. In 1913, he was elected Speaker of

the Assembly and used his leadership position to pursue a progressive agenda. He was elected governor in 1918, 1922, 1924 and 1926. In 1928, he became the first Roman Catholic to be nominated for President on a major party ticket. In 1932, he supported fellow New Yorker Franklin Roosevelt's bid for the presidency. Much of Roosevelt's New Deal was inspired by Al Smith's policies as Governor of New York.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress

FACTORY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION, 1911

New York State Archives Collection

FACTORY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION LAWS

- Law establishing the Factory Investigating Commission, 1911.
- Law prohibiting minors from being employed in certain types of dangerous work, 1913.
- Law mandating fire escapes to be placed in factories above the second floor, 1914.

THOMAS V. WELCH

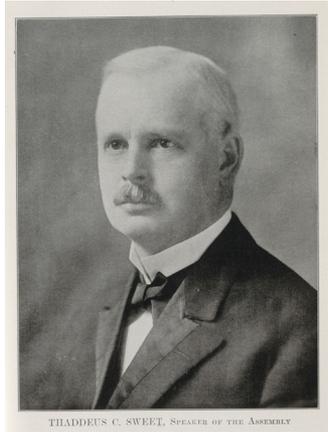
Thomas Welch (1850-1903) was a prominent political figure in Western New York. He was associated with the Free Niagara Movement and advocated for the preservation of Niagara Falls' natural beauty. He was elected to the State Assembly and served there for three terms. In 1885, he sponsored two bills creating the Niagara Reserve, New York's first state park, which passed the legislature and were signed into law. That same year, Welch was appointed Superintendent of the Niagara Reserve and served in that position until 1902.

NIAGARA RESERVATION, 1885

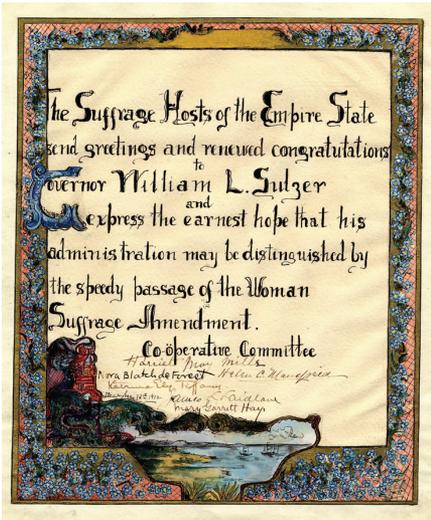
New York State Archives Collection

THADDEUS C. SWEET

Thaddeus “T.C.” Sweet (1872-1928) was a prominent entrepreneur and political figure from Phoenix, NY. Sweet was president of the Sweet Paper Manufacturing Company when he was first elected to the Assembly in 1910. In 1914, he was elected Speaker and remained in that office until 1920. During his tenure as Speaker, the Assembly passed a concurrent resolution to amend the State Constitution by extending suffrage to women. The resolution later passed in the Senate and in 1917, women achieved the right to vote in New York. Sweet was then elected to Congress in 1923 and died while in office.



THADDEUS C. SWEET, SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY



PETITION IN FAVOR OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, 1912

On December 16, 1912, “Votes for Women” advocates in New York City rallied and marched on Albany, greeting Governor-elect William Sulzer with a petition urging “the speedy passage of the Woman Suffrage Amendment.”

New York State Library

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
– A REFERENDUM TO
DETERMINE WHETHER THE
STATE CONSTITUTION SHOULD
BE AMENDED TO EXTEND
SUFFRAGE TO WOMEN, 1917
New York State Archives

HENRY E. H. BRERETON

Henry “Harry” E.H. Brereton was a farmer who lived in Warren County and was elected to the Assembly in 1911 and served there until 1917. He sponsored a resolution to extend suffrage to women on three different occasions, and was the sponsor of the resolution that finally passed in 1917. He left state government after women achieved the right to vote, before being elected to the State Senate in 1927. He remained in the Senate until 1932.

WALL CLOCK, C. 1835, PINE AND MAHOGANY VENEER
New York State Museum Collection

ASSEMBLY STAIRCASE RESTORATION

The restoration of the Assembly Staircase involved removing elements of a 1940s renovation that had all but destroyed the top of the staircase, including its elaborate skylight and laylight, stone carvings and masonry, and intricate stencil designs. Throughout 2011, the Assembly Staircase was restored to its 19th-century appearance. To learn more, visit the exhibit on the first floor of the Assembly Staircase, then climb the stairs or take the elevator to the fourth floor for a close-up view.



NEW YORK STATE JUDICIARY — BLUE ROOM

The 1865 law authorizing the construction of a new Capitol directed that it should house all three branches of government. The Blue Room has housed all three at various times. Originally designed for the Court of Appeals, the Blue Room was, from its completion in 1879 to 1881, used by the State Senate while their Chamber was still under construction. It was only after the completion of the Senate Chamber that the Court of Appeals convened here for the first time in 1883. However, the judges were dissatisfied with the accommodations and by 1884 the Court had moved to the H.H. Richardson-designed room on the third floor. The Court of Claims met here until the late 1880s, then the District Court took over use of the room in 1891. In 1982, the Blue Room underwent an extensive renovation and was transferred to the Executive Offices. Governors have since used this room for press conferences, cabinet meetings, and public functions. The exhibit outside the Blue Room on the second floor of the Capitol highlights the following influential figures in the New York State judiciary.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON (1746-1813)

RECEIPT FOR EXPENSES AS A DELEGATE TO EXAMINE NEW YORK'S
BOUNDARY DISPUTE WITH MASSACHUSETTS, 1784

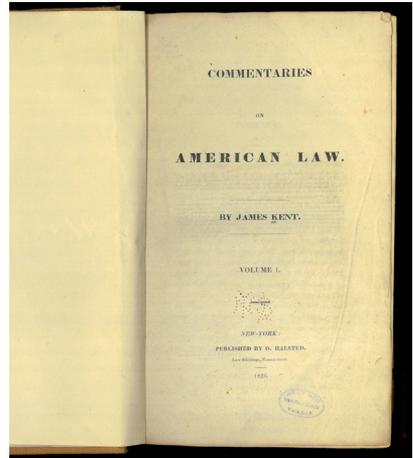
New York State Library

JAMES KENT (1763-1847)

JAMES KENT, *COMMENTARIES ON
AMERICAN LAW*, 1826

James Kent served as Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court and as Chancellor of the Court of Appeals. After his retirement in 1823, he wrote *Commentaries on American Law*; the first edition was published in 1826. Kent's judicial opinions as Chancellor laid the foundation for equity jurisprudence in New York and the United States. His *Commentaries* were published in many editions and were a standard legal textbook throughout the rest of the nineteenth century.

New York State Library



BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO (1870-1938)

THE NATURE OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS BY BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO

Courtesy of the New York State Bar Association

CARDOZO GAVEL

Courtesy of the New York State Bar Association

CRYSTAL AND SILVER INKWELL

Courtesy of the New York State Bar Association

CARDOZO PHI BETA KAPPA KEY

Courtesy of the New York State Bar Association

LEARNED HAND (1872-1961)

HAND LAW OFFICE SIGN

Before opening his law practice in 1831, Augustus C. Hand studied at Judge Tapping Reeve's law school in Litchfield, Connecticut, believed to be the country's first law school. This sign hung outside his Elizabethtown, New York office and insured that the community would easily



remember the young attorney's name. It was "A.C." who began the family tradition of the practice of law. *Courtesy of the New York State Bar Association*

SIGNED LEARNED HAND SPEECH

Courtesy of the New York State Bar Association

ROBERT H. JACKSON (1892-1954)

JACKSON'S GLASSES AND SCALES OF JUSTICE

Courtesy of the New York State Bar Association

– from the Mary Craighill Jackson Collection

JACKSON'S PHOTO, STATIONERY, AND BUSINESS CARD

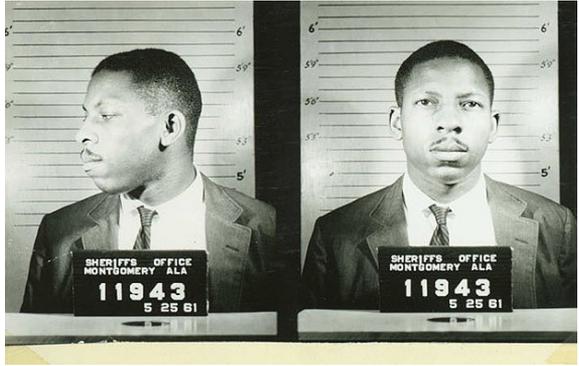
Courtesy of the New York State Bar Association

NUREMBERG TRIAL PHOTO

Courtesy of the New York State Bar Association

GEORGE BUNDY SMITH (B. 1937)

PHOTO OF JUDGE GEORGE BUNDY SMITH TAKEN FOLLOWING HIS ARREST AS A FREEDOM RIDER FIGHTING AGAINST SEGREGATION IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH



Courtesy: Court of Appeals, Albany, NY

JUDITH S. KAYE (B. 1938)

FRONT PAGE OF *NEW YORK TIMES* THE DAY AFTER JUDITH S. KAYE'S APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF JUDGE OF THE NEW YORK STATE COURT OF APPEALS

PHOTO OF JUDITH S. KAYE

Courtesy of the Hon. Judith S. Kaye

PHOTO OF THE "KAYE COURT"

Courtesy of the Hon. Judith S. Kaye

CHIEF JUDGE KAYE'S NAMEPLATE

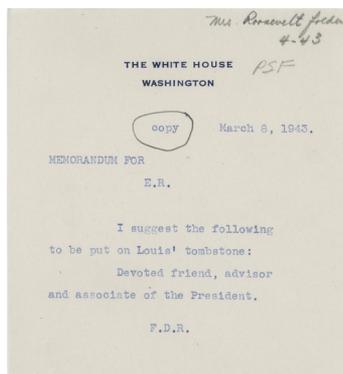
Courtesy of the Hon. Judith S. Kaye

NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

New York State extends its thanks to the New York State Bar Association, which was housed in the Capitol until 1928, for generously loaning its historical pieces to this exhibit. The New York State Bar Association was founded on November 21, 1876 in the Assembly Chamber of the old Capitol and is celebrating its 135th anniversary this year. It was incorporated on May 2, 1877 by an act of the Legislature. The Association was then given office space in the old Capitol until the building was razed in 1883. That same year, the Association moved into the "new" Capitol, where it remained for the next 45 years. Today the New York State Bar Association is located at One Elk Street, near both the Capitol and Court of Appeals.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION

LOUIS HOWE (1871-1936)



Louis Howe was a reporter and political advisor to Franklin Roosevelt. He began his journalism career working for the *Saratoga Sun*. During Howe's time as a reporter he covered the Spanish-American War, interviewed Vice President Theodore Roosevelt as he was traveling to Buffalo after the McKinley shooting and wrote about Tammany Hall's corrupting influence in Albany. It was during his time covering state government that Howe first met State Senator Franklin Roosevelt in 1911. The two formed a political partnership and eventually became close friends. Howe left journalism in 1913 to work for Roosevelt full time. From that year on, Howe dedicated

himself to electing Roosevelt president, which he finally did in 1932.

NOTE FROM FDR ABOUT HOWE

A 1943 memorandum from President Roosevelt to Eleanor Roosevelt following Howe's death.

A LETTER FROM HOWE TO FDR

LEO O'BRIEN (1900-1982)

Leo William O'Brien was a journalist with the International News Services in the 1930s. He was a member of the Legislative Correspondents' Association (LCA) during a dynamic period in the state's and nation's histories. He eventually went into politics and was elected to Congress in 1952. In 1959, O'Brien sponsored the legislation that led to Alaska's statehood. He retired from Congress in 1966.

PHOTOGRAPH OF LEO O'BRIEN
WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
AND GOVERNOR LEHMAN
AT THE 1933 LCA DINNER

Courtesy of the O'Brien Family



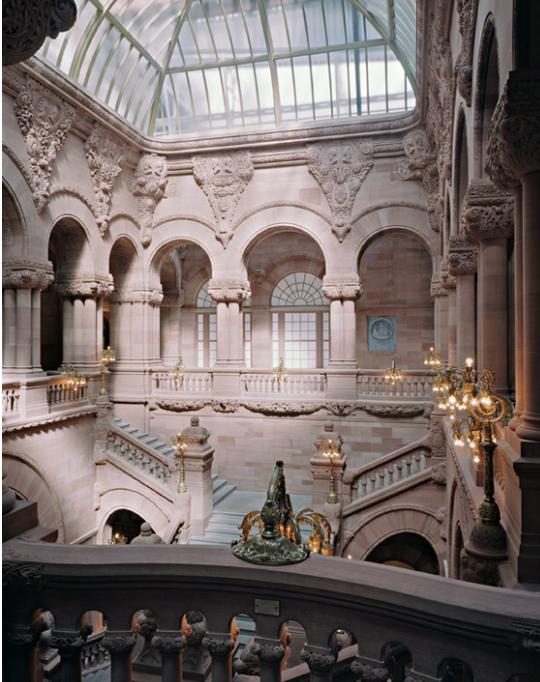
ROBERT CARO (B. 1935)

Robert Caro is a journalist and author. He has won two Pulitzer Prizes. His first was for *The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York* and the other was for *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: Master of the Senate*. Many have cited Caro's work on Moses as one of the most comprehensive and critical studies of New York State and City government. Caro was born in New York City in 1935 and attended the Horace Mann School, where he wrote for the school newspaper. He went on to become the managing editor of the *Daily Princetonian*, at Princeton University, where he earned his degree in English. After college, Caro began his professional journalism career writing for the *New Brunswick Daily Home News*, in New Jersey, and then became an investigative reporter for *New York Newsday*, including a one-year stint in the state Capitol.

SIGNED 1ST EDITION OF *THE POWER BROKER: ROBERT MOSES AND THE FALL OF NEW YORK*, 1974 *Courtesy of Robert Caro*

GREAT WESTERN STAIRCASE

The Great Western Staircase, also known as the Million Dollar Staircase, is situated on the western end of the Capitol. The staircase features elaborate stone carvings, including the "famous faces" of prominent figures in New York and American history, such as Henry Hudson, Abraham Lincoln, and Susan B. Anthony. In 2002, the staircase's skylight and laylight system was restored, and in 2006, the entire staircase was cleaned. Be sure to visit the Great Western Staircase and witness the detailed artistry of this magnificent space.



CONCOURSE — EMPIRE STATE PLAZA

THE NEW YORK STATE POLICE

The New York State Police was formed in 1917 to serve the rural areas of the state. Its first superintendent, Colonel George Fletcher Chandler, a World War I veteran and physician from Kingston, New York, created every aspect of the new police force - its mission, its uniform, and even its name. The Colonel was the first to call his men "Troopers," a term still used today.

NEW YORK STATE POLICE UNIFORM STETSON



SUPERINTENDENT CHANDLER'S
RETIREMENT SHIELD

DIME NOVELS

MOTORCYCLE GOGGLES

NEW YORK STATE POLICE
UNIFORM

TROOPER'S SHIELD
Courtesy of the New York State Police

1966 HARLEY-DAVIDSON ELECTRA GLIDE MOTORCYCLE

Troopers patrolled on motorcycles until the 1960s. Today a ceremonial detail rides Harley-Davidson Police Electra Glide bikes in parades and for funerals, sporting events, rallies, demonstrations, and special escorts. *Courtesy of the New York State Police*



1973 PLYMOUTH FURY I

This was last year the State Police painted their cars black and white.

FIRST RESPONSE VEHICLES



M-1097 HIGH MOBILITY MULTIPURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE "HUMVEE"

During the response to Tropical Storms Lee and Irene the New York National Guard employed humvees to move troops, carry relief supplies and water, and transport police officers to rescue citizens surrounded by rising flood waters.

Photo: An M998 humvee operated by the New York Army National Guard's 1156th Engineer Company backed up to a house in Windham while evacuating local residents.
New York National Guard

MOBILE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (MERC) *New York National Guard*

RANGER ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES (ATVS)

Photo: ECO Daly checks on the situation of a destroyed mobile home in the Village of Prattsville, Greene County. ATV's were needed to access properties because the roads were impassible due to Hurricane Irene damage.

Department of Environmental Conservation



2004 13' ZODIAC GRAND RAID IV INFLATABLE RESCUE BOAT

Photo: On August 28, 2011, New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control and New York Task Force-2 boat crews performed numerous rescues in the Mount Tremper/Phoenicia area, the most significant of which was the rescue of 10 trapped people ranging in age from 4 months to 63 years old.

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services



2011 KAWASAKI 1500CC JET SKIS

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services

TRANSPORTATION COLLECTION



NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER'S 1967 LINCOLN EXECUTIVE LIMOUSINE

This limousine was placed into service for the use of Governor Nelson Rockefeller on March 6, 1967. Rockefeller privately purchased an identical vehicle for his use while in New York City. A Lincoln Continental, it was lengthened by 34 inches and rear-facing seats were added to

convert it into a limousine. Its amenities include air conditioning, radio, cassette player, and television receiver, as well as a sliding window to provide privacy. The car was used by succeeding governors until 1988.

New York State Museum Collection

1932 PACKARD PHAETON

This model 905 was purchased in 1932 by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for his use in Albany. When he was elected to the presidency, it became part of the state fleet. Though kept in running condition, it was rarely used after 1942, when Governor Thomas Dewey acquired a Cadillac. However, Governor Hugh Carey transported Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus of the Netherlands in the Packard when they visited Albany in 1982.

New York State Museum Collection



ADIRONDACK GUIDEBOAT

New York State Museum Collection



PIERCE-ARROW TYPE 43

This 1931 seven-passenger sedan was manufactured by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company in Buffalo, New York. It is one of 160 Type 43s to be produced and cost \$2,995 at the time of purchase (equivalent to \$42,900 in 2010).

The company, which was active from 1903 to 1938, specialized in high-end luxury cars like the Type 43. Pierce-Arrow's refusal to produce a lower-end car forced the

company to close its doors in 1938 during the Great Depression.

New York State Museum Collection

NOTIONS WAGON

New York State Museum Collection

PEDDLER'S WAGON

New York State Museum Collection

1908 SEARS & ROEBUCK MODEL K

New York State Museum Collection

1924 FORD MODEL TT "RUNABOUT" TRUCK

First introduced in 1924 as sales of the Model T car began to decline, trucks such as this restored Model TT could be found on rural farms across upstate New York. The Runabout marked the first time that Ford Motor Company offered a factory-installed open pickup bed.

New York State Museum Collection





Printed on Recycled Paper