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G. V. Cleveland

18th PRESIDENT

Ulysses Simpson Grant

Name at birth—Hiram Ulysses Grant

Date of birth—Apr. 27, 1822

Place of birth—Point Pleasant, Ohio

Education—Attended local schools in Georgetown, Ohio; Maysville Seminary, Maysville, Ky., 1836–1837; Presbyterian Academy, Ripley, Ohio, 1838–1839; U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., graduated July 1, 1843

Religion—Methodist

Ancestry—English, Scottish

Career—U.S. Army officer, rising to general in Civil War; Secretary of War

Political party—Republican

State represented—Illinois

Term of office—Mar. 4, 1869–Mar. 4, 1877

Term served—8 years

Administration—21th, 22nd

Congresses—41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th

Age at inauguration—46 years, 311 days

Lived after term—8 years, 141 days

Occupation after term—Traveling and writing

Date of death—July 23, 1885

Age at death—63 years, 87 days

Place of death—Mount McGregor, N.Y.

Burial place—Grant's Tomb, New York, N.Y.

Family

Father

Name—Jesse Root Grant

Date of birth—Jan. 23, 1794

Place of birth—Near Greensburgh, Pa.

Marriage—Hannah Simpson, June 24, 1821, Point Pleasant, Ohio

Occupation—Leather tanner, factory manager, livery stable owner, merchant; postmaster

Date of death—June 29, 1873

Place of death—Covington, Ky.

Age at death—79 years, 157 days

Mother

Name at birth—Hannah Simpson

Date of birth—Nov. 23, 1798

Place of birth—Montgomery County, Pa.

Marriage—Jesse Root Grant, June 24, 1821, Point Pleasant, Ohio

Date of death—May 11, 1883

Place of death—Jersey City, N.J.

Age at death—84 years, 169 days

Siblings

Ulysses Simpson Grant was the oldest child in a family of six.

Children of Jesse Root Grant and Hannah Simpson Grant

Ulysses Simpson Grant, b. Apr. 27, 1822, d. July 23, 1885

Samuel Simpson Grant, b. Sept. 23, 1825, d. Sept. 13, 1861

Clara Rachel Grant, b. Dec. 11, 1828, d. Mar. 6, 1865

Virginia Paine Grant, b. Feb. 20, 1832, d. Mar. 28, 1881

Orville Lynch Grant, b. May 15, 1835, d. Aug. 5, 1881

Mary Frances Grant, b. July 30, 1839, d. Jan. 23, 1898

Marriage

Married—Julia Boggs Dent

Date of marriage—Aug. 22, 1848

Place of marriage—St. Louis, Mo.

Age of wife at marriage—22 years, 208 days

Age of husband at marriage—26 years,
117 days

Years married—36 years, 335 days

Children

Frederick Dent Grant, b. May 30, 1850, St. Louis, Mo.; m. Oct. 20, 1874, Ida Maria Honoré, Chicago, Ill.; d. Apr. 11, 1912, New York, N.Y.

Ulysses Simpson ("Buck") Grant, b. July 22, 1852, Bethel, Ohio; m. Nov. 1, 1880, Fannie Josephine Chaffee, New York, N.Y.; m.

July 12, 1913, America Workman Wills, San Diego, Calif.; d. Sept. 25, 1929, San Diego, Calif.

Ellen Wrenshall ("Nellie") Grant, b. July 4, 1855, Wistonwisch, Mo.; m. May 21, 1874, Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris at the White House, Washington, D.C.; m. July 4, 1912, Franklin Hatch Jones, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada; d. Aug. 30, 1922, Chicago, Ill.

Jesse Root Grant, b. Feb. 6, 1858, St. Louis, Mo.; m. Sept. 21, 1880, Elizabeth Chapman, San Francisco, Calif.; m. Aug. 26, 1918, Lillian Burns Wilkins, New York, N.Y., d. June 8, 1934, Los Altos, Calif.

The President's Wife

Name at birth—Julia Boggs Dent

Date of birth—Jan. 26, 1826

Place of birth—St. Louis, Mo.

Mother—Ellen Wrenshall Dent

Father—Frederick Dent

Father's occupation—Judge

Education—Boarding school, St. Louis, Mo.

Marriage—Ulysses Simpson Grant, Aug. 22, 1848, St. Louis, Mo.

Children—Frederick Dent Grant, b. May 30, 1850, d. Apr. 11, 1912; Ulysses Simpson Grant, b. July 22, 1852, d. Sept. 25, 1929; Ellen Wrenshall ("Nellie") Grant, b. July 4, 1855, d. Aug. 30, 1922; Jesse Root Grant, b. Feb. 6, 1858, d. June 8, 1934

Date of death—Dec. 14, 1902

Age at death—76 years, 322 days

Place of death—Washington, D.C.

Burial place—New York, N.Y.

Years younger than the President—3 years, 274 days

Years she survived the President—17 years, 144 days

The First Lady

Julia Dent Grant, wife of President Grant, was very much admired as a White House hostess. In keeping with the fashion of the time, her dinners often extended to 29 courses, which her plump figure showed.

She was decidedly a political force. One of her coups, for instance, was to obtain the friendship of Hamilton Fish, and to influence his appointment as Secretary of State. She urged her husband to veto the Finance Bill, saying he would be hanged in effigy no matter what he did, so he should do what was morally right. Julia Grant was a supporter of women's rights and became a friend of Susan B. Anthony, who supported President Grant rather than Victoria Woodhull, the first woman to run for the presidency.

Important Dates in the President's Life

1829–1839, worked on his father's farm

July 1, 1839–July 1, 1843, U.S. Military Academy

July 1, 1843, graduated from U.S. Military Academy (21st in class of 39); brevet second lieutenant, 4th Infantry

1846, served under Generals Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott in Mexican War

Sept. 8, 1847, brevet first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle of Molino del Rey
Sept. 13, 1847, brevet captain for gallant conduct in the battle of Chapultepec
Sept. 16, 1847, commissioned first lieutenant of Fourth Infantry
Aug. 5, 1853, commissioned captain of Fourth Infantry
July 31, 1854, resigned from army
1854, farming and real estate business, St. Louis, Mo.
1860, worked in his father's hardware and leather store, Galena, Ill.
April 19, 1861, commander of a company of Illinois volunteers
May 17, 1861, brigadier general, U.S. Volunteers
June 17, 1861, commissioned by Governor Yates of Illinois as colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry Regiment
Apr. 6–7, 1862, Battle of Shiloh (bloodiest battle fought on North American continent to that time)
Feb. 16, 1862, major general, U.S. Volunteers
July 4, 1863, captured Vicksburg; major general, U.S. Army
Nov. 24–25, 1863, Battle of Chattanooga, Union victory that prepared the way for invasion of Georgia
Dec. 17, 1863, received thanks of Congress and a gold medal

Mar. 9, 1864, commissioned lieutenant general, commander in chief of U.S. Army
June 8, 1864, unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for President
1864–1865, siege of Richmond
Apr. 2, 1865, Lee retreats from Richmond
Apr. 9, 1865, received Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Va.
July 25, 1866, commissioned general of the army by Congress (first award of the title "general of the army")
Aug. 12, 1867–Jan. 13, 1868, Secretary of War, ad interim
Mar. 4, 1869–Mar. 4, 1873, President (first term)
Mar. 4, 1873–Mar. 4, 1877, President (second term)
1877–1879, toured the world
1880, visited the Southern United States, Cuba, and Mexico
1880, unsuccessful candidate for the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket
Dec. 24, 1883, injured hip in fall; afterwards always walked with cane
1884, failure of Grant and Ward, New York bankers, wiped out his fortune
1885, wrote his memoirs, which were completed four days before he died; family derived about \$500,000 from royalties
Apr. 2, 1885, baptized a Methodist by the Reverend John Philip Newman

Elections

The Election of 1868

November 3, 1868

Candidates

Republican Party (Union-Republican Party) (4th Convention)

May 20–21, 1868, Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

P: Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ill.

VP: Schuyler Colfax, Ind.

First ballot: Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ill., 650
Nomination made unanimous

Democratic Party (10th Convention)

July 4–9, 1868, Tammany Hall, New York City

P: Horatio Seymour, N.Y.

VP: Francis Preston Blair, Jr., Mo.

Forty-seven nominations were made. Seymour was nominated on the twenty-second ballot; the nomination was declared unani-

mous before the final vote was recorded. Candidates for nomination and the votes they received on the first ballot:

George Hunt Pendleton, Ohio, 105

Andrew Johnson, Tenn., 65

Sanford Elias Church, N.Y., 34

Winfield Scott Hancock, Pa., 33 $\frac{1}{2}$

Asa Packer, Pa., 26

James Edward English, Conn., 16

James Rood Doolittle, Wis., 13

Joel Parker, N.J., 13

Reverdy Johnson, Md., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Ind., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Francis Preston Blair, Mo., $\frac{1}{2}$

Total number of votes: 317

Number necessary for nomination: 122

1868 Popular Vote

Republican Party, 3,012,833

Democratic Party, 2,703,249

1868 Electoral Vote

There were 294 electoral votes from 34 states.

Grant received 72.79 percent (214 votes—26 states) as follows: Ala. 8; Ark. 5; Calif. 5; Conn. 6; Fla. 3; Ill. 16; Ind. 13; Iowa 8; Kan. 3; Me. 7; Mass. 12; Mich. 8; Minn. 4; Mo. 11; Neb. 3; Nev. 3; N.H. 5; N.C. 9; Ohio 21; Pa. 26; R.I. 4; S.C. 6; Tenn. 10; Vt. 5; W. Va. 5; Wis. 8.

Seymour received 27.21 percent (80 votes—8 states) as follows: Del. 3; Ga. 9; Ky. 11; La. 7; Md. 7; N.J. 7; N.Y. 33; Ore. 3.

Three states with 26 votes were not represented in the balloting: Miss. 10; Tex. 6; Va. 10.

The Election of 1872

November 5, 1872

Candidates

Republican Party (5th Convention)

June 5–6, 1872, Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa.

P: Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ill.

VP: Henry Wilson, Mass.

First ballot: Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ill., 752

Nomination made unanimous

Liberal Republican Party

May 1, 1872, Industrial (Music) Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio

P: Horace Greeley, N.Y.

VP: Benjamin Gratz Brown, Mo.

Greeley was nominated on the sixth ballot.

Candidates for nomination and the votes they received on the first and sixth ballots:

Charles Francis Adams, Mass., 203, 187

Horace Greeley, N.Y., 147, 482

Lyman Trumbull, Ill., 108, 21

David Davis, Ill., 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6

Benjamin Gratz Brown, Mo., 95, 0

Andrew Gregg Curtin, Pa., 62, 0

Salmon Portland Chase, Ohio, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 0

Total number of votes:

First ballot: 689

Sixth ballot: 682

The Liberal Republicans recognized the equality of all men; pledged the party to union, enfranchisement; demanded amnesty for former Confederates, states' rights, reform of the civil service, a modest tariff, and maintenance of public credit.

Independent Liberal Republican Party (Opposition Party)

June 21, 1872, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, N.Y.

P: William Slocum Groesbeck, Ohio

VP: Frederick Law Olmsted, N.Y.

This nomination was made by members of the Liberal Republican Party opposed to the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

Democratic Party (11th Convention)

July 9–10, 1872, Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, Md.

P: Horace Greeley, N.Y.

VP: Benjamin Gratz Brown, Mo.

Greeley was nominated on the first ballot. Candidates for nomination and the votes they received:

Horace Greeley, N.Y., 686

Jeremiah Sullivan Black, Pa., 21

James Asheton Bayard, Del., 16

William Slocum Groesbeck, Ohio, 2

Blank votes: 7

Total number of votes: 725

Nomination made unanimous

Straight-out Democratic Party

Sept. 3, 1872, Louisville, Ky.

P: Charles O'Connor, N.Y.

VP: Charles Francis Adams, Mass.

This party was opposed to the fusion of the Democrats with the Liberal Republicans. O'Connor declined the nomination but was not permitted to withdraw.

Prohibition Party

Feb. 22, 1872, Opera House, Columbus, Ohio

P: James Black, Pa.

VP: John Russell, Mich.

This party, formed in 1869 at Chicago, Ill., endorsed prohibition, woman suffrage, a direct popular vote for President and Vice President, sound currency, the encouragement of immigration, and a reduction in transportation rates.

People's Party (Equal Rights Party)

May 10, 1872, Apollo Hall, New York, N.Y.

P: Victoria Claflin Woodhull, N.Y.

VP: Frederick Douglass

This party was formed by unauthorized delegates, seceders, and others who bolted from the National Woman Suffrage Association convention. The Equal Rights Party convention was attended by 500 delegates from 26 states and 4 territories.

Labor Reform Party

Feb. 21–22, 1872, Columbus, Ohio

P: David Davis, Ill.

VP: Joel Parker, N.J.

Davis was nominated on the third ballot. Candidates for nomination and the votes they received on the first and third ballots:

John White Geary, Pa., 69, 0

Horace H. Day, N.Y., 59, 3

David Davis, Ill., 47, 201

Wendell Phillips, Mass., 13, 0

John McCauley Palmer, Ill., 8, 0

Joel Parker, N.J., 7, 0

George Washington Julian, Ind., 6, 0

Both candidates declined the nomination.

Liberal Republican Convention of Colored Men

Sept. 25, 1872, Weissiger Hall, Louisville, Ky.

P: Horace Greeley, N.Y.

VP: Benjamin Gratz Brown, Mo.

National Working Men's Convention

May 23, 1872, New York, N.Y.

P: Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ill.

VP: Henry Wilson, Mass.

Delegates from 31 states attended.

1872 Popular Vote

Republican Party, 3,597,132

Democratic Party and Liberal Republican Party, 2,834,079

Straight-Out Democratic Party, 29,489

Prohibition Party, 5,608

1872 Electoral Vote

There were 352 electoral votes from 35 states. The returns of two states—Arkansas and Louisiana—were disputed and not counted.

Grant received 81.205 percent (286 votes—29 states) as follows: Ala. 10; Calif. 6; Conn. 6; Del. 3; Fla. 4; Ill. 21; Ind. 15; Iowa 11; Kan. 5; Me. 7; Mass. 13; Mich. 11; Minn. 5; Miss.

8; Neb. 3; Nev. 3; N.H. 5; N.J. 9; N.Y. 35; N.C. 10; Ohio 22; Ore. 3; Pa. 29; R.I. 4; S.C. 7; Vt. 5; Va. 11; W.Va. 5; Wis. 10.

Greeley died on November 29, 1872, three weeks after the election. The six states he had carried—Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas—split their electoral votes among the following: Thomas Andrews Hendricks of Indiana, Benjamin Gratz Brown of Missouri, Charles Jones Jenkins of Georgia, and David Davis of Illinois.

Hendricks received 11.93 percent (42 votes—4 states) as follows: Ky. 8 (of the 12 votes); Md. 8; Mo. 6 (of the 15 votes); Tenn. 12; Tex. 8.

Brown received 5.14 percent (18 votes—2 states) as follows: Ga. 6 (of the 11 votes); Ky. 4 (of the 12 votes); Mo. 8 (of the 15 votes).

Jenkins received 2 votes (of the 11 Ga. votes).

Davis received 1 vote (of the 15 Mo. votes).

Greeley received 3 votes (of the 11 Ga. votes), but by House resolution they were not counted.

The electoral vote for the vice presidency was divided, as the party lines were not solidly for one candidate. Nine individuals received electoral votes: Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Benjamin Gratz Brown of Missouri, Alfred Holt Colquitt of Georgia

(Democrat), George Washington Julian of Indiana (Liberal Republican), John McCauley Palmer of Illinois (Democrat), Thomas E. Bramlette of Kentucky (Democrat), William Slocum Groesbeck of Ohio (Democrat), Willis Benson Machen of Kentucky (Democrat), and Nathaniel Prentiss Banks of Massachusetts (Liberal Republican).

Wilson received 81.25 percent (268 votes—29 states) as follows: Ala. 10; Calif. 6; Conn. 6; Del. 3; Fla. 4; Ill. 21; Ind. 15; Iowa 11; Kan. 5; Me. 7; Mass. 13; Mich. 11; Minn. 5; Miss. 8; Neb. 3; Nev. 3; N.H. 5; N.J. 9; N.Y. 35; N.C. 10; Ohio 22; Ore. 3; Pa. 29; R.I. 4; S.C. 7; Vt. 5; Va. 11; W.Va. 5; Wis. 10.

Brown received 13.35 percent (47 votes—4 states) as follows: Ga. 5 (of the 11 votes); Ky. 8 (of the 12 votes); Md. 8; Mo. 6 (of the 15 votes); Tenn. 12; Tex. 8.

Colquitt received 5 votes (of the 11 Ga. votes).

Julian received 5 votes (of the 15 Mo. votes).

Palmer received 3 votes (of the 15 Mo. votes).

Bramlette received 3 votes (of the 12 Ky. votes).

Groesbeck received 1 vote (of the 15 Mo. votes).

Machen received 1 vote (of the 12 Ky. votes).

Banks received 1 vote (of the 11 Ga. votes).

Inaugurations

First Term

March 4, 1869

Ulysses Simpson Grant took the oath of office on Thursday, March 4, 1869, on the east portico of the Capitol. Eight full divisions of troops participated in the parade, the most impressive inauguration that had yet been seen.

Retiring President Johnson refused to attend the inauguration. He stayed with his cabinet until noon and then left the city.

The inaugural ball was held in a newly finished section of the Treasury Building. Errors in the checking room caused guests to wait hours to reclaim their possessions. It was reported that costly jewels were stolen.

Second Term

March 4, 1873

Grant took the oath of office for his second term on Tuesday, March 4, 1873. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Chase. The parade was marred by a near-blizzard. The thermometer registered zero, causing marchers great discomfort, and several West Point cadets lost consciousness because of the

cold. The inaugural ball was held at Judiciary Square in a temporary building so cold that the guests wore their coats while danc-

ing. The valves on the musicians' wind instruments froze, and fingering became difficult on the strings.

The Vice Presidents

First Term

Name—Schuyler Colfax (17th V.P.)
Date of birth—Mar. 23, 1823
Place of birth—New York, N.Y.
Political party—Republican
State represented—Indiana
Term of office—Mar. 4, 1869–Mar. 4, 1873
Age at inauguration—45 years, 346 days
Occupation after term—Retired; lecturer
Date of death—Jan. 13, 1885
Age at death—61 years, 296 days
Place of death—Mankato, Minn.
Burial place—South Bend, Ind.

Additional Data on Colfax

1836, moved to Indiana
1841, appointed deputy auditor of St. Joseph County, Ind.
1845, acquired interest in South Bend *Free Press*, changed its name to St. Joseph Valley *Register*
1850, member, Indiana state constitutional convention
1850, unsuccessful Whig candidate for Congress
Mar. 4, 1855–Mar. 3, 1869, U.S. House of Representatives (from Indiana)
Dec. 7, 1863–Mar. 3, 1869, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives
Mar. 4, 1869–Mar. 4, 1873, Vice President under Ulysses S. Grant
1872, unsuccessful candidate for vice presidential renomination
1873, charged with corruption in Crédit Mobilier scandal, but completely exonerated

Colfax Presided Over Both Houses

Schuyler Colfax was the first officer to preside over both houses of Congress. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the 38th, 39th, and 40th Congresses (December 7, 1863–November 10, 1868). As Vice President under President Grant, he presided over the Senate from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1873.

Second Term

Name—Henry Wilson (18th V.P.)
Name at birth—Jeremiah Jones Colbath
Date of birth—Feb. 16, 1812
Place of birth—Farmington, N.H.
Political party—Republican
State represented—Massachusetts
Term of office—Mar. 4, 1873–Nov. 22, 1875
Age at inauguration—61 years, 16 days
Occupation after term—Died in office
Date of death—Nov. 22, 1875
Age at death—63 years, 279 days
Place of death—Washington, D.C.
Burial place—Natick, Mass.

Additional Data on Wilson

18—, educated in common schools
1822–33, worked on farm
1833, adopted name of Henry Wilson legally
1833, moved to Massachusetts; learned shoemaker's trade
1841–1842, Massachusetts House of Representatives
1844–1846, Massachusetts Senate
1848–1851, owner and editor of Boston *Republican*
1850–1852, Massachusetts Senate

1852, president of Free Soil National Convention at Pittsburgh, Pa.; unsuccessful candidate for Congress on Free Soil ticket

1853, delegate to Massachusetts state constitutional convention

Jan. 31, 1855–Mar. 3, 1873, U.S. Senate (from Massachusetts)

1861, commanded 22nd Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

Mar. 4, 1873–Nov. 22, 1875, Vice President under Ulysses S. Grant

Cabinet

First Term

March 4, 1869–March 3, 1873

State—William Henry Seward, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Elihu Benjamin Washburne, Ill., Mar. 5, 1869; Hamilton Fish, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1869; entered upon duties Mar. 17, 1869

Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, Ind., continued from preceding administration; John F. Hartley, Me. (assistant secretary), ad interim Mar. 5, 1869; George Sewall Boutwell, Mass., Mar. 11, 1869

War—John McAllister Schofield, Ill., continued from preceding administration; John Aaron Rawlins, Ill., Mar. 11, 1869; William Tecumseh Sherman, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1869; entered upon duties Sept. 11, 1869; William Worth Belknap, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1869; entered upon duties Nov. 1, 1869

Attorney General—William Maxwell Evarts, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; J. Hubley Ashton, Pa. (assistant attorney general); acting, Mar. 5,

1869; Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Mass., Mar. 5, 1869; entered upon duties Mar. 11, 1869; Amos Tappan Akerman, Ga., June 23, 1870; entered upon duties July 8, 1870; George Henry Williams, Ore., Dec. 14, 1871; to take effect Jan. 10, 1872

Postmaster General—St. John B. L. Skinner, N.Y. (first assistant Postmaster General), ad interim Mar. 4, 1869; John Angel James Creswell, Md., Mar. 5, 1869

Navy—William Faxon, Conn. (assistant secretary), ad interim Mar. 4, 1869; Adolph Edward Borie, Pa., Mar. 5, 1869; entered upon duties Mar. 9, 1869; George Maxwell Robeson, N.J., June 25, 1869

Interior—William Tod Otto, Ind. (assistant secretary), ad interim Mar. 4, 1869; Jacob Dolson Cox, Ohio, Mar. 5, 1869; entered upon duties Mar. 9, 1869; Columbus Delano, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1870

Second Term

March 4, 1873–March 3, 1877

State—Hamilton Fish, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; recommissioned Mar. 17, 1873

Treasury—George Sewall Boutwell, Mass., continued from preceding administration; William Adams Richardson, Mass., Mar. 17, 1873; Benjamin Helm Bristow, Ky., June 2, 1874; entered upon duties June 4, 1874; Charles F. Conant, N.H. (assistant secretary), ad interim June 21, 1876–June 30,

1876; Lot Myrick Morrill, Me., June 21, 1876; entered upon duties July 7, 1876

War—William Worth Belknap, Iowa, continued from preceding administration; recommissioned Mar. 17, 1873; George Maxwell Robeson, N.J. (secretary of the Navy), ad interim Mar. 2, 1876; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, Mar. 8, 1876; entered upon duties Mar. 11, 1876; James Donald Cameron, Pa., May 22, 1876; entered upon duties June 1, 1876

Attorney General—George Henry Williams, Ore., continued from preceding administration; recommissioned Mar. 17, 1873; Edward Pierrepont, N.Y., Apr. 26, 1875; to take effect May 15, 1875; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, May 22, 1876; entered upon duties June 1, 1876

Postmaster General—John Angel James Creswell, Md., continued from preceding administration; recommissioned Mar. 17, 1873; James William Marshall, Va., July 3, 1874; entered upon duties July 7, 1874;

Marshall Jewell, Conn., Aug. 24, 1874; entered upon duties Sept. 1, 1874; James Noble Tyner, Ind., July 12, 1876

Navy—George Maxwell Robeson, N.J., continued from preceding administration; recommissioned Mar. 17, 1873

Interior—Columbus Delano, Ohio, continued from preceding administration; recommissioned Mar. 17, 1873; Benjamin Rush Cowen, Ohio (assistant secretary), ad interim Oct. 1, 1875; Zachariah Chandler, Mich., Oct. 19, 1875

Congress

Forty-first Congress

March 4, 1869–March 3, 1871

First session—Mar. 4, 1869–Apr. 10, 1869 (38 days)

Second session—Dec. 6, 1869–July 15, 1870 (222 days)

Third session—Dec. 5, 1870–Mar. 3, 1871 (89 days)

Special session of the Senate—Apr. 12, 1869–Apr. 22, 1869 (11 days)

Vice President—Schuyler Colfax, Ind.

President pro tempore of the Senate
—Henry Bowen Anthony, R.I., elected Mar. 23, 1869; Apr. 9, 1869; May 28, 1870; July 1, 1870; July 14, 1870

Secretary of the Senate—George Congdon Gorham, Calif.

Speaker of the House—James Gillespie Blaine, Me., elected Mar. 4, 1869

Clerk of the House—Edward McPherson, Pa., reelected Mar. 5, 1869

Forty-second Congress

March 4, 1871–March 3, 1873

First session—Mar. 4, 1871–Apr. 20, 1871 (48 days)

Second session—Dec. 4, 1871–June 10, 1872 (190 days)

Third session—Dec. 2, 1872–Mar. 3, 1873 (92 days)

Special session of the Senate—May 10, 1871–May 27, 1871 (18 days)

Vice President—Schuyler Colfax, Ind.

President pro tempore of the Senate
—Henry Bowen Anthony, R.I., elected Mar. 10, 1871; Apr. 17, 1871; May 23, 1871, special session; Dec. 21, 1871; Feb. 23, 1872; June 8, 1872; Dec. 4, 1872; Dec. 13, 1872; Dec. 20, 1872; Jan. 24, 1873

Secretary of the Senate—George Congdon Gorham, Calif.

Speaker of the House—James Gillespie Blaine, Me., reelected Mar. 4, 1871

Clerk of the House—Edward McPherson, Pa., reelected Mar. 4, 1871

Forty-third Congress

March 4, 1873–March 3, 1875

First session—Dec. 1, 1873–June 23, 1874 (204 days)

Second session—Dec. 7, 1874–Mar. 3, 1875 (87 days)

Special session of the Senate—Mar. 4, 1873–Mar. 26, 1873 (22 days)

Vice President—Henry Wilson, Mass.

President pro tempore of the Senate
—Matthew Hale Carpenter, Wis., elected Mar. 12, 1873; Mar. 26, 1873; special session; Dec. 11, 1873, Dec. 23, 1874; Henry Bowen Anthony, R.I., elected Jan. 25, 1875; Feb. 15, 1875

Secretary of the Senate—George Congdon
Gorham, Calif.

Speaker of the House—James Gillespie
Blaine, Me., reelected Dec. 1, 1873

Clerk of the House—Edward McPherson,
Pa., reelected Dec. 1, 1873

Forty-fourth Congress

March 4, 1875–March 3, 1877

First session—Dec. 6, 1875–Aug. 15, 1876
(254 days)

Second session—Dec. 4, 1876–Mar. 3, 1877
(90 days)

Special session of the Senate—Mar. 5,
1875–Mar. 24, 1875 (20 days)

Vice President—Henry Wilson, Mass.; died
Nov. 22, 1875

President pro tempore of the Senate
—Thomas White Ferry, Mich., elected
Mar. 9, 1875; special session; Dec. 20, 1875

Secretary of the Senate—George Congdon
Gorham, Calif.

Speaker of the House—Michael Crawford
Kerr, Ind., elected Dec. 6, 1875; died Aug.
19, 1876; Samuel Jackson Randall, Pa.,
elected Dec. 4, 1876

Clerk of the House—Edward McPherson,
Pa.; George Madison Adams, Ky., elected
Dec. 6, 1875

Appointments to the Supreme Court

Chief Justice

Morrison Remick Waite, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1874
(replaced Salmon Portland Chase)

Associate Justices

Edwin McMasters Stanton, Pa., Dec. 20, 1869
(did not serve)

William Strong, Pa., Feb. 18, 1870 (replaced
Robert Cooper Grier)

Joseph Philo Bradley, N.J., Mar. 21, 1870
(newly created seat)

Ward Hunt, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1872 (replaced
Samuel Nelson)

Important Dates in the Presidency

May 10, 1869, ceremonies at Promontory,
Utah, to celebrate junction of Pacific rail-
roads and start of transcontinental service

Sept. 24, 1869, Black Friday financial panic

Dec. 9, 1869, Knights of Labor formed at Phil-
adelphia, Pa.

Mar. 30, 1870, Fifteenth Amendment to the
Constitution ratified

June 22, 1870, Department of Justice created

May 8, 1871, Treaty of Washington signed
with Great Britain to provide for settle-
ment of boundary and fishery disputes and
Alabama claims

Oct. 8–9, 1871, Chicago fire; 300 killed,
90,000 homeless

1872, revelation of Crédit Mobilier stock
scandal involving several members of Con-
gress

Jan. 1, 1872, Civil Service Act became effec-
tive

Aug. 25, 1872, international commission, in
Geneva Award, directed Great Britain to
pay United States \$15.5 million to compen-
sate for damages caused by Confederate
Alabama, built in England despite British
neutrality

Feb. 1873, Congress demonetized silver,
causing a drop in the value of silver

Sept. 18, 1873, start of financial panic of 1873

Nov. 18, 1874, National Women's Christian
Temperance Union organized at Cleveland,
Ohio

Mar. 10, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell trans-
mitted sound of the human voice on tele-
phone

May 10, 1876, International Centennial
Exposition opened, Philadelphia, Pa. (to
Nov. 10)

June 25, 1876, General Custer's command destroyed by Indians under Sitting Bull at Little Big Horn River, Mont.

Aug. 1, 1876, Colorado admitted as the 38th state

Additional Data on Grant

Ulysses Simpson Grant

- was the first President born in Ohio.
- was the seventh President who was a resident of a state other than his native state.
- was the first President whose parents were both alive when he was inaugurated.

Grant Changed His Name

Ulysses Simpson Grant was given the name Hiram Ulysses Grant when he was born. Not liking the acronym formed by his initials—HUG—he transposed it to Ulysses Hiram Grant. When he applied to Representative Thomas Lyon Hamer in 1839 for an appointment to West Point, the congressman made an error and listed Grant as Ulysses Simpson Grant (Simpson being his mother's maiden name). Grant accepted this accidental change in his name.

GRANT RECEIVED CIGARS

General Grant is reputed to have smoked 20 cigars daily. The cigar habit was acquired after the battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 13–16, 1862. It is reported that General Grant gave the following explanation to General Horace Porter:

I had been a light smoker previous to the attack on Donelson. . . . In the accounts published in the papers, I was represented as smoking a cigar in the midst of the conflict; and many persons, thinking, no doubt, that tobacco was my chief solace, sent me boxes of the choicest brands. . . . As many as ten thousand were soon received. I gave away all I could get rid of, but having such a quantity on hand I naturally smoked more than I would have done under ordinary circumstances, and I have continued the habit ever since.

Grant Acquired Nickname

General Grant's letter to Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner dated February 16, 1862, dictating the terms for the surrender of Fort Donelson, earned him the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. Grant wrote:

Yours of this date proposing armistice, and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation is just received. No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.

LINCOLN PROMOTED GRANT

On March 9, 1864, President Lincoln in the presence of the entire cabinet in the cabinet chamber at the Executive Mansion presented Grant, then a major general, with his commission as lieutenant general in command of all the Union armies. Lincoln spoke briefly and Grant replied with a short prepared speech.

On July 25, 1866, Grant was appointed a general with four stars, a rank he relinquished when he became President.

Surrender of Lee Announced by Grant

On April 9, 1865, the surrender of General Lee was announced in the following terse communication to the secretary of war by General Grant:

Hon. E. M. Stanton
Secretary of War,
Washington.

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon on terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, LT. GEN.

Grant's Reluctant Opponent

Horatio Seymour, the Democratic presidential nominee in 1868, was perhaps the most reluctant candidate ever nominated. He knew that the standard bearer of the party would be blamed for the Civil War and that the opposition candidate was Grant, the most popular hero of the war. Seymour refused to be a candidate, but on the twenty-second ballot he was unanimously chosen. He received 80 electoral votes compared with 214 for Grant.

Fifteenth Amendment Ratified

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which declares that the right of suffrage shall not be denied to citizens "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," was passed by Congress February 26, 1869. It was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the 40th Congress on February 27, 1869. It was not acted on by Tennessee and was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon. New York rescinded its ratification on January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871. The twenty-eighth state to ratify it, making it effective, was Georgia, on February 2, 1870. The amendment was declared ratified by the secretary of state on March 30, 1870.

Woman Presidential Candidate

The first woman presidential candidate was Victoria Claflin Woodhull, who was nominated on May 10, 1872, at a convention held at Apollo Hall, New York City, by a group of seceders and unauthorized delegates attending the National Woman Suffrage Association convention at Steinway Hall, New York City. The group adopted the name People's Party (also known as the National Radical Reformers and later as the Equal Rights Party). About 500 delegates, representing 26 states and 4 territories, were present at the convention. Mrs. Woodhull was nominated by Judge Carter of Cincinnati, Ohio.

African-American Vice Presidential Candidate

The first African-American vice presidential candidate was Frederick Douglass, who was nominated with Victoria Claflin Woodhull at the People's Party (Equal Rights Party) convention held on May 10, 1872, at Apollo Hall, New York City.

Catholic Nominated for Presidency

Charles O'Connor of New York, a Catholic, was nominated for the presidency at the Democratic convention at Louisville, Ky., by a wing of the Democrats who refused to accept the nomination of Horace Greeley made at Baltimore, Md. O'Connor declined the nomination on August 31, 1872, but was listed as a candidate nevertheless, and he received approximately 30,000 votes from 23 states.

Grant Received Hawaiian King

The first reigning king to visit the United States was David Kalakaua, king of the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), who was received by President Ulysses Simpson Grant at the White House on December 15, 1874. Congress tendered him a reception on December 18, 1874. Grant arranged for a treaty of reciprocity, which was concluded January 30, 1875, with ratification being effected at Washington, D.C., on June 3, 1875. The king came to the United States on the U.S.S. *Benicia* and returned on the U.S.S. *Pensacola*.

Grant Reinstated as General

General Grant suffered great financial reverses after his term of office and was almost destitute. To relieve this situation, Congress passed legislation restoring former president Grant to his old military status as general. On March 3, 1885, Congress passed an act (23 Stat. L. 434) to authorize an additional appointment on the retired list of the Army—from among those who had been generals commanding the armies of the United

States or generals in chief of said army—of one person with the rank and full pay of general.

Grant Wrote “Best Seller”

One of the best-paying books of its time and still high on the all-time list was President Grant’s *Memoirs*. Royalties amounted to an estimated \$500,000. He never saw his book in type, as he died four days after he had completed the manuscript. Encouraged by Mark Twain, publishers brought it out in book form in 1885.

Why Grant Was Buried in New York City

Grant was born in Ohio, represented Illinois, served eight years in Washington, D.C., and spent many years in military service. On June 24, 1885, shortly before his death, Grant wrote a note in longhand (he was

unable to speak) and handed it to his son, who crumpled and disposed of it. The note said, in effect: “I would prefer this (West Point) above others but for the fact that my wife could not be placed beside me there. Galena, or some place in Illinois, because from that state I received my first general commission. New York City, because the people of that city befriended me in my need.”

On June 16, 1885, Grant went from New York City to Mount McGregor, N.Y., where he died on July 23, 1885. He was buried Saturday, August 8, 1885, in Riverside Park, New York City. On April 27, 1897, his tomb was dedicated.

Want of Musical Knowledge

President Grant claimed that he knew only two tunes. One was “Yankee Doodle” and the other wasn’t.

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