


The
Book of the Presidents

THE BOOK OF THE PRESIDENTS



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BIRTHPLACE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
At Wakefield, Virginia

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON
On the Battlefield of Trenton
From the Painting
By
Trumbull



HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S
GRANDFATHER
At Little Brington, England

GIRTHED



GEORGE W. WASHINGTON

On the ...

From the ...

By

...

The
Book of the
Presidents

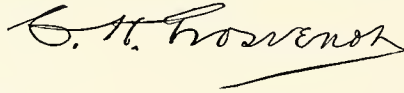


with Biographical Sketches
by Charles H. Grosvenor

The Continental Press
Washington, D.C.

Author's Dedication

I DEDICATE this work to the great army of young men of this country and ask their candid consideration, not of the work itself, but of the great characters to which brief reference is made, and I strongly urge that every young man of America, no matter in which political party he may be aligned, give some time to a careful study of the politics of his country. This work is not intended to defy the critic who is looking for absolute regularity of punctuation and composition, but it is submitted to the careful and just consideration of the men and women of the country who desire a key to the study of the great characters who have figured in the country's history.



House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
February 22, 1901.

Author's Preface



ON several occasions during my public career I have been invited by publishers to do certain literary work. Except in a few instances I have not accepted suggestions, but when the proposition was made to me that I write the Sketches to accompany *The Portraits of Our Presidents*, I consented to undertake the employment. I was willing to see what I could do in the direction indicated, as the line of thought and study offered pleasant and agreeable investigation. I felt it was possible I might be competent not only from my careful study of the history of all our Presidents, which has been a delight to me all my life, but the further fact that running back to and including Mr. Lincoln I had more or less personal acquaintance with each one of the Presidents. I am conscious that my own strong tendency to partisanship must be carefully guarded and contended against so that my work might be of value to the public and satisfactory to my publishers. I hope in this particular I have been successful. I do not believe that I have written one word from a partisan standpoint "nor set down aught in malice."

It is exceedingly difficult to write condensed sketches of great men so as to do justice and be not charged with either omission or commission. I have written and revised this work in connection with my duties in Congress, and in connection with my duties to my constituents at home, and necessarily it has been done in brief intervals of exemption from active paramount duties. I shall be satisfied if what I have done toward the production of this work shall arouse, first, curiosity, and then interest in the minds of the young men and women of the country in the matters pertaining to the generations that have gone before them. If my brief sketches shall suggest

and bring about a careful study of the larger and more comprehensive biographies of the great men who have been President and who have shaped and molded the policies of our country, I shall have done a good work.

I desire first that it shall suggest to the young men of my country, in whom I have always felt the greatest possible interest, a careful study of the lives of the Presidents and the concurrent politics of the times in which they held that high office. To them as the coming political power of the country we must look for the carrying forward of the great work in which we have borne an humble part, and if anything which I have said or written will add to the aggregate of study and of knowledge of the young men of the country I shall have been more than repaid.

After going over the concurrent history of the Presidents I have reached the conclusion, which has given me great satisfaction, that without one single exception, all the Presidents of the United States, who have gone before, regardless of political party, have been able men, men of great force of character, men of great good character and men of strong manhood and mental force, men of undoubted patriotism and personal integrity. Looking back over the impartial history of each of the men who have been President, it is exceedingly pleasant to consider that, whether by direct vote of the people or by the casualty which has made a vacancy, not one of these men ever disgraced the Office, or lowered the estimate of the American people in the occupant. Nearly all of them were, at the time of their prominence, denounced bitterly by the agencies of partisan malice, but the impartial historian has written of each of them

“He was worthy of the high office he held”

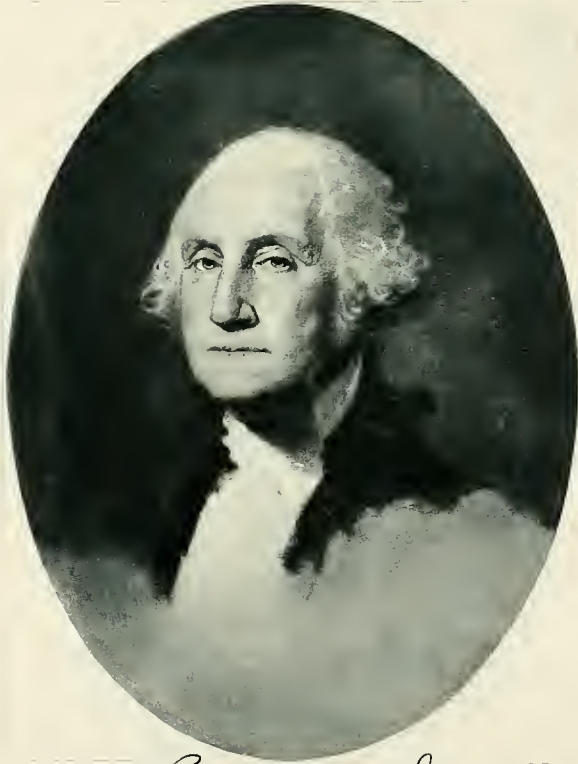
which is the strongest assurance of the perpetuity of our splendid government and our grand institutions.

G. H. Rowenok

THE BOOK OF THE PRESIDENTS

Contents of the Book

I George Washington	13
II John Adams	17
III Thomas Jefferson	19
IV James Madison	23
V James Monroe	27
VI John Quincy Adams	31
VII Andrew Jackson	35
VIII Martin Van Buren	39
IX William Henry Harrison	43
X John Tyler	47
XI James K. Polk	51
XII Zachary Taylor	55
XIII Millard Fillmore	59
XIV Franklin Pierce	61
XV James Buchanan	65
XVI Abraham Lincoln	69
XVII Andrew Johnson	75
XVIII Ulysses S. Grant	79
XIX Rutherford B. Hayes	85
XX James A. Garfield	89
XXI Chester Alan Arthur	93
XXII Grover Cleveland	97
XXIII Benjamin Harrison	103
XXIV William McKinley	109
XXV Theodore Roosevelt	117
Department of Autograph Letters	130
Department of Armorial Bearings	169



G. Washington.

See Description.



MOUNT VERNON---South View

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Born February 22, 1732. Died December 14, 1799

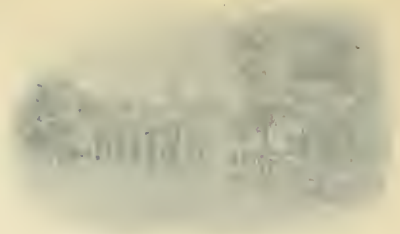
Photogravure from the Painting in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

By

Gilbert Stuart



TOMB OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Mount Vernon, Virginia



MOUNT VERNON



Photograph of George Washington



Mount Vernon

George Washington. The First President of the United States



TWELVE miles below the City of Washington, on a high bluff overlooking the Potomac River, stands Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. The site commands a view unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur.

It was here at Mount Vernon that Washington, before the exciting periods of the American Revolution, led the simple life of a farmer and a country gentleman. From this home he went to the discharge of his various duties hereinafter to be recited. Here he returned during the intervals of his distinguished service, and here, after having laid down the office of President, he died December 14th, 1799. Here his dust reposes in a stately tomb, the Mecca to which thousands of his countrymen journey yearly. It is a patriotic pilgrimage in which not only the citizens of the United States join to testify their reverence for Washington, but pilgrims from all parts of the civilized world find their way to the same shrine. Seldom, if ever, in the history of any people has the name of any man been so continuously and so generally remembered as has the name of George Washington.

It is doubtless true that the name of George Washington is spoken to-day more admiringly, more reverently, and more gratefully by a larger per cent. of the American people than it was one hundred years ago. George Washington was a natural-born soldier, or, in other words, he possessed all the qualities of a soldier. From the very outset of his young manhood, when scarcely twenty-one years of age, he went on a perilous and important mission to the French army in the Ohio valley, and as early as 1755, while only twenty-three years old, we find him an aide-de-camp on the staff of the

British

British general, Braddock. Very shortly thereafter, by the action of the Legislature of Virginia, he became Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the Colony. There was this peculiarity about George Washington, he never held second place. From the start he became the leader and commander of the enterprises in which he engaged. The only subordinate position which he seems ever to have held in military affairs was the staff position to which reference has just been made, and had he been the commander and General Braddock the aide there would doubtless have been a different history written of the great events of that period.

Washington, from July 2, 1775, until Independence was achieved, commanded the armies of the United States in the War of the Revolution. During all that time he not only commanded the armies in their active operations in the field, but shaped and promoted the policy of the government in every branch of its action. He was a member of the Continental Congress, as a delegate from Virginia; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States.

As a soldier, Washington displayed the same characteristics of generalship that marked the successful career of Julius Cæsar and Napoleon. Julius Cæsar, when assailed on all sides during his occupancy of Britain, transferred, in the dead of winter, one of his legions to the scene of attack with such unparalleled rapidity that he destroyed the attacking force and put an end to the campaign which was carefully organized for his destruction.

Napoleon Bonaparte mobilized and hurled his forces with a rapidity which has never been equalled in the wars of modern times. No movement of either of those great commanders was more significant and more startling under all the circumstances than was the hurling of the forces of Washington from the beleaguered city of New York, their rapid and secret transfer, and their appearance confronting Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The characteristics of Washington as a soldier were confidence in success, indomitable perseverance, ready resources against disaster and great military skill. He had to contend in strategy with such men as Howe, Clinton, Cornwallis, and a score of other experienced and trained British soldiers. He operated with a force inadequate and barren of supplies; poorly armed and scantily clad; and yet the student of military tactics would to-day be compelled to give to Washington the palm of excellence in all the features of soldierly accomplishment. The defective organization of the American army; the short enlistments and lack of power in the government to compel the service of troops, placed Washington at tremendous disadvantage; his failure might have resulted disastrously, but out of it all he emerged with a record as a soldier which, independent of the question of patriotism, has endured until to-day, and grows brighter and brighter under the examples of modern times.

Washington was a statesman. He understood the principles of our government. He helped to lay the corner-stone upon which the whole superstructure has been raised. His influence in the Constitutional Convention upon the great disputed questions was always given for the settlement which was finally reached. The student of the journals of that convention, while he must grope largely in darkness, will yet discover data enough to decide that, upon all the great disputed questions of that day, Washington took the side that won at the time, and looking backward over a century we find that Washington was substantially right on every question.

He was the wealthiest man in the United States at the time of his death. With his other qualities he had close discernment of values and quick perception of where the growth of the country would most rapidly appear, and by means absolutely straightforward and by acquisitions absolutely honorable, he laid the foundation for a large fortune in his day. His wealth came largely from farming operations and the rapid advance

in real estate values. He served two terms as President and declined a third term. There was no law which compelled him to take that course; there was no precedent that suggested his refusal to accept the third term, and yet he did refuse, and his example has been written into the judgment and minds of the American people until it appears at this day to be an enactment as solemn and binding as the Constitution. The people retain the right to repeal that unwritten law. Will it ever be done?

His farewell address was a marvel of political acumen. To thoroughly understand the full scope and purpose of it, it is necessary to know the circumstances under which it was issued, and it will be found that it was rather a defense of Washington's own administration in the matter of our relations with France than any studied horoscope of the future, and yet it has been found applicable to our country as a nation. It was a remarkable fact that, while the French forces in this country co-operated with Washington and he generally accorded to them, both the naval and land forces, high credit for our success, yet it also discloses the real animus of the French assistance which we had when it appears that so soon as July 3, 1798, after his retirement from the presidency, Washington was again called to the place of leader and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States for the purpose of fitting it for active service and for the purpose of commanding it in a threatened war with France; the menace was based upon most unjust and unreasonable claims asserted by France against the United States, her recent ally.

The country has produced great men, but none has excelled George Washington. He lived in a day of comparatively small men, so far as the great mass of the people were concerned, and yet coming down through the whole century his character, his achievements, and his name are monuments of greatness. The mother of Washington was Mary Ball. His wife was Mrs. Martha Custis. They had no children.

engraved by G. Kneller. 1766



John Adams



HOME OF JOHN ADAMS

JOHN ADAMS

Born October 30, 1735. Died July 4, 1826

Photogravure

from the Painting in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.

By

G. P. A. Healey



MOH



John Adams. The Second President of the United States



JOHN ADAMS was born near Boston, in a portion of the town of Braintree, as it was then called. He was of English descent; his ancestors came from England in 1630, thus dating back nearly to the arrival of the Mayflower. One of his ancestors was a founder of Plymouth Colony. He was a graduate of Harvard College and a lawyer. He won distinction at the bar both in Suffolk County and in Boston.

As early as 1770, at the age of about thirty-five years, he became a Representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts and became a member of the Continental Congress prior to the Declaration of Independence and was one of the strong advocates of the action of Congress regarding that famous document. He was by nature and education a diplomat. One of the very earliest duties assigned to him was an ineffectual attempt to bring about the pacification of the Colonies by diplomacy with Lord Howe. He went to France as a Commissioner and served the Government with great distinction there for two years and later he aided in the framing of the constitution of Massachusetts.

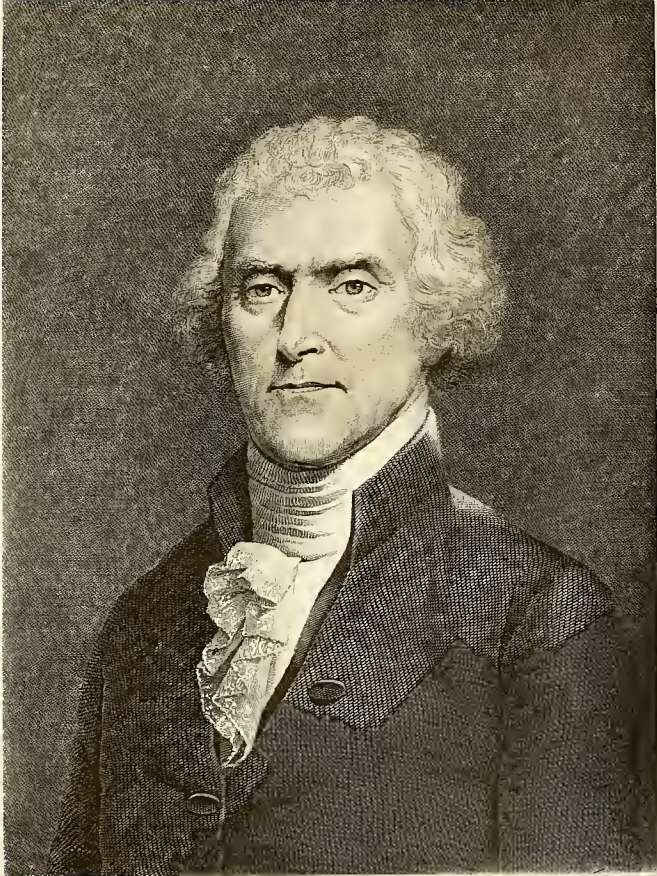
His mental characteristic was the mastery of principles involved in questions arising in legislation and diplomacy, and the mark of his labors is discernible in the old constitution of his own State. He was one of the Commissioners to negotiate the treaty with Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary War, and so successful and potential was he in the discharge of that duty that in 1781 he was appointed a commissioner in conjunction with others to negotiate treaties with all the European powers. It may be well said that John Adams was the founder of our diplomatic system and diplomatic policy.

He became Minister at the Court of Great Britain in 1785; he returned to the United States in 1788, and was chosen Vice-President on the ticket with Washington and took his seat as the presiding officer of the Senate at New York in April, 1789. He was re-elected in 1792. So it will be seen that he served eight years as Vice-President of the United States side by side with Washington as President. He belonged to a school of politics divergent in some respects from that to which Washington adhered, yet he was a warm supporter of the administration. He was elected President in 1796 and served but one term.

It was during his administration that very serious questions arose in regard to the form of our government, and its relations to the people, and the mistake, as many think, was made at that early period of attempting to suppress free discussion and the liberty of free speech. His grandson, Charles Francis Adams, served this country with great distinction and success as Minister to the Court of St. James during the war of the rebellion. His mother's name was Susanna Boylston. His wife died in 1816. Her name was Abigail Smith. They had three children.

Perhaps he did not readjust the features of his early education, which were especially evolved from the conditions prior to the Revolution, and he may not have assimilated all the principles of the Declaration of Independence as rapidly as did others of his contemporaries, but that he was an able man, a sound lawyer and a most distinguished diplomat will never be questioned. He died on the 4th day of July, 1826, and lies buried at the city of Quincy, Mass. His speech at what might be called the inauguration of the Fourth of July will ever be memorable in the forensic literature of this country, and the prophetic declarations that he made in regard to the future celebrations of that natal day of our country have been graphically fulfilled. He laid the foundation of a great family and did valiant service for the country he loved.

Copyright Continental Press, 1902



From original painting by G. B. Saxe

Th. Jefferson



"MONTICELLO"
HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON
Near Charlottesville, Virginia

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Born April 2, 1743. Died July 4, 1826

Photogravure

from the Painting in possession of T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, Mass.

By

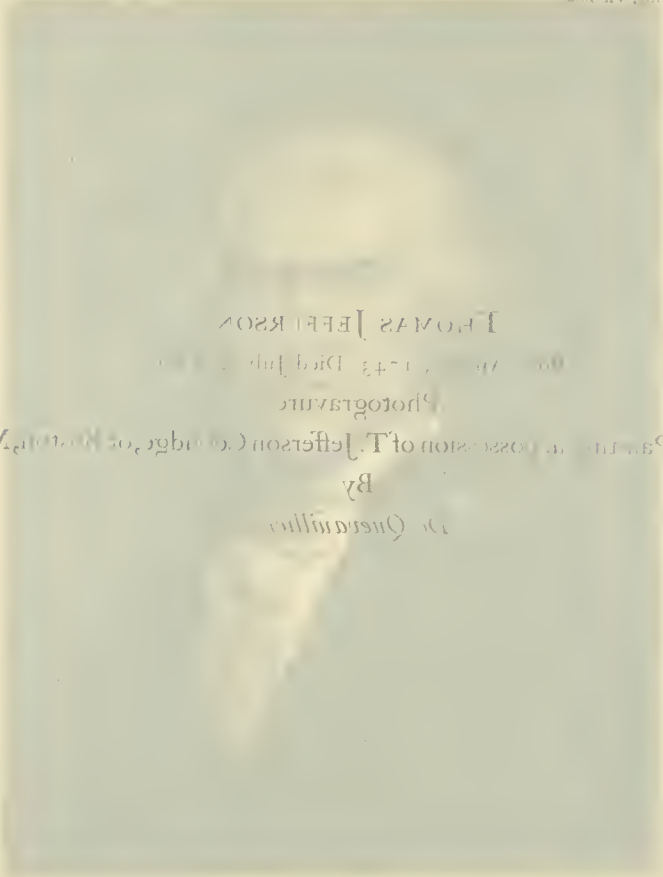
De Quevaillier



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
Founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1828



MONTICELLO
HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON
Near Charlottesville, Virginia



THOMAS JEFFERSON
1743-1826
Photographic
from the Papers in possession of T. Jefferson College, of Charlottesville, Mass.
By
The Quarantine



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
Founded by Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson. The Third President of the United States



AND George Washington may well be styled the Father of his Country in the large sense so Thomas Jefferson may well be styled the father of certain political ideas in the United States which have long dominated much of the political thought of the country and have shaped much of its legislation. It may be truthfully said that the person is always happy who can trace back the growth and development of a political idea until the discovery is made that its originator and author was Thomas Jefferson. He is sometimes called the founder and father of the Democratic party of to-day, and sometimes in the height of political discussion it is claimed by the opponents of the Democratic party that the tenets to which they hold at this time did not have their origin in the opinions of Thomas Jefferson.

These facts, however, which we do not discuss here, only go to show what a hold Jefferson has had upon the political thought of the day. He was born in Virginia on the 2d day of April, 1743. His education was acquired in private schools, and he entered William and Mary College in 1760. Whether or not he was graduated does not appear, but he was a lawyer and became eminent for his knowledge of law at an early period. Before he was thirty years of age he was chosen a Member of the First Committee of Correspondence established by the Colonial Legislature, and when but thirty-two years of age he was elected to the Continental Congress and was one of the Committee of Five to prepare the Declaration of Independence.

That inspired document was drawn by him and adopted with only certain minor amendments of the text, which did not change in any respect the sentiment or principles announced.

So it is just to say that he was the Author of the Declaration of Independence, a message which is to-day the accepted fundamental Charter of Liberty, and the text-book of the equal rights of man. For some reason which is not easily explained he resigned his seat in Congress and took a seat in the Virginia Legislature of 1776.

He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1779 and retired to private life, but was again elected to the Legislature, setting the remarkable example of a Congressman becoming a member of the Legislature, then Governor of his State, and then again member of the Legislature. He was Minister Plenipotentiary in the negotiation of the treaty of peace with Great Britain; he became a delegate to Congress in 1783, and in that Congress he formulated the legislation which adopted the dollar as the unit of our coinage and the decimals of the dollar were therein provided for. In 1784, coming fresh from the great labors of Congress, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Europe, and joined John Adams and Benjamin Franklin in the negotiations of the several treaties with the great nations of the world.

He succeeded Dr. Franklin as Minister to France and remained there four years and on his landing at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 23rd day of November, 1779, he was met by a letter from George Washington offering him the position of Secretary of State in the Cabinet, and he became the first Secretary of State under the Constitution and served during the entire term of Washington. At the end of the term he resigned from the Cabinet and retired to private life again. He was a candidate for President in 1796 but was defeated by Adams. By virtue of the Constitution as it then stood, he became Vice-President, and served four years with Adams as President. In 1800 he was again a candidate for President. The electoral vote was equally divided between Aaron Burr and himself and the House of Representatives elected Mr. Jefferson. He was re-elected in 1804 and retired from public

life on March 4th, 1809. He died on the 4th day of July, 1826, the same day that President Adams died.

This was a remarkable coincidence. These two men, who were actively engaged co-operating with each other in the scheme of establishing a new government and placing it in friendly relations with the people of the old world and who were rivals for the Presidency and who served together as President and Vice-President of the third administration of the executive department, died on the same day and that day was the day which they had made famous and immortal by the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The most memorable and distinguished of all the events of his administration was the acquirement by treaty and purchase from France of the great "Louisiana purchase," which added to the territory of the United States a scope of country upon which now stand in whole or in part fourteen States of the Union. It was in connection with this transaction that the great question of expansion first made its appearance in American politics and Mr. Jefferson, while doubting whether the Constitution gave to him or to Congress or to both the power to make that treaty and acquire that territory, yet he proceeded straightforward to its accomplishment and bestowed upon this country a wealth of territory unsurpassed by any act of the Government.

In that connection it is proper to say that in conjunction with Mr. Madison, who had aided in the framing of the Constitution, he prepared and presented to the Congress the following act and on the 31st of October, 1803, approved it as President of the United States, presumably by the advice and with the consent of Mr. Madison:

CHAPTER I.—An act to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th of April last, and for the temporary government thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take possession

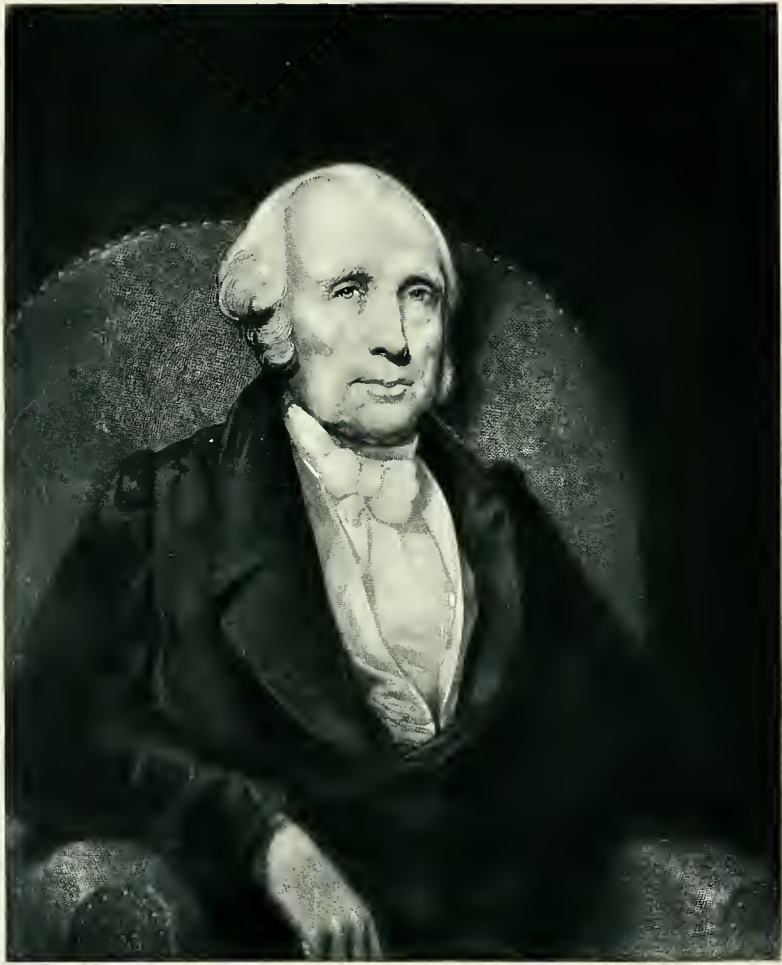
of and occupy the territory ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th day of April last, between the two nations; and that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in the said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the force authorized by an act passed the 3d day of March last, entitled "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States and for erecting certain arsenals," which he may deem necessary; and so much of the sum appropriated by the said act as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That until the expiration of the present session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

Approved, October 31, 1803.

Mr. Jefferson was a man of great learning in political affairs. He studied politics as a science and acquired great knowledge of all that appertained thereto. He differed in political opinion radically with Alexander Hamilton, one of the great men of his day. It is claimed for Jefferson that his was the policy of the common people while Hamilton's was that of aristocracy and concentrated power. However that may be, their differences of opinion are subjects of political discussion to-day, but whatever may be said upon this point, Thomas Jefferson was a patriot. He believed in America. He believed in the United States, he had faith in the capacity of the people to govern it. He may have been to some extent biased and impressed by the seductive influences of French politics but he was none the less an American, none the less a friend of our great enterprise of self-government, none the less entitled at this day to be patterned after by the present and coming generations of the United States. His mother was Jane Randolph. His wife, Martha Skelton.

Engraving of James Madison, 1822



James Madison



"MONTPELIER"
HOME OF JAMES MADISON

JAMES MADISON

Born March 16, 1751. Died June 28, 1836

Photogravure from the Painting

By

J. G. Chapman



MON... HOME OF J...



... DIED JAN...
... FROM THE...
By
... Chapman...

James Madison. The Fourth President of the United States



JAMES MADISON was born in Orange County, Virginia, on the 16th day of March, 1751. He was of English descent and his family was among the earliest settlers of old Virginia. He graduated from Princeton College and became a lawyer and entered into the practice of the law. In 1776, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia and became a member of the Executive Council.

In 1779 he was delegate to the Continental Congress and remained an active member of that body for five years. He was appointed a Delegate to a convention at Annapolis, Maryland, to devise a system of regulations for the internal commercial affairs of the colonies. He was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and the debates show that he was one of the most active and influential members of that body. He, perhaps more than any other one man, placed his own views in that great article. Compromises produced modifications of some of his views, but in substance and in basic principles he may be said to have been in large part the author of the Constitution.

He went immediately into Congress and served there during both of Washington's terms as President. It is well enough to point out at this time the great influence exerted by Madison in the formation of the Constitution and it is far more pertinent and important to reflect that for four years he gave his great power to the promoting and shaping of legislation consonant to and under the terms and limitations of the Constitution, which he himself had helped to make and which he understood. He was not the shyster or charlatan who came in later years to criticise the work of the Constitution makers, but he was one

of the distinguished and prominent authors of that instrument who understood it and who labored with his great power for four years to see to it that the legislation, which should follow the adoption of the Constitution, should be in harmony and perfect accord with the principles of the document itself.

It was during his term in Congress that the Tariff Act of 1789 was passed, a law expressly aimed and intended to be a protective enactment of our infant industrial system. At the close of the term of Washington and at the beginning of the administration of Mr. Adams, Mr. Madison was offered the position of Secretary of State which had just been vacated by Thomas Jefferson. Upon his retirement from Congress he accepted a seat in the Virginia Assembly, and here again he set an example of a great man retiring from a great office to take a minor place because of a duty which he believed he owed to his native State. He served as Secretary of State under Jefferson during the entire eight years of Jefferson's administration, and here is a significant fact, that during the term while he was the Premier of the Cabinet the Louisiana law was passed, at the suggestion of Jefferson and with the approval, if not the authorship, of Madison himself.

Thus it will be seen that Jefferson's Secretary of State, who had been one of the conspicuous members of the Constitutional Convention, joined in procuring the passage of this Act by Congress for the government of the Louisiana Purchase. That statute appears, in full, in the sketch of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. At the close of Jefferson's administration, Madison was elected President of the United States and served eight years, being re-elected in 1812. During his administration the war with England came and proceeded to a triumphal result and the real independence of the United States, and its recognized sovereignty upon land and sea for the first time was established. The papers of Madison are of the highest value. They were written at the outset of our national existence and as from

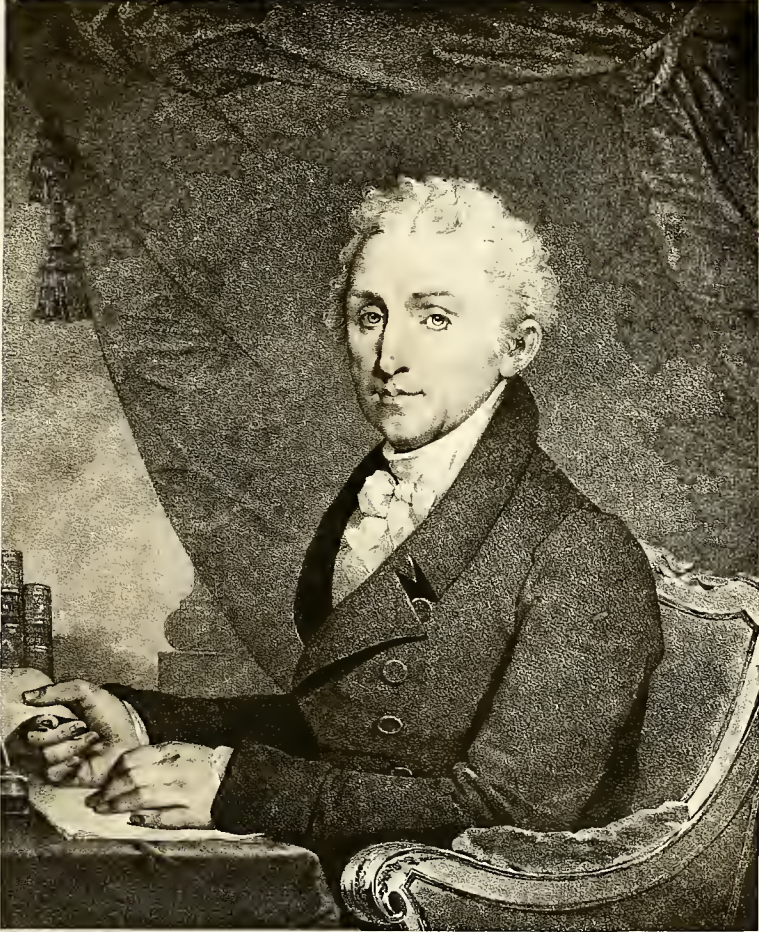
time to time the operations and effects of the new government became manifest, and questions of doubt as to the propriety of certain of the enactments in the Constitution and of the statutes became apparent, Madison wrote and published his views and opinions of all these vital and momentous questions. Madison was a constructive statesman, not the brilliant diplomat like his predecessor, but a man of genuine loyalty and strongly attached to the faith that was in him and thoroughly a builder up and not a tearer down of policies and principles.

It was during the administration of Madison that the British army and navy ascended the Potomac River and landing on the Maryland shore seized the city of Washington, entered the Capitol, set fire to it, entered the White House and committed great depredations and injury to property. Mr. Madison, the President, and so far as is known his entire Cabinet, fled from the city to escape capture. It is said that Mr. Madison was located at Marlboro in Maryland. Mrs. Madison remained behind and did some very good work during his absence. She cut out of frames certain invaluable paintings, one of which was the painting of Washington by Stuart, reproduced in this book. She carried away the canvases, and in that way they were by the intrepidity of this brave woman saved from irreparable loss.

For this act of female heroism Congress gave Mrs. Madison the franking privilege, and, by resolution, authorized her to occupy a Seat on the floor of Congress. No other woman in all the years of the government has ever received such honor from Congress. The war of 1812 was happily terminated and by virtue of the conditions of peace and the treaty which followed a better condition of independence was assured to the United States. James Madison retired from the Presidency on the 4th of March, 1817, and in 1829 was chosen a Member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Virginia and acted efficiently in that position. Subsequently he accepted the position of President of an agricultural society and efficiently

discharged the duties of that position. In later years it was customary among the thoughtless to sneer at a retired President who devoted some time and attention to the development of agricultural pursuits, and yet it was but the following of the example of one of the most distinguished of the early Presidents of the United States.

He retired from his high position and again mingled with his fellow citizens as one of them; and, having understanding and knowledge of affairs and being devoted in spirit to the best interests of his native State and his country, he served them both in such capacity as offered. The party to which Mr. Madison belonged at the time of his nomination in 1808 was called the Democratic-Republican party and he was nominated by a caucus of the Democratic-Republican Members of the House of Representatives, receiving 83 votes out of a total of 89. By whatever name his party was called it was in opposition to the Federalist party, which in 1812 was tottering to pieces and about to fall. In 1812 Mr. Madison was renominated by the unanimous vote of the same caucus, but it was at this time called a Republican caucus. He received 128 electoral votes against 89 given for De Witt Clinton. He died on the 28th day of June, 1836. Few men impressed themselves and their value more permanently upon the future of their country than did James Madison. His mother's name was Nelly Conway. He married Mrs. Dolly Paine Tod, of Philadelphia.



From the painting by Anderson

James Mavor



"ASH LAWN"
HOME OF JAMES MONROE

JAMES MONROE

Born April 28, 1758. Died July 4, 1831

Photogravure

from an old Engraving in the Congressional Library, Washington, D.C.



H. H. H. H.



James Monroe. The Fifth President of the United States



AMES MONROE was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1757. His father was Spence Monroe and his mother Elizabeth Jones. It will be seen that at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he was a boy of eighteen years of age, but he was filled with the spirit of patriotism. He joined the Revolutionary army and fought for independence. He was wounded in the battle of Trenton, and became a captain of infantry. He distinguished himself as a soldier.

He studied law under Thomas Jefferson, when Jefferson was the Governor of Virginia. He was the protegee of Mr. Jefferson and was pushed forward by him, and we find that as early as 1780 he was sent to the army in South Carolina by Mr. Jefferson on an important mission, showing that he had the confidence of that distinguished statesman. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly from the county of King George; he became a member of the Executive Council, and was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1783, and remained three years in that body. While in Congress, he married Miss Kortright of New York. He retired from Congress and became a lawyer at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was at once elected to the Legislature.

All the prominent men of that day sought to obtain service in the legislative bodies of the States. He was a delegate to the State Convention which in 1788 was called to consider the ratification of the Federal Constitution. He was a Senator from 1790 to 1794, and in that year he was appointed by George Washington to be Minister to France. He was recalled in 1796 and was again elected to the Legislature. He was Governor of Virginia in 1799. In 1802 his old patron,

President Jefferson, sent him as Envoy Extraordinary to France, and in 1803 he was transferred by Jefferson to London as the successor of Rufus King. In 1805 he went on a diplomatic mission to Spain in relation to the boundary of Louisiana, and returned by way of London to the United States in 1808.

In 1811 he was again elected Governor of his State, but in the same year he resigned that office to become Secretary of State under President Madison. Here was the great triumvirate, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, all Virginians, all members of the State Legislatures, all governors, all envoys in the diplomatic service and one, Monroe, a gallant soldier. After the capture of Washington in 1814, he was appointed to the War Department as Secretary of War, and he held that position without relinquishing the office of Secretary of State. Here is something which, in my opinion, never happened before or since; the same person holding two offices in the Cabinet, and those two offices of such great importance in those days, as in these, as Secretary of State and Secretary of War. He gave great attention to the military law of the country and some of the early decisions of the War Department, while Monroe was Secretary, are still the military law of the land. He served at the head of the State Department until the close of Madison's term. He was elected in 1816 and in 1820 to the Presidency, and in 1825 he resumed his residence in Loudoun County, Virginia.

He was the candidate of the Republican caucus which was held on the 16th day of March, 1816, at which 119 members attended, and in the balloting for President, Monroe received 65 votes and William H. Crawford 54 votes. At the close of his first term, he was nominated by a Congressional caucus without opposition, and on the 13th of November, 1820, 24 States voted; 232 electoral votes were cast; of that number Mr. Monroe received 231, and one elector cast his vote for John Quincy Adams, stating, it was said at that time, that

he did not want Mr. Monroe to have the honor, which George Washington had, of a unanimous election. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of his State, and was made President of that body. Here, again, was the example of a man who had held the greatest offices in the country, including President, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, and who had been the representative of the Government at not less than three of the foreign countries, and yet he became a member of the Constitutional Convention of his State and aided patriotically in the preparation of its Constitution.

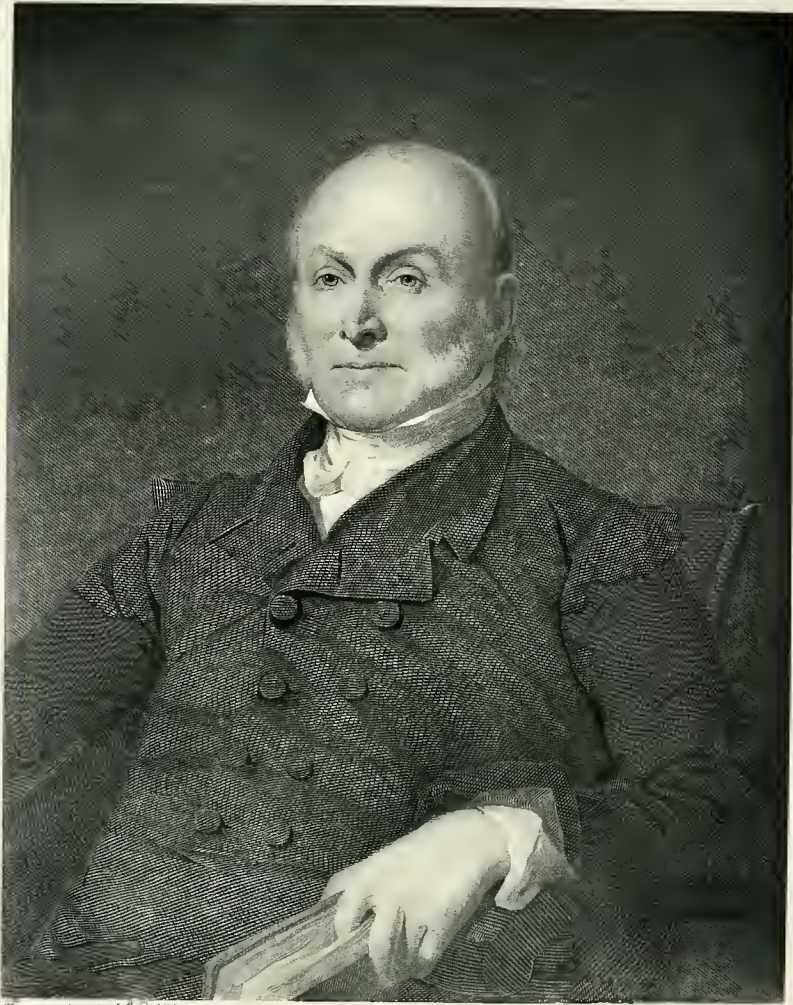
He retired from public life by reason of ill health and removed to New York, and died there on the 4th of July, 1831, making the third President of the United States who died on the Fourth of July, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe, two on the same day and another at a later day. He was buried in New York City, but his remains were afterwards, in 1858, transferred to Richmond. Monroe was not a man of great ability. He did not rank in ability and learning probably with Jefferson and Madison, but he had all the sterling qualities of an American statesman, with the highest development of the period in the direction of wise forecast of American institutions and a love of his country unsurpassed. His administration was a period of peace and advancement of his country. It was a proclamation of Monroe that announced the introduction of Missouri into the Union.

On May 4, 1822, he vetoed an act of Congress, "An Act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," and in his veto message he strongly denounced the doctrine that Congress had power to appropriate money for internal improvements. It was during his administration that the question of the attitude of the United States Government toward European powers in the matter of their acquisition of territory in this hemisphere was discussed, and finally defined by the proclamation of the Monroe doctrine. In the space here it would not be possible to

give even an intelligent summary of the facts and circumstances that led up to the condition which seemed to justify the assumption of that position by the United States, but it is enough to say that the agitation was begun rather through the agency and instrumentality of the representative of the British Government than by any step taken by our own people, but the doctrine as a matter of protection to the United States and as a declaration of their policy was agreed upon by the Monroe administration and definitely proclaimed to the world, and while it is admitted that the doctrine as understood and proclaimed did not rise to the dignity of international law, as there were no parties to it except the United States, it nevertheless did rise to the dignity of a declaration by a growing power which has since become the United States of America.

It was a declaration of our policy in concise language without any menace to any other nation, but a strong declaration of the purpose of the United States Government, and which, it may be said, has been the guiding star of our policy ever since. It did not in terms forbid our occupation or acquisition of foreign territory, but it simply declared our position in the matter of any aggressive step of any foreign nation to secure additional foothold upon the American continent. However much or little Mr. Monroe may have had in the originating or shaping of the doctrine it has adhered to his name, and is the crowning glory of a faithful and patriotic administration.

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From original painting by G. S. Hart.

J. 2. Adams



HOME OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS .

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

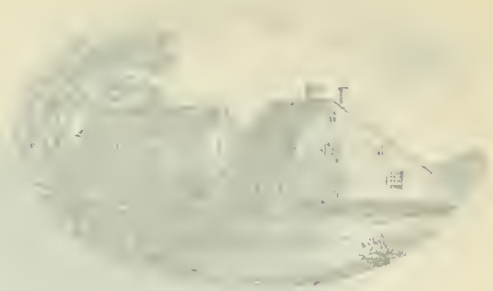
Born July 11, 1767. Died February 23, 1848

Photogravure

from the Painting in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.

By

G. P. A. Healey



John Quincy Adams. The Sixth President of the United States



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born on the 7th day of July, 1767, at Braintree, Massachusetts. This is the sole and single case in the history of this country where a father and son have both been President of the United States, and in the sharp competition in a population rapidly approaching one hundred millions of people, it is doubtful if such an event will ever again occur. The foundation of his great learning was laid in the tutelage of his mother who was a woman of rare talents. She was the granddaughter of Colonel John Quincy.

After his return from various missions abroad with his father, he graduated in 1788 from Harvard College. John Quincy Adams left the United States when he was only seven years of age and went to France with his father and attended school in Paris for a brief period, returning in 1779. He again accompanied his father to Europe in 1780 and was for some time a student at the University at Leyden, apparently giving especial attention there to the subjects of Latin and Greek. In 1781, when he was only fourteen years of age, he was appointed private secretary to Francis Dana, at that time, Minister to Russia. He remained, however, but a little over a year, when he resumed his studies at The Hague.

He was present at the signing of the treaty of peace in Paris in 1783. His legal education was under the preceptorship of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, whose name is a very familiar household word to the bar and bench of America. He resided at Newburyport during the studentship of young Adams. Adams was admitted to the bar in 1791, at the age of twenty-four years. He became a writer of political articles in 1791, attacking what he called the "vagaries of the French

political reformers." At that early date he manifested opposition to what was the popular appreciation of French policies and French politics, thereby shaping a political course antagonistic to the views of Jefferson. In certain articles which he wrote in 1793 he strongly advanced the proposition that the United States should in no wise become the ally of the French in their controversies with England, being a contemporary with the operation of the French army in the United States during the revolution and showing that a just and true appreciation of the real motive of France in her offer of aid to us in our revolutionary war had been reached by, at least, the Adamses.

Washington approved and appreciated these articles and these positions of the younger Adams, and himself appointed John Quincy Adams to be Minister to Holland in May, 1794. He married Louisa Catherine Johnson in London, daughter of the American Consul. In 1797, John Adams, the father, appointed John Quincy Adams, his son, to be Minister to Berlin, and he negotiated a treaty of amnesty and commerce with the British government. He returned to the United States in 1801. Here was a very glaring exhibition of nepotism, but the record is clear that Washington, on the 20th day of February, 1797, after his retirement from the Presidency, commended John Quincy Adams to the elder Adams for the place of Minister to Berlin, and he appealed to the President not to withhold promotion from him simply because he was his son.

This was the action of two great men, one the President and one the great ex-President; it is, for more reasons than one, very doubtful whether such a thing could be done now, because public sentiment might not at this date approve such an appointment under any circumstances that might exist. He was elected to the Senate of the United States as a Federalist and took his seat in March, 1803. He was a Federalist and belonged to the school of Hamilton; he was

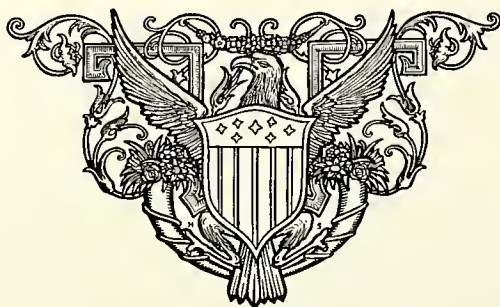
wholly opposed to the teachings of Jefferson and Madison, notwithstanding that his father served in both those administrations. But he did not long remain a member of the Federalist party. He supported Jefferson's embargo act, which was passed in 1807, and that brought him into affiliation with the Democratic party. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1808, declining to serve rather than to obey the instructions of the Federalists.

Here was an example that might well be copied to-day, when we have the unpleasant sight occasionally of a Senator persisting for years and years to misrepresent the overwhelming sentiment of his State, simply because he has an unfinished term before him. In those earlier and probably better days of the Republic in this behalf, it was deemed the right thing for a Senator who could not keep in touch with his party to step aside and permit the State to be represented by some one who could. He was appointed Minister to Russia by Madison. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, but declined the office. In 1813 he was one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, and signed the treaty at Ghent on the day before Christmas, 1814. He was Minister to England. He became Secretary of State under Monroe in 1817. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1824 and was elected by the House of Representatives. This was the first election under that provision of the Constitution.

He was defeated for the Presidency in 1828 by Andrew Jackson, and retired at the end of his first term to his estate at Quincy, but he came back to Congress in 1831, and for seventeen years he stood at his post of duty in the House of Representatives, fighting the battles of his country, his State and his party. He was stricken in his seat in the Capitol on the 23d day of February, 1848, and died two days later; he was buried in Quincy, Massachusetts. His last great battle was for the right of petition, and in the House of Representatives he stood as the defender and champion of the inalienable

rights of the people of a free government to petition the legislative body for the redress of grievances. John Quincy Adams was a public servant who delighted to serve the people. He belonged to a family that might have been denominated aristocratic in his day, but his sympathies were all with the common people of the country. Like his father he was not, perhaps, the idol of a political party and hence he only served a single term as President, where others were being twice elected, for it appears that from the foundation of the government until the day of Van Buren, no President but the Adamses failed of two elections.

This has been attributed to their lack of personal magnetism and personal popularity. This is not so. It was due to the chaotic condition of the party and the failure and disintegration of the Federalist party by reason of its unfortunate attitude towards the war of 1812, at least it is true as to the situation of John Quincy Adams. The Democratic party, or as it was then called the Republican party, was a coherent, powerful political organization, and the supporters of the Adamses were the unorganized fragmentary bodies of men in opposition, illustrating how weak, for all great purposes, is a party of mere negation or opposition.





Andrew Jackson.



" HERMITAGE "
HOME OF ANDREW JACKSON

ANDREW JACKSON

Born March 15, 1767. Died June 8, 1845

Photogravure

from an old Daguerreotype by Brady, of Washington, D. C., enlarged

By

Goupil, of Paris



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Andrew Jackson. The Seventh President of the United States



HE admirers of Andrew Jackson have from time immemorial, as it were, applied to their favorite the term or cognomen of "Old Hickory." I never knew what that meant. I do not know now. If it meant that he was tough in the sense of pertinacity and tenacity of opinion and action, it may have been a proper use of language, but if it meant that he bent easily and was elastic and yielding, they were wrong. He was not that kind of a man.

Andrew Jackson was a great character, and this imperfect sketch cannot do him justice. He was born in North Carolina on the 15th day of March, 1767, in what was known as the Waxhaw settlement. His father was Andrew Jackson, an Irish emigrant, who came to this country in 1765, two years before the birth of the son, and who died in the year of the son's birth. His mother's name was Elizabeth Hutchinson. His early education was of the most elementary and imperfect character. No one will doubt that he became a man of education but it was acquired in the school of adversity and experience. In 1781 he was taken prisoner by the British. At that time he was fourteen years old and it was deemed advisable by a British officer that young Jackson should clean his boots, but the characteristics of "Old Hickory" broke out at that early period and he had a row with the officer and wounded him.

In 1785, when eighteen years of age, he began to study law at Salisbury, North Carolina, and in 1788 he removed to Nashville and began to practice law. He married Rachel Robard, née Rachel Donelson. Some complications arose in regard to the divorce of this lady from a former husband, which resulted in two marriage ceremonies to General Jackson. There

was never any ground for this improper and unjust criticism of her character, unless it can be said that in those days, as in these days, politicians resorted to barbarous methods of assailing Jackson through his wife, but he never flinched and by his chivalry and firmness won the esteem and confidence of the people rather than their criticism. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Tennessee in 1796 and he was elected a Representative to Congress as the sole Representative from that State.

He was a Jeffersonian Democrat in the Presidential election of 1796. Here the two factions concentrated and joined in the same political party, and from that day to this their followers and members have claimed that this was the origin of the great Republican party, which the opposing party has claimed with delight that the combining of the Jeffersonian and the Jacksonian Democracy is the Democratic party of to-day. He became a Senator of the United States from the State of Tennessee in 1797, but resigned a year later to become a judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The great characteristics of the man were here shown. He served six years with distinction on the Supreme Court bench of Tennessee; this man who was absolutely without education, except as he had picked it up, as the saying is.

He served in the war of 1812, with a force of two thousand five hundred volunteers, which he had raised himself. He was ordered to New Orleans and took with him over two thousand soldiers. His troops were suddenly dismissed from service on the 6th day of February, 1813. He fought the Creek Indians and defeated them at Talladega in November of that year. In the war with the Creeks he became popular and was appointed a Major-General in the regular army, and was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico to oppose a threatened invasion by the British. The British occupied a position at Pensacola, which then belonged to Spain, and Jackson seized the place, regardless of the sovereignty of Spain and regardless of

everything else except the interests of his country. In December, 1814, he removed to New Orleans and gained his great victory of January 8, 1815, over the British army. This battle marked Jackson as a soldier of rare ability and great distinction. He fought the battle after the war was over, for the treaty of peace had been signed on the 24th of December, 1814.

Let us stop here for a moment to consider the wonderful changes which time has wrought in the transmission of news. This treaty was signed, as I have said, on the day before Christmas, 1814, and yet on the 8th of January, fourteen days afterwards, General Jackson having received no news of the treaty, our army won a great victory over the enemy in entire ignorance of any knowledge of the settlement and treaty. To-day we learn of the signing of the preliminary treaty of China within a few hours after the signatures are affixed at Peking, a distance of fifteen thousand miles. The 8th of January is the celebration day of Jacksonian Democracy and its hero is worthy of the eclat which his name everywhere receives. He was sent to Florida three years after the battle of New Orleans; he again seized Pensacola and without a great deal of legal authority executed Arbuthnot and Ambrister, two British subjects. These men were accused of inciting the savages to hostility against the Americans.

That was all they did. These savages were the Aguinaldos of that day. These English subjects proceeded to incite the Aguinaldos of that day to the murder of Americans. Andrew Jackson considered that treasonable, or rather he treated it as an act of hostility against the United States and proceeded to kill the men who did it. He was condemned for it by public opinion in certain directions and was censured by Congress, but later on Congress made haste to undo their censure, and no act of old Jackson's was more worthy of commendation. He acted in Florida as the exponent of a government which had rights by treaty, and he executed

those rights by force of arms. Jackson denied the right of the Supreme Court to control the action of the Executive, and held that while the Supreme Court of the United States might decide upon the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a statute, and that, while that opinion was binding upon the Judiciary, it could not bind or affect the Executive. It is true that Mr. Jefferson held substantially those views, but those views are not now endorsed in practice, at least in this country. After the war in 1823, he was a Senator, and became a candidate for President with Adams, Clay, and Crawford; he was beaten by the House of Representatives, but in 1828 Jackson was elected President, receiving 178 electoral votes against 83 for Adams, and in 1832 he was again elected, defeating Henry Clay.

He retired to private life on March 4th, 1837, and died at The Hermitage, near Nashville, on the 8th of June, 1845, and was buried there. There was no platform made by the party that nominated Jackson in 1828, but the party was the party of Jefferson, and was to all intents and purposes the Democratic party. In 1832, upon his re-election, Jackson received 219 electoral votes against 49 given to Mr. Clay. Andrew Jackson was a patriot and a lover of his country. He scorned the idea of secession and rebellion, and threatened to hang the men who attempted repudiation or nullification of the statutes of the country.

The three great underlying principles upon which he lived and acted were: a strong support of sound money, unqualified opposition to disunion or rebellion, and earnest support of every measure having for its object the expansion of our territory and the enlargement of our power at home and abroad. He was loyal to friends and, it is said, that he invented the phrase "To the victor belongs the spoils." He was not the author of it, but was faithful to the men who had been faithful to him. Removal from office for partisan reasons and political reasons antedates the days of Jackson many years.



From original painting by K. Schwan

Wolfgang von Goethe



HOME OF MARTIN VAN BUREN

MARTIN VAN BUREN

Born December 5, 1782. Died July 24, 1862

Photogravure from the Painting

By

H. Inman

Martin Van Buren. The Eighth President of the United States



MARTIN VAN BUREN was born in Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. He was the eldest son of one Abraham Van Buren, a farmer, and of Mary Hoes. It appears that her name was originally Goes. This lady had, before her marriage to Van Buren, been married to one Van Alen. Mr. Van Buren studied the rudiments of English, French, and Latin in the schools of his native village.

When only fourteen years of age he began the study of law and continued it for seven years, bringing him to the age of twenty-one. He early developed a tendency towards debating and was noted for his forensic power. When only eighteen years of age he entered politics and participated in a nominating convention. In 1802 he went to New York and continued the study of the law with William Van Ness, a friend of Aaron Burr. His admission to the New York bar is dated in 1803. After his admission to the bar, he settled at Kinderhook, which name attached itself to him in after years, when he was called the "Kinderhook Pony." He was a Jeffersonian Democrat and opposed Aaron Burr strenuously for governor. He married Hannah Hoes, a distant relative, in 1807. He afterwards removed his residence to Hudson.

He was so strong a supporter of Jefferson and Jefferson's measures that he would not support Morgan Lewis for governor for a second term, but did support Daniel D. Tompkins. He held the office of Surrogate, which office he secured by defeating his half brother. He figured largely in the councils of his party, was a constant attendant at conventions, and favored the re-charter of the United States bank when that was a leading subject of Federal politics. He opposed the

charter vigorously and stood by Clinton in his opposition in 1811. He was a Senator in the New York Legislature in 1812. He was an enemy of the banking system and the banking ideas of his day. He had a natural tendency to jump over party fences, and this is manifest by the fact that at the close of Madison's administration, while he stood by Madison in the matter of the war with England, yet he supported De Witt Clinton for the Presidency, but he did not stay there long, and next year he immediately went back to the support of the Madison administration.

He was Attorney-General in 1815, and was re-elected to the Senate in 1816, and became a law partner of Benjamin F. Butler. He supported De Witt Clinton for governor in 1817, but opposed him in 1820. This brought about his removal from the office of Attorney-General. In 1821 he was elected United States Senator, and in the same year became a member of the Constitutional Convention, but he took his seat in the Senate in 1821, and at once took his position as a member of its committees on the Judiciary and Finance. This is quite a curious matter, showing that in those days men of recognized ability found high places on great committees at once, without waiting for their gradual rise. He supported Crawford for President in 1824. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1827, but resigned shortly afterwards to become Governor of New York, to which office he was elected in 1828.

He was a strong, earnest and faithful supporter of Andrew Jackson and became Secretary of State in the administration of that distinguished President. He was nominated as Minister to England in 1831, but John C. Calhoun, the Vice-President, cast the deciding vote against him in the Senate and defeated him. In 1832 he was elected Vice-President, and in 1835 was formally nominated for the Presidency, and was elected in 1836, over his three competitors, Harrison, White, and Webster. He received a majority of fifty-seven in the electoral college, but his majority in the popular vote was only 25,000.

In 1840 he was nominated for re-election to the Presidency by a Democratic National Convention. He was defeated by William Henry Harrison who received two hundred and thirty-four electoral votes and a popular majority of more than one hundred thousand over Van Buren, who only received sixty votes in the Electoral College. He retired to his country seat at Lindenwald. He was a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency in 1844, and was defeated by James K. Polk and this couplet was one of the songs of the day:

“In Lindenwald the fox is holed,
The coons all laugh to hear it told.
Ha! Ha! Ha! what a nominee
Is James K. Polk of Tennessee.”

Having served his one term as President and having been defeated by the popular election, and then having been defeated by his own party for re-election, his attachment to party organization became loosened and he ran as a sort of Independent Candidate for the Presidency in 1848, on a ticket known as the Free Soil Party, which held a convention at Buffalo on the 9th of August of that year. He received but 291,263 popular votes and not one electoral vote. He supported the regular nomination in 1852, when Pierce was the Democratic candidate, and he likewise supported James Buchanan in 1856.

He opposed Mr. Lincoln and voted for a fusion ticket in 1860, made up of electors who would have voted for Breckinridge, Douglas or Bell in the case of being successful, but it is said that when the Civil War began he gave his moral support at least to Mr. Lincoln. He died at Kinderhook July 24, 1862, and was buried there. It cannot be said of Mr. Van Buren that he was a very great man, but it can be said of him that he was a most adroit politician. He was the especial pet of Andrew Jackson and owed his success in large part to the strong favor of that distinguished man.

Biographical Compendium, Part 1852



From original painting by E. D. Martin.

W. H. Harrison



HOME OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Born February 9, 1773. Died April 4, 1841

Photogravure from the Painting

By

E. D. Marchan

William Henry Harrison. The Ninth President of the United States



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was the son of Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. William Henry Harrison was born at Berkeley, Virginia, February 9, 1773. He received a college education at Hampden-Sidney and he began the study of medicine, but he entered the army in 1791 to fight the Indians, and joined the forces at Cincinnati, then called Fort Washington. He served as aide-de-camp to General Anthony Wayne. He was a soldier from the start to the finish.

He was complimented in general orders as early as 1793, because of his gallantry at Fort Recovery, and afterwards by General Wayne. He was repeatedly promoted, and given the command of Fort Washington. His wife was Ann, the daughter of John Cleaves Sims. At the close of the Indian war he resigned and at once became Secretary of the Northwest Territory and later a territorial delegate in Congress. During his term as Secretary the territory of Indiana was erected out of the Northwestern Territory and it covered what is now the four States, carved out of that territory, other than Ohio. He became Governor. He resigned his seat in Congress to take that office.

He was successively appointed by Jefferson and Madison. He organized the territorial Legislature at Vincennes in 1805 and was successful in negotiations with the Indians. He had long service against the Indians and always distinguished himself as an officer. His greatest achievement was in his victory over Tippecanoe, and for his distinguished gallantry in the battle with that Chief and for his general management of the affairs of the territory, he was highly complimented

by President Madison, and votes of thanks by various Legislatures were given him. He was appointed a Major-General of the militia of Kentucky, although he was not a resident of the State. This took place on August 25, 1812, but before he took command he became a Brigadier-General in the regular army and commanded the Northwestern army. He was given this command without any limitations, the whole sphere of action in the Northwest being turned over to him.

He became a Major-General shortly thereafter. He commanded the forces at Fort Meigs and successfully resisted a force of British troops that attacked him. He transported his army into Canada and fought the battle of The Thames on October 5, 1813. In this battle Tecumseh, his old enemy, was slain. He received high honors from President Madison. Again, for some reason which it is not worth while now to discuss, on May 31, 1814, he resigned his commission in the army, but he became prominent in negotiating treaties with the Indians, and in 1816 he was sent to Congress. In 1818 Congress unanimously voted him a gold medal for his victory of The Thames. He became at about this time a resident of Ohio again and was chosen to the Senate of that State, but was defeated for Congress in 1822.

He was a Presidential elector and a Clay man in 1824, and was sent to the United States Senate, and at once succeeded Andrew Jackson as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He resigned from the Senate and was appointed Minister to the United States of Colombia by John Quincy Adams. He was retired by Jackson at the beginning of his administration and re-occupied his farm at North Bend, near Cincinnati. In 1835 he was nominated for President by the Whigs, but was defeated by Martin Van Buren, receiving only seventy-three electoral votes. On December 4, 1839, he was nominated for the Presidency by the National Whig Convention at Harrisburg, and was elected to the Presidency on November

10, 1840, with two hundred and thirty-four electoral votes, against sixty electoral votes for Van Buren. This was a most remarkable swinging of the political pendulum. His inauguration took place at Washington on the 4th of March, 1841, and he called Congress together in extra session to meet on May 4th, but he died on the 4th day of April, 1841. His body lies buried at North Bend in a spot overlooking the beautiful Ohio River.

William Henry Harrison was an orator of great renown in his day, and it is probable that there has never been a campaign since the famous one of 1840 that brought out in such large degree the powers of the candidate upon the stump. General Harrison went everywhere and addressed vast meetings. His great power as an orator brought immense numbers of people to hear him and it was not uncommon for audiences to assemble covering a scope of country fifty miles in diameter, riding on horseback and in all sorts of conveyances. The student of the campaign, however, will find very little of real politics in it. Van Buren's administration had not been successful and the people rallied to Harrison as much to oppose Van Buren as to really favor Harrison. The battle cry was "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," and the insignia of the campaign were log cabins, hard cider, coonskins and all sorts of appliances of that kind, involving very little of real principle.

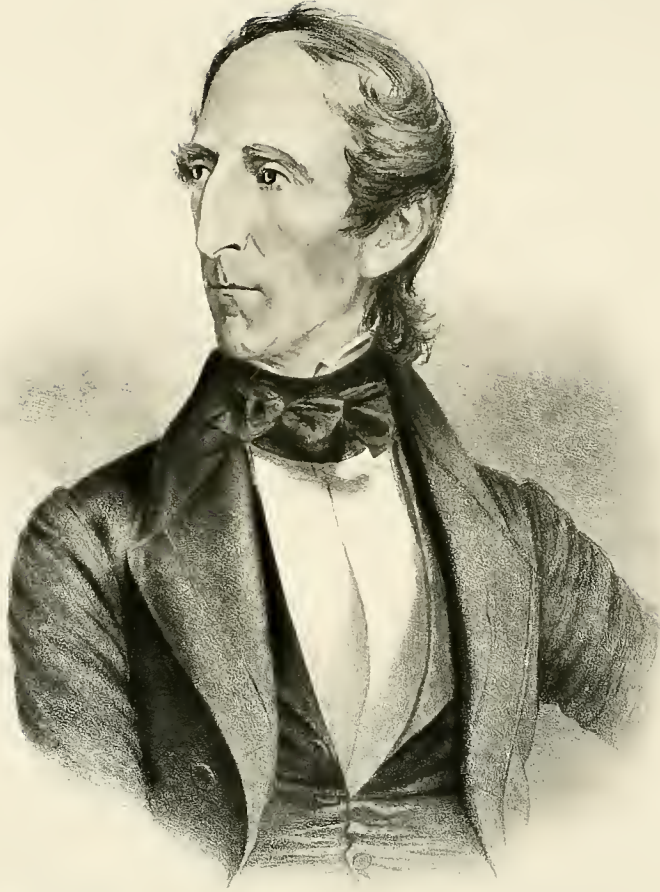
Among the declarations of the Democratic platform of that day, upon which Van Buren was defeated, we have the following: "Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvement." That plank sounds very strange to-day. It should be said that Harrison defeated Clay in the convention which nominated him, receiving one hundred and forty-eight votes to ninety votes for Clay. It does not appear that the Whig party of 1840 adopted or had any platform of principle. One of the most remarkable events of Harrison's career was the controversy that arose

over the enforcement and permanence of the Ordinance of 1787 in the Territory of Indiana. There were some slaves in Indiana and Illinois at the date of the passage of the Ordinance and the people there, after the appointment of Harrison as Governor, petitioned in favor of slavery. Governor Harrison presided in December, 1802, at a great meeting at Vincennes and a memorial was drawn up, which Harrison forwarded with a letter of his own, favoring it, to Congress asking that slavery be retained in the district of Indiana, then covering the present area of four States.

This petition went into the hands of a special committee of which John Randolph, of Virginia, a slave owner, was chairman, and on the 2d of March, 1803, he reported "that it is inexpedient to suspend, even for a limited time, the operation of the sixth article of the compact between the original States and the people and States west of the River Ohio." The report was quite lengthy, but this was the substance. In March, 1804, a special committee of Congress reported in favor of the suspension of the inhibition for ten years, and a similar report was made in 1806 by Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, and in 1807 Mr. Parker, delegate from Indiana, reported favorably on a memorial of Governor Harrison and the Territorial Legislature praying for the suspension of that part of the Ordinance relating to slavery, but these reports were not acted upon in the House.

Subsequently Governor Harrison and his Legislature appealed to the Senate and a special committee to suspend the article, but when the committee again reported adversely all efforts to break down the legal barrier to slavery in the Northwest Territory ceased. I glean these important facts from the St. Clair papers, the Dred Scott case, and the Political Text Book of 1860, all compiled in General Keifer's "Slavery and Four Years of War." At the time of his death, President Harrison was sixty-eight years of age. He was the oldest man who had been elected to the Presidency up to that time, nor has any one been elected since who had reached the age of sixty-eight.

Copyright Embroidered, 1902



John Tyler



HOME OF JOHN TYLER

JOHN TYLER

Born March 29, 1790. Died January 18, 1862

Photogravure from the Painting

By

Ch. Fenderich

After an old print in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.

John Tyler. The Tenth President of the United States



HE death of William Henry Harrison brought to the office of President of the United States John Tyler, of Virginia, who had been elected Vice-President on the same ticket. His father was Governor of Virginia from 1808 to 1811. His mother's name was Mary Armistead. Tyler was a graduate of William and Mary College. In his early youth he had a tendency to poetry and music. He was a lawyer and began practice in 1809; he took his seat in the Virginia Legislature as early as 1811. He was one of Madison's strongest supporters. He was married to Letitia, daughter of Robert Christian, in 1813, and shortly thereafter went into the field at the head of a company of militia to fight the British. This was a brief enlistment, lasting but a month. He returned to the Legislature, and was re-elected annually until 1816, when he was sent to the House of Representatives of the United States and was twice re-elected, being a member of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses. In 1823 he was again elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He supported Crawford for the Presidency, and was defeated for the United States Senate. In 1825 he was chosen by the Legislature of Virginia to the governorship, and was re-elected in the following year. In 1826 he defeated John Randolph, and was elected to the United States Senate. Four years later, after he had served in the Virginia Convention, revising the State Constitution, he was again sent to his seat in the Senate and became a supporter of Andrew Jackson. But he differed with Jackson and soon left the support of his administration, and voted for Clay's resolution to censure Jackson. He was a candidate for Vice-President in 1835, but failed of an election, the
election

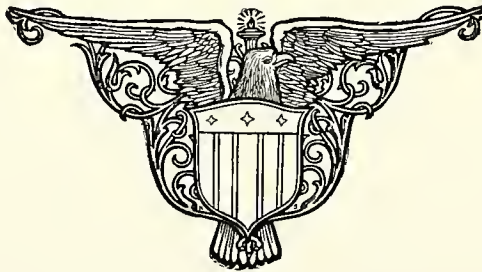
election having gone to the Senate and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, defeated him. The Legislature of his State instructed the Senators to vote to expunge the resolution censuring Andrew Jackson for certain matters pertaining to his administration in Florida, and Tyler refused to obey the instructions and resigned his seat and returned home. Here was a recognition of the true spirit of representative capacity. Tyler was a representative of a State and the people of that State through their immediate representatives desired him to do a certain thing. He could not do it conscientiously, and therefore he refused to be a party to strip Virginia of its real representation, setting an example that might well be followed even in these days.

He again entered the Virginia Legislature. He was defeated in 1839 for re-election to the United States Senate, and on December 4th of that year the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, nominated him for Vice-President, and he was elected, receiving two hundred and thirty-four electoral votes, to forty-eight for his old opponent, Richard M. Johnson. He took the oath of office on the 6th day of April, 1841. The Ashburton treaty, which was the first decisive move in Congress looking to the annexation of Texas, was one of the important events of his administration.

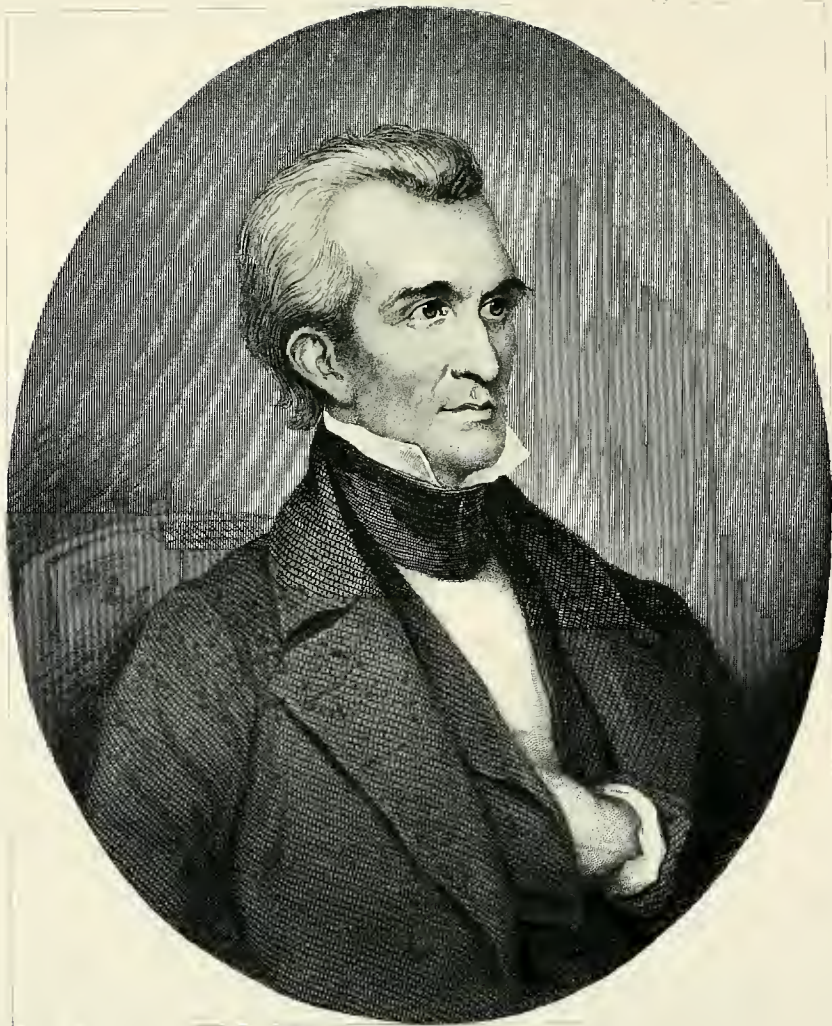
He was nominated for President at a convention held in Baltimore on the 27th day of May, 1844. He accepted this nomination, but for some reason withdrew afterwards. On the 26th of June, 1844, his first wife having died, he married Miss Julia Gardiner, of New York. His uneventful administration closed and he took up his residence on his estate at Sherwood Forests on the banks of the James River. On the 4th of February, 1861, when the Civil War threatened, he was president of the Peace Convention held in Washington, but he turned his back upon the old Union later and advocated the passage of the ordinance of secession in the Virginia State Convention. In May, 1861, he was unanimously elected a

member of the provisional Congress of the Confederate States, and became a member of the permanent Congress, but before taking his seat he died in Richmond on January 18, 1862. He was buried at Hollywood cemetery in that city. He was not a man of conspicuous ability, but he was a man of personal and political integrity. He had a conscience and felt its dictates.

This was the first occasion when a Vice-President succeeded to the Presidency, and in his day began the demonstration of the fact that it was very difficult if not impossible for the Vice-President to successfully carry forward the plans and policies of his predecessor. The course which he took left him practically without a party and without support, and while he had come into office under the glamor of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," the "Tyler too" part of it had very little of the favor and support which doubtless would have been shown to the administration of Harrison.



Engraved by G. S. [unclear] 1844



W. H. & C. S. 1844

James K. Polk



HOME OF JAMES K. POLK

JAMES K. POLK

Born November 2, 1795. Died June 15, 1849

Photogravure from an old Daguerreotype

By

Brady, of Washington, D. C.



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James K. Polk. The Eleventh President of the United States



AMES KNOX POLK was a native of North Carolina. His birth took place on the 2d day of November, 1795. His father was Samuel Polk, a farmer. The brother of his grandfather was Colonel Thomas Polk, who was one of the signers of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The family was of Irish descent and the signer of the Mecklenburg declaration was himself born in Ireland and emigrated to this country. This Declaration of Independence antedated the Philadelphia Declaration.

The mother of Mr. Polk was a daughter of James Knox, of North Carolina, who was a Captain in the War of the Revolution. When but a boy James K. Polk accompanied his father to Tennessee and settled in the valley of Duck River. The father died in 1827. James was brought up on the farm. He was a farmer boy to all intents and purposes; he was a studious boy, fond of reading, and while he mastered the English branches his further education was retarded by his lack of physical strength. He learned the business of a merchant, but did not like it, and became a private tutor. In 1815 he entered the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina.

He graduated in 1818 with high honors in classics and mathematics and delivered the Latin salutatory. Later he received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater. He studied law with Felix Grundy, then the most distinguished lawyer of Tennessee. Andrew Jackson's attention was early attracted to the rising young lawyer and a strong and enduring intimacy was begun. He located for his law practice at Columbia, the county seat of Maury County, and at once rose to success

and distinction at the bar. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1839. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat with all that that designation implied. He was a great orator. He was popular as a stump speaker and earned and received the title "Napoleon of the Stump." He began at the foot in public employment. He was elected Chief Clerk of the Tennessee House of Representatives; became a Member of that body in 1823; in 1824 he married Sarah, daughter of Joel Childreth. This gentleman was a merchant in Rutherford County.

Mr. Polk was first elected to Congress in 1825 and continued at each succeeding election until 1839, when he became a candidate for Governor. He was among the young members of the Nineteenth Congress. He took a leading position in that body and at that early period he advocated in his first speech in Congress the election of President and Vice-President by the direct vote of the people. He served on the important Committee on Foreign Affairs and it may be said of him that he distinguished himself in the House of Representatives. He stood as a representative and defender of the administration of Jackson in the House and was one of his leading champions. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and opposed the Bank of the United States, and during the whole contest between Jackson and that great money power, Polk, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, stood by Jackson.

He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1835 and held that office two terms. There was hot politics in the House during those terms, and constant appeals were taken from the decision of the Chair, but the Chair was always sustained. He was a party man, not corruptly, not blindly, but from conviction and deliberate purpose. He gave the administration of Martin Van Buren the same strong support he did that of Jackson. Leaving Congress, he carried the State of Tennessee for Governor by twenty-five hundred majority, but was defeated twice in succession in 1841 and

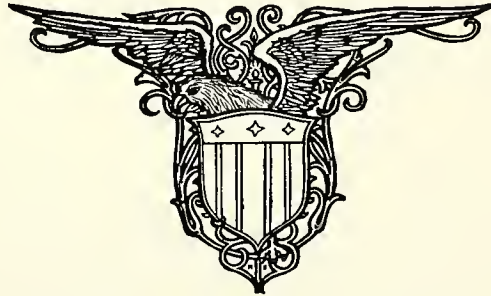
1843. He was defeated in 1839 for the office of Vice-President by Richard M. Johnson. On the 27th of May, 1844, Mr. Polk was nominated for President of the United States by the Democratic Convention, and was elected in the ensuing November by forty thousand majority on the popular vote and he received one hundred and seventy electoral votes to one hundred and five cast for Henry Clay.

This was a tremendous political battle whose echoes resound to the present day. There was trouble in regard to the vote of Louisiana. There were hot criticisms of the result in New York, and Mr. Greeley did not hesitate to charge all sorts of fraudulent conduct upon the part of the managers of Polk's campaign. One thing ought to be remembered. George M. Dallas was the candidate of the Democratic party for Vice-President. He was a strong supporter of the doctrine of protection and in some of the northern States the battle cry of the party was "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842," but it will never be forgotten by the readers of American political history that George M. Dallas gave the decisive vote as Vice-President upon a division of the Senate to repeal the tariff of 1842.

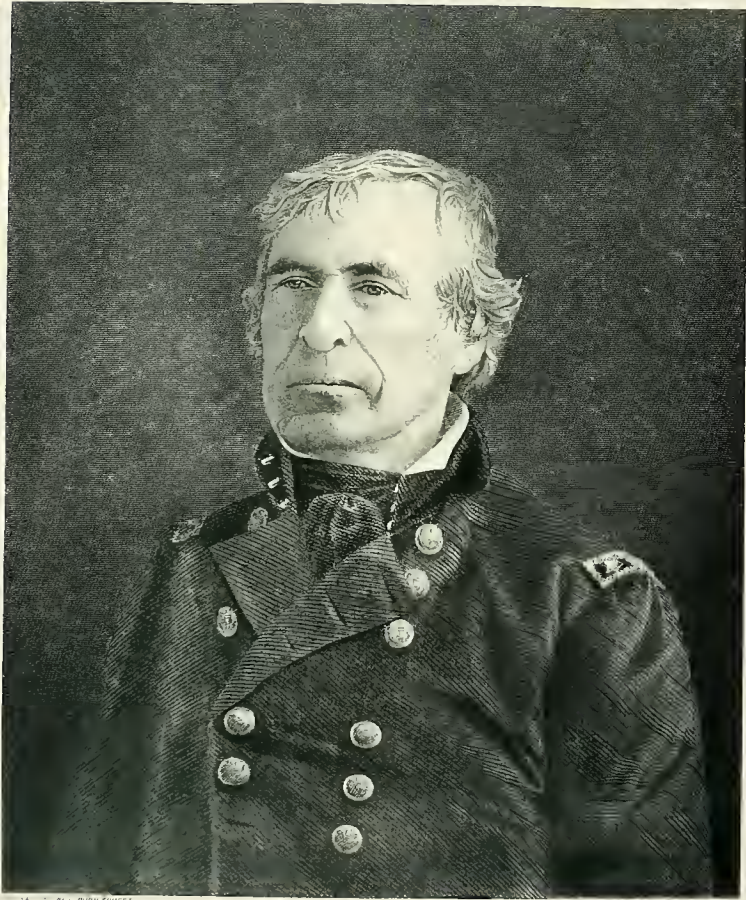
The Naval Academy at Annapolis was established during President Polk's administration. The annexation of Texas was completed. Three great States, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin entered the Union. The war with Mexico occurred during his administration and at its conclusion, without the consent of the people, he acquired New Mexico and upper California. He was not a candidate for re-election. He died on June 15, 1849, and was buried at Polk Place, as it is called, in Nashville. Later, in 1893, his honored remains were removed by the city to the Capital Square. His wife lived a long time after the demise of her distinguished husband. She was a lady of great intelligence and possessed wonderful attractions for visitors clear down to her very old age. Mr. Polk was an able man, conscientious, upright, and faithful. He was a strong

partisan. He inherited his partisanship in some part, perhaps, from his social and political relations with Andrew Jackson. He had many of the political ideas of that distinguished chieftain, and while not possessing the abrupt and forcible power of Jackson, he had more of the resources of the diplomat and more of the polish of the gentleman. He lived in an eventful time.

His administration disclosed the aggressive purposes of the South in the matter of slavery extension. It resulted in arraying the great anti-slavery sentiment of the country in a more compact force in opposition to slavery, and in the fierce marshalling of the supporters of that institution Mr. Polk was a credit to his State, an honor to his family, and a distinguished member of the great galaxy of men who have held the high office of President of the United States.



Copyright Continental Press, 1902



By W. B. F. FOREST

Zachary Taylor



HOME OF ZACHARY TAYLOR

ZACHARY TAYLOR

Born September 24, 1784. Died July 9, 1850

Photogravure from the Painting

By

L. Burn Forest

Zachary Taylor. The Twelfth President of the United States



ZACHARY TAYLOR was born in Orange County, Virginia, November 24, 1784. His father was a zealous, courageous and patriotic citizen of the new Republic, and a Colonel in the war of the Revolution. His father removed in 1785 to Louisville, Kentucky. Zachary had few advantages in his early youth, and when he was twenty-four years old he had acquired little more in the way of learning than a common-school education. In that year he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry and was shortly promoted to Captain.

He was married the same year to Miss Margaret Smith, of Maryland. He was brevetted for bravery in the defense of Fort Harrison. In 1814 he was in command in a campaign against the Indians and the British at Rock River. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 was promoted to full Colonel. He was engaged in Indian fighting until 1836, and was sent to Florida for service in the Seminole War. He was brevetted Brigadier-General and given the chief command in Florida. He settled and made his permanent home about this time at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In 1845 he was ordered to the defense of Texas, which at that time had been annexed to the United States.

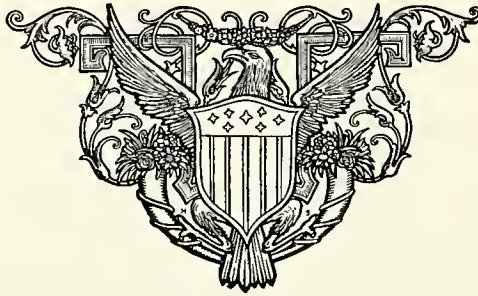
His first service in the Mexican War was at Corpus Christi on March 8, 1846, where he gained a signal victory, and drove the enemy across the Rio Grande, occupying Matamoras on May 18th. He fought at Monterey and won a victory, and in the following February distinguished himself and displayed great military skill in winning the battle of Buena Vista. He had also won victories at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and became at once the hero of the Mexican War

throughout the whole country. For some reason, which it is not worth while now to discuss, certain terms of capitulation which he allowed to the Mexican forces at Monterey were disapproved by the President, yet he was brevetted Major-General, and on June 27, 1846, he was appointed Major-General, and was Commander-in-Chief of all the American forces in Mexico until General Scott was ordered there in 1846. Taylor returned to his home in Louisiana, and it was very shortly discovered that he was the popular hero everywhere. Wherever he went he was received with demonstrations of great enthusiasm. Two years later, on the 7th of June, 1848, at Philadelphia, he was nominated for President, defeating Scott, Clay and Webster.

This was a very remarkable situation. Scott, recognized as a hero, had returned from the Mexican War himself; Clay and Webster were the two leading, distinguished statesmen of the United States, and yet this man, unknown in politics, uneducated, a "rough and ready" soldier, defeated all of them in the convention of the Whig party. He was elected, with Fillmore as his Vice-President on the 7th of November, 1848, receiving one hundred and sixty-three electoral votes to one hundred and twenty-seven for Cass. He was inaugurated March 5, 1849, and died in Washington City, July 9, 1850. He lies buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky. Taylor was an exceptional man; he had the personal characteristics of greatness.

He was not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word, but he had great knowledge of men. This was indicated by the splendid cabinet which he appointed—men of great distinction and of strong personal characteristics—forming a cabinet quite equal to that of any other President of the earlier period. He received 149,557 more votes than Cass, and his election was not a sectional one, for he carried eight free States and seven slave States. It is due to Taylor to say that he did not push himself forward for the Presidency,

and doubted the propriety of his election. He had no platform, and held himself aloof from partisan schemes. He said in a letter which placed him before the American people: "If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes." He opposed the use of the veto power, and thought the people of the country ought to be represented by Congress. He did not discuss fine questions of law and limitation with his Cabinet or the people, but he believed in doing the right thing and always tried to do it. Had he lived a real test of the non-partisan presidential administration would have been had. As it was, at the time of his death there was no visible indication that non-partisanship could hold an administration, at least for a second term, but old "Zach" Taylor will always be reckoned as one of the faithful, true, unflinching patriots of this country.



Copyright Smithsonian Institution



From original painting by J. R. Hart

Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE

Born January 7, 1800. Died March 8, 1874

Photogravure from the Painting in the White House

By

G. P. A. Healey

Millard Fillmore. The Thirteenth President of the United States



MILLARD FILLMORE was the second man to come into the Presidential office by reason of the death of the President; the first in 1841, fifty years after the beginning of the government, and the other following nine years thereafter. He was born in Locke Township, Cayuga County, New York, on the 7th of February, 1800. He was the son of Nathaniel Fillmore and Phoebe Millard, hence his christian name.

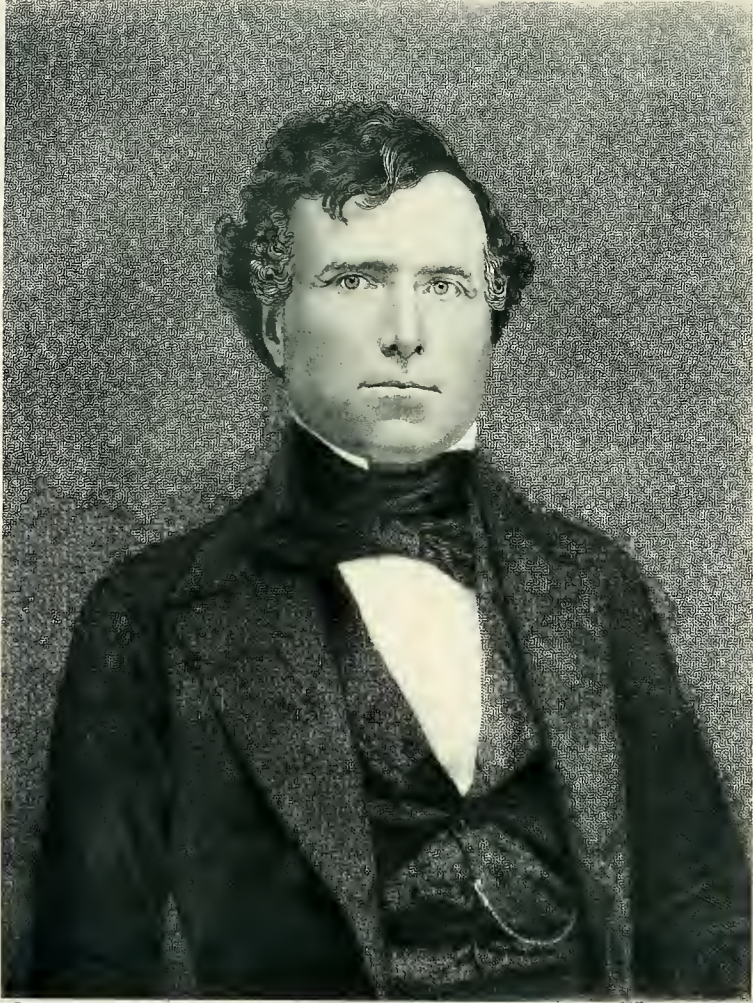
His ancestors were fighting people, serving with distinction in the French and Revolutionary wars, thus adding another to the men who acquired greatness in the country either by participating personally or through their ancestry in discharging the duties of soldiers at some period of their career. Millard Fillmore began active life by serving an apprenticeship in the business of carding and dressing cloth. He taught school and at the age of nineteen years decided to become a lawyer, and, without completing the usual course of study, he was admitted to the bar in 1823 in Erie County, New York. On February 5, 1826, he was married to Miss Abigail Powers, the daughter of a clergyman. In 1830 he removed to Buffalo, having been admitted as an attorney two years before to the higher courts of New York. He was a good lawyer, acquired a lucrative practice and stood well at the bar.

He was a Whig at the birth of the Whig party and a mourner at its death. He served in the Legislature of New York three terms. In 1832 he was elected to Congress and served one term. In 1836 he was again elected, and this time served three terms, declining a renomination. He is reputed to have been the drafter and real author of the tariff law of 1842, which was the Whig policy of that date on the tariff question. He

was a candidate for Vice-President at the Whig convention of 1844, but was defeated. He was nominated, however, for Governor of New York, but defeated by Silas Wright. He was elected Comptroller of the State in 1847, and in 1848 he became the Whig candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Taylor. His record as presiding officer of the Senate gave him prominence and his administration gave satisfaction to the Senate. He became President July 10, 1850, and served nearly three years. He was a candidate for renomination, but was defeated by General Scott. His wife died shortly after the close of his administration, and he was later married to Caroline C. McIntosh. He was, while absent from the country in 1856, nominated by the American party for President and made a nominal race for that office, being defeated by Mr. Buchanan. After he retired from the Presidency he held no office; he devoted himself to the interests of the City of Buffalo; he was prominent in public meetings and aided in the establishment of the Buffalo Historical Society. He visited Europe again in 1866, and died at Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874, and lies buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Fillmore was a man of high character.

He was a Northern man, opposed in sentiment to slavery and its extension, but during his term the aggression of the slave interests and the resistance of the free-State interests had become so apparent and so threatening that Mr. Fillmore, in common with a great many others, believed that it was a menace of serious injury if not destruction to the union of the States, and so, while deprecating some of the provisions of the compromise measures of 1850, he approved the whole series. He could not approve some and veto the others without being open to the charge of bad faith, and so he stood for the whole list of enactments and approved them. A distinguished writer, contemporary with Fillmore, said: "In this he was inspired, not only by his own patriotism, but by the example of all his predecessors, including Washington."

Copyright Continental Press 1901.



From original painting by H. Hunt.

Franklin Pierce



BIRTHPLACE OF FRANKLIN PIERCE

FRANKLIN PIERCE

Born November 23, 1804. Died October 8, 1869

Photogravure from the Painting in Corcoran Art Gallery

By

G. P. A. Healey

Franklin Pierce. The Fourteenth President of the United States



FRANKLIN PIERCE was a New England man, born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on the 23d of November, 1804; he was the fourth son of Benjamin and Anna Pierce. His father, a citizen of Massachusetts, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He appears to have been a competent soldier, having received rank and honors. He removed to New Hampshire after the close of the war and located at Hillsboro. He was prominent in New Hampshire politics, being twice elected Governor as a Democrat.

Franklin was educated at several academies, including Exeter; he entered Bowdoin College in 1820, graduating third in the class of 1824. He studied law under the preceptorship of Levi Woodbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was a Jackson Democrat, and was three times elected to the State Legislature as such, serving as Speaker of the House. He went to Congress in 1833 and remained four years. He occupied an important position in Congress in the matter of committees. In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, daughter of the President of Bowdoin College. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate. He resigned his seat in 1842 and returned home, and in 1848 changed his residence to Concord.

In 1845 he declined an appointment to the United States Senate, and also declined the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Democratic Convention. In 1845 he was tendered the office of Attorney-General of the United States by President Polk, but declined. He enlisted in the Mexican War as a private, but soon became Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, and was commissioned Brigadier-

General in the Volunteer Army in 1847. He joined General Scott and proceeded with that great soldier to the capture of the City of Mexico. He was thrown from his horse in the battle of Contreras and was severely injured, and, undertaking improperly to go into action the next day, he fell exhausted, but remained on duty. He was undoubtedly a good soldier, for he had the praise of such men as Scott, Worth, and Pillow. He participated in the battle of Molino del Rey, and served to the end of the war. The Legislature of his State gave him a sword in consideration of his great service, and he retired to resume the practice of the law.

He was a member of the convention to revise and amend the constitution of New Hampshire, and was the President of that body. In January, 1852, the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire announced him as a candidate for President, but he positively refused to permit his name to be used, but the Democratic National Convention, which met at Baltimore, June 1, 1852, nominated him for President, and he was elected by a tremendous majority of the Electoral College. He served four years as President, and died at Concord, October 8, 1869, and was buried there.

During the administration of Pierce the slavery agitation became more and more acute. In the Convention which nominated him for President, Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas, all great leading Democrats, were candidates, and the nomination was made on the thirty-fifth ballot. On one of the ballots Cass received one hundred and twenty-three votes, Buchanan one hundred and four, and Douglas ninety-two, and yet this man, for some reason which has never been quite understood, succeeded in carrying away the nomination from all three of those distinguished leaders, while he himself, so far as national politics was concerned, was almost an unknown quantity. During his administration the question of acquiring the Island of Cuba was a prominent issue, and the administration of Pierce, backed by the Democratic party apparently, offered

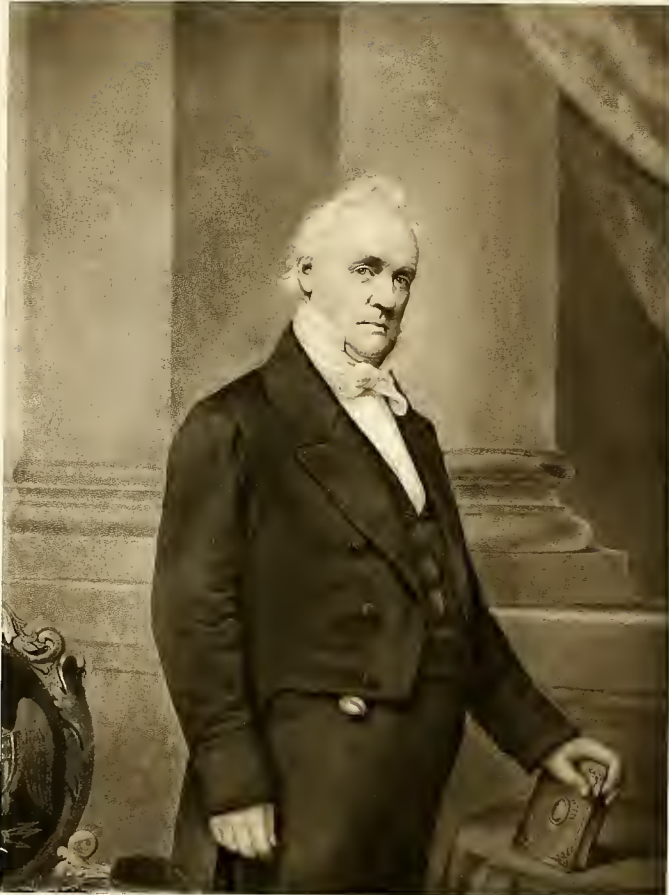
to Spain one hundred million dollars for the island. The offer was scornfully rejected, and, thereupon, three gentlemen, viz., Mr. Buchanan, then Minister to England, Mr. Mason, Minister to France, and Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, Minister to Spain, were appointed and authorized to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba from Spain. They held their first meeting at Ostend, in Belgium, and later at Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, and on October 18, 1854, addressed to Marcy, Secretary of State, a joint letter which became known as the Ostend manifesto. That manifesto was a menace to Spain, and practically a threat that the United States would take the island by force if Spain refused to sell.

They argued in their report, among other things, as follows: "Our Union can never enjoy repose nor possess reliable security so long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries." At another point they say, if Spain "should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States" the question would arise whether we ought to seize it or not, and this question is put: "Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?" Then the manifesto says, "Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power." The offer to Spain was finally increased, so history says, to one hundred and twenty millions, and yet it was refused. The troubles in Nebraska and Kansas growing out of the slavery question all arose during the administration of Mr. Pierce, and by the time his administration was winding to a close the situation had become so acute that to have renominated him would have tended to aggravate rather than quiet the turbulent elements.

Franklin Pierce was a man of good personal character, honest in his opinions, very attractive in his personality—a well-educated gentleman. He was a Democrat of Democrats, and did not hesitate to make known his adherence to party and

party organization. It was Mr. Marcy, of New York, Secretary of State in the cabinet of Mr. Pierce, who first announced without qualification his adherence to what has since been called the "spoils system." In discussing this question in the Senate of the United States, in 1832, he said that he did not hesitate to justify such politicians as "boldly preach what they practice. When they are contending for victory, they avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated, they expect to retire from office. If they are successful, they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy."

Pierce, however he may have handled the questions that ultimately led up to the attempted dismemberment of the Union, did not justify or palliate that act. He was a Union man; he believed in upholding the Union, and all his acts and doings—while to-day they may be held to have been detrimental to the cause of the Union—were honestly done by him in pursuance of what he believed to be the true policy of the government. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Pierce denounced the step and used his splendid eloquence in condemnation of the act. No man more earnestly implored the people of New Hampshire to stand by the National Government than did Franklin Pierce. His personal life was a record of virtue and good living, and he was a brave soldier and an earnest patriot.



An original painting by J. S. H. Hardy

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James Buchanan



“WHEATLAND”
HOME OF JAMES BUCHANAN

JAMES BUCHANAN

Born April 22, 1791. Died June 1, 1868

Photogravure

from the Painting in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.

By

G. P. A. Healey

James Buchanan. The Fifteenth President of the United States



JAMES BUCHANAN was the only bachelor President of the United States. He was never married. He was born near Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. His father was a Scotch-Irish farmer, who came to this country from Donegal, Ireland. His mother was Elizabeth Speer. He graduated from Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and began the practice of law at Lancaster in 1812. He was a Federalist, and opposed vigorously the War of 1812.

He was twice elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was sent to Congress in 1820. While the title Federalist properly applied to Mr. Buchanan, the precise relation he bore to parties could not be so well defined as it might have been at a later period. He was a strong supporter of the administration of Monroe, and he was especially an earnest defender of the administration of the War Department by John C. Calhoun. He was ten years a member of Congress, serving through Monroe's second term, through the administration of John Quincy Adams, and through the first two years of Jackson's administration, taking high position in the House of Representatives. He was always a strong Jackson man.

President Jackson sent him to Russia to negotiate a commercial treaty with that country. He spent some time at Paris and London during this expedition. On December 6, 1834, he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in January, 1837. He was a conspicuous supporter of Jackson's financial policy, as well as that of Mr. Van Buren, his successor. He declined the office of Attorney-General, offered him by President Van Buren, and was elected to a third term in the Senate. In 1844 he

was a candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated by James K. Polk, who afterwards appointed him Secretary of State. He negotiated the settlement of the boundary line between Oregon Territory and the British possessions, and also carried on the negotiations which resulted in the annexation of Texas, and brought on the Mexican War.

He was again defeated for the nomination for President in 1852 by Pierce, who, however, appointed him Minister to England in 1853. He was recalled in 1855 at his own request, the year prior to his nomination for President. It was while serving as Minister to England that he acted as a member of the Ostend Commission, referred to in the sketch of Franklin Pierce. There are some curious scraps of history and rumor regarding Buchanan's refusal to wear the court costume of the Court of St. James, and it is said for this reason he was refused recognition for some considerable time. This did not make him unpopular at home. On June 3, 1856, he was nominated for President of the United States, and elected in November of the same year, and was inaugurated March 4, 1857. He refused a renomination in 1860 and retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania. He died June 1, 1868, and lies buried at Wheatland.

Mr. Buchanan was an able man. His prominence in the Democratic party and in statesmanship was contemporary with the growing controversy between freedom and slavery, or, in other words, between free and slave territory. He was a student of the politics and theories of John C. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun spent one-third of a century in educating, as he said, the people of the South in support of the doctrine that the Constitution *proprio vigore* carried the right of slave property into the territories, and protected it there so long as the territory remained under the jurisdiction of Congress. The dividing line upon this question seems to have been this: There were three opinions, First, the Calhoun doctrine, just now stated, to which Mr. Buchanan adhered, with this

exception, that he maintained that the people of a territory becoming a State might in their constitution abolish slavery, but no power could abolish it prior to that event. Mr. Calhoun held that slave property could never be destroyed by any action of a territory or State. Mr. Douglas held the opinion that the people of a territory had the right to establish or abolish slavery. This question arose prominently during Mr. Buchanan's administration, and when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States upon a platform which denounced the Calhoun doctrine, the war came.

At the time Mr. Buchanan turned over his office to Abraham Lincoln the war had progressed from December to March. A government hostile to the United States had been organized with Jefferson Davis as President, under a convention held at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861. South Carolina had possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, the U. S. S. *Aiken* had seized the post-office and custom-house in Charleston with the arms and stores belonging to the United States. United States ships had been fired upon. Georgia had seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson and the arsenal at Augusta, with cannon, muskets, rifles and stores. Florida had taken possession of the navy yard at Tallahassee and the forts along the coast with the arsenal at Chattahoochee and enormous supplies of ammunition. Alabama had seized Fort Morgan, the Mt. Vernon arsenal, and a revenue cutter. Mississippi had seized the Government property at Ship Island.

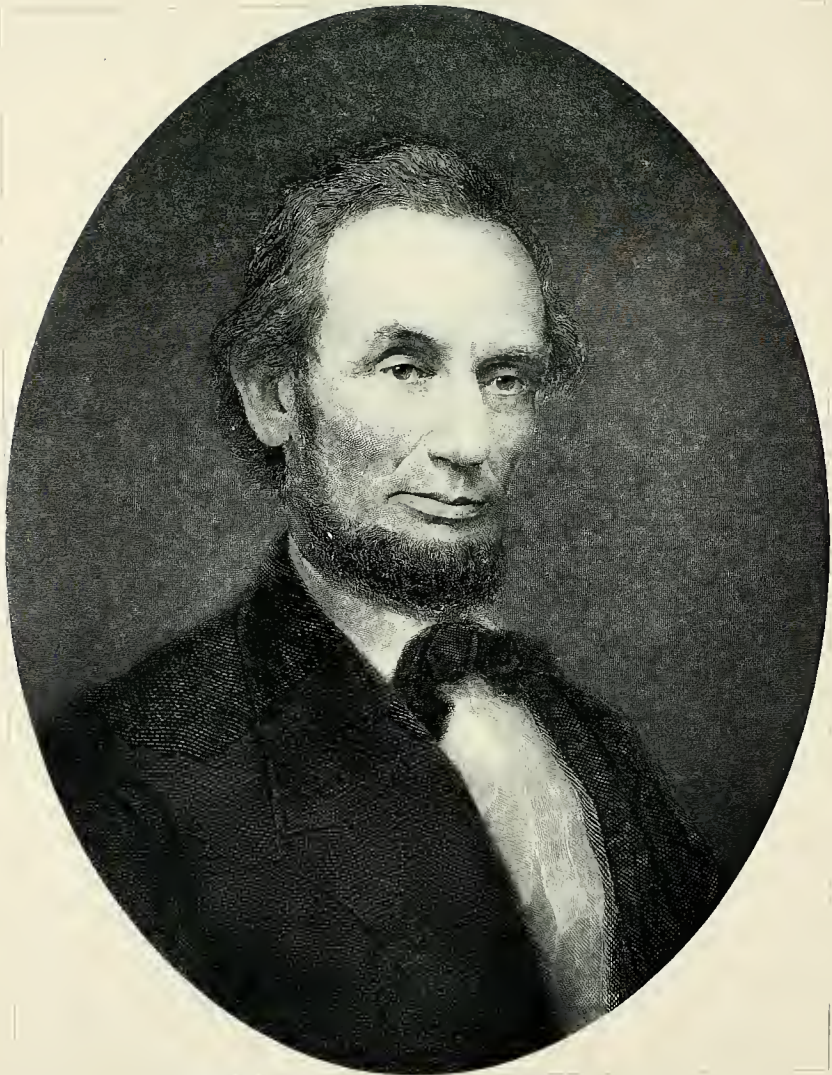
Louisiana had seized Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, with the arsenal at Baton Rouge with enormous supplies of arms and ammunition, all the quartermaster's stores in the State, the mint and custom-house at New Orleans, containing over half a million dollars in specie. Texas had seized all the guns and stores on the steamer *Texas*, with Forts Chadbourne and Belknap, had received from General Twiggs all the stores under his command amounting to \$1,300,000; and the

revenue cutter *Dodge* and Fort Brown. Arkansas seized the arsenal at Little Rock. North Carolina had seized Forts Johnson and Caswell. All this took place during Buchanan's administration, but provoked nothing from the Federal Government stronger than protests. The Attorney-General advised the President that he had no power to use force to restrain these movements, and therefore the secession of these States and the organization of the Secession Government was complete at the close of Buchanan's administration.

Buchanan was opposed to all this. He received the envoys of the Confederate authorities and admitted them to the Presidential mansion, and sought to prevail upon them to cease these revolutionary proceedings. Carefully studying the whole situation it cannot be shown that Buchanan desired the overthrow of the Union, but he did not see his way to put himself in antagonism, by the use of the Army and Navy, against the men who were seeking to establish an independent government. He had been a strong Union man; he was proud of his country; he had done valiant service as a statesman, and no man at this era of our country's history who did not live in 1860 and prior thereto for ten years, can tell anything about the overwhelming power of the storm that burst upon this country.

It is fair to say that regarding the events as they occurred, Mr. Buchanan, realizing that he was just going out of office, was overwhelmed by the force of secession and perplexed by the complications of the legal situation, and finally ceased to act, and thus matters drifted along. Mr. Buchanan did what no other President of the United States has done, so far as is known. He retired to his home in Wheatland at the close of his service and wrote a defense of his administration. It was long, and able, but at times in sharp criticism of his opponents, especially those in his own party; and only in the light of the conditions that surrounded him can it be said of his explanation and defense that it was satisfactory.

engraved from portrait by Kneller 1805



From original portrait by Kneller

A. Lincoln



BIRTHPLACE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born February 12, 1809. Died April 15, 1865

Photogravure from the Original Painting in the White House

By

Marshall



HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
At Springfield, Illinois



MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN
At Springfield, Illinois



THE HISTORY OF THE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 FROM 1763 TO 1800
 BY
 JOHN B. HARRIS

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY
 J. B. HARRIS, 1800



NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY
 J. B. HARRIS, 1800



NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY
 J. B. HARRIS, 1800

Abraham Lincoln. The Sixteenth President of the United States



ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a native of Kentucky. He was born in Hardin County, and his birthday was February 12, 1809. His ancestor, Samuel Lincoln, came from England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. He left one son, Mordecai, whose son, of the same name, removed first to Monmouth, New Jersey, and then to Berks County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1735.

One of his sons, John, removed to Rockingham County, Virginia, and died there, leaving five sons, one of whom, Abraham, emigrated to Kentucky. He was killed by the Indians, leaving three sons, Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas, and two daughters. Thomas was a carpenter, and married Nancy Hanks. The future President was the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. In 1816 Thomas Lincoln removed to Indiana, and there young Abraham grew to manhood. His education was limited to the country schools. At the age of nineteen he went to New Orleans with a cargo of farm products which he sold. In 1830, with his father he emigrated to Macon County, Illinois. He was a man grown at this time, being unusually tall and of great muscular strength. He assisted his father in building his cabin, and in clearing the land and splitting rails for fencing. They did not remain long in Macon County, but removed to Coles County, where the father died in 1851.

Abraham left his father after the farm was cleared up to assist in building a flatboat, and went again to New Orleans on a trading voyage, and was afterwards employed by one Offutt in a general merchandise store. During all this time Lincoln was studying by reading such books as he could get, and in

every possible way acquiring knowledge. He began to study law in this irregular way, progressing to the mastery of the general rudiments of a legal education. He volunteered to fight the Indians in 1832, serving but a short time, but afterwards re-enlisted as a private and served several weeks, being finally mustered out by Lieutenant Robert Anderson, later General Anderson. It was about this time that Lincoln made his first move in politics. He was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He bought a small store, and gave his notes for the purchase money.

His business, however, went to wreck and left him heavily in debt, which he finally paid in full. Then he went vigorously to work studying law. His first office was that of Postmaster at New Salem, Illinois, and he was at the same time Deputy County Surveyor. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected three times, and he was twice the candidate of his party for the Speakership. In 1837 he removed to Springfield, and entered into a law partnership with John T. Stuart. He was married in November, 1842, to Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd, of Kentucky. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and served one term. He strongly advocated in the House of Representatives the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

He was unsuccessful in his application for the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, under President Taylor, but instead was offered the Governorship of Oregon Territory, which he declined. He was a Whig, and always did active service in the campaigns of Illinois. He received the vote of the Whig minority in the State Legislature for United States Senator in 1855, and on the organization of the Republican party became at once an active member. He attracted the attention of the whole country by his debates with Stephen A. Douglas, before the people of Illinois in their candidacy for the Senatorship in 1858. He was nominated for President in May, 1860, at the Chicago Convention,

being successful on the third ballot over William H. Seward. He was elected at the ensuing election, receiving one hundred and eighty electoral votes to seventy-two for Breckenridge, thirty-nine for Bell, and twelve for Douglas. His term of President began March 4, 1861. On June 8, 1864, he was unanimously renominated for the Presidency, and re-elected, receiving two hundred and twelve electoral votes to twenty-one for McClellan. He was inaugurated for his second term March 4, 1865. He was murdered by an assassin in Ford's Theatre, April 14, 1865, and died the next day. His remains were buried at Oak Ridge, near Springfield, Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln was a wonderful man, and, as time rolls on and the calm verdict of the people of his country is being repeated by public expression, it is constantly realized that there was something almost beyond appreciation in the variety and greatness of his character. He served his country as President in a period that will ever be memorable. It was the crucial test of free government. The mighty questions which arose along his pathway from the date of his election in 1860 until his death were beyond comparison in the history of the country up to that period. The organic or fundamental questions were, first, what was the character of our institutions and our government? Was it a nation or a mere federation? And next, if it was a nation, what power had the federal government to assert itself against secession and revolution?

Mr. Lincoln came to the Presidency and found, as appears in the sketch of James Buchanan, that war had actually been progressing for months, and that the property of the Government in a number of States had passed from the control of the Government into the hands of a revolutionary organization. His great effort during the first few months of his administration was to prevail upon the people of the South to cease their attempts to overthrow the Union. He pleaded with them. In his inaugural address he said: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have

strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.”

He had strong views upon the great questions, even at the very beginning of his administration, and in his inaugural address, evidently referring to the Dred Scott decision, which was the origin of the doctrine of *proprio vigore* of the Constitution, he denied the power of the Supreme Court to settle and determine political questions and compel the acquiescence of the executive branch of the Government, and while admitting that the judgment of the Supreme Court must be controlling in a particular case, after referring to and discussing the question at some length, he says: “At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.”

Here was a close approximation to the views of Jefferson and Jackson upon this question. When the issue finally came Lincoln was firm in his determination to restore the authority of the Federal Government. Without going into detail it is enough to say that from the beginning of his administration he never faltered in his determination. He would not consider any proposition of compromise that did not recognize as the supreme law of every State and territory the Constitution and laws of Congress. Slavery to him was a secondary consideration. He had distinctly stated that he made no war upon slavery, and in his inaugural address he said: “I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery

in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." This he reiterated and he over and over declared that if he could save the Union and restore the supremacy of the Constitution he would do so, but if it became necessary to destroy slavery to save the Union he would do that. He was a consistent man, and went forward consistently along this line of policy.

He was a merciful man, kind hearted, genial, pleasant. No man from the days of Washington was ever so abused and traduced as Lincoln. Not only in the South where the organization of the Confederate armies dominated the whole country, but in the North among politicians of a certain class Lincoln was denounced in unmeasured terms; but he went steadfastly forward. It may be well said of him that he waived all personal considerations, all matters of personal ambition, all enmities and jealousies, everything in the interest of the restoration of the Union. For that he labored by day and by night with a zeal unabated and unaffected by misfortune. He never swerved from the great purpose in which he had embarked.

To-day the name of Abraham Lincoln is mentioned with reverence and affection by all the people of the United States, and the nations of the Old World look with wonder and approval upon his history. To-day the men of all parties seek to identify themselves with the opinions and record of Lincoln. His death caused a profound shock throughout the civilized world. His life and its history has become a text or exemplar for the emulation of the young men of the whole country. Second only to Washington, the name of Lincoln "leads all the rest."



Andrew Johnson



HOME OF ANDREW JOHNSON

ANDREW JOHNSON

Born December 29, 1808. Died July 31, 1875

Photogravure after a Photograph from Life

By

Brady, of Washington, D. C.



ANDREW JOHNSON'S OLD TAILOR SHOP
Greenville, Tennessee



Andrew Johnson. The Seventeenth President of the United States



ANDREW JOHNSON was born on the 29th day of December, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina. His father was a very poor man. The family was, perhaps, the poorest that ever produced a President, with the possible exception of Abraham Lincoln's. These two great men were brought together as President and Vice-President, both springing from humble origin and abject poverty. President Johnson's father died of injuries received in an attempt to rescue a person from drowning. Young Andrew was sent to learn the tailor trade when he was ten years old.

He never spent a day in school. He was taught the alphabet by a fellow workman and learned to read while pursuing his daily labor for bread. He removed to South Carolina and lived at Laurens Court House and worked as a journeyman tailor. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, and shortly afterwards went with his mother and stepfather to Greeneville, Tennessee. It is said that their means of travel and conveyance of their earthly effects was a two-wheeled cart and a blind pony. He married Eliza McCardle. She was a refined and educated woman, and she taught Andrew to read; she would read to him as he worked for their mutual support.

He could not write, except with difficulty, until he had been in Congress. He was elected an Alderman of Greeneville in 1828; he was re-elected in 1829 and 1830, in which year he became the Mayor of the city. In 1835 he was a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, but was defeated in 1837, and elected again in 1839. In the contest of politics in Tennessee, Johnson was a strong supporter of John Bell against James K. Polk. He made a State reputation as an orator while serving

as a Presidential Elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1840. He went to the State Senate in 1841 as a Democrat. He was elected to Congress in 1843, and stood by the administration of Jackson and the annexation of Texas. In 1845 he was re-elected to Congress, and continued in Congress until 1853. He opposed all the appropriations for internal improvements that were not general in their character. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1853, and re-elected in 1855. He earnestly supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill which caused the great political revolution in the country.

In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate, and made a strong speech in favor of the Homestead Bill. He opposed the construction of the Pacific railroads. He was a strong Union man and opposed to the extremists of the South, but he did not join the Republican party at that time. He was a candidate in the Charleston Convention of 1860 for the Presidency, but only had the support of Tennessee, and he supported John C. Breckinridge, the extreme pro-slavery candidate for the Presidency.

In Congress, December, 1860, he strongly opposed secession. He retained his seat in the Senate until March 4, 1862, when he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln. His administration as Provisional Governor was strong and vigorous, standing firmly by the Government and always advising amnesty and the restoration of the rights to the Confederates. He was nominated for Vice-President at Baltimore on the 8th of June, 1864, and elected in the November following.

He did not disclaim his Democratic identification, but stood for the preservation of the Government. After the death of Lincoln, at eleven o'clock on the morning of April 15th, he was sworn in as President in the old Kirkwood house on Pennsylvania Avenue, by Chief Justice of the United States Salmon P. Chase. He favored the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery. He very shortly disagreed

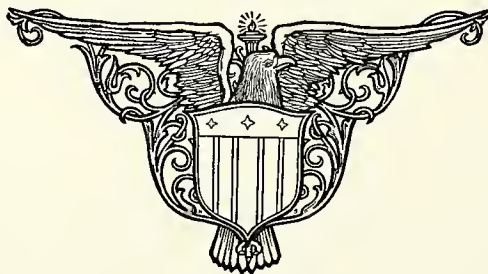
with the Republican party in Congress and showered his vetoes vigorously upon the acts of Congress. He vetoed the bill to give the negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. So bitter had the contest become that an attempt was made to impeach the President, but it failed. He took most extreme ground against the right of the colored man to vote and vetoed the Nebraska admission act because it guaranteed the right of suffrage to the colored man, but nearly all these acts of Congress which he vetoed were passed over his veto. He vetoed the act for the admission of Colorado as a State. There was constant collision between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. In August, 1867, he requested Edwin M. Stanton to resign his office as Secretary of War. Stanton refused and was suspended.

General Grant was appointed, but the Senate refused to concur, and so General Grant resigned and Stanton continued. The President then removed Stanton and appointed Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War. This led to a declaration of the Senate that the act was illegal and led up finally to the attempted impeachment. Thirty-five Senators on the trial voted for conviction and nineteen for acquittal. One more vote in the affirmative would have presented the unfortunate spectacle of an impeached President. At the close of his administration he went back to Tennessee and was defeated for the United States Senate. He was defeated in 1872 as a candidate-at-large for Congress, but in 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate and took his seat. During that extra session he made a fierce attack in a speech upon President Grant.

He died July 31, 1875, and lies buried at Greeneville, Tennessee. Andrew Johnson was a man of strong and bitter prejudices; honest and upright and persistent in his adherence to his own opinion, unwilling to be guided by party councils or party action and yet there was in his character a sturdy integrity that made him a representative of the strong Union

sentiment of East Tennessee. Coming as he did from poverty, and bearing as he did the burden of a limited education, he probably imbibed more or less of unjust prejudice against men who had money and education. Had he maintained the opposition which he held upon all the great public questions at the close of the war and fought out his differences within the lines of the Republican party which had elected him, he would doubtless have been better appreciated.

But he had a vein of antagonism against the dictation of others, though it came from a great political party to which he, by adoption at least, belonged, and his peculiar mental characteristics drove him into a bitter contest that was unfortunate for him and alike unfortunate for his party. But under all the circumstances Andrew Johnson was a very remarkable man, the type and demonstration of what an American can do against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."





A. S. Sprunt



BIRTHPLACE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT
At Point Pleasant, Ohio

ULYSSES S. GRANT

Born April 27, 1822. Died July 23, 1885

Photogravure

from the Painting in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.

By

G. P. A. Healey



GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB
Riverside Drive, New York City

Ulysses S. Grant. The Eighteenth President of the United States



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 27th day of April, 1822. His family had lived in America for many generations. They were of Scotch ancestry. His ancestor, who came from Scotland, arrived at Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1630. His father was Jesse R. Grant, and his mother Hannah Simpson. They were married in June, 1821, and removed to Brown County, Ohio, when Ulysses was a baby.

The future General and President worked on the farm, assisting his father, who was a tanner. Until he was perhaps sixteen years old he attended what was then called the subscription school of Georgetown, and during the winters of 1836-37 and 1838-39 he attended school at Maysville, Kentucky, and at Ripley, Ohio. In the spring of 1839, when Grant was seventeen years of age, General Thomas L. Hamer, a member of Congress from that district, appointed him to a cadetship at West Point, and he entered the Military School on the first day of July, 1839.

The appointment of General Grant was perhaps the most conspicuous official act, and longest to be remembered, of the political life of General Hamer. By some unaccountable complication and misunderstanding there was a change in the name of this cadet, for it is asserted that at his birth he was given the name of Hiram Ulysses. Somehow his name got changed at the Academy, and it was deemed best to maintain it. It was never changed afterwards. He lived and died as Ulysses Simpson Grant. He was graduated from West Point in 1843, and in a class of thirty-nine he ranked number twenty-one. He entered the Army as a Brevet Second Lieutenant of

the Fourth United States Infantry. He was in all of the great battles of the Mexican war, except Buena Vista; he was brevetted for gallant conduct. He especially distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey and at Molino del Rey. Without going into details it may be said that his record in the Mexican war was of the very highest character. In every battle and engagement in which he participated he in some way distinguished himself by special gallantry. On August 22, 1848, he married Miss Julia Dent, of St. Louis. His regiment was sent to the Pacific Coast, and he became a Captain in 1853, and resigned in 1854, and went to live on a farm near St. Louis.

In May, 1860, he removed to Galena, and became a clerk in his father's store, his father in the meantime having removed from Ohio to Illinois. Grant presided at a public meeting in Galena in April, 1861, in support of the raising of troops to suppress the Rebellion. He offered his services to the National Government on May 24, 1861, but no answer ever reached him. In June, 1861, the Governor of Illinois appointed him Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, and in August of the same year he was appointed Brigadier-General by the President, and was assigned to command the district of Southeastern Missouri. It is not designed in this brief sketch to give the dates and times of Grant's appointments and assignments and battles in the Civil War.

He commanded at Shiloh, and from that time forward, with slight exception, had an independent command. His greatest achievement in the early part of the war was the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He had an uninterrupted succession of victories from that time forward. On July 4, 1863, he was commissioned a Major-General. In the October following he took command of the middle division of Mississippi, which included Gen. Rosecrans's army at Chattanooga. He went to Chattanooga and took personal command and fought the battles of Wahatchie and Missionary Ridge. For these successes

he received a gold medal and the thanks of Congress. He was appointed a Lieutenant-General in March, 1864, and on the 12th day of that month assumed command of all the armies of the United States. He immediately began a great campaign that put in operation and kept in operation all the armies of the United States at once. The campaign began on the 4th of May, 1864, and ended in April, 1865, with a complete and sweeping victory for the Union arms all along the line.

During that period he fought some of the great battles of modern times, and he fought them against Generals worthy of the high positions which they occupied. It was no mean antagonist that Grant encountered when he met the army of Northern Virginia under General Lee. He demanded and insisted upon lenient terms to be given to the army of the Confederacy upon its surrender, and, as great men always show mercy, he manifested magnanimity to the men of the South. His act on that occasion will live in history as demonstrating Grant's humanity and generosity to all mankind. He became the popular leader of all the armed forces and no man contested with him, successfully at least, the distinction of being the great leader of the Union armies of the war. As has been already stated, he was appointed Secretary of War by President Johnson *ad interim*. At the National Convention of the Republican party on May 20, 1868, at Chicago, he was unanimously nominated for President.

In his letter of acceptance he wrote that famous sentence: "Let us have peace." He received two hundred and fourteen electoral votes to Seymour's eighty. He was renominated in 1872 at Philadelphia and received at the election in the November following two hundred and eighty-six electoral votes against sixty-six, which would have been cast for Horace Greeley had he lived. He retired from office on the 4th of March, 1877, and thereafter made his famous tour around the world. The evidence of his standing among the people

of the Old World was shown by the great distinction with which he was received everywhere. After his return to the United States his friends sought to nominate him for a third term in 1880. He was defeated, and whether General Grant ever really desired that nomination or not will continue a controversy; that he yielded to the importunities of his friends is the more likely. He died on the 23d of July, 1885, at Mt. McGregor, New York, and at Riverside Park, New York City, overlooking the Hudson River, in a tomb erected by his countrymen as imposing as that reared by the French nation to Napoleon, rest the remains of the great General.

General Grant was one of the greatest characters this country ever produced. He was the greatest soldier, judged by results and details, and to-day in comparison with the men who have led the armies of Europe during the time which has passed since Grant died, it is modest praise to say that his greatness as a soldier has not been duplicated. He was a wonderful man, calm, deliberate, methodical, accurate in judgment, irrevocable when he believed it to be a just decision, persistent against defeat, always confident of victory, always faithful in the execution of his plans. He inspired his officers and soldiers with a belief in the invincibility of his plan of campaign and his declaration when he began the greatest of all his achievements, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was a complete summary and résumé of his great character. Not Alexander, not Napoleon, not anybody of whom history speaks, had the power of communicating enthusiastic faith to the rank and file in a greater degree than did Grant.

He made his home in New York towards the close of his life and embarked through the agency of friends in business affairs which resulted disastrously, and General Grant, after having turned over to his creditors every dollar of money and property he had, spent the closing months of his life in writing his Memoirs. Of all the pathetic and tragic events in the life of a great man there is none that exhibits the picture of Grant

in stronger light than this, with death clutching at his heart, the assurance of speedy dissolution accepted by him, turning his attention to the high duty and great labor of transmitting to the coming generations the history of the great events in which he had participated. This for the double purpose of furnishing a true history in plain terms and attractive form of those great events, and of securing to those he loved and was to leave behind an independent provision for the future. Can the reader imagine a spectacle more sublime in pathos than that of Grant, the soldier, and Grant, the statesman, after having won so many victories on the battlefield and having received all the honors of the Civil War, here upon his dying bed at Mt. McGregor, broken in fortune, but not in spirit, nor in courage, facing death, actually, as it were, holding death at bay for a time, until he could finish the last pages of his immortal Memoirs?

He was writing while dying, and dying while writing, but with that stern independence that had stood him so well during his lifetime, he refused to yield even to the great Destroyer until his book was finished. It was an example of will power, of mighty results, which required more nerve, more heroism, than any battle of his life. It was an achievement worthy of Grant, the General, the Soldier, the Statesman, the President, and the Hero of many battles.

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R. B. Mayo



"SIEGEL GROVE"
HOME OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Born October 4, 1822. Died January 17, 1893

Photogravure after a Photograph from Life

By

Sarony, of New York



HOME OF RUTHERFORD
STEVENS COUNTY



Rutherford B. Hayes. The Nineteenth President of the United States



UTHERFORD B. HAYES was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His father died before his birth, in July, 1822, leaving his mother in poor circumstances. He attended the common schools, and finally graduated, in 1842, with high honors from Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. He finished his legal education at Harvard University in 1845, where he acquired a thorough education in the law; he attended the lectures of Longfellow on literature, and Agassiz on natural science, and pursued the study of French and German, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio.

He settled first at Lower Sandusky, and became a partner of Ralph P. Buckland, but in the winter of 1849-50 he established himself in Cincinnati. He was a prominent member of the Literary Club of Cincinnati, made up largely of such distinguished gentlemen as Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Ewing, Thom. Corwin, Stanley Matthews, Moncure D. Conway and Force. He married Miss Lucy Ware Webb, at Chillicothe, Ohio, on December 30, 1852. He declined the office of Common Pleas Judge, but was elected City Solicitor for Cincinnati to fill a vacancy, and was then elected for the full term, and was defeated in 1861.

He was a Whig from the start. He voted for Henry Clay in 1844, and for Taylor and Scott thereafter. He joined the Republican party as soon as it was organized, and did valiant work for Fremont and Lincoln. When Sumter was fired upon he at once entered the service, in June, 1861, and proceeded to the support of the Government as Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and in October of the same year he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel in

October, 1862. In 1864 he commanded a brigade in Crook's expedition to cut off the communication between Richmond and the Southwest. He distinguished himself for bravery at Cloyd Mountain, and commanded a brigade at Winchester. He was shot while leading a charge of his regiment at South Mountain on the 14th of September, 1862. His wound was a most dangerous one, and for many weeks he lay hovering between life and death. He carried the effect of this wound to his grave.

He was in the engagement at Belle Valley, and at the second battle of Winchester he performed a great feat of bravery. As he was leading his brigade in a daring charge his horse mired under him; springing from the saddle he waded alone up to the very fire of the enemy. It was one of the greatest feats of personal valor exhibited during the war. Again with only forty men he rushed headlong upon a battery of artillery and captured it. He was in the battle of Cedar Creek and attracted the commendation of General Crook, and for his gallantry in this battle he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and afterwards received the brevet rank of Major-General "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia."

In 1864 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat December 4, 1865. He voted with the Republican party in Congress. He was renominated for Congress in 1866 by acclamation and re-elected. He supported the impeachment of President Johnson. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1867, defeating Allen G. Thurman. He was elected Governor again in 1869, defeating George H. Pendleton. He declined to be a candidate for the United States Senate against Sherman, and was defeated for Congress in 1872. He declined the office of Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, and established his home at Fremont, Ohio. In 1875 he was elected Governor, defeating William Allen. He thus defeated

three of the most distinguished Ohio Democrats, Thurman, Pendleton and Allen. He was nominated for President of the United States at the National Republican Convention in Cincinnati, June 16, 1876. The result of that election has always been disputed by the Democrats and has been the subject of unpleasant discussion throughout the country. Congress passed a law creating an Electoral Commission, composed of five Senators, five Representatives and five Justices of the Supreme Court.

They sat as a Commission, and on March 2, 1877, decided that Hayes was elected President. He was inaugurated on March 5th, receiving the Government from the hands of Ulysses S. Grant. At the expiration of his term he returned to Fremont, Ohio. He was the recipient of many honors, among which was the degree LL.D. from Kenyon College, Harvard University, Yale College and Johns Hopkins University.

He was an active and prominent member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he was elected Commander. He was President of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Educational Fund; one of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund; President of the National Prison Reform Association; an active member of the National Conference of Corrections and Charities, and Trustee of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland; of the Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio; of Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio; and of the Ohio State University. He died at Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.

The circumstances which surrounded the election of President Hayes were such as to lead to bitter criticism and unfriendly comment, but as time passes history is beginning to do justice to the name of one of the truest and best men which that great period produced. He was a gallant soldier, and a true and faithful American, imbued with all the principles of our Constitution and our system of Government. He favored "honest money," and it was in his great campaign against

Allen in 1875 for Governor of Ohio that this term "honest money" was first introduced into the politics of the United States. He opposed every form of repudiation, was one of the very earliest and most prominent champions of resumption, and it was during his term of office that the great financial achievement of the resumption of specie payment was reached. It was on the first day of January, 1879, that the Treasury of the United States resumed the payment of specie upon its obligations, and restored the credit of the Government to the splendid position which it has ever since held. It has been said of him by his political opponents that the title to his office was defective.

While there was grievous uncertainty about some of the points of the election of 1876, the title of Hayes as Chief Executive, coming first from the electoral count, and second by the verdict of the Electoral Commission, was as clear and indisputable as was that of any President who preceded or succeeded him. Yet the circumstances of his election were embarrassing. There had been counted for him the vote of Louisiana and Florida, and he found it his duty, following the preliminary steps already taken by Grant, to withdraw the support of the army from the Republican claimants in some of those States, and he appointed a Democrat, Judge Key, to be Postmaster-General in his cabinet.

It is enough to say of him, that he was a patriot, a gentleman, a soldier, and a statesman, and upon the foundation that was laid in the mighty period of reconstruction following the war, the fabric of union and hearty co-operation which we are now enjoying, was and is building. He devoted himself to the affairs of the State of Ohio, its educational and agricultural interests, and all other interests of the every-day life of a citizen. In this he followed the example of the earlier Presidents of the United States, and, while the unthinking sometimes sneered at his occupation, the good judgment of mankind is that he was an able President and an exemplary citizen.

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Photo. by G. S. Sawyer

J. A. Garfield



BIRTHPLACE OF JAMES A. GARFIELD

JAMES A. GARFIELD

Born November 19, 1831. Died September 19, 1881

Photogravure after a Photograph from Life

By

Sarony, of New York



GARFIELD MEMORIAL MONUMENT
At Cleveland, Ohio

James A. Garfield. The Twentieth President of the United States



JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on the 19th of November, 1831. His father was a native of New York, and was descended from Edward Garfield, an English Puritan, who came to this country in 1630. His mother was Eliza Ballou, a descendant of a Huguenot family that fled from France. He therefore came of ancestry imbued with the ideas of both civil and religious liberty in both the Old World and the New World.

Garfield's father died at the age of thirty-three, leaving a widow and four children, the future President being the youngest. James attended school in a log hut at the age of three years, and began to work for a living at the age of ten. He attended district schools, and at the age of fourteen had acquired a fair knowledge of the rudiments of English. He was a great reader in his boyhood. He worked on the Ohio Canal as a driver of canal boats, and attended a seminary in Geauga County in the winter of 1849-50. He learned the trade of carpenter, and worked in the fields at harvest time, and did what he could to earn money to educate himself. He early became religious and joined the Christian Church, of which he was ever afterwards a member.

He completed his studies in the Hiram Eclectic Institute (now Hiram College) in Portage County, Ohio. It was an educational institution belonging to the Christian Church. He was an untiring, industrious, indomitable student, and early developed force as a writer and debater. He graduated with the highest honors in his class in Williams College in 1856; he taught Latin and Greek in the Hiram Institute and preached in the Christian Church, or Church of the Disciples. During

this time he was also studying law. He cast his first vote for Fremont for President. He married Lucretia Rudolph November 11, 1858. He was a Senator in the State Legislature in 1859. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers in 1861, and soon became Colonel. He commanded a brigade against Humphrey Marshall in eastern Kentucky, and won the battle of Middle Creek, January 10, 1862, and was promoted to be Brigadier-General. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and also in the operations in front of Corinth during the spring of 1862. He was taken ill in 1862 and returned to Ohio, served on court-martial duty, but returned to the army. He was a member of the court which tried the case of Fitz John Porter.

He became Chief-of-Staff to Rosecrans in 1863, and was given unusual responsibilities. Here he displayed great ability. He remained with Rosecrans during all of the great battle of Chickamauga. He was promoted to Major-General for his great service in that battle, to date from September 19, 1863. He was promoted for gallantry on a field of disaster. In December, 1863, he resigned his commission and took his seat in Congress, to which he had been elected the year previous. He served on the Military Committee, and was re-elected to the 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, and 46th Congresses, serving on all the great committees of the House, including Rules, Appropriations, and Ways and Means. He was a member of the House when the Electoral Commission was created and opposed it and asserted his opinion that the Vice-President had the right to count the electoral vote.

He was elected to the United States Senate on the 13th of January, 1880. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in that year, where he strongly opposed the renomination of Grant, and supported John Sherman. On the 36th ballot the solid front of the delegates who had been supporting Grant and Sherman gave way, and in the rush Garfield was nominated

for President. He was elected the following November, receiving two hundred and fourteen electoral votes to one hundred and forty-four cast for General Hancock. He was shot by an assassin July 2, 1881, in the passenger station of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, in Washington, and died on September 19th at Elberon, New Jersey, and was buried at Cleveland, Ohio.

General Garfield was a student. He was a man of brilliant acquirements as an orator. He was a natural leader of men in Congress. He was an indefatigable worker in political campaigns. His speeches were of the highest order, always carefully prepared, vigorous, eloquent and ornate. He was not enthusiastically in favor of high protective tariff duties, and sometimes gave the organization to which he belonged more or less trouble by the strength of his protests against some of the features of Republican legislation.

He was a loyal friend, a patriotic citizen, and when he died at the hands of a murderous assassin the whole civilized world expressed its horror, and the people of the United States shed tears of sympathy and respect. While he was an earnest advocate of Republican principles, he was not a bitter partisan, and was popular with the members of the Democratic party with whom he came in contact. The policy of his administration was not fully developed at the time of his death. Some signs of disaffection had already become manifest, and his untimely death left it an open question whether complete organization and perfect autonomy of political forces would have been maintained throughout the four years of his service.

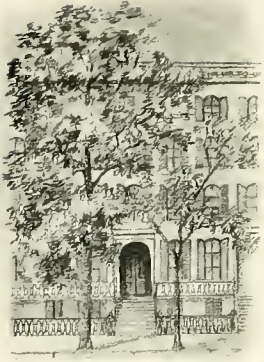
He was a man of lofty patriotism and had high views of the career and destiny of his country. He left behind him the record of a man who had unaided risen from humble origin, emerged from poverty, became a distinguished member of a great dominant party, and a successful candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

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FROM A SET OF CARDS.

C. A. H. Allen



HOME OF CHESTER A. ARTHUR

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

Born October 5, 1830. Died November 18, 1886

Photogravure after a Photograph from Life

By

Sarony, of New York

Chester Alan Arthur. The Twenty-first President of the United States



HESTER ALAN ARTHUR was born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was the eldest son of Rev. William Arthur. His mother's name was Milzania Stone. His father was a Baptist minister, born in Ireland. He graduated from Union College in 1848 and attended a law school at Balston Spa, New York. He taught school during his studies in college and was principal of an academy at North Pownal, Vermont, in 1851.

He removed to New York in 1853 and entered a law office, and again began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar and became a member of the firm of Culver, Parker and Arthur. He was an earnest anti-slavery man, but casting his vote for President in 1852, he voted for Winfield Scott. He was a member of the first Republican State convention at Saratoga, and in the Fremont campaign of 1856 he took an active part as an organizer of Republican forces. He was married on the 29th of October, 1859, to Ellen Louisa Herndon, of Virginia. He became identified with the State militia, held a prominent office in the organization, and this relation to the home troops made him at last Acting-Quartermaster of New York City troops when the Civil War began.

He was connected with the Board of Defense of New York, and with a Board of Engineers made an elaborate report of the defenses of that city and the inland waters in the neighborhood. He held the office of Inspector-General and Quartermaster-General of the New York troops, but retired from military service at the end of 1862 and entered actively into the practice of law, continuing until 1867 as a partner of Henry D. Gardiner; he then continued by himself until 1872, when

he formed a partnership with the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals. He was an active politician during all this time, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee in 1879. When Grant became President he offered a number of appointments to General Arthur, and finally, on the 20th of November, 1871, he appointed him Collector of the Port of New York, a very valuable and important office. He was reappointed to the same office in 1875, and confirmed without the nomination being referred to a committee. He retained the office until July 11, 1878, during the administration of President Hayes.

He was a Grant man at Chicago in 1880, and was prominent and active as a delegate at that convention. After the nomination of Garfield, in 1880, the convention adjourned, leaving open the question of Vice-President. A message was sent by the Ohio delegation and delivered to Senator Conkling, advising that gentleman that the Ohio delegation desired the New York delegation to present their choice for Vice-President. The New York delegation immediately met and, after some discussion, by a unanimous vote decided to present the name of Chester A. Arthur; he was nominated on the first ballot and elected Vice-President with Garfield. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1881, and presided over the extraordinary session of the Senate.

The Senate was equally divided politically, and the vote of the Vice-President became highly important. It was always cast in favor of the Republican party. President Garfield died on the 19th of September, 1881, and General Arthur became President of the United States, being the third Vice-President and the last thus far who became President by the death of his predecessor. He took the oath of office in New York City, and at once repaired to the Capital and took the oath again at the hands of the Chief-Justice of the United States. President Arthur's name was presented to the Republican Presidential Convention for nomination as President in 1884,

and he received the very complimentary vote of two hundred and seventy-eight on the first ballot, but was finally defeated on the fourth ballot by James G. Blaine. He died suddenly at his residence in New York City on the 18th day of November, 1886, nearly two years after his term as President had expired, and was buried in Albany. Chester A. Arthur was a very handsome man, and a gentleman in all respects. He had the tone and style and appearance of a gentleman, was a boon companion with his friends, always true and faithful to them, and always true to the principles of the party to which he belonged.

Why it is, is perhaps as well illustrated in the case of General Arthur as in any of the rest. He was a man of admirable characteristics, had the very style and *indicia* of an able and strong man, and he left behind him when he came to the Presidency whatever of the style of ward politician he may have had and became the dignified, graceful, high-minded gentleman. But inevitably he had to deviate from the line of Garfield's administration; his friends were not Garfield's friends, and Garfield's friends were not his friends; and in the changes that came about necessarily or naturally it was not surprising that he encountered much of the feeling of sorrow from the death of Garfield and a spirit of opposition to himself which carried its power into the next campaign and defeated him. There was nothing in his general administration that merited rebuke. He had followed strictly the political lines of Republicanism, and when he retired from the White House and contentedly took up his duties as a private citizen there was much more of regret than of triumph in the hearts of the prominent Republicans of the day.

He was a very attractive man, and in the course of his administration had made strong friends of the Senators, and they became his earnest supporters, but he was within the rule that has prevailed thus far that no Vice-President coming to the Presidential office apparently can be renominated for President.

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FROM LIFE BY TARDY

James Cleveland



BIRTHPLACE OF GROVER CLEVELAND
At Caldwell, New Jersey

GROVER CLEVELAND

Born March 18, 1837

Photogravure after a Photograph from Life

By

Sarony, of New York

Grover Cleveland. The Twenty-second President of the United States



ROVER CLEVELAND was born in Caldwell, Sussex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. He descended from emigrants from Suffolk, England. His ancestors came to this country in 1635. The first of the family settled at Woburn, Massachusetts, and died there in 1701. William Cleveland, son of Moses, the emigrant, was a silversmith and watchmaker at Norwich, Connecticut. His son, Richard Foley, graduated at Yale College in 1824, and became a Presbyterian minister and married Ann Neal. These two, Richard Foley Cleveland and Ann Neal, were the parents of Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland was born in the Presbyterian parsonage at Caldwell. He, too, was originally named Stephen Grover Cleveland, named in honor of Rev. Stephen Grover, the first occupant of the parsonage in which the coming President was born. For some reason Stephen was dropped, as was the name Hiram in the case of Grant, and he became plain Grover Cleveland. His education was acquired in the common schools and at an academy in Oneida County, New York. His first position was that of a clerk and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City.

In 1855 he started west to look for employment and a place of settlement. He stopped to visit his uncle at a place called Black Rock, which is now a part of Buffalo, and he stayed some time there and engaged in the business of compiling a book for publication. Afterwards, while he was studying law, it appears that he was engaged in some literary work of the same character. He went steadily forward until he was admitted to the bar in 1859, but retained his position as a clerk which he had held in the office of Rodgers, Bowen & Rodgers in

Buffalo at a small salary, which he devoted with great filial propriety to the support of his mother. He held various small offices to which it is not necessary to refer. He sent a substitute to the war because it was necessary for him to remain at home and care for his mother and sisters, while his two brothers went into the army. Much criticism of Cleveland and his substitute was made as an incident to the barbarities of politics, but he did his duty as he saw it, faithfully, and his judgment in that behalf merits the approval of mankind.

He was a Democrat from the start, and when only twenty-eight years of age was a candidate for District Attorney and was defeated. He formed a law partnership in 1869 under the name of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of Erie County, New York. Retiring from that office, he formed a new connection with Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. He was elected Mayor of Buffalo in 1881 by a large majority. In the office of Mayor he exercised the prerogatives of the office with a good deal of vigor and there acquired the title of "Veto Mayor." His administration of the office of Mayor was most vigorous and indicated at that early period the scorn and contempt and opposition which Mr. Cleveland always manifested to extravagant appropriations and the deflection of money from one purpose to another.

He was nominated for Governor of New York on the 22d of September, 1882, and was elected by a majority of 192,854 over Charles J. Folger, the candidate put forward by the Arthur wing of the Republican party in New York. He developed the same tendencies in the administration of the Governor's office as he had in the office of Mayor. It was during his administration as Governor that the suggestion of a business administration of public affairs first became prominent. He was nominated for President in Chicago on the 11th day of July, 1884. At the election Mr. Cleveland received two hundred and nineteen electoral votes to one hundred and eighty-two given for Mr. Blaine. He carried the State of New York by

a majority of one thousand one hundred votes; a change of six hundred and fifty votes would have elected Mr. Blaine and thus have changed the whole current of executive administration. He was unanimously renominated for the Presidency in 1888 and was beaten by Mr. Harrison, who received two hundred and thirty-three electoral votes to one hundred and sixty-eight given for Mr. Cleveland, but of the popular vote, Mr. Cleveland received 5,540,329 and Mr. Harrison received 5,439,853. According to the popular vote Cleveland was re-elected, but by the electoral vote Mr. Harrison got the Presidency.

At the close of his administration he removed to New York but was prominently put forward as a candidate in 1892, and on the 21st day of June of that year at Chicago he received more than two-thirds of the votes of the convention on the first ballot, notwithstanding that he was opposed with great bitterness by leading men of the party of his own State. He was elected over Harrison by two hundred and seventy-seven electoral votes to one hundred and forty-five for Harrison. Mr. Weaver received twenty-two electoral votes. Of popular votes this time Mr. Cleveland received 5,553,142, Mr. Harrison 5,186,931, and Mr. Weaver 1,030,128. He retired from office March 4, 1897, and took up his permanent residence at Princeton, New Jersey.

He was the first President who served a second term after having been defeated. He was married in the White House on June 2, 1886, to Miss Frances Folsom. She was a most popular and graceful mistress of the White House, attractive always, and popular with all the people with whom she came in contact. It was the first time that a President was married in the White House, and she was the first wife to give birth to a child there, their second child, Esther, having been born in the Executive Mansion in 1893. It is more difficult to write of living men than of dead men, but Grover Cleveland was one of the strong men who have held the office of President.

He was one of the most industrious and laborious men who has ever held that office. He worked incessantly, leaving but little of the details of executive duty to the preparation of others. He was an imperious man, forceful, determined and vigorous always; he had views of his own and he never yielded them. The most important event of his administration, considered from the precedent which it established, was the sending of United States troops to Chicago at the time of the great riots there in 1894. The property of the United States, in the form of mails and facilities for mail transportation and postal cars had been interfered with by a mob which practically dominated the city and held the State authorities at bay.

Appealing in vain to the Governor, Mr. Cleveland, after advising with his Attorney-General, ordered the Federal troops to Chicago to suppress the riots and restore order and protect the property of the United States. He did it not only without the requisition of the Governor, but against his protest. I have said it was the most memorable act of his administration, and I say now it was the most commendable act of his administration, and showed more of the determined and firm spirit of the man than any other act of his life. During his administration another most notable event occurred.

Without many words it may be said that England, having a controversy with Venezuela about a boundary line, there was an apparent purpose on the part of that Government to seize some of the territory in dispute by force and establish the ownership and domination of England. Mr. Cleveland's administration protested against this in the most vigorous manner, and his message was almost a menace of war. He asserted the principles of the Monroe doctrine with a vigor that made a profound impression upon all the people, not only in America, but in Europe, and, thereupon, England, conceding the right of the United States to thus protest, entered into an arbitration by which the boundary between

Venezuela and the British possessions in South America were amicably arranged and duly settled and the victory for the principles of the Monroe doctrine was triumphant. The whole procedure was characteristic of Grover Cleveland and redounds to his country's honor. He opposed with great vigor the Republican policy of a protective tariff and wrote a strong message to Congress in favor of immediate action to repeal the McKinley law and substitute a law upon Democratic lines, and when the Wilson bill was sent to him for approval he not only refused to sign it, permitting it to become a law by lapse of time, but he denounced it in a letter written to a member of Congress as an act of "perfidy."

He was in favor of sound money, and did not hesitate to oppose at the very outset all attempts to destroy the integrity of the money of the country. He did what no other President ever did; he wrote an open letter to an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver denouncing the whole scheme, and this before he had been inaugurated President. Some time in February, following his election, he took occasion to do this, and it furnished the foundation upon which his entire administration was run so far as money was concerned. Untoward conditions operated to disparage his administration so far as the financial condition of the country was concerned. It is not the purpose of this sketch to discuss the reasons or the causes; it is sufficient to say that the revenues of the Government fell short of the inexorable demands and the bonded debt of the country was increased largely during his administration.

There was no outward circumstances which tended to indicate an irreparable division of the Democratic party during his first administration, but during his second administration there was no longer any doubt that he would be left substantially without any organized following within his own party, and when he retired from office in 1897, it is a very moderate statement to say that his party was hopelessly, for the time

being at least, divided upon some of the greatest questions of politics. Whether the party was right or Mr. Cleveland was right it is not the province of this paper to discuss, but it is sufficient to say that in discussing the man we cannot lose sight of his personal characteristics. Among his friends Mr. Cleveland was genial and jovial, fond of hunting and fishing and all outdoor sports, and in his associations with men whom he took into his confidence he was the beloved companion.

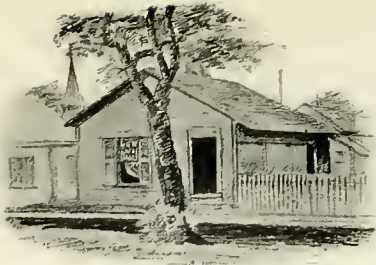
In his private life and since his retirement from office he has exhibited great interest in the welfare of his country and in the Democratic party, and at this writing there are strong indications that the party, through its organizations in the coming years, may swing again towards the support of the principles of his administration which he sought to enforce. That he was sternly honest no man ever doubted. That he was a man of the highest political integrity no man ever disputed. That he was an unsuccessful manager of political organization, it may be said, but that he ever faltered and hesitated in the discharge of what he believed to be right, no man, I think, will ever make such a declaration.



Major General DeWitt 1872



Benjamin Harrison



BIRTHPLACE OF BENJAMIN HARRISON

BENJAMIN HARRISON

Born August 20, 1833. Died March 13, 1901

Photogravure after a Photograph from Life

By

Sarony, of New York



HOME OF BENJAMIN HARRISON
At Indianapolis, Indiana

Benjamin Harrison. The Twenty-third President of the United States



ENJAMIN HARRISON was a grandson of General William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States. He was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His father was John Scott Harrison, and Elizabeth Irwin, his mother, was his father's second wife. The parents of Benjamin were anxious and determined that he should have a good education, and as a result he received private instruction at home.

He was sent to school at College Hill, near Cincinnati, and finally took a regular course in the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1852. On the 20th of August, 1853, he married Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John W. Scott, then President of the Oxford Female Seminary, from which institution Mrs. Scott graduated. Benjamin Harrison studied law with Storer and Gwynne in Cincinnati and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He settled in Indianapolis, began the practice of the law there, became an active citizen, and has resided there ever since. His first office was Crier of the Federal Court. He acquired distinction in the trial of a criminal case in the early part of his practice, and gave evidence of his great ability as a lawyer, which has been a notable characteristic ever since.

At the breaking out of the war he was a member of the firm of Harrison and Fishback, leading and prominent attorneys of Indianapolis. He was Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1860, and this was his first active appearance on the political stage. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he was a strong supporter of Mr. Lincoln's policy of force, and assisted in raising the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, taking the humble position of Second Lieutenant, but he was

soon commissioned Colonel of the regiment, which entered the field in 1862 with Harrison at its head. It served first in Kentucky and was incorporated into the Army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans, and was identified with the Twentieth Army Corps, being in the First Brigade of the Third Division. He served in the great battles of the Army of the Cumberland, conspicuously at Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta.

He commanded a provisional brigade in the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, and after that battle joined in the pursuit of Hood. His command, with other troops, was sent to Goldsboro, North Carolina, to join Sherman, and with Sherman's great army he marched in the grand review in the City of Washington at the close of the war. His army service terminated on the 8th of June, 1865; he retired with the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. It may be well at this particular point to state that Benjamin Harrison, like his grandfather, was a thorough soldier, faithful, efficient, brave and conspicuous.

Having served in the army with him and in commands substantially similar, it is enough for the writer to say that Harrison demonstrated in his own career the possibilities of a raw civilian becoming an accomplished and valuable soldier through the medium and organization of the volunteer troops of the United States. After the war he became a member of the firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback, and later the firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam was formed. He took active part in the campaigns of 1868 and 1872, being an earnest and efficient supporter of General Grant. In 1876 he was nominated for Governor of Indiana, but refused to accept. Finally, however, he did accept and made the race. He was defeated by a very small majority. He became a member of the Mississippi River Commission in 1879. In 1880 he was Chairman of the Indiana Delegation in the Republican

National Convention. He voted with his delegation for Garfield and aided in the nomination of that distinguished man. He declined a place in Garfield's cabinet, but was elected to the Senate, and occupied a seat in that body from 1881 to 1887. He strongly advocated a protective tariff, and denounced President Cleveland's veto of pension bills. He was a Delegate-At-Large to the Republican National Convention of 1884, and in 1888 he was nominated for the Presidency on the eighth ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, and he was elected by two hundred and thirty-three electoral votes to one hundred and sixty-eight for Grover Cleveland. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1889.

He was again nominated in 1892, but was defeated by Mr. Cleveland, receiving one hundred and forty-five electoral votes to two hundred and seventy-seven for his opponent. On retiring from office he re-located in Indianapolis and took up the active duties of citizenship. Mrs. Harrison, the popular and lovable wife of the President, died in the White House during the closing weeks of his campaign for re-election in 1892. After his retirement from the Presidency he practiced law; he had a very large and very lucrative practice. His standing at the bar was such that he could select from the numerous cases presented those he felt inclined to accept employment in; he gave to his cases that same thorough preparation and wonderfully efficient prosecution that marked his career and which he has always applied to subjects in his public and private life.

He appeared in 1899 in the Paris Arbitration as one of the counsel for Venezuela, and his conduct of that great case was such as to win for him the admiration of the bar of the civilized world. During the administration of President Harrison a treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was presented to the Senate by him on the 15th day of February, 1892. A revolution had overthrown the Government of those Islands, dethroning the Queen; certain gentlemen, five in

number, made their appearance in this country purporting to be Commissioners on the part of the new Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and a treaty of annexation was entered into between John W. Foster, Secretary of State, and these gentlemen, by which the entire sovereignty of the islands was transferred to the United States. In his message to the Senate, President Harrison used these words: "The restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and unless actively supported by the United States would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests;" he asked the Senate to ratify the treaty in these words:

"Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the Senate peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I have no doubt will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard for the rights of the people and of all foreigners domiciled there." The Senate failed to act upon this treaty, and among the first acts of Mr. Cleveland after his accession to power was the withdrawal of the treaty from the Senate. His message was dated the ninth day of March, 1893, five days after his inauguration to his second term as President.

During the administration of General Harrison, the Fifty-first Congress met, and was Republican in both branches. It passed the McKinley tariff law, and that measure no doubt had much to do with the defeat of Harrison for re-election. While it is not proper here to discuss political questions it may be just to say that the measure had had no opportunity of trial, and the people of the country had little opportunity for justly appreciating its qualities for good or evil. In Mr. Harrison's message to Congress, dated December 6, 1892, being his

last annual message, he states with just pride the splendid condition of the country at that point of time. He said among other things: "A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people."

He then proceeded to enumerate the growth and multiplication of the industrial establishments of the country, and, without going into great detail, the showing, which has never been disputed, was one of the most splendid of all the statements which had up to that time been made in a Presidential Message. Values were just and remunerative, wages were high and labor in great demand, the accumulation of money in savings banks was one of the great features of the times, the expansion of manufactures and all that goes to make up the wealth and prosperity of a country were vividly set forth in this message, which will always be a memorable landmark of the mighty progress of this country.

Mr. Harrison has always been regarded as a man of great ability. Prior to his incumbency of the high office of President, he has had no predecessor who was his equal in graphic statement of political issues on the stump or in the press. During his first campaign the system, which grew in importance, of having delegations go to call upon the candidate, was inaugurated at Indianapolis, and Mr. Harrison, standing in front of his residence, addressed delegation after delegation during the whole of the campaign.

Full of the higher ideas of statesmanship and patriotism, he brought to the Presidential office characteristics of personal strength that stood him well through the controversies of that period. He died March 13, 1901, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and was buried there.



William H. Windley



HOME OF WILLIAM McKINLEY
At Canton, Ohio

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

Born January 29, 1844. Died September 19, 1901

Photogravure after a Photograph from Life taken at the White House,
February 22, 1901, for use in this publication only



BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM McKINLEY
Niles, Ohio

William McKinley. The Twenty-fourth President of the United States



WILLIAM MCKINLEY was the twenty-fourth person who held the office of President of the United States. Grover Cleveland was twice elected, with an interval between his first and second administrations, and so by some McKinley is counted the twenty-fifth President, but if that rule obtained there would be duplication of all the Presidents who have held the office twice. It is true that Mr. Cleveland was elected to a second term in a manner widely different from the others who have held the office more than one term, for he was defeated for his second term, in fact, and was renominated and re-elected, but I have chosen to call Mr. McKinley the twenty-fourth President of the United States.

William McKinley was born on the 29th day of January, 1843, at Niles, in Trumbull County, Ohio, in the Congressional District now represented by Hon. Charles Dick. The ancestors of McKinley on the paternal side were Scotch-Irish immigrants from Scotland and became residents of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and in 1814 went to Ohio and settled there, and the family has resided in that State ever since.

The grandmother of the President, Mary Rose, came from a Puritan family that went from England to Holland and then from Holland to Pennsylvania, coming over with William Penn as one of the colony of the great Quaker. The father of the President, William McKinley, Senior, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and married Nancy Campbell Anderson, of Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1829. Both the father and grandfather of the President were iron manufacturers. The father was a devout Methodist, a Whig and

and Republican, an advocate of a protective tariff, and in all these particulars the son has followed in the footsteps of his distinguished ancestor. His father died in 1882 at the age of eighty-five. His mother died at Canton, Ohio, in 1897, at the age of eighty-nine.

William McKinley attended the public schools at Niles, the Union Seminary at Poland, Ohio, and for a term attended Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and he taught in the public schools. Mr. McKinley was a clerk in a small country post-office when the war began, and on the 11th of June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went into active service at once in West Virginia, and it may be said of him during his entire military career that he was always in active service. For special services at Antietam he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, his commission dating from September 24th, 1862, and on February 7th, 1863, he was again promoted to First Lieutenant. He was in the great Lynchburg retreat in which his regiment marched 180 miles, practically fighting from start to finish during that long drawn out and terrible retreat.

He was in the battle at Winchester and was especially noted for his gallantry. It was here that he performed the feat of personal courage which probably saved a regiment from capture. Going to it with an order under heavy fire, riding at the risk of his life, he delivered the order and saved the regiment. He became Captain at the age of twenty-one years and was in the fighting in the Shenandoah Valley. At Berryville his horse was shot under him. He served on the staffs of Hayes, Crook, and Hancock, and was brevetted Major of Volunteers by President Lincoln for special bravery in the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill. No man in his grade of service earned brighter distinction for personal gallantry than did young McKinley. At the close of the war, being mustered out on the 21st of July, 1865, he returned to his home at Poland, Ohio, and began the study of law.

He attended the law school at Albany, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in March, 1867, and removed to Canton, which has been his home ever since. In 1867 he made his first political speech in favor of the Constitutional Amendment submitted to the voters of Ohio to strike out the word "white" where it appears in the Constitution as a qualification for voters. It was a campaign in which the lowest possible prejudices of man's heart were appealed to by the opposition, and, while Hayes was elected Governor by a trifling majority, a Democratic Legislature was chosen and the Constitutional Amendment defeated. In 1869 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County, served one term and was defeated for re-election.

In January, 1871, he married Miss Ida Saxton, the daughter of a distinguished newspaper editor and owner at Canton. Two daughters were born to them, both of whom died in early childhood. He was elected to Congress in 1876 and came to Washington with the administration of Hayes, under whose command he had served during the greater portion of the war. He was a close personal and confidential friend of Hayes; he believed in Hayes, and Hayes believed in him. He served seven terms in Congress, with the exception that upon a frivolous contest he was unseated about the middle of one term.

He was a candidate for Speaker at the organization of the 51st Congress, but was defeated by Mr. Reed, who gave him the great position of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and hence he became leader of the Republican majority of the House. Returning to Ohio he encountered a gerrymander of his district, and while the district had usually given a Democratic majority of between three and four thousand, he came within six or seven hundred of an election. In 1891 he was elected Governor of Ohio by about the usual plurality, and in 1893 he was re-elected by the overwhelming majority of nearly 81,000. He was a friend of Blaine. He

supported

supported Blaine for the nomination in 1884, was a member of the Committee on Resolutions and presented the platform to the Convention. He was a Delegate at Large in 1888 and supported John Sherman, and was again chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. In 1892 he was again a Delegate at Large from Ohio and supported the renomination of Harrison. He served as Chairman of the Convention. In that Convention he steadily refused to permit his name to be presented, but, notwithstanding this fact, he received 182 votes for President.

In 1896 he was nominated for President at the St. Louis Convention, receiving 661 1-2 votes to 84 1-2 votes given for Thomas B. Reed, 61 1-2 votes for Matthew S. Quay, 58 votes for Levi P. Morton, and 35 1-2 votes for William B. Allison. He was elected by a plurality of the popular vote of over 600,000 and received 271 electoral votes against 176 for William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. He was renominated for President by acclamation at Philadelphia on the 21st day of June, 1900, and received 292 electoral votes to 155 for William J. Bryan. As heretofore stated it is not so easy to write of living men as of those who have completed their careers and passed into history. This much may be said of the first term of William McKinley. He encountered vast questions of constitutional law and vast exigencies of administration. He inherited, as it were, from his predecessor, a condition existing between the tremendous popular feeling in the United States in sympathy with the people of Cuba and the dread of war with a foreign power.

Step by step his country was forced into war with Spain. He did not seek this condition and struggled patriotically against it. He believed that diplomacy might accomplish all that war could accomplish and leave this country in far better position than could come of actual hostilities. Never for one moment hesitating to execute the determination of the American people that the domination of Spain should be shaken off

from the Gem of the Antilles, he held back earnestly against precipitating hostilities, and it may well be believed to-day but that for the mysterious sinking of the *Maine* in the harbor of Havana his purpose in that behalf would have been achieved. This country was ill prepared for war. With an Army of less than 25,000 effective men, without arms and ammunition or appliances, war came. In February, prior to the declaration of war in April, Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 to be used by the President to put the country on a war footing and prepare for the exigencies that seemed so imminent.

The expenditure of that money under the direct personal administration of the President produced marvelous results, and in a brief sketch it is only possible to say that before the first day of July, 1898, we had an Army of a quarter of a million of men, armed, equipped, well fed, well housed and well clothed. It is not my purpose to discuss the operations of the Army or the Navy. It is sufficient to say that before the 10th day of August of that year, within one hundred and twenty days from the declaration of war, Spain had been overthrown and conquered on land and sea, stripped of her Navy and her Army destroyed, and both substantially made prisoners.

The achievement of the United States in the organization and preparation for war, the administration of all the branches of the Army and Naval service and the distinction won by our soldiers and sailors on land and sea is a chapter in the world's history, brilliant beyond comparison or description. Following the war came the great questions of what was to be done with the acquired territory. By the treaty of Paris, which was signed December 10, 1898, we acquired the sovereignty of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands and the grave questions which arose are still undecided. Among the foreign complications which fell to the lot of President McKinley's administration to solve and which met him on the very threshold was the Hawaiian affair. The withdrawal

of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Harrison from the Senate by President Cleveland left for four years a condition of substantial anarchy in the Sandwich Islands. McKinley made haste to bring about a ratification of the treaty of annexation, and his administration has proceeded gradually, but constantly, to the work of the establishment of civil government in those Islands. Other complications met him, including the Behring Sea seal question, which caused no little irritation, but which was finally satisfactorily settled and disposed of. Great irritation grew up between the settlers and gold seekers along the Alaskan boundary, but by wisely arranged *modus vivendi* satisfactory results are in process of being reached.

From the very first President McKinley bent to the task of removing the lingering prejudice and ill feeling existing between the North and the South which for thirty-three years had followed the Civil War. Without going into details it is proper in this connection to say that at the end of his first administration the traces and scars of civil strife are practically eliminated and a better condition of feeling exists between the North and the South than has ever existed from the days of Calhoun down to the present hour. Conciliation with firmness, recognition of the merits of all men, and the just appreciation of adverse opinion have been the strong characteristics of his administration.

Mr. McKinley had served in the House of Representatives for a long period of time. In that relation he had come in close contact with the men prominent in affairs in the United States. He had been himself a strong, uncompromising Republican. His partisanship never faltered when it was a question of his party's success, but his judgment and appreciation of the men of the Democratic party was so fair and so generous that he found himself duly appreciated by the men of the Democratic party who had served with him in Congress, and this fact alone smoothed the way to the relations now existing between the President and the minority of the country. While the
campaign

campaign of 1900 was bitterly fought on both sides, the personal popularity of McKinley is traceable in the election returns from every precinct in the Democratic States. No partisan candidate for President ever received so large a vote from the opposite party as did McKinley. The numbers ran up into many thousands in many of the Southern States as indicated by the small pluralities against McKinley in the very districts and States where large pluralities or majorities were given for the regular Democratic candidates for Governor, for Congressman and for other officers.

It was said of him during his first campaign that he would be unduly yielding to pressure, that he would mold his sentiments to escape antagonism with persistent advisers, and that he would be dominated by leaders of his party. The end of his first administration shows that there was not the smallest foundation for any one of these suggestions. While he has been yielding to the opinions of others, when his own opinion was thereby modified, he has exhibited a steady, unyielding purpose of his own to carry into effect by his administrative acts the great principles and ideas he believed to underlie the foundations of the government and to be indispensable to its prosperity.

At the close of his first administration he has the great joy to recognize that during no other four years of the history of this country was there ever such mighty strides of prosperity witnessed here or elsewhere. The growth of business, the expansion of trade, the development of manufactures, the employment and compensation of labor, the prosperity of agriculture with the growth of the national sentiment at home and the recognition of the mighty power and consequence of the nation abroad, has given to his administration a degree of success unparalleled. The personal characteristics of McKinley are most attractive. No comparison should be instituted between the personality of public men, much less the President of the United States, but McKinley has been, in his relation to

the masses of the people, and with all the people from the highest to the lowest, a marvel of genial habits and characteristics which it would be vain for me to attempt to describe. He has upheld the dignity of the Presidential office and reached with hand and heart of man to every person who has come in contact with him. The geniality and kindness with which he meets the people is as genuine as the shining of the sun in the morning. There is none of the sycophant, none of the hunter for popularity, none of the tricks of the handshaker, but the genial, warm-hearted, true man who looks his neighbor in the face and recognizes the imprint of the Maker.

NOTE.—The foregoing sketch was written in January, 1901, during the lifetime of William McKinley and appears exactly as written at that time. The publication of this book having been delayed so long, it remains now to be stated that William McKinley was assassinated in the Temple of Music of the Buffalo Exposition on September 6, 1901. He lingered with great promise of recovery until the early hours of September 13, 1901, when a reaction set in, which resulted in his untimely death at 2.15 on the morning of September 14, 1901. He died at the residence of John W. Milburn, President of the Buffalo Exposition. His remains were conveyed from Buffalo to the Capitol in Washington, where they laid in state on September 17th, and were thence conveyed to Canton, O., where they were laid to rest on September 19th.

It is impossible for me to add words of sufficient eulogy to satisfy my own feelings. To the great mass of American people the death of McKinley came as a personal grief and a permanent personal sorrow. There was not a city, town, hamlet, shop, mine, factory, or farm in the United States that did not exhibit tokens of grief. Words of condolence and sympathy came from every civilized nation on the globe. Nothing like it has ever been witnessed as the result of the death of any man. Not alone respected, he was beloved by the people. Tears flowed, eulogies were pronounced, houses were draped all over the world. On the day of his funeral the entire commerce of the United States, even to the street railroads and trolley lines, ceased for five minutes, and there was an absolute silence of all business enterprise and business movement throughout the United States; a great tribute to the man who had done so much for the welfare of his country. He died in the full vigor of his great manhood. He fell right at his post of duty. He fell when his great policies had reached their culmination in the prosperity of his country, the abolishment of sectional lines, the fraternity of sentiment and action, and amid the tears of his devoted people.

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Theodore Roosevelt



HOME OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT
At Oyster Bay, N. Y.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Born October 27, 1858

Photogravure after a Photograph from *Life* taken at the White
House, January 29, 1902, for use in this Volume only



WHITE HOUSE



FRONT OF THROBOD REEDS
AT OCEAN CITY



Portrait of [Name] [Title]
[Text describing the subject's life and achievements]



Theodore Roosevelt. The Twenty-fifth President of the United States



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in New York on October 27, 1858. He descended from an ancient family, the representative of which, Claes Martensen van Roosevelt, came from the Protestant Netherlands to New Amsterdam in 1651. The family was a distinguished family in the new colony, and prospered materially. In another part of this publication will be found a picture of the coat of arms which has come down from the date heretofore named and from the first known generation of the family to the present time, and has never been challenged. The name means a rose-field, and the motto "*Qui plantavit curabit,*" "The one who planted it will take care of it." The early history of the Roosevelt family in the United States distinguishes it from the record usual to families of that time, birth and long-time continuance. It is clearly a case where a distinguished family has not degenerated, and if there has been a marked tendency upward or downward in the scale of capacity and individual greatness, it has been upward.

Theodore Roosevelt is the fifth President who came to the office by reason of the death of the President since the formation of the Government of the United States. The first was John Tyler, of Virginia, who became President upon the death of William Henry Harrison; the second was Millard Fillmore, of New York, who succeeded Zachary Taylor; the third was Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, who succeeded the murdered Lincoln; the fourth was Chester A. Arthur, of New York, following the death of Garfield, and now Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, the successor of the murdered McKinley. It will be seen that three of

the Vice-Presidents who have succeeded to the Presidency by reason of the death of the incumbent President came from the State of New York. This is not strange when we remember that New York has been furnishing Vice-Presidential Candidates rather than Presidential Candidates for many years, so far at least as the successful party in American politics has been concerned. It will not be denied by the student of the political history of the United States that thus far the Vice-Presidents who have succeeded to the Presidency by reason of casualty have not been successful in their administrations so far as the holding together of their party has been concerned and so far as the successful transmission of political power to their successors in the same party organization has been concerned, nor have they been successful in maintaining a solid support of the principles and policies upon which their predecessors came into office. So, it has come to be an axiom that a Vice-President succeeding to the Presidency has cast upon him a greater burden and one more difficult of successful accomplishment than has the person elected directly as President. The reasons are obvious and manifold and need not be greatly elaborated here. The dead President in all cases came to his office through the domination of the principles enunciated in his party's platform—he came surrounded by the greater force of the organization that supported him both for the nomination and the election, and, while we may sneer at machines and talk lightly of party organization, it cannot be denied that a President in touch with the great organization which elected him is stronger and more likely to be successful than the man who comes from the office of Vice-President, unidentified in large degree with the machinery of the party in the country. Therefore he who can take the position of President of the United States as the result of the death of his predecessor and can carry to successful issue the policies of his party as stated in his party's platform and his party's history and hold together

the party organization and carry it to triumph in the ensuing Presidential election is a man of rare qualities and entitled to be considered a genius. He must be a man of high qualities as a diplomatist and must be a politician in the highest and best sense of the term. Probably President Arthur was the nearest successful of all those who have in this way succeeded to the Presidency, and yet he was defeated for a nomination which his friends believed he was entitled to, and the country defeated his party in the election in 1884.

Theodore Roosevelt is said to have been slight and delicate as a child, one of those children about whose growth and development there is always painful doubt, and yet he has builded a splendid physique and a constitution of unusual power and endurance by his own intelligent and persistent application to the rules of health and the assistance of athletics, and by the application of the strength of his unconquerable will.

There is not much known of his career as a schoolboy, but his career must have been successful, for we find him entering Harvard College in 1876, and that when he graduated in 1880 he had made a standing in that distinguished institution that pointed him out as a coming scholar. His class standing was high and he graduated with honor, and at once proceeded to the practical things of life. He went to Europe immediately after graduating, and is said to have found very enjoyable occupation in climbing the peaks of the great mountain ranges, among which the Jung Frau and the Matterhorn were scaled by him. He is an honorary member of the Alpine Club of London. It appears that he studied law on his return to the United States, but whether he was admitted to the bar or not does not appear in any record that is available. Doubtless he was, but in 1881 he entered politics and was elected as a Republican to the Legislature of New York. He was then only twenty-three years of age, and if he had been admitted to the bar he could have had but a very

brief and probably a briefless career. He was re-elected for the term of 1883, and was a candidate for the speakership and received the complimentary vote of his party associates. He was defeated by the Democratic majority in the Assembly. He served in the Legislature with distinguished credit, and it was there that he became intimate with questions of municipal government. The City of New York, which always presents an enormous problem, presented a field of study congenial to the young statesman, and he accomplished much in his study of the municipal situation of the city which served him well in after years. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1884 and supported Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, for the Presidential nomination. He was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

The reasons for his opposition, which were made known without any hesitation on his part, proved to be wisely considered, for the very suggestions that Roosevelt made in the campaign for the nomination turned out to be suggestive of the weak points that grew up along the pathway of the campaign. But, unlike some of his co-laborers in the pre-convention contest, Mr. Roosevelt remained in the Republican party and loyally and faithfully supported Blaine's election and went down with that distinguished and beloved statesman in the wreck that followed.

He was married October 29, 1880, to Miss Alice Hathway Lee, of Boston, Massachusetts; she died in 1884, leaving a daughter. The death of this lady broke up the family of the young father, and Roosevelt bought ranch property in the Elk Horn and Chimney Butte country of Medora, on the Little Missouri River in North Dakota, and went out there to live. He went into the business of cattle raising and ranching exactly as he had gone into everything else that he had touched. He went in with nerve, courage and vigor, and made a good result. He became a splendid rider and a successful

hunter. It is said of him that the nearest he ever came to be beaten in anything in his life was when he was thrown from a bucking horse or pony during his adventures in the far Northwest and had an arm or shoulder broken. He seems to have removed to and settled in the West with the intention of making it his permanent home and residence, but he only remained two years and returned to New York. He was married again December 2, 1886, his second wife being Miss Edith Kermit Carew, of New York. They have four children, one daughter and three sons. Shortly after returning to New York he became the Republican nominee for the office of Mayor of the City of New York. He made a great battle, but was unsuccessful. In his campaign he exhibited marked independence, and made sharp criticism of what he termed the "machine" of his own party. He served in the New York Militia from 1884 to 1888, holding the rank of Captain. It was said of him that he developed the qualities of a soldier even in this militia organization and was esteemed highly and recognized early by his associates.

His first connection with national affairs in an official way was in 1889 when President Harrison appointed him a member of the Civil Service Commission. He has always been foremost in advocacy of the principles and policy of the organization known as the Civil Service Commission, seemed to believe in its efficacy, and zealously and faithfully discharged his duty. He served for six years with great energy and resigned to become Police Commissioner of the City of New York.

In his administration of the Civil Service Commission he was zealous and persistent and yet he faithfully and fairly administered that statute of doubtful popularity among the people of the United States.

At the beginning of the administration of President McKinley early in 1897, the President appointed Mr. Roosevelt Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He brought to bear here, as he had

elsewhere, his great power of research and study. He had already been a student of naval affairs and had written important books on the subject of naval warfare. His services in the Navy Department were highly valuable and successful. But at the beginning of the War with Spain he resigned his Secretaryship and went into the army, and joining with Dr. Leonard Wood, raised the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. This regiment was composed of cowboys, ex-preachers, club men, college athletes and all sorts of people, and was given the sobriquet of "Rough Riders." This force served on foot and fought at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill, and when the war was over there was no man who had gained greater popularity than had Theodore Roosevelt. The very brief time which he had to engage in actual warfare could not by any human possibility have developed a Von Moltke or a Napoleon, but Roosevelt had all the elements of a great military future, and it is enough to say that his example in war will stand as a shining one for the young men of the United States, upon whom will devolve in all coming time the duty of raising armies and fighting enemies and preserving the integrity of the country.

Following the war and appreciative of his gallant services the President conferred upon him, in accordance with the recommendation of the proper board of the War Department, the following brevets :

To be Colonel by brevet—Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First Volunteer Cavalry, for gallantry in battle, Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898.

To be Brigadier-General by brevet—Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First Volunteer Cavalry, for gallantry in battle, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898.

He had achieved great literary and academic honors before the war, and in 1889 he became Doctor of Laws by the Columbia University, and Yale University has since conferred a like degree upon him dating in 1901.

He was elected Governor of New York in November, 1898, after one of the hardest fought political campaigns that ever occurred in that great State. His conduct of the office of Governor was in an eminent degree satisfactory. He led in every possible reform and stood fearlessly against the criticism of the men of his own party who sought to turn back his purposes. He intended to have been a candidate for re-election to the high office of Governor, but laid it aside to become the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, which was practically forced upon him by the Philadelphia Convention of June, 1900. He entered the campaign early and did splendid service. He traveled almost from end to end of the country, and no man has made a greater number of excellent speeches in any one campaign in our political history. He fearlessly defended the platform and policy of the party and was a power on the stump wherever he went.

President Roosevelt has written a number of books, magazine articles and newspaper contributions, and has discussed many important and pending topics. His style is forcible, as would be expected by those who know him.

When President McKinley was assassinated Mr. Roosevelt went promptly to Buffalo and was one of the almost unanimous body of American citizens who hung with saddened hearts over the prostrate President. Assurance having been given to him of the early recovery of the President, he left Buffalo, but returned instantly on news of the reaction and probable death of the President. As soon as possible after the President's death Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office as President, and then and there made a declaration as follows :

“In this hour of deep and national bereavement, I wish to say that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country.”

The death of a President in a country like ours under any and all circumstances is likely to be accompanied by great shock

shock to business industry, and as the President lay dying at Buffalo there was a feeling of dread throughout the United States as to the consequences that would flow from his death and the assumption of the office by Mr. Roosevelt, and it is without doubt true that no one single sentence ever uttered gave greater hope, confidence, and satisfaction to the people than the foregoing declaration of Mr. Roosevelt, and the best of it all was that his character was of that stamp and mold and his reputation among the people was such that all classes of people in the United States believed the statement made, and business continued without a ripple. The great money powers of the country centered in New York stood braced and defiant against any overthrow or unsettling of business, but the voice of the new President stilled the rising storm and calmly as though nothing had happened the tide of prosperity flowed on.

The principles of the Republican party and the policies of William McKinley are the principles and policies to which Mr. Roosevelt subscribed when he accepted the nomination as Vice-President and made the great battle for Republican supremacy in 1900, and no one has intimated a doubt that his purpose to stand by the Republican platform was made in absolute good faith and will be executed with fidelity and intelligence.

The new President has before him mighty possibilities of beneficial action towards the country he loves, and it is not an exaggeration to say that without doubt his administration will make a pleasing epoch in the history of the country.

Writing this sketch toward the end of January, 1902, it may be said of the new administration that it has been highly successful and the entire country feels confident in the wisdom and patriotism of Theodore Roosevelt.

DEPARTMENT OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

DEPARTMENT
OF
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

OF THE
CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES
FROM
WASHINGTON TO ROOSEVELT

COLLECTED FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE CON-
GRESSIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON, AND FROM
OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOURCES FOR USE
EXCLUSIVELY IN "THE BOOK OF THE PRESI-
DENTS," BY CHARLES H. GROSVENOR



PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
BY
THE CONTINENTAL PRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MCMII

Publishers' Preface to the Department of Autograph Letters



THE Publishers claim that this is the first successful attempt to collect within the covers of one Volume of the magnitude of ours a complete file of reproductions of Autograph Letters of all the Presidents of the United States. This Department is an original and valuable feature which adds character and dignity to our Volume, and which will interest people of intelligence and culture. It is stated on high authority that the United States Government, embracing its various Departments at Washington, does not possess a complete file of Autograph Letters of all our Chief Executives. By careful and arduous research among the records of the State Department, the Congressional Library and other public and private sources, we are able to furnish our Patrons of this Volume a complete file of Autograph Letters of all our Presidents, faithfully reproduced from the originals, any one of which would cost more than the price of this entire Exhibit. The originals of this file of letters are almost priceless in value and are regarded as sacred. Our Volume contains a reproduction of an Autograph Letter written by James Monroe while President of the United States to Thomas Jefferson, relating to the "Monroe Doctrine." We have a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to the First Napoleon, appointing James Monroe American Minister to France. We have a letter written by Andrew Jackson in the heat of a political campaign, in which he denounces Henry Clay. We have many other letters of historic and political interest from Washington to Theodore Roosevelt. We are also able to furnish to our Patrons in this Department of Autograph Letters a reproduction of the first Draft of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America as written by Thomas Jefferson, showing the suggestions, changes and alterations made by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams. The first or original Draft of the Declaration of Independence is preserved and carefully guarded in the Treasury Department at Washington. It is encased between two glass plates firmly sealed together, and for the first time the Seal was broken to afford us the opportunity of reproducing the original Draft. The Publishers give their personal guarantee to the Patrons of this Volume that when the canvass is finished that all the plates and illustrations relating to this work will be broken up and destroyed. Those Patrons who are able to give their orders to our Representatives in the first canvass will find their Volumes increasing in value rapidly, since the demolishing of the plates will render the appearance of further Editions impossible.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

When the course of human events has become necessary for the people to declare independence, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty & the pursuit of happiness.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, & to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, & organizing it in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety & happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light & transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses, usurpations, beginning with an insupportable & oppressive Invasion of one of their rights, is the right, it is their duty to throw off such Government, & to provide new Guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; that now they must acquiesce. They are not the case, they have thrown off their former system of Government, & in the Declaration of Independence, which is a Declaration of the rights of man, they have established a new system of Government, which is a Declaration of the rights of man.

Department of Autograph Letters

It has always been essential to every Government, and necessary for the good of the people, that the Government should be able to preserve its power, and to be able to defend itself.

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Original Draft of The Declaration of American Independence as written by Thomas Jefferson, showing suggestions and alterations by John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. The original is preserved and guarded in the Treasury Department at Washington between two glass plates firmly sealed together.

Department of Autograph Letters

Mount Vernon 25th Nov^r
1784

My dear Count,

Your favor of the 9th of Sept^r enclosing the copy of a letter from the Marg^r de P^ras, is this moment received.

The repeated instances of the honor conferred on the Society of the Cincinnati by His most Christⁿ Majesty's insulgent recognition of it, is highly flattering to the Order, and merits the most grateful acknowledgments of all its members.

The pleasure with which you say Prince Henry of Prussia viewed my picture at your house, is very flattering. — I can never too often assure you of my affectionate regard, and of the respectful attachment with which I have the honor to be,

My dear Count

G^d M^{ost} Obed^t & most aff^{ly}

Count de Rochambeau.

G. Washington

Department of Autograph Letters

Paris May 16 1783

Sir

I thank you for yours of the 9th.

We remain here in the same state of Indecision, which we have been in these Three Months, uninformed of every Thing in America ~~and~~ uncertain of the System in England and unable to see one day before us My Situation is as pleasant as it has been for a long Course of Years Sure that whatever may be well done will be ascribed to other People, and that whatever Fault may be committed will be laid to me But as we lay in America my Back is broad enough to bear it all.

The Peace of Westphalia, is not a more curious History nor a more important one, than the Peace of Paris of 1782 or 1783 or 1784 or whenever it may be finished. - Whether the Secrets of it will ever come out or not I know not. but if they should they will appear very extraordinary.

With great Esteem your most obedient

John Adams.

Department of Autograph Letters

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America
To the First Consul of the French Republic—
Citizen First Consul.

I have made choice of James Monroe, one of our distinguished Citizens, to reside near the French Republic in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is well apprized of the friendship which we bear to your Republic, and of our desire to cultivate the harmony and good correspondence so happily subsisting between us. From a knowledge of his fidelity, probity and good conduct, I have entire confidence that he will render himself acceptable to you, and give effect to our desire of preserving and advancing, on all occasions, the interest and happiness of the two Nations. I beseech you, therefore, Citizen First Consul to give full credence to whatever he shall say on the part of the United States, and most of all when he shall assure you of their friendship and wishes for the prosperity of the French Republic: and I pray God to have you, Citizen First Consul, in his safe and holy keeping.

Written at the City of Washington, the Nineteenth
day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and three

By the President
T. Jefferson

James Madison Secretary of State

Letter by Thomas Jefferson, when President, to the First Napoleon, appointing
James Monroe American Minister to France

Department of Autograph Letters

Department of State
November 9th 1806

Sir,

In consequence of the advice received from General Wilkinson relating to the military posture of things on the confines of our settlements, and those of Spain, and to the measures taken and contemplated by him fresh instructions are transmitted by the Secretary at War to that Officer; and it is thought proper that a copy of them should be communicated to you, that the views of the President may be more distinctly understood.

We have received no very recent information of the state of our negotiations with Spain. The terms of the last did not preclude hopes of a favorable issue; tho' it would be premature to draw any positive conclusions from what had passed. Much also may probably depend on the result of other negotiations depending among the great powers of Europe.

Our information from the Emperor Extra^y to Great Britain is also rather very late, and definite. The negotiation had been much retarded by the illness of Mr. Fox the Secretary for foreign affairs, and may feel ^{some} further delatory influence at least from his death, which appears to have happened about the middle of Septemb^r. In this case also the state of the British negotiations with other powers; particularly France, may have an influence on the British policy towards the United States; though as yet the indications have been rather favorable.

Yours, &c.
James Madison

Gov^t Williams

Oakhill Oct. 17. 1823

Dear Sir

I transmit to you two dispatches, which was
 received from Sir Bush, while I was lately on Washing-
 ton, which involve interests of the highest import-
 :ance. They contain his letter from Mr Lewis, propos-
 ing designs of the holy alliance, against the independence
 of the U. S. America, & proposing a copartnership, between
 G. B. & the U. S. in support of it, against
 the members of the alliance. In respect, across in the
 first instance, as a more copartner of opinion, some-
 :what in the abstract, but what it is intended by
 Mr Lewis, will have a great political effect, by
 defeating the combination, by Mr Puffin's assembly, &
 what are also enclosed, you will in the light, as which
 he views the subject, & the extent to which he may have
 gone. Many important considerations are included
 in this proposition. It shall us entangle ourselves
 at all, in European politics, & war, on the side of
 any party, against others, promising that a concert
 by agreement of the two proposed, may lead to this
 result? 2. If it were we exist, in such a concert,
 may, & ought to be departed from, is not the present
 instance, precisely that case? 3. How not the whole
 affair & when J. W. takes must take her stand.

Yours

Letter by James Monroe to Thomas Jefferson, relating to the "Monroe Doctrine." The words "Monroe Doctrine" are in Jefferson's handwriting

Monroe Some Oakhill Oct. 17. 23
rec'd Oct. 23

in the idea of the monarchs of Europe, or of the U. S.,
 & in consequence, either in favor of Disposition or of letters
 & may it not be presumed, that some of that nature,
 but government has set it on the ground occurrence, as
 not, which it deems, the most suitable, to announce &
 make the commencement of that sort.

My own impression is that in order to meet the propo-
 sition of the British govt, & to make it known, that we
 would have an interference on the part of the latter
 powers, and especially on a attack on the colonies, by
 them, as an attack on ourselves, promising that if
 they succeeded with them, they would extend to us.
 I am with honor of the extent, & difficulty of the
 question, & shall be happy to have your, & Mr M.'s
 persons opinions on it. I do not wish to trouble
 either of you with small objects, but the proposition
 is vital, involving the high interests, for which
 we have so long & so faithfully, & harmoniously
 contended together. Mr M. has in to order to
 have the Dispatches, with an intimation of the
 nature.

Your friend James Monroe

Department of Autograph Letters

George Washington Esqr

Washington 25. Jan. 1719.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 16th inst. with the volume of your letters from Washington, for which I pray you to accept my thanks. With regard to the notice which you have taken of me in this work, remembering the admiration of General, & Lord descendit your, orator, and knowing that Heaven for the ordinary purposes, makes use of mortal instruments, I am willing to consider your Portrait of me, as one of the means by which I may become better acquainted with myself, and if in acquiring self knowledge, it also enables me to turn it to self improvement, it will be an additional obligation for which I shall be indebted to you.

I am, with much Respect, Sir, your very humble & obed^t Serv^t
John Quincy Adams

Department of Autograph Letters

Andrew Jackson

President of the United States of America,

To the Marshall of the United States for the District of Connecticut:

Whereas a certain John Smith is now held in actual confinement in the jail of the city of Hartford in the District of Connecticut, upon an execution for a debt due to the United States, and the circumstances of the case being such that they do not admit of his discharge by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of an act providing for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States and it having been proved to my satisfaction that the said John Smith is at present unable to pay the debt for which he is thus held in confinement, and that his confinement in Prison has impaired his bodily health and mental faculties, and that a further continuance thereof would be likely to be followed by a still more serious consequence: Now therefore I Andrew Jackson President of the United States in consideration of the Premises, and divers other good causes me thereunto moving, do hereby order and direct that the said John Smith be discharged from his imprisonment aforesaid, on condition nevertheless that he first assign and convey for the use and benefit of the United States, all his property in possession or expectancy, and that he satisfy all costs and charges which may have accrued in the case.

In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Given at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June A. D. 1829, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty third.

By the President

Andrew Jackson

W. A. Buren
Secretary of State

Manassas Pa. 18th 1828-

My friend

It will be hard to you by young Mr Walker, son of your uncle Charles Walker second, who has obtained license to print law, & is on his way to settle himself in Florida. Have given him a letter to Major Clements who is about to set out for Washington, & with whom I hope he may travel to Florida.

I have had your letter and long your statement about the facts of the declaration treaty for which I thank you. I had had the honor you have pointed out. It is our next, the first war, the Gov. signed the treaty & forelong directed Col. Butler to our return directed by Major Lewis destroy the said govern by Major Lewis to pay the sum of that government & not by the treaty.

Col. Camb has lately visited Mr. White the Prince of Clay, & the Secretary. He is now with the stock for Col. & a number of the signature of the treaty to fill the Col may be a good friend but also will be have he would make a good Diplomatist before he is done with his mission, & that he will find himself on the same ground with his colleagues Col.

Andrew Emerson, Dr. Williams, George Anderson & Longhills who are only thought of him to be Dr. pernit.

I regret Col. Butler had not sent on his statement direct to me, that it might have been embodied with your Eastern, Brainerd, Smith, & others, should as he been, having power, that he had with the company & Desgrove to both try & if they establish the sayings on the old Gov. I think they should be ordered to him, his memory is David forever.

The political news from all quarters is of the most flattering kind. New York it is con. party will give you the administration 80, I got 23 votes. His party is believed to be safe for the people's cause, but both sides are saying something & vigorous, unmovable, young & believe of our the administration & they land a majority a few days are will that the result.

Present Mrs. & myself with the to Mrs. & the children & return for yourself you best wishes your friend

(Anderson, Jackson)

Genl R. K. Cole.

Nov. 21st
London Nov. 24. 1891

Dear Sir

I am glad to hear that you are
 have been Mr. Peacock for a few months
 who has promised to make arrangements
 with Lord Palmerston for my translation
 Mr. Peacock doubtless go to-day and I think
 ; any thing of importance in the way
 I trust of which I am not aware) he
 will communicate it to you. Be you
 me of the circumstances of the Lordship
 in the part of the Government toward
 the Mr. Peacock. Excuse if you please. His
 best note after my translation note
 make my communications manifest.
 I write to the President of my
 from

comes by the London Packet of the 16th
 instant. So are the persons to make
 my best respects to Sir & return me

Yours truly
 friend & student.

W. W. W. W.

E. Livingston Esq
 July of 1891

Department of Autograph Letters

Recd 11th Aug:

North Bend (Ohio)
3rd July 1828.

Sir

I have the honour to report myself ready to proceed to my destination to Bogota whenever the President shall direct. I propose to leave this for Washington from the 20th to the 25th instant unless I shall receive your instructions to do so sooner

I have the Honour
to be with great respect
Your
W. H. Harrison

Department of Autograph Letters

Dear Sir,

The accompanying letter
was rec^d on yesterday.. and I
cannot make a more suitable
disposition of it than to place
it in your hands. The subject
to which it relates is of great
interest to the City of New
York. Accept of remembrance
of my respect - J. P. Tyler

Aug. 10. 1821

Hon. Mr. Provenant

Department of Autograph Letters

Columbia Scriber
April 13th 1842 -

The Honorable
Daniel Webster
Secretary of State of the U. States

Sir

I am informed by the friends and relatives of Samuel G. Barrett, a citizen of this State, that he visited Texas a few months ago on business, - ~~and~~ that ~~whilst~~ that he was induced to join the Mexican expedition to Santa Fe where he was captured and is now held in confinement as a prisoner of War in the City of Mexico. They state that he is still a citizen of the United States - and that he had been a true subject - in visiting Texas, but to engage in what he supposed to be a lawful trade. My object in making this communication is to request - that the Government of the United States will adopt suitable measures with a view to have him released from his confinement.

I have the Honor to be

Very Respectfully Yours
Chas. S. W.

James O. Salt

Lacharney Taylor,
President of the United States of America

To all whom it may concern
An Exequatur having been granted to Don
Carlos de Espana, bearing date the 27th of October
1803, according thereto as the Council of New
Netherlands Majesty at the port of New Orleans,
and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy
such functions, powers, and privileges, as are
allowed to the Consuls of the most fa-
voured nations in the United States

There are now to declare, that
We no longer recognize the said Carlos de Espana
as Consul of New Netherlands Majesty, in any part
of the United States, nor permit him to exercise
and enjoy any of the functions, powers, or privileges,
allowed to the Consuls of Spain, and I do
hereby, hereby revoke and annul the said Exe-
cutor heretofore given, and do declare that
said to be absolutely null and void, from
this day forward

In testimony whereof I have caused
these letters to be made, signed
and: the Seal of the United
States of America to be hereunto

affixed

Given under my hand, this fourth day
of January, in the City of our said, in the year
of the United States, the twenty, fourth

By the President

J Taylor

Min. de Clay, Secretary of State

Department of Autograph Letters

Recd - and 26th March

W. W. Willards Hotel
March 26th 1849

Dear Sir,

Will you do me the favor to inform me the names of the several candidates before you for the consulate at Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre and Marseilles, and about the annual compensation of each to the incumbent; and also when you will take up for consideration, the appointment to these places, or any of them. An answer at your earliest convenience will much oblige
Yours Obedt. servant-

Wm. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Millard Fillmore

Department of Autograph Letters

Genl. A. A.
March 6, 1847

Dear Sir,

I have had the honor to receive in
pursuance of the Act of Congress of August
8, 1846 entitled "An act to provide for the
distribution of the edition of the Laws & Statutes of
the United States, published by Little & Brown,
under the printing of the Resolution of Congress
approved March 3, 1845 and for other purposes,"
a copy of said work comprised in eight
volumes -

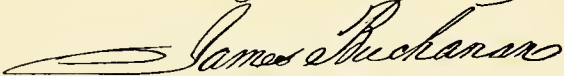
I am very respectfully
your obedt Servt
FRANK PIERCE
District Attorney of the
District for the District
of Hampshire

Gen James Buchanan
City of State
Washington D.C.

Department of Autograph Letters

My dear Sir /

It affords me great
pleasure to introduce to you John W.
Ashmead Esquire who bears hence he
is a gentleman of talents & high standing
in the City of Philadelphia. May I
bespeak for him your kind regards.

from your friend
very respectfully
James Buchanan

Hon. Mr. Marcy.

Washington 27 January 1847.

Department of Autograph Letters

Sprangfield, Dec. 20. 1859

J. M. Hall, Esq.

My dear Sir:

Herewith is a letter photo, as you requested. There is not much of it, for the reason, I suppose, that there is not much of me—

If anything has crept out of it, I wish it to be modest, and not to go beyond the bounds. If it was thought necessary to incorporate anything from any of my speeches, I suppose there would be no objection— Of course it must not appear to have been written by myself. Yours very truly
A. Lincoln

Department of Autograph Letters

I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of uncertain ^{or even certain, perhaps, I should say} ~~quaker~~ ^{quaker} families. My mother, who died in my ^{twelfth} ~~ninth~~ year, was of a family of the name of Banks, sons of whom were pioneers in Adams, and other in Mason Counties, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His successor, who was Quaker, went to Virginia from Berkeley County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family, now in nothing more definite, than a persistence of Christian names in both families, such as Enos, Levi, Moses, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.

My father, at the death of his father, was but nine years of age; and he grew up, literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Iowa, and, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region with many bears and other wild animals, stiles in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, no colleges, but no qualifications were ever required of a teacher, beyond ^{reading, writing, and ciphering.} ~~reading, writing, and ciphering.~~ ^{and the ability to take the lead of} ~~the class.~~ ^{of a struggle, to endeavor to perform in}

Department of Autograph Letters

the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a
wiggler - There was absolutely nothing to excite
ambition for education. Of course when I came of
age^d was not known much. Still somehow, I could
read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three, but
that was all - I have not been to school since -
The first school I now have upon this spot of ground
time, I have been picked up from time to time since
the present of present -

I was picked to farm work, which I continued
till I was twenty-one - At twenty-one I came to
Illinois, and passed the first year in Illinois
Marion County - Then I got ^{at that time} to New Salem (then
in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I lived
nearly a year as a sort of black in an
store - Then came the Black. War, and
I was elected a Captain of Volunteers -
a success which gave me more pleasure
than any I have had since - I went the
campaign, was elected, ran for the Legislature the
same year (1832), and was beaten - the only time
I ever have been beaten by the people of the land,
and then succeeding biennial elections, I was elected
to the Legislature - I was not a candidate
afterwards. During this legislative session I had
stomach pain, and removed to Springfield to
practice it - In 1841 I was once elected
to the lower House of Congress - Was not a can-
didate for re-election - From 1849 to 1854, lived

Department of Autograph Letters

enclure, practice few more amiable, than ever
before. Always, a whig in politics; ever generally
on the whig electoral ticket, making active canvass
usually. I was losing interest in politics, when
the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused
me again. What I have done since this is
pretty well known.

If any personal description of me is thought desirable,
it may be given, I am, in height, five
feet, four inches, (nearly); hair on face, weighing on
an average, one hundred and eighty pounds, dark
complexion with coarse black hair, and grey eyes.
No other marks or scars recollection.

Yours J. W. Fells.

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln



Washington, D.C. March 26, 1852

We the undersigned hereby certify that the
foregoing statement is in the hand
writing of Abraham Lincoln.

David Dallas
Lyman Sumner
Charles Sumner

Department of Autograph Letters

Schmittus to the Secy.
of War
Minico
March. 30. 1863.

- Executive Division,
Washington, March 27., 1863
- To-day Mr. Blake, of Illinois,
Indianapolis, asks
1. Capt. Aikew to promote
 2. Col. William K. Blake of the
9th to promote.
 3. Col. John W. Blake of U.S. 40th
to promote.
 4. That himself - James Blake -
have something.

Department of Autograph Letters

Recd Sept. 2nd
Copy sent to Mr. Soule 10 Sept

And: Johnson Jr.
15 Sept

Washington 13th Sept, 1852

Sir,

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the Gardner claim so called, desire an opportunity to examine the papers in the State Department which relate to that claim, and would be obliged if the Secretary of State would authorize the Hon. Mr Soule to deliver them to said Committee or would cause them to be forwarded to said Committee in some other way on the 13th inst,

I have the honor
to be very Respectful
Yours Obedt Servt,

Andrew Johnson
Chairman

Hon. Dan. Webster
Secretary of State
Washington.

Department of Autograph Letters

Executive Mansion.

Washington.

October 1. 1870

In accordance with the provisions of law the following regulations and instructions, including a tariff of fees to be charged for official services are hereby prescribed for the information and government of Consular Officers of the United States

M. A. Grant

Department of Autograph Letters

Presented

29th Dec 1881

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge

the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th inst. informing me of the interview between our Minister and the King of Belgium and of the kind expressions of his Majesty in relation to myself.

Please request our Minister to make suitable acknowledgments to the King for his hospitable reception, and inform him that I have no present business to interfere with the great respect
Yours etc
R. B. Stewart

Hon. James E. McKim
Secy & State

Department of Autograph Letters

Mentor, Ohio

December 10-80

Respectfully referred
to the Secretary of State
for his consideration
J. A. Garfield,

By the President of the United States of America:..

A Proclamation

Whereas: Both Houses of Congress did on the 20th instant, request the commemoration on the 23^d instant of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender, by George Washington, at Annapolis of his Commission as Commander in Chief of the patriot forces of America: and whereas it is fitting that this memorable act, which not only symbolized the termination of the heroic struggle of seven years for independence, but also manifested our Washington's devotion to the great principle that ours is a free government of and by the People, should be generally observed throughout the United States: Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that either by appropriate exercises in connection with the religious

services

services of the 23^d instant or by such public observances as may be deemed proper on Monday the 24th instant, this signal event in the history of American liberty be commemorated, and further I hereby direct that at twelve o'clock noon on Monday next the national salute be fired from all the forts throughout the country.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done this twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

Chester A. Arthur

By the President

Wm. S. Kellogg
Secretary of State.

10
State of New York.

Executive Chamber
Albany, Jan 11 1884

Hon
Francis T. Fisheryngton
Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the

hon to acknowledge your communication
concerning a. Returns of the Sheriff
of the County of Seneca, relating to the
County of Seneca.

The local authorities will
be referred to the local papers.

the matter in question has been
sent to you.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,
G. W. C. C. C.

Department of Autograph Letters

I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to envelope containing letter of Condolence addressed to His Majesty, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, &c, on the death of Archduke Rudolph, the Crown Prince.

dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant.

Rufus Harrison

Washington, March 11, 1889.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON.

I am in hearty accord with
your noble purpose, I should
like to see the people of our country
show their appreciation of scholarship,
literature and patriotism, by
erecting in the year 1900 a
magnificent statue of Longfellow
at the National Capitol;

William H. H. Wiley

Feb 27th 1900,

WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

Jan 10th 1902

Dear General Grosvenor,

I have
received your kind
note, and take
pleasure in complying
with your request;

Sincerely yours

Theodore Roosevelt

DEPARTMENT OF ARMORIAL BEARINGS

DEPARTMENT OF ARMORIAL BEARINGS

INCLUDING
FAMILY CRESTS, SEALS, SIGNET-RINGS
BOOK-PLATES AND COAT-ARMOR
OF OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVES

ACCOMPANIED WITH GENEALOGICAL NOTES, PREPARED
EXCLUSIVELY FOR USE IN "THE BOOK OF THE
PRESIDENTS," BY C. H. GROSVENOR



PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
BY
THE CONTINENTAL PRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MCMII

Publishers' Preface to the Department of Armorial Bearings



THE introduction of the Coat-of-Arms of the Presidents of the United States in this Exhibit of Portraits is a unique and original feature. We find that the majority of our Presidents are entitled to bear Arms, some of which appear in this Volume. The Department of Autograph Letters, preceded by a special Title Page, appears in this Volume immediately following the Photogravure Portraits and biographical sketches, and immediately following the Department of Autograph Letters appears the Department of Armorial Bearings accompanied by Genealogical remarks. The Department of Armorial Bearings is also preceded by a special Title Page. To obtain these Coat-of-Arms, much time and research have been devoted to the subject. In some cases, months of research were necessary to discover and complete the lineage of a single subject. This Department is in the hands of one of the most able and accomplished scholars on the science of Heraldry and Genealogy.

During the last few years, the spirit of Genealogical and Heraldic research has increased rapidly. The organization of the various Colonial and Revolutionary Societies, in which lineage forms an indispensable consideration in all applications for membership, has been largely instrumental in forwarding this movement; and the effect upon American Society has been and will be beneficial. Genealogy and Heraldry have been important factors in the formation of Society in the past and at a time when so much pride is taken and so much patient labor expended in seeking for points of family history, it is not to be wondered at that Family Arms should be sought out and reproduced with careful accuracy.

In this connection, it is necessary to remark the great interest in Heraldry which has been developed by the formation of several historical organizations. Many members and applicants for membership, in tracing their Genealogy, are daily bringing to light Seals, Book-plates, and other Heir-looms whereon Family Arms are engraved, which their ancestors brought with them from the Old World and cherished as evidences of social distinction and ancient lineage.

The religious fervor of the New England settlers made it a virtue to sever all connections with the mother country before the Revolution. Hence, many New England families purposely ignored their English pedigree. The patriotic feeling of the Maryland and Virginia Colonies during the Revolution led to a similar neglect. But the custom of bearing Arms during the Colonial period by many was not thrown aside during the Revolution, which fact is proven by many officials in high life who retained in use their Family Arms, Seals and Signet Rings, impressions of which appear with their signatures upon many Documents of State as well as upon papers of a private nature, now in possession of their heirs.

George Washington, the first President of the United States, bore Arms. This fact alone is sufficient to warrant the use of Arms by those entitled to bear

them, and refutes the false notion that the Heraldic idea is inconsistent with Republican principles.

General Washington's opinion on this subject is a matter of record, and is as follows:

"HERALDRY AND REPUBLICANISM"

"It is far from my design to intimate an opinion that Heraldry, Coat-Armor, etc., might not be rendered conducive to public and private use with us; or that they can have any tendency unfriendly to the purest spirit of Republicanism. On the contrary, a different conclusion is deducible from the practice of Congress and the States; all of which have established some kind of Armorial Devices to authenticate their official instruments."

Extract from the "Maxims of Washington, Political, Social, Moral, and Religious," page 22, by John Frederick Schroeder, D.D.

Zieber says: "As an argument that Heraldry is a necessity and consequently has its uses in America, let us consider that the United States has in its Coat-of-Arms a beautiful and thoroughly heraldic Device, that its Flag is Heraldic, as are also the Seals of its various Departments; the Seals of the warships are Heraldic; their flags are likewise Heraldic; the Seals of the States and Territories are either Heraldic or symbolic of the various State resources or productions. State flags bear Coat-of-Arms. Our money is stamped with the Arms of the Treasury Department or with the National Arms, and the private Seal of the Chief Executive of the Nation is practically a reduced fac-simile of the Great Seal of the United States. Colonial and other Societies have Heraldic insignia, historical and Heraldic Devices and Seals. Corporations, Secret Orders, College Fraternities and charitable institutions often find Heraldry a necessity in order to emphasize certain features or objects, and individuals display their Family Devices in various ways."

During the Colonial and Revolutionary times, many of the younger sons of the Nobility of Europe emigrated to this country. They became landed proprietors, and many of the present families are their descendants and their ancestry can be traced and proven by documentary evidence from these scions of ancient and titled families. Therefore, many of the families of America are descended from Noble and Titled Families and some direct from the Royal Houses of Europe.

It may be fairly stated that at the present time, Heraldry and Genealogy are ignored only by those who have no Ancestry in whom they can take pride or who have not given the question careful attention. The love of ancestry has been deeply rooted in men's minds for centuries and no educated person will affect to despise a long line of illustrious descent or the emblems which bespeak the bravery, wisdom and honor of his race.

The City of Washington offers the best advantages for research in this line of work, and with its records in the various State Departments and the innumerable Volumes in the Congressional Library and other great Libraries on the subject, every opportunity is afforded for tracing the ancestral lines of every family. Those who may desire can have their Genealogy traced and written and their Crests and Coat-of-Arms designed and emblazoned or authenticated for private use or for historical purposes, and eligibility for membership in Societies.

DEPARTMENT OF ARMORIAL BEARINGS

GEORGE WASHINGTON

In the Washington genealogies there is a wondrous diversion and controversy as to the English pedigree. But several questions on this subject have been satisfactorily solved, quite recently, by Mr. Henry F. Waters, Mr. Moncure D. Conway, and Mr. W. C. Ford, which had even



Washington

eluded the labors of the late Col. J. L. Chester; it is perhaps too early to regard the English ancestry of George Washington beyond all further question. There is perhaps no place in Europe of more interest to Americans than the Parish of Brington, in Northamptonshire, England: its old church containing memorials the most curious and suggestive of the Washington ancestry, while at Althorp House and the village of little Brington there are mementos of the same family no less interesting. On the pavement of the chancel of the church, beneath the shade, as it were, of the splendid Spencer monuments is a stone bearing the inscription:

"Here lieth the bodi of Lavrence Washington, sonne and heire of Robert Washington of Soygrave in the Countie of Northampton, Esquier, who married Margaret, the eldest daughter of William Butler Tees, in the Countie of Sussex, Esquier, who had issue by her 8 sones and 9 daughters which Lavrence decessed the 13 of December, A. Dui. 1616.

Those that by chance or choyce of this hast sight,
Know life to death resigns as daye to night;
But as the sunns returne receives the daye,
So Christ shall us, though turnde to dust and clay!"

Beneath this inscription, deeply engraven in stone, are the arms of this Lawrence Washington, impaled with those of his wife.

This Lawrence Washington was the lineal ancestor of George Washington, the first President of the United States.

The arms, as emblazoned on the tomb-slabs in Brington Church are: Arg., two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second.

Crest: A raven, with wings addorsed ppr., issuing out of a Ducal coronet, or.

But on the Seals used by the Washingtons we find for Crest an eagle. In the British Museum there is a letter from George Washington to Colonel Bouquet, August 7, 1758, the Seal of which has an eagle for Crest. This Seal resembles one since discovered on the will of his brother Lawrence, 1751. The Crest differs from the bird of his private Seal (used as early as 1783), and materially from the griffin he ordinarily used. The German branch of the Washingtons have griffins for the supporters. The Coat-of-Arms brought by Colonel John Washington, the emigrant, which was no doubt the "Seal Ringe" bequeathed to his father, is on the title of the President's birth-place; it is engraved with other seals in the Long Island Historical Society volume of "George Washington and Mount Vernon" (1889).

The beak of the bird in the crest could not be made out with certainty, but the eagle appears the same as the one on the Bouquet letter, though the shields are of different shape. The eagle was the normal Crest of the Yorkshire line of Washingtons. This use of the eagle has been traced from Robert Washington of Brington (who died 1622) to George Washington of Virginia.

The motto of the family is: "Exitus Acta Probat." ("The End Proves Actions.")

There can not be much doubt that the Arms of the family as emblazoned on the tomb-slabs in Brington Church, England, and as borne by General Washington, suggested the American flag.

The bars gules of the silver field and the mullets in chief intimate the stars and stripes, and it will be noticed that the points of resemblance between the shield and the flag extend even to the number of points of the star, it in both cases being five-pointed, and not, as is most common, six-pointed. Those on whom it devolved to choose the National emblem, paid a well-merited compliment to the Father of His Country by adopting the Arms and Crest of his family.

Reference: "Washington Genealogy," Henry F. Waters, p. 28; Moncure D. Conway, "Harper's Magazine," May, 1891.

JOHN ADAMS

THE second President of the United States, was destined in the course of Providence to act a conspicuous part in the events which led to and introduced the Revolutionary struggle between Great Britain and her American colonies, and to become a leader of distinguished eminence in the civic concerns connected with that great event.

He was born at Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, the 19th day of October (O.S.), 1735. He was a lineal descendant in the fourth genera-

Department of Armorial Bearings

tion of the first settler, Henry Adams (son of Thomas), who fled from persecution in England, and maternally from John Alden, who was one of the Pilgrims who landed on the Plymouth Rock, and sought with that worthy band of pious adven-



John Adams.

turers, an asylum for civil and religious liberty, which was denied them in their native country.

It is in the order of the dispensation of Providence to adapt the characters of the times in which they live. The grandfather of John Adams had given to the eldest of his twelve children a college education for his only inheritance. And a precious inheritance it was; it made him for nearly seventy years an instructor of religion and virtue. And such was the anticipation and design of the father of John Adams, who not without some urgent advice and even solicitation, prevailed upon his son to prepare himself for college. It was his intention to educate him for the ministry, and with that view he was prepared under the instruction of Mr. Joseph Marsh, the minister of the first Congregational parish of Braintree, and Joseph Cleverly, who was some time reader of the Episcopal Church of the same place.

He then received the benefit of an education at Harvard, where he entered in 1751, and from which institution he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1755. He continued his theological studies while occupying the position of teacher in the town-school of Worcester, but having imbibed some views inconsistent with the strict tenets of Calvinism, he abandoned that field for the study of law. In 1758, having completed his preparation, he relinquished his school and returned to Braintree, and from thence went to Boston, where he waited upon Jeremiah Gridley, Attorney-General of the Province, and "Father" of the Boston bar, with the request that he would introduce him to the Judges of the Court.

Among the grantees of the first Charter of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, granted by Charles I., was Thomas Adams. The records of the Massachusetts Company, whilst in London, show Thomas Adams an active and efficient member of the Board, contributing as largely from his private fortune for the colonization as any one; but he never came himself to America. He after-

wards became Alderman, High-Sheriff, and, in 1646, Lord Mayor of London, and who likewise shared the fortunes, good and bad, of the Presbyterian party. His name frequently occurs in the records of the House of Commons, of which he was a member, and particularly, in the course of their struggle with Cromwell in 1656. He was knighted by Charles II. for his loyalty. He was born in Wem, County of Salop, where he founded a free school at his death, and where eulogies were pronounced on his memory.

References: "Works of John Adams," by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams; "Signers of the Declaration of Independence," N. Dwight.

Arms for Adams (Boylston): Gules, six crosses crosslet fitchée, arg., three, two, one; on a chief, or, three pellets, charged 1 and 3 with a lion. statant, 2 with a fleur-de-lis, arg.

Crest: A lion statant, gu, holding in his dexter paw a cross crosslet fitchée, arg.



Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

THE first Jefferson of whom any particular accounts are preserved, residing at Osborne, on the James, in Chesterfield County, Virginia, had three sons, Thomas, Field, and Peter. Thomas died young. Field emigrated to a place on the Roanoke, a few miles above the point where the river enters North Carolina, where he lived and died. He had a numerous family, several of whom were competent and successful men in their vocations. The third brother, Peter, was born February 20, 1708. His early education had been neglected, but possessing a strong thirst for knowledge, and great energy of character, he subsequently made up for the deficiency by study and reading. Like George Washington, he started his business career as a surveyor, and it was probably in this capacity he first became acquainted with the Randolph family. If so, business relations soon ripened into the most social ones, for he soon became the bosom friend of William, the young proprietor of Tuckahoe, and the preferred suitor for the hand of the eldest daughter of Isham of Dungeness, Adjutant-General of Virginia. In 1735 he prepared to establish himself as a planter, after the usual manner of younger sons, by "patenting" a thousand acres of land at the east opening of the gap where the Rivanna passes through the Southwest Range. His tract lay mostly on the plain, but it also extended up the declivities of the hills, embracing the entire one afterwards named Monticello. His "pat-

Department of Armorial Bearings

ent" was joined on the east by another of 2,400 acres, made a few days earlier by his friend William Randolph. Not long afterwards Peter Jefferson "purchased," as the family landrolls specify, 400 acres of the other's tract—probably to obtain a preferred site for his residence, for it was on this portion of his land he subsequently constructed it. But an authenticated copy of the deed, now in possession of a great-grandson, shows that the consideration paid for the 400 acres was "*Henry Weatherbournes Biggest Bowl Of Arrack Punch.*"

This was somewhat characteristic of the times, and entirely characteristic of all the intercourse between these devoted friends. To his whole farm Peter Jefferson gave the name of Shadwell, after that of the Parish in London where his wife was born. He was married in 1738 to Jane Randolph, aged nineteen, daughter of Isham Randolph and Jane (Rogers) of Turkey Island. She was born in London in 1720. Her parents' home was the abode of refinement and elegant hospitality. A hundred servants, it was said, waited in and about it. Peter Jefferson had established himself at Shadwell, and commenced his preparations to make it his residence, two years prior to his marriage. He was the third or fourth white settler within the space of several miles, and the trails of the hostile Monacans or Tuscaroras were yet fresh on his land and through the adjacent hills. In a small clearing in the dense primeval forest, he erected his house, and his young wife, bred among surroundings so different, took up her abode in it soon after her marriage. Here their eldest son, and third child, Thomas Jefferson, the future President of the United States, was born, April 2, 1743. But little is known of his early years, and of that little, nothing that presents any striking indications of his future distinctions. Instead of following the fashion of that time prevalent in the Southern Colonies, of resorting to England for an elementary and professional education, to which many of his contemporaries conformed, he entered as a student in William and Mary College, in his native province, and on leaving that Seminary he became a student of law in the office and under the instruction of George Wythe, Esq., between whom and his pupil a mutual attachment continued until the death of the preceptor.

Although known as an apostle of equality, Thomas Jefferson, in 1771, wrote as follows to his agent in London: "One farther favor, and I am done; to search the Herald's Office for the Arms of my family. I have what I have been told were the family Arms, but on what authority I know not. It is possible there may be none. If so, I would, with your assistance, become a purchaser, having Sterne's word for it that a Coat-of-Arms may be purchased as cheap as any other coat."

It has been mentioned that after Jefferson's death in a private drawer were found various souvenirs of his wife and deceased children. In the same receptacle were some epitaphs and a rough pen-ink sketch of a monument of himself. It was to be an obelisk of granite, eight feet high, and to bear the following inscription:

Here was buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON
Author
OF THE DECLARATION OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
OF THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA,
FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND
FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF VIRGINIA.

The inscription for the base was: Born April 2, 1743, O.S. Died—

His wishes were carried out, the blank in the last line being filled with "July 4, 1826."

The monument is in the centre of a close group of graves, which are covered with horizontal tablets of white marble on a level with the ground. His wife lies on one side of him, his youngest daughter on the other. Mrs. Randolph at right angles at the head of these, and Governor Randolph at their feet.

Reference: "Life of Thomas Jefferson," by Henry S. Randall, Vol. I, 6-11, Vol. III., 563; "Signers of the Declaration of Independence," by N. Dwight, p. 287; "The English Ancestry of Washington," by Moncure D. Conway, "Harper's Magazine," May, 1891.

JAMES MADISON.

JOHN MADISON, Sr., was the first of the name who came to Virginia. He patented land in Gloucester County in 1653. John Madison, Jr., his son, was the father of Ambrose Madison, who married Frances Taylor, daughter of James, August 29, 1721. Ambrose Madison was the father of James Madison, Sr., who married Nellie, daughter of Francis Conway, of Caroline County, September 13, 1749, and James Madison, Jr., the President, a son of James Madison, Sr., was born at Port Conway, March 6, 1751.

The above was communicated by Mrs. Agatha R. Strange, of Bowling Green, Ky., in the "Lewis Genealogy," page 394.

The President was the eldest son of twelve children, and was born while his mother was on a visit to her parents' home at Port Conway, which is situated on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, opposite the town of Port Royal.

The following genealogy is in a letter by James Madison, the President, to Doctor Draper, dated

Montpelier, Feb. 1, 1834.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of December 31st—and enclose a sketch of the subject of it, made out by a member of the family.

With family respects,

JAMES MADISON.

"James Madison was the son of James Madison and Nellie Conway; he was born on the 5th of March, 1751 (O.S.) at Port Conway; on the Rappahannock river, where she was at the time on a visit to her mother residing there. His father was the son of Ambrose Madison and Frances Taylor. His mother was a daughter of Francis Conway and Rebecca Catlett.

His paternal grandfather was the son of John

Department of Armorial Bearings

Madison and Isabella Minor Todd. His paternal grandmother, the daughter of James Taylor and Martha Thompson.

His maternal grandfather was the son of Edwin Conway and Elizabeth Thornton. His maternal grandmother, the daughter of John Catlett and — Gaines.

His father was a planter and dwelt on the estate now called Montpelier, where he died Feb. 27, 1801, in the 78th year of his age. His mother died at the same place in 1829, February 11th in the 98th year of her age.

The grandfathers were also planters. It appears that his ancestors on both sides, were not among the most wealthy of the country, but in independent and comfortable circumstances."

From "James Madison," by
Sidney Howard Say, 1898.

James Madison, the President, married Mrs. Dolly Todd, whose maiden name was Payne. She was a Quakeress, and was born in the County of Hanover but at the time of her marriage resided at Philadelphia; while he was a Member of Congress, sitting at the time in Philadelphia, he made her acquaintance. She was a lady of exceedingly attractive manners. During the later years of her life she resided in Washington and in her old age was baptized and became a member of St. John's Church in that city. Mr. Madison died without children. Mrs. Madison had one child, a son, by her former marriage.

Reference: Bishop Meade's "Old Churches," etc., of Virginia, II., p. 97; Haughter's "St. Mark's Parish," Virginia.



MONROE. (Munro.)

THE emigrant, the Reverend Henry Munro, came over in 1757 as a Military Chaplain and settled in America. He was a member of the prominent family of Munro, or Monro, Lairds of Killchoan, in Scotland, and his lineal ancestor was Sir Robert Munro of Fowles or Foulis.

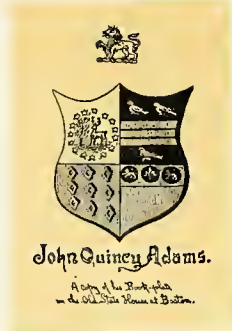
Arms: Or, an eagle's head erased, gu.

Crest: An eagle displayed, in his beak a laurel sprig, proper.

Motto: "Dread God."

Same Arms as the Baronets Munro of Foulis, County Ross, N. S. Created 1634.

References: Vermont, "America Heraldica," 39 pl. X.; P. Doddridge, "The Ancient Family of Munroe," 1796; John Goodwin Locke, "The Book of Lockes," 1853; "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," IV. 122; W. H. Whitmore, "The American Genealogist"; Sir Bernard Burke, "The General Armory of England, etc.," 1883; "The Book of Family Crests," II., 331, 339.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE sixth President of the United States, was the son of the second President, John Adams, and his wife, Abigail, the only instance thus far that the son of the former President succeeded to the exalted office of the Chief Executive. He was the eldest son, and was born in Boston on the 11th day of July, 1767. The following day he received his baptismal name, at the instance of his maternal grandmother, present at the birth, whose affection for her father, then lying at the point of death, doubtless prompted a desire to connect his name with the new-born child. John Quincy was then close upon his seventy-ninth year.

John Quincy Adams is known to have used his Coat-of-Arms both in America and when stationed abroad—in contradiction of his statement in his diary. It differed from the one of his father, the Adams-Boylston Arms, that he carried his quartered with three other Coats-of-Arms, placing that of his father in the fourth quarter, but minus the six crosses crosslet fitchée, arg. He had it for his Book-Plate, a copy of which is in the Old State House at Boston, Massachusetts.

Extract from the Diary of John Quincy Adams, January 26, 1819:

"I desired Mr. Brent to see Mr. Bagot, and to propose the alteration of 'sealed with our seals' instead of 'our Arms,' for, as there is no Heraldry in the United States, Seals-of-Arms are an absurdity used by a public officer of this country. I have used a Seal-at-Arms in Europe, as my father had done before me. But so far as there is any significance in such seals, they are utterly inconsistent with our republican institutions. Arms

Department of Armorial Bearings

are emblematical, hereditary titles of honor, conferred by monarchs as badges of nobility or gentility, and are incompatible with that quality which is the fundamental principle of our government. I have, therefore, determined never more to use my Seal-at-Arms (which are not the Adams but the Boylston arms) (his paternal grandmother was a Boylston) to any public instrument. I have substituted in their stead the seal of my own device—the constellation of Eagle and Lyra, with the motto from Manilius (described in diary for September 7, 1816). I first used it for the exchange of ratifications of the Convention of 1802, with Mr. Otis."

Reference: "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams," Vols. I. and IV., p. 233, by his son Charles Francis Adams; "Heraldry in America," by Eugene Zieber.

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, seventh President of the United States, born in the Waxhaw settlement on the border between North and South Carolina, 15 March, 1767; died at the "Hermitage," near Nashville, Tennessee, 8 June, 1845. His father, Andrew Jackson, came over from Carrickfergus, on the north coast of Ireland, in 1765. Carrickfergus is an old, old town on the northern coast of Ireland, nine miles from Belfast; which latter was an unknown hamlet when Carrickfergus was one of the antiquities of Europe. The name means "Crag of Fergus." A rocky promontory extends into the bay there, upon which, some time between the Flood and Anno Domini, one King Fergus was cast away and drowned. His body was tossed upon the Crag by the waves, and the place has ever since borne his name. In the course of ages, a castle was built upon this commanding height; a little town gathered at its base along the shore, which was walled by sods and stone; and the Crag of Fergus, during the centuries of the battle-axe, was the stronghold of the North of Ireland. How often it was attacked by land and sea, by Scot, by English, and by native King; how many times it was besieged and stormed and razed and rebuilt; what ancient kings held there their rude Court; how often it was the sole place of refuge in a province ravaged by war; how long it was the terror of that province when it had been conquered but would not submit; many an Irish chronicler has essayed to record.

When the trading era dawned, and the battle-axe began to give precedence to the shuttle and the improved plow, Carrickfergus was outstripped by its young neighbor, Belfast, and lost much of its importance. A hundred years ago, when our interest in it commences, it was a third-rate sea-port town of a thousand inhabitants, supported chiefly by fishing and the manufacture of linen. The old castle on the crag was falling to ruin and was garrisoned only by one hundred and fifty men. Small farmers tilled the adjacent land. The music of the loom was heard in nearly every house of town and country. Carrickfergus was remarkable for nothing but the orderly diligence of its people, and the chronic fury with which they carried on

the party contests of the day. In this town and its vicinity, for an unknown number of generations, lived the forefathers of Andrew Jackson.

His grandfather, Hugh Jackson, had been a linen draper. The mother's name was Elizabeth Hutchinson, and her family were linen-weavers. Andrew Jackson, the father, died a few days before the birth of his son. The log cabin in which the future President was born was situated within a quarter of a mile of the boundary line between the two Carolinas, and the people of the neighborhood do not seem to have a clear idea as to which province it belonged.

In a letter of December 24, 1830, in the proclamation addressed to the "Nullifiers" in 1832, and again in his will, General Jackson speaks of himself as a native of South Carolina, but the evidence adduced by Parton seems to show that the birth-place was north of the border. Three weeks after the birth of her son, Mrs. Jackson moved to the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Crawford, just over the border in South Carolina, near Waxhaw Creek, and there his early days were passed.

His education, obtained in an "old-field school," consisted of little more than the "Three R's," and even in that limited sphere, his attainments were but scanty. He never learned, in the course of his life, to write English correctly.

His career as a fighter began early. In the Spring and early Summer of 1780, after the disastrous surrender of Lincoln's army at Charleston, the whole of South Carolina was overrun by the British. On August 6th, Jackson was present at Hanging Rock when Sumter surprised and destroyed a British regiment. Two of his brothers as well as his mother died from hardships sustained in the war. In after years, he could remember how he had been carried as prisoner to Camden and nearly starved there, and how a brutal officer had cut him with a sword because he refused to clean his boots; these reminiscences kept alive his hatred for the British and doubtless gave unction to the tremendous blow dealt them at New Orleans. In 1781, left quite alone in the world, he was apprenticed for a time to a saddler. At one time, he is said to have done a little teaching in an "old field school." At the age of eighteen, he entered the law office of Spruce McCay in Salisbury. He never had a legal tone of mind, or any but the crudest knowledge of law; but in that frontier society, a small amount of legal knowledge went a good way, and in 1788 he was appointed public prosecutor for the Western district of North Carolina, the district since erected into the State of Tennessee. The emigrant wagon-train in which Jackson journeyed to Nashville carried news of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the requisite two-thirds of the States. He seems soon to have found business enough.

Reference: "Life of Andrew Jackson," by James Parton; "Andrew Jackson," by John Fiske, in "Lives of our Presidents."

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, eighth President of the United States, born in Kinderhook, Columbia

Department of Armorial Bearings

County, New York, 5 December, 1782; died there 24 July, 1862. He was the eldest son of Abraham Van Buren, a small farmer, and of Mary Hoes (originally spelled Goes), whose first husband was named Van Allen. Martin studied the rudiments of English and Latin in the schools of his native village, and read law in the office of Francis Sylvester at the age of fourteen years. Rising as a student by slow gradations from office boy to lawyer's clerk, copying of pleas, and finally to the rank of special pleader in the constables' courts, he patiently pursued his legal novitiate through the term of seven years and familiarized himself with the technique of the bar and with the elements of common law. Combining with these professional studies a fondness for extemporaneous debate, he was early noted for his intelligent observation of public events and for his interest in politics. He was chosen to participate in a nominating convention when he was only eighteen years old.

In 1802 he went to New York and there studied law with William P. Van Ness, a friend of Aaron Burr. He was admitted to the bar in 1803, returned to Kinderhook and associated himself in practice with his half-brother, James J. Van Allen. Abraham Van Buren, the father of the President, was the owner of a small farm in Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, and kept a tavern, or public house, first in a little log building where his eldest son, Martin, was born, and afterwards in a frame dwelling which he erected on or near the spot which his shanty had originally occupied in the centre of the town. Mr. Van Buren was quiet, peaceful and good-natured, but very illiterate. Governor George Clinton appointed him a Captain of Militia shortly after the peace of 1783, but he soon resigned his commission, having very little taste for warlike display and no knowledge of military tactics.

The ancestors of Mr. Van Buren were among the early emigrants from Holland. Gerritt Cornelissen Van Buren, an agriculturist, born in Holland on the 27th day of April, 1660, emigrated from Holland to the New Netherlands with his family in the ship *Gilded Otter*.

He settled first at Fort Orange and afterward moved to the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, where he died. He was the progenitor of the Kinderhook branch of the Van Buren family, from which President Van Buren comes, and of the Kingston branch.

Reference: "Van Buren," by J. C. Welling, in "The Presidents of the United States"; "History of Kingston," by Marius Schoonmaker, p. 490; "Life of Van Buren," by William Mackenzie.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

THE family from which the ninth President of the United States was descended came to Virginia at a very early period of its settlement by Europeans. It was about the year 1635 that the emigrant arrived and took up his residence in the county of Surrey. James River divides this county from the county of Charles City. An early selection of the fertile land bordering on that river laid the

foundation of that large estate which has been retained in the family through several generations in succession. An alliance by marriage with the family of the King's Surveyor-General by one of the members furnished also a favorable opportunity, in pursuance of the plan adopted by the first settlers, greatly to increase the family estate, by selecting the most valuable tracts for soil and



residence. This opportunity was readily embraced by his son-in-law, Harrison, and hence this family has long been one of the large landholders of Virginia.

The father of William Henry Harrison was Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a zealous Revolutionary patriot; he was born in Berkeley, but the exact date of his birth has not been ascertained.

It has been stated that his lineage can be traced to Harrison the regicide. The descent of William Henry Harrison from Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, is outlined in a book by Wyndham Robinson, entitled "Pocahontas and Her Descendants through Her Marriage at Jamestown, Virginia, in April, 1614, with John Rolfe, Gentleman."

One of the first Harrisons of whom there is any authorized public account, and from whom General Harrison descended, was a martyr to the cause of human liberty. Major-General Thomas Harrison was one of Cromwell's Generals. He conveyed the King, Charles I., from Hurst to Windsor Castle; from Windsor Castle to Whitehall for trial; sat as one of the Judges, and signed his death warrant.

When Charles II. was restored to the throne, of course those most active in the Revolution fell under his wrath. The inimitable Samuel Pepys made the following statement in his diary of October 13, 1660:

"I went out to Charing Cross, to see Major-General Harrison hanged, drawn and quartered which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition. . . . It is said that he said that he was sure to come shortly to the right hand of Christ, to judge them that had now judged him, and that his wife do expect his coming again."

Department of Armorial Bearings

In the northwest of England, through the county of Lancaster, into the Irish Sea flows the River Ribble. Here, along the banks of this stream, according to private records, was the English home of the Harrisons. From this region, Benjamin Harrison, cousin to the martyr, emigrated to the shores of America, in 1635—twenty-five years before the execution of his illustrious relative.

This Benjamin Harrison, first of the name and family in this country, settled in Surrey County, Virginia, on Wamiskioke Creek, just across the James from Jamestown, and only twenty-eight years after the settlement of that colony. Either here or in England, just before the emigration, a son was born to him, who was also named Benjamin.

This son grew up on his father's farm in Surrey, and when he was of age married Hannah Churchill, of the renowned family of Churchills in England—to which belonged the Duke of Marlborough. The happy couple lived at Huntingdon, Surrey County, and there died; and in the churchyard, which he himself gave to Southwark Parish, near Huntingdon, the tombstone of this Benjamin may be seen to-day.

To Benjamin and Hannah Churchill Harrison was born a son, whom they also named Benjamin—the third of the name in America. This son married a daughter of Lewis Burwell, of Gloucester County, Virginia. He settled at Berkeley, on the north bank of the James River, in Charles City County, at a point about twenty-five miles below Richmond and twenty-five miles above the site of Jamestown. Here he built a typical mansion of those times, which became known from that day as the homestead of the Harrisons.

The fourth Benjamin Harrison was a son of this gentleman. He married a daughter of Robert Carter, of Carotoman, in the northern neck of Virginia. From this time on the name of Harrison is included in the Carter family list—the list of one of the most noted families of the Old Dominion, and one that has added much to her honor. This gentleman lived at the old homestead built by his father at Berkeley. One day, during a heavy thunder-storm, he was standing with two of his daughters in the hall of the old mansion, when a stroke of lightning ended all their lives. He left, besides his widow, several sons, two of whom preserved the honor of the old family name in public capacity. His son, Charles, was a General of Artillery during the Revolutionary War, and did efficient service in the cause of independence. Benjamin, the brother of Charles, achieved greater fame, however, and became the historic Harrison of the Revolution.

Thus Benjamin Harrison of the American Revolution, was descended in a direct line from Benjamin Harrison, cousin of Major-General Thomas Harrison, of the English Revolution. The simplest record that can be made of his life is enough to give him high rank among America's most famous heroes. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and one of its renowned leaders; a member of the first Colonial Congress; the reporter of the Revolution of Independence; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; pres-

ident of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1777 to 1781; thrice elected Governor of Virginia; a member of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States, and father of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States.

This Benjamin Harrison married a Miss Basset, who was a sister of the wife of Peyton Randolph. His son, William Henry Harrison, was born at Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia, February 9, 1773, just one year before the first meeting of the Continental Congress. He was, therefore, three years and a half old when his father signed the Declaration of Independence.

He grew up on his father's plantation at Berkeley. He had the best instruction a good mother and competent tutors could give him until he entered Hampton-Sidney College. After finishing his collegiate course he took up the study of medicine. But in April, 1791, he received from Washington, his father's friend, a commission as Ensign in the First Regiment of the United States Artillery, which was then stationed at Fort Washington, near the present site of Cincinnati. His determination to enter the army led him to give up his studies for the medical profession. The resolution was taken about the time of his father's death, and his guardian, the great banker, Robert Morris, was much opposed to the plan, as young Harrison was then but eighteen years of age. But garrison life proved a good military discipline for him, and he soon so won the confidence of his superior officers that he was intrusted with dangerous and important duties, and soon rose in rank; and when as Captain in command of Fort Washington, during the year 1795, he met and married Miss Ann Tuthill Symmes, daughter of John Cleves Symmes, who had been one of the prominent patriots of the Revolution. He had moved from his birthplace, Riverhead, Long Island, to Flat Brook, New Jersey, in 1770; was made a Colonel of a Regiment in 1775, and did good service until the close of the war. He had been Lieutenant-Governor of New Jersey; six years a member of the Council; Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; a Member of Congress, and one of the Supreme Judges of the "territory northwest of the Ohio." In 1787 he bought of Congress 1,000,000 acres of land between the two Miamis, which became known on the maps as "Symmes' Purchase." He founded the town of North Bend, Ohio; and it was while on a visit to that place, fifteen miles from Fort Washington, that William Henry Harrison first met the Judge's daughter, ———, and on the 29th of November the same year they were married.

In 1798 the young Captain resigned his place in the army and accepted the position of Secretary of the Northwest Territory under Governor St. Clair. In 1799 the Territorial Legislature elected him a Delegate to Congress. In May, 1800, the Territory of Indiana was created by act of Congress, and Mr. Harrison was appointed its first Governor.

He had been in Congress when the separation of what is now the State of Ohio had been made

Department of Armorial Bearings

from the Northwest Territory, and all that remained had been christened the Territory of Indiana. It included all the land west of the western boundary of Ohio, south of Lake Superior, north of the Ohio River, and east of the farthest western limits of Louisiana. Mr. Harrison's commission was autocratic. He was Indian Commissioner, Land Commissioner, "sole Legislator and Law-giver." He was Commander of the Militia. He appointed all civil officers. He was to divide the lands into counties and townships. He sat in judgment on land-grant titles, and his decision was final. He was General Indian Agent, made all treaties and negotiated all payments in connection therewith. If there had been any doubt as to his integrity, he would not have been appointed. If he had in any wise ever failed to conscientiously fill his trusts, he would not have been kept in the position. He was strictly honorable in all his transactions.

He held this position until 1812, being reappointed by Jefferson and Madison. He sought to improve the condition of the Indians by preventing traffic in intoxicants, introducing inoculation for small-pox, and other means. He held many councils with them, frequently at the risk of his life. On the 30th of September, 1809, he concluded a treaty with several tribes, by which 3,000,000 acres of land were sold to the United States.

This treaty was opposed by Tecumseh, a powerful chief, and his brother Ellskwatawa, the "prophet." The Governor pursued a conciliatory course, but to no avail. The result was the famous battle of Tippecanoe, which gained for Mr. Harrison that stirring soubriquet. It virtually ended the Indian hostilities until the breaking out of the war with England. Harrison was thanked in the President's message, and by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana. At the beginning of the War of 1812, Mr. Harrison was appointed Brigadier-General, and assigned the command of the Northwest frontier. On March 2, 1813, he was commissioned Major-General. On October 5th he fought and won the famous battle of the Thames against Colonel Proctor, in Canada, in which Tecumseh, who had led his warriors as British allies, was killed, the warriors scattered to their tribes, and in which the British army was completely routed.

In 1816 he was elected to the United States Congress as a Representative, and from 1824 to 1828 was United States Senator. He was then appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, under John Quincy Adams, where he remained until recalled by Jackson, and he then returned to his old home at North Bend.

In 1840 he was elected President of the United States.

While he lived at Vincennes as Governor of the Territory of Indiana, his son, John Scott Harrison, was born. The house where he was born still stands at Vincennes; and near it stand the trees under which the Governor held the famous conference with the Indian chief, Tecumseh. In the same house was planned the civil government of Indiana and many of her laws and customs to-day reflect those first influences.

John Scott Harrison grew up no less patriotic than his father, but with somewhat less inclination toward public life.

He was first married to Miss Johnson, of Kentucky. By this union there were two daughters and one son, William Henry Harrison. The son died; soon the mother followed him to her last resting place. The next marriage was with Miss Elizabeth Irwin, daughter of Captain Archibald Irwin, of Pennsylvania. Of this marriage there were ten children.

While William Henry Harrison was at Columbia, his son John Scott was left in charge of the estate at North Bend. Here he and his family lived for several years, and thus it came about that his third son, Benjamin, the future President of the United States, was born at his grandfather's house.

The Arms of the Harrisons are: Azure, three demi-lions, rampant, or.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, argent, holding a laurel branch, vert.

Reference: E. A. Bostwick, "Sketch of William Henry Harrison"; John Frost, "Sketch of William Henry Harrison"; "Life of Benjamin Harrison," by Rev. Gilbert L. Harney; Hayden's, "Virginia Genealogies"; "The Signers of the Declaration of Independence," p. 297, Sir Edmund Burke.

JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, who succeeded General Harrison in the Presidential office, was born at Greenway, Charles City County, Virginia, the 29th of March, 1790, and died in Richmond, the 18th of January, 1862. He was the second son of Judge John Tyler and Mary Armistead.

His ancestors were among the early English settlers of Virginia. It is understood that the family traces its lineage to Walter or Wat Tyler who, in the 14th century, headed an insurrection in England, in defence of the rights of the people.

John Tyler, the grandfather of the President, was Marshal of the Colony under the Royal Government up to his death, which occurred after the remonstrances of the stamp act. His patrimonial estate covered a large tract of country in and about Williamsburg. His son, also named John, entered into the discussions regarding the grievances of the Colonies, and became distinguished as an ardent patriot. The Virginians successively raised him to the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Governor of the State, and Judge of one of their highest courts. At the breaking out of the War of 1812, he was appointed by President Madison a Judge of the Federal Court of Admiralty. In February, 1813, he died, full of years and honors, leaving three sons, Wat, John and William.

John Tyler often claimed descent of the ancient Wat Tyler, and his son, the President of the United States, was proud of Wat Tyler, and would never tolerate any question as to his identity. The following letter to the Rev. William Tyler is a proof of this, and is curious, besides, for noting the etymological changes which the Tyler name,

Department of Armorial Bearings

in common with other names, had undergone in the course of centuries.

(John Tyler to the Rev. William Tyler.)

"Sherwood Forest, Nov. 1, 1856.

"My Dear Sir:—Your acceptable letter of the 11th Oct. reached me in the due course of mail, and I regret I can make no suitable return for the information with which you have furnished me, relative to the origin of our name and race. I say *our race* because I do not doubt that all who bear the name of Tyler have a common origin. I think it probable that the first of the name who settled in England was of Norman origin and accompanied the Conqueror on his invasion, and may have assisted him to overthrow the Saxon power, which went down with the banner of Harold, and with Harold himself. If he did so, it was a scurvy trick in him, and I, one of his remote descendants, feel no great veneration for his memory on that account. Be that as it may, it is certain that the family have obeyed the great command to be fruitful, since their numbers in Great Britain and the United States are quite great, and are still upon the increase. To all the genealogy, other than that of my American ancestors, I have rarely given a thought, since it seemed to me to be a Cretan labyrinth, which would lead to endless confusion and perplexity. On the page of history I found one name of the family high enrolled. He was a blacksmith, and he lived at a time when royalty and its satellites trampled upon the necks of the Commons, and ground the people into dust. He, with others of his fellow-subjects, long submitted to the inflictions of tyranny in silence, but the last drop of patience was in the cup. That was exhausted when Richard II. imposed a poll tax (the most unjust and unequal that can be imposed, since it operates *per capita* and without regard to property), in the collection of which the infamous tax-gatherer dared to offer a revolting insult to his youthful daughter. With his sledge-hammer he laid the insulting minion dead at his feet, and summoned the Commons to the task of vindicating their rights. And glorious was that vindication! The satraps of the King were overthrown in battle, and the King was compelled to sue in person to the blacksmith for terms. Faithful to the trust reposed in him by the Commons, he boldly, in an interview asked for by the King, proclaimed the public wrongs and demanded redress. He confided in the honor of a king, and went unattended to the interview, and was perfidiously slain. But "the blood of the martyr was the seed of the church," and so was it here. That dastard King was constrained to reiterate the principles of the *Magna Charta* and to proclaim the doctrines of the Bill of Rights, and Wat le Tyler takes his position in the historic page alongside of the great benefactors of the Anglo-Saxon race. This man I have been content to recognize as the head of my immediate family, and have, therefore, looked upon most that the royalist writers have said of him as properly a part of their vocation, which is to defame the plebeian, and to do worship to the monarch and aristocrat. Oh! no, my dear sir, I cannot surrender an origin so glorious to the accomplished king-lover, Hume

or to him of Sudbury. The error of Dickens, an error into which others have fallen, consists in the substitution of an *a* for *le*, viz.: Wat a tiler, for Wat le Tyler, as the name stood in 1311 in the case of Thomas le Tyler.

The name has undergone changes, in common with most other names. William the Conqueror parcelled out the lands among his retainers, and in most instances each called the estate after his own name, or, what is more probable still, each lot of land was denominated after the grantee, as the lot or land of Tyler, etc. In 1202 it was Gilbert de Tiller. In 1233, thirty-one years after, it was Gilbert de Tyler, viz.: Gilbert, the owner of the Tyler lot of land, and most probably at some time during the prevalence of the *de* the blazon of arms by Burke finds its origin. When, however, the members of the family became numerous, the *de* which indicated the place of residence, was given up by those who were sent out from the household, and the *le*, as merely indicative of relationship between the landowner and his collaterals or their descendants, near or remote, was adopted in its place; and so when, by reason of the mist of ages, the tracing of pedigrees came to be difficult, and a reference to the head of the family, or, more properly, the tenant-in-tail-male, who was in possession of the land, no longer indicated anything definitely, the *le* came to be dropped, and the name was written as we write it now,—and the same thing has been the case with most English names.

Thus it is that we have an explanation of all the errors of those who have written upon the subject, and have so unnecessarily converted a blacksmith into a tiler of houses or a maker of tiles, and originated a patronymic whose beginning goes back to the day of the Conquest. Why, my dear sir, the name of Tyler must have abounded in England in the time of Richard II., and if Mr. *Wat Hilliard*, a name unknown in such connection, or anybody else had assumed the name to cover rebellion, depend upon it, that he of (de) Sudbury would not have been the only one to find it out, if the Tylers in England are what they are in America. Strange, too, that a name should have been adopted as a name of ridicule which designated an ancient and numerous family in England, among whom are knights-banneret, admirals in the navy, members of parliament, and distinguished divines. I hold on, therefore, to Wat le Tyler, the blacksmith, who knocked out the brains of the miserable tax-gatherer for an insult to his young daughter, and who aided even in death to establish and confirm the rights of the Commons. . . .

I am, dear sir, truly and faithfully yours,

JOHN TYLER."

Nearly three centuries after Wat Tyler's day, the first American ancestor of the President landed in Virginia with his wife and dependents. The name of this man was Henry Tyler, a reputed native of Shropshire, England. The tradition, current in the family at this day, is that Henry Tyler was one of three brothers who settled respectively in Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The Virginia representative is known to have settled at an early period in the Middle Plantation, afterwards

Department of Armorial Bearings

made the seat of Williamsburg, the capital of the Colony. Reference. John Fiske, "Sketch of John Tyler"; John Frost, "Sketch of John Tyler"; Lyon Gardiner Tyler, son of President Tyler, "Letters and Times of the Tylers."



JAMES KNOX POLK.

THE ancestors of President Polk came from the north of Ireland. The name was originally Pollock, but the wearing action of pronunciation produced it in the course of time to Poll'k, and finally to the present name. They were the descendants and kinsmen of the Scottish Covenanters, of the men, who at all times opposed to exercise arbitrary authority, resisted the tyrannical measures of Charles I., and set Cromwell at defiance. They sprung from the Scottish colonies who emigrated to Ireland under the auspices of James I., and settled there to disseminate the Reformed religion "for conscience sake." From Ireland the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians journeyed across the Atlantic in search of the freedom in matters of religion which had been denied them at home.

The family of Pollock, however, is without question the most ancient in Scotland. The first of which (anciently called Pulloc), whose existence can be proven by written evidence, was, Fulbert; he had three sons: Peter, Robert and Hellias. Peter, the eldest, was a man of great eminence in his day, but he died without male issue. (Some writers state to the contrary.) Hellias, the third son, was in Holy Orders. Robert, the second son, seems to have been a companion of Walter, the Steward of Scotland. He was one of the witnesses to the Charter of Paisley in 1164.

The Arms, as recorded at the Priory of Paisley, are: Pollock of that Ilk-vert, a saltyre, gules, betwixt three bugles, or, stringed of the second; supported by two ratches.

Crest: A boar pierced with a dart.

Motto: "Audacter et Strenue."

Burke gives them as follows: Vert, a saltyre, or, between three hunting-horns in fess and base argent-garnished gules.

Crest: A boar passant, shot through with a dart, ppr.

Supporters: On either side a talbot, sable, gorged with a collar, and therefrom pendant a port-cullis, or.

Motto: "Audacter et Strenue." (Boldly and Vigorously.)

The branch from which the Polks trace their descent was represented in the reign of James VI., of Scotland and first of England, by John Pollock, a gentleman of some estate, not far from what was then the small but important cathedral city of Glasgow. Those were troublesome times for Church and State, and John Pollock, who was an uncompromising Presbyterian, left his native land to join the new colony of Protestants, which had been established in the north of Ireland. It was a hazardous adventure; for, although the numerous petty Kings of Ireland had professedly submitted to the English arms at the beginning of King James's reign, the Irish people cherished a vindictive hatred of their conquerors, and while the King's writ ran throughout the length and breadth of the Island, the Scotch and English colonists were often compelled to maintain peace by drawing and using their good swords.

Little more is known of John Pollock than that he lived to a good old age, and that he had a son of true, blue Presbyterian principles and of a strenuous temper like his own. Robert Pollock, the son of John Pollock, served as a subaltern officer in the regiment of Colonel Tasker, in the Parliamentary Army against Charles I., and took an active part in the campaign of Cromwell. He married Magdalen Tasker, who was the widow of his friend and companion in war, Colonel Porter, and one of the two daughters of Colonel Tasker, then Chancellor of Ireland, Bloomfield Castle, on the River Dale. By this marriage Pollock acquired the estate of "Moring" or "Moneen" Hill, in the Barony of Ross, County of Donegal, Ireland, of which his wife was heiress.

On the death of Cromwell and the accession of the second Charles, Robert Pollock resolved to emigrate with his wife and family to the American plantations. In 1659, he took ship at Londonderry, and after a stormy voyage, during which one of his children died, he landed on the eastern shore of Maryland, in the province of which Lord Baltimore was "Sovereign Lord and Proprietor." Soon after his emigration the surname of Pollock began to be written Polk, and it appears in that form in the will of his widow, Magdalen Polk. Grants of land on the eastern shore were made to Robert Pollock or Polk, and to his sons, and a homestead patented under the name of Polk's Folly is still in possession of the family. Polk's Folly lies south of Fanquier's Sound, opposite the mouth of the Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers. The old clock, which was brought from Ireland by Robert Pollock, still stands in the hall of the dwelling-house and his mahogany liquor case is still preserved among the family relics.

John Polk, the eldest son of Robert Pollock and Magdalen Tasker, married Joanna Knox; two children, William and Nancy, were born of this marriage. William married Priscilla Roberts, and afterwards removed to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where his fourth son, Thomas Polk, was born, who was the prime mover in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Following the example of John Pollock, the Scot-

Department of Armorial Bearings

tish colonists of Ireland, of Robert Pollock the Cromwellian soldier who emigrated from Ireland, to Maryland, three sons of William Pollock, who removed from the Province of Maryland to the Province of Pennsylvania, Charles, Ezekiel and Thomas, set out in 1753 to seek their fortune in a new field. They traveled through Maryland and Virginia, skirted the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, crossed the Dan and Yadkin Rivers, and finally settled in Mecklenburg County. They found among the sturdy colonists of that place, the Scotch-Irish stock, from which they themselves sprung, largely represented. Thomas Polk, the great-uncle of the future President of the United States, was the first to maintain the necessity of dissolving the political ties which bound the Colonists to Great Britain. His feelings and opinions were decided; his expression of them were frank and courageous; and out of these feelings and opinions grew the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which preceded the one issued at Philadelphia by more than a year, in the framing of which Thomas Polk was the leading spirit; and it is said that an old resident of North Carolina, a Scotchman, being asked if he knew anything in relation to the matter, replied: "Och, aye, Tam Polk declared Independence long before anybody else!"

Ezekiel Polk, third son of William, married, first, Miss Wilson, second Mrs. Lennard. He was the father of Samuel Polk, who married Jane Knox, a daughter of James Knox, after whom her eldest son, the future President, was named, a resident of Iredell County, North Carolina, and a Captain in the War of the Revolution.

Immediately after the close of the Revolution, a strong tide of emigration set in from Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and flowing over the mountains, rolled down upon the ranges of the grassy hills, the undulating plains, the extensive reaches of grazing land, and the fertile valleys of Tennessee. Attracted by the glowing accounts given by the first settlers and adventurers, of the beautiful daughter of his native State, Samuel Polk formed a determination to remove thither with his family. From one cause or another, the fulfillment of his design was postponed till the autumn of the year 1806, when, accompanied by his wife and children, he followed the path of emigration to the rich valley of the Duck River, one of the principal tributaries of the Tennessee. Here, in the midst of the wilderness, in a tract of country erected the following year into the County of Maury, he established his new home, James Knox being then about eleven years of age. His example was imitated by all the Polk family of North Carolina, who, with the exception of one branch, emigrated, and cast their lot in with the bold spirits that sought a home in the great valley of the Mississippi. Having purchased a quantity of land, Samuel Polk employed himself in its cultivation, following at intervals, the occupation of a surveyor, and he soon by his industry, acquired a fortune equal to his wishes and wants.

James Knox was born on the 2d day of November, 1795, in Mecklenburg County, eleven miles

south of Charlotte, near little Sugar Creek Church, North Carolina. He married Miss Sarah Childress, born 4th of September, 1803, in the country home of her parents, in Rutledge County, about two miles from the county seat, Murfreesborough, Tennessee, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Childress. Her mother was a Whitsitt, and belonged to a large family, well known in this and other States. They lived in the ease a competence gives. In 1880, Captain John W. Childress, a nephew of Mrs. Polk, presented to the Tennessee Historical Society, the original license issued by the Clerk of the County Court of Rutherford County, authorizing the celebration of the marriage between James Knox Polk and Sarah Childress. On Thursday evening, the 1st day of January, of 1824, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. It was a large country wedding, and a numerous company of guests did honor to the occasion. The bride and groom were attended by four young couples, among whom were Aaron V. Brown and Lucius J. Polk. The history of the former bears such a resemblance to that of Mr. Polk, that it is singularly fitting that he should be of the next and best friends on this occasion. They were both graduates of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and were partners in the practice of the law. Mr. Brown was a Member of the United States Congress five or six years, until 1845, when he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and in 1857 was Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Buchanan.

James Knox Polk made his home with his bride in the beautiful town of Columbia, the county seat of Maury County, "The garden of Tennessee," which is situated in one of the earth's favorite regions, and is as fertile as the far-famed bluegrass counties of Kentucky. This happy spot was the home of Mr. Polk's relatives, and the young couple lived in a cottage in their midst.

References: "History of the Shire of Renfrew," by George Crawford, 1710; "Life of Leonidas Polk," by Wm. M. Polk; "Memorials of Sarah Childress Polk," by Anson and Fanny Nelson; "Life of James Knox Polk," by John S. Jenkins; "Wheeler's Reminiscences of North Carolina;" "Fairbank's Family Crests," pl. 36, cr. 2; "Burke's General Armory."

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

THE ancestors of Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, James Taylor, of Carlisle, England, located in Virginia on the Chesapeake Bay, between the York and the North Rivers in 1658; he died in 1698.

Zachary Taylor was born at "Hare Forest," near Orange Court House, Virginia, September 24, 1784, and died at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850. He was the fourth in descent; James, Zachary, Richard.

He married in 1840 Margaret Smith, born in Calvert County, Maryland. They had five children. Their first child, Sarah Knox, who died in 1835, leaving no children, married Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of

Department of Armorial Bearings

America, who was born in Christian County, Kentucky, June 3, 1808; he died in 1889, and was the son of Samuel Davis. He married a second time Varina B., daughter of William Burr Howell. The father of the President, Colonel Richard Taylor, an officer in the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for zeal and daring among the men in whom personal gallantry was the rule. After the war he retired to private life, and in 1785 removed to Kentucky and made his home near the present city of Louisville where he died.

Zachary was the third son. Brought up on a farm in a new settlement he had few scholastic opportunities, but in the thrift, industry, self-denial, and forethought required by the circumstances, he learned such lessons as were well adapted to form the character illustrated by his eventful career. Yet, he had also another form of education. The liberal grants of land that Virginia had made to her soldiers caused many of them, after the peace of 1783, to remove to the West; thus Colonel Taylor's neighbors included many who had been his fellow soldiers, and these often met around his wide hearth. Their conversation would naturally be reminiscences of their military life, and all the sons of Colonel Richard Taylor, save one, Hancock, entered the United States Army.

The rapid extension of settlements on the border was productive of frequent collision with the Indians, and almost constantly required the attention of a military force.

Colonel Richard Taylor was thirty-five years of age when he married Mary Strother, on August 20, 1779, who was nineteen years at that time.

President Washington, remembering the distinguished services and suitable character of Colonel Richard Taylor, appointed him Collector of the Port of Louisville, for Louisiana as was yet a foreign country, and so this growing town on the Ohio naturally became, to the country beyond the Mississippi, a Port of Entry, and had a bona-fide Custom House.

"The Young American's Library" has these pregnant words regarding Richard Taylor: "Renowned for his desperate encounters with Indians, he was a prominent man in civil life, holding many offices in the State of his adoption, and serving in many of the National Electoral Colleges."

Reference: Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies"; "President Zachary Taylor," by Jefferson Davis; "Life of General Zachary Taylor," by J. Reese Fry; "Life of General Zachary Taylor," by Oliver Howard.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

This name is of English origin and at different periods has been variously written, viz.: "Filmer," "Fillmore," "Fillamore," "Phillmore," and "Fillmore." The home of the Filmer family appears to have been East Sutton, Kent, England. The family more originally were from Herst, Parish Otterden, where Robert Filmer resided in time of Edward II., till a descendant, Robert, son of James Filmer, prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas, in time of Elizabeth, had Arms confirmed to him in 1570, viz.: Sable, three bars, three

cinque foils in chief, or. Died, 1585, and had issue, Sir Edward, of Little Charlton, who purchased East Sutton. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Richard Argall, by Mary, his wife, and grand-daughter of Thomas Argall, who died in the sixth year of Edward VI., heir of Sutton.

The first of the name whom we find in this coun-



try was John Fillmore, or Phillmore, "Mariner," of Ipswich, Mass., who purchased an estate in Beverly, November 24, 1704, and who was probably the common ancestor of all of that name in America. He married, June 19, 1701, Abigail, daughter of Abraham and Deliverance Tilton, of Ipswich, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

The father, while on a voyage homeward bound, was taken by a French frigate and carried a prisoner into Martinique, where he suffered incredible hardships, and, although ultimately redeemed, was supposed to have been poisoned, with many others, by the French during his passage home. He died before 1711, when his wife, Abigail, is called widow.

The elder of the two sons, born March 18, 1702, being thus early deprived of a father, was by his mother, when of proper age, placed as an apprentice to a ship carpenter in Boston. But this situation did not long prove to be agreeable, for he had early formed a strong desire for a sea-faring life, which he resolved to gratify as soon as the full consent of his surviving parent could be obtained. It was not, however, till near the age of twenty-one years that the mother reluctantly yielded to his wishes, and then on the condition that he should ship in the sloop *Dolphin*, the Captain, Mark Haskell, of Cape Ann, then in port fitting for a fishing voyage. This condition was without hesitation complied with.

Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, was born in the township of Locke (now Summerhill), Cayuga County, New York, 7th February, 1800; died, Buffalo, New York, 7th March, 1874.

The family can be traced through six generations, and, as has been said of that of Washington, its history gives proof "of the lineal and enduring worth of race." The first part of the family to appear in the New World was a certain John

Department of Armorial Bearings

Fillmore, who, in a conveyance of two acres of land dated 24th November, 1704, is described as a "mariner of Ipswich, Mass." The eldest son, of the same name, born two years before the purchase of the real estate in Beverly, also became a seafaring man, and, while on a voyage in the sloop *Dolphin*, of Cape Ann, was captured with all on board by the pirate, Captain John Phillips. For nearly nine months Fillmore and his three companions in captivity were compelled to serve on the pirate ship and to submit, during that long period, to many hardships and much cruel treatment. After watching and waiting for an opportunity to obtain their freedom, their hour at length came. While Fillmore sent an axe crashing through the skull of Burrall, the boatswain, the captain and other officers were dispatched by his companions and the ship was won. They sailed her into Boston harbor, and the same Court which condemned the brigands of the sea presented John Fillmore with the Captain's silver-hilted sword and other articles, which are preserved to this day by his descendants. The sword was inherited by his son, Nathaniel, and was made good use of in both the French and Revolutionary Wars. Lieutenant Fillmore's second son, who also bore the name of Nathaniel, and who was the father of the President, went with his young wife, Phebe Millard, to what at the close of the past century was the "far west," where he and a younger brother built a log cabin in the wilderness, and there his second son, Millard, was born.

Reference: "Lives of Our Presidents," by J. G. Wilson; "The N. Eng. Historical and Genealogical Register," by Ashbel Woodward, M.D., of Franklin, Conn.

The father of Millard Fillmore was Nathaniel Fillmore, he was the son of one of like name, who served in the French War, and was a true Whig of the Revolution, proving his devotion to his country's cause by gallantly fighting as Lieutenant under General Stark in the battle of Bennington. He was born (the father of Millard) at Bennington, Vermont, in 1771, and early in life removed to what is now called Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, where Millard was born, January 7, 1800. He was a farmer, and soon after lost all of his property by a bad title to one of the military lots he had purchased. About the year 1802, he removed to the town of Sempronius, now Niles, and lived there till 1819, when he removed to Erie County, where he cultivated a small farm with his own hands. He was a strong and uniform supporter of Jefferson, Madison and Tompkins, and was a thorough Whig.

The family comes from East Sutton, County Kent, England.

Arms: Barry of six, or and sable, on a chief of the last three cinquefoils of the first.

Crest: A falcon volant, ppr. beaked and legged or, standing on a ruined castle gold.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The first patent granted by the Council of Plymouth of land in New England was to John Pierce of London, and his associates, dated June

1, 1621. This patent is still at Plymouth in good condition, and bears the seals and signatures of the Duke of Lenox, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Warwick, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and another whose name cannot be deciphered.

From "Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 40.

The spelling of the name varies but the descendants of Samuel, of Charlestown, and Thomas, of Woburn, Massachusetts, the ancestor of President



Franklin Pierce, commonly used the spelling, *Pierce*.

President Pierce was the fourth son of General Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and of the seventh generation from the emigrant.—Franklin⁷, Benjamin⁶, Benjamin⁵, Stephen⁴, Stephen³, Thomas², Thomas¹.

In the history of the Pierce family, of Watertown, written by Mr. Frederick C. Pierce, of Barre, Massachusetts, he alludes to John Pers the ancestor of that branch in this country, as being John Pers of Norwich, Norfolk County, England, weaver. As yet the ancestry in England has not been followed out in an authentic manner; but in the history of Norwich, Norfolk County, England, under the head of St. Peter's Church, in that town, we find the following in relation to the family living there then: "Sparks Chantry, in this church was granted July 23, in the fourth of Edward VI., with all its lands and rents in the tenure of Robermore, to Nicholas Le Strange. And in the 23d of Elizabeth, Peter Perse, cousin and heir of Humphrey Cony, late of this town, held part of these lands, being son of Thomas Perse, son of Margaret Perse, sister of John Cony, father of Humphrey."

It will be seen by this that there was a family by the name there at the time, and that there also was a Thomas in the family. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that our Thomas was of this family, and that he was the father of the John alluded to, and also of Robert, of Dorchester, as the same Coat-of-Arms is found in that family.

John, the patentee, though connected with the Pilgrims of Plymouth, never came, it appears, to this country, yet Willis seems contrary, Vol. I., page 13. He undertook a voyage to Plymouth,

Department of Armorial Bearings

but the ship being put back in distress, his son Richard came over and settled in Pemaquid, or rather Muscongus.

Captain William Pierce, the brother of John, was the most celebrated master of ships in the early history of the colonies that came into the waters of New England, and made more voyages in one year than any other person to and from Boston. He was killed by the Spaniards at Providence, in the Bahamas, July 13, 1641. Prince says in his *Annals II.*, page 69: "He was the ancestor of Rev. James, a distinguished theologian of Exeter, England, who died in 1730." Captain William was born in England about 1590, and resided in Boston and Salem: in 1634 he owned a house and lot in Boston. He was on very intimate terms with all the leading colonists, and was a warm friend of Winslow and Bradford. He was first noticed in the early records of the colony, in 1622, when he was master of the *Paragon*, the owner of which ship was his brother, John Pierce, of London. In 1623 Captain Pierce brought over to Plymouth the *Anne* with her noteworthy company. In 1624 he came in the *Charity*, conveying Winslow, with his cattle, which were the first brought into New England. In 1625 he was at Plymouth in the *Jacob*, again bringing Winslow and more cattle.

In 1629 he commanded the renowned *Mayflower*, and in her he took a company from Holland as far as the Bay on their way to Plymouth; and in the next year, February, 1630, he came with the *Lion* from Bristol, England, which was a part of Winthrop's fleet. Owing to destitution at the Bay, he was hurried back for provisions, with which he returned November 22d, just as the crisis of the famine had arrived. He also brought sixty passengers, including Roger Williams and his wife Mary.

His almanac, calculated for New England, was the first thing in book form printed in the colonies; and is known as "Pierce's Almanack."

Arms: Argent, fesse-hummette, gules, between three ravens rising, sable.

Crest: Dove, with olive branch in beak, ppr.

Motto: "Dixit et Fecit." ("He said and he did.")

Reference: "History of the Pierce Family," by Mr. Frederick C. Pierce; the "Pierce Genealogy," by Frederick Beach Pierce, 1882; "Landmarks of Plymouth," page 40; Winthrop, Vol. II., page 33.

JAMES BUCHANAN

A FAMILY of great antiquity in the Shire of Stirling, Scotland. Macoum de Boquhanan, chief of the Clan, being recorded in the Ragman's Roll as one of those who swear fealty to Edward in 1296.

Arms: Or, a lion rampant sa., within a treasure floy counterfloy, gu.

Crest: A hand holding up a Ducal cap, purp., lined ermine, tufted on the top with a rose, gu., within two branches of laurel, disposed orleways, ppr.

Supporters: Two falcons, ppr. armed arg., jessed and belled, gu.

Motto: Above the arms, "Audaces Juvo," below the arms, "Clarior Hinc Honos." ("I Favor The Brave. Hence The Greater Honor.") The badge is bilberry or oak.



The parents of President Buchanan were both of Scotch-Irish descent. At what time this branch of the Buchanan family emigrated from Scotland to Ireland is not known.

John Buchanan, the grandfather of the President, of the County of Donegal, Ireland, married Jane Russel about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. She was a daughter of Samuel Russel, a farmer, of Scotch-Presbyterian descent, in the same County. James Buchanan, their son, and father of the President, was brought up by his mother's relatives. Elizabeth Speer, the President's mother, was the only daughter of James Speer, who was also of Scotch-Presbyterian ancestry, and who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1756. James Speer and his wife (Mary Patterson) settled at first on a farm ten miles from Lancaster, and afterwards at the foot of the South Mountain, between Chambersburg and Gettysburg. The President's father came to Philadelphia in 1783, then in his twenty-second year. Elizabeth Speer and he were married the 16th of April, 1788, when Mrs. Buchanan was just twenty-one, and her husband twenty-seven. Eleven children were born to them between 1789 and 1811. James, the future President, was born April 23, 1791, being the second child.

In the Evergreen Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the Buchanan Coat-of-Arms, quite well preserved, is found on the tomb of Andrew Buchanan, who died in 1780.

Reference: "Life of James Buchanan," by George Ticknor Curtis; "American Heraldry," by Eugene Zieber; "Buchanana Genealogy," by William Buchanan, of Auchmar.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, 12th February, 1809, and died in Washington, D. C., 15th April, 1865. His earliest ancestor in America seems to have been Sam-

Department of Armorial Bearings

uel Lincoln, of Norwich, England, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts about 1638, where he died, having a son, Mordecai, whose son of the same name moved to Monmouth, N. J., and thence to Berks County, Pennsylvania, dying there in 1735. He was a man of some property which at his death was divided among his sons and daughters, one of whom, John Lincoln, having disposed of his land in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, established himself in Rockingham County, Virginia. The records of that county show that he was possessed of a valuable estate, which was divided among five sons, one of whom, named Abraham, emigrated to Kentucky about 1780.

At this time Daniel Boone was engaged in those labors and exploits in the new country of Kentucky that have rendered his name illustrious, and there is no doubt that Abraham Lincoln was induced by his friendship for Boone to give up what seems to have been an assured social position in Virginia, and take his family to share with the risks and hardships of life in the new territory. The families of Boone and Lincoln had been closely allied for many years.

Several marriages had taken place between them and their names occur in each other's wills as friends and executors. The pioneer, Lincoln, who took with him what for the time and place was sufficient provision in money, the result of the sale of his property in Virginia, acquired by means of cash and land-warrants, a large estate in Kentucky as is shown by the records of Jefferson and Campbell Counties.

About 1871, the second year of their Kentucky settlement, Abraham and one of his sons were at work in the field when waylaid by an Indian, who fired from ambush and killed the father. Two elder sons were chopping wood in the forest near at hand. One of them ran for help; the other turned to the cabin, seized the ever-ready rifle, and looking through one of the port-holes, he saw the Indian grasp his youngest brother, Tom, then only six years old, and start with him for the woods. Levelling the rifle, he shot the Indian, and the boy, liberated by the death of his captor, sprang to his feet and fled to the cabin; thus, almost miraculously, the father of President Lincoln was saved from the Indians. The names of Abraham Lincoln's other two sons were Mordecai and Josiah. His widow removed after his death to Washington County.

In the wilderness of Kentucky, there were few gleams of light; no schools, and scanty means of acquiring even the art of reading and writing and here, in the rude life of the frontier, in ignorance and poverty, the father of President Lincoln grew to be a man. He was unable to read until after his marriage, but to his credit, it should be said, that he resolved that no child of his should ever be crippled as he had been.

He married Nancy Hanks and took the young bride to a rude log cabin which he had built for himself near Nolm Creek, in what is now Larue County, Kentucky. In this cabin on the 12th of February, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born. While he was yet an infant, the family removed to another log cabin not far distant and in these

two, Lincoln spent the first seven years of his life. His mother was a woman of great force of character, and passionately fond of reading. President Lincoln said of her, that his earliest recollections of his mother were of sitting at her feet, and listening to the tales and legends that she read.

When Abraham Lincoln was in his seventh year, Zachariah Riney moved into the neighborhood, and the lad was sent to school to him. The neighborhood in which they lived was one of the roughest. The President once said of it, "It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals filling the woods, and there were some schools so called; but no qualification was ever required of the teacher beyond reading, writing and ciphering to the Rule of Three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education."

But in spite of this the boy, Abraham, made the best use of the limited opportunities afforded him, and learned all that the half-educated backwoods teachers could impart, and, besides this, he read over and over, all the books he could find. He practiced constantly the rules of Arithmetic, which he had acquired at school, and began, even in his early childhood, to put in writing his recollections of what he had read and his impressions of what he saw about him. By the time he was nineteen years of age, he had acquired a remarkably clear and serviceable handwriting, and showed sufficient business capacity to be entrusted with a cargo of farm products, which he took to New Orleans and sold. Thomas Lincoln remained in Kentucky until 1816, when he resolved to move to the still newer country of Indiana, and settled in a rich and fertile forest country, near Little Pigeon Creek, not far distant from the Ohio River. The family suffered from diseases incident to pioneer life, and Mrs. Lincoln died in 1818, at the age of 35.

In the autumn of 1819, Thomas Lincoln went off into Kentucky, leaving the children to take care of themselves; but in December he returned, bringing a new mother for them, and a store of what to the children of the wilderness seemed a gorgeous array of house-keeping utensils; a table, chairs, a bureau, crockery, knives, forks, and other incidentals, which to-day are considered the necessities of life, but which, until then, the Lincoln family had lived without. The new mother and her step-son became fast friends from the start, and she said of him afterwards: "He never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused in fact or appearance to do anything that I requested of him." Neighbors became more abundant and the school, with its coveted facilities for obtaining knowledge, was within reach.

At the age of seventeen, an accident led Lincoln into the vicinity of Booneville. There, hearing that one of the famous Breckinridges of Kentucky was to speak for the defense in a murder trial, he went on to Booneville, and in dumb wonder listened to the first important speech which he had ever heard. Lincoln could not constrain himself; and as the eminent lawyer passed out of the court-house he

Department of Armorial Bearings

found himself intercepted by a tall, overgrown youth, awkward, horny-handed, and evidently of the poorer class, who timidly held out his hand to him. But the aristocratic Breckinridge stared in surprise at the intrusive stranger, and hastily passed without further notice of the future President of the United States. The boy had learned a grand lesson in oratory, however, and he was as grateful to Breckinridge for it as he would have been had the great man been as gracious to him then as he was, years afterwards, when he was reminded by the President in Washington of the little incident in Booneville. From that moment his enthusiasm for speechmaking knew no bounds.

In 1830, his father emigrated once more to Macon County, Illinois. Lincoln had by this time attained his extraordinary stature of six feet four inches, and with it enormous muscular strength, which was at once put at the disposal of his father in building his cabin, clearing the field and splitting from the walnut forests, which were plentiful in that country, the rails with which the farm was fenced. Thomas Lincoln, however, soon deserted this new home, his last migration being to Goose Nest Prairie, in Cole County, where he died in 1851, seventy-three years of age. In his last days, he was tenderly cared for by his son.

In a letter to J. W. Fell, Esq., President Lincoln touches upon his family and says that he was born in Hardin County, Kentucky. His parents were both born in Virginia; his father's name was Thomas and the maiden name of his mother, Hanks. His paternal grandfather, Abraham, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about the year 1781-2, when a year or two later he was killed by the Indians. His ancestors were Quakers and went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name arrives in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. This letter is certified as being the President's handwriting with their signatures by

DAVID DAVIS,
LYMAN TRUMBULL,
CHARLES SUMNER.

Reference: "Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Ward H. Lamson; Holland's "Life of Lincoln"; "Sketch of Abraham Lincoln," by John Hay; "Sketch of Abraham Lincoln," by John Frost, LL.D.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NESTLED among the foothills of the Western side of the Great Smoky Mountains, which mark the boundary line between Tennessee and North Carolina, lies the town of Greeneville, memorable by its association with many men whose names have become landmarks in American history.

On an unfrequented street in this historic town stands a little old frame building, having but one room, which has now become of national interest. Over the front door is nailed a weather-beaten sign, which reads: "A. JOHNSON, TAILOR." Outside the village, on an eminence overlooking the town, stands a marble shaft, over which is

draped the American flag, and into whose side is cut an emblem of the Constitution. An eagle, poised as for flight and looking away to old Smoky Mountain in full view, crowns the apex, while on the east side of the shaft is the inscription: "Andrew Johnson, Seventeenth President of the United States. Born, December 22, 1808. Died, July 31, 1875. His Faith in the People Never Wavered."

Within the scope marked by the tailor shop on the obscure street and the monument on the hill lies the story of one of the most eventful lives known to American history.

The ancestry of Andrew Johnson can hardly be traced beyond his own father's family, and of these only enough is known to assure us that, while they were poor, they were honorable and upright people.

Andrew Johnson was at the age of four left fatherless and penniless. Among the blessings in disguise which fall to the lot of men, none perhaps are more reluctantly shared than poverty.

And yet the lessons taught in her school are essential to him who would be truly great. Patience and self-reliance are developed by her, while courage and hardness find their best opportunities amid the conditions of poverty. It seemed a cruel fate, indeed, which doomed this young child to a life of penury and toil, and denied him even so much as one single day in school. But we who have seen him stand for fifty years of public life, the champion of the poor and the defender of the weak, can understand that his sympathy was born of the bitter experience of his childhood and youth.

When ten years old "Andy" became the "bound boy" of a Mr. J. J. Shelby, a tailor in Raleigh, who by the terms of the contract was to have the services of the lad until he gained his majority. In return for these services he was to feed and clothe him and teach him the tailor's trade.

When he had reached his seventeenth year an unfortunate occurrence, as it then seemed, terminated rather suddenly his career with his master. As a matter of sport he and an associate about his own age stoned the house of a citizen of Raleigh; but they found the next day that the joke had been turned upon them for they had been identified, and the outraged citizen was to have them arrested the following day. That night the future President of the United States wrapped his scanty wardrobe in his tailor's apron and started for South Carolina.

We next find him at Lauren's Court-house, where as a journeyman he worked at his trade for about one year. Here tradition takes up the thread of the story, and the romance of a love affair mingles the life of our hero.

Whether the story be true we do not know, but we find that about this time he returned to Raleigh. On his arrival he found, to his great consternation, that he had been advertised as a "run-away" by his old master, and that every door in his native State was closed against him. No man dared to employ him and no one might harbor him, such were the laws with reference to "bound boys" in the State of North Carolina.

Department of Armorial Bearings

Thirty-six years later, in a speech in the United States Senate, Mr. Johnson, referring to North Carolina, said: "She is my mother, although poverty, gaunt and haggard monster, expatriated me from her limits to seek a home in my adopted State. Yet she is still my native State, and in my heart I respect and love her."

Beset with a difficulty which he could not overcome for at least three years, he determined to go West. Then Tennessee, and especially the middle and western portions, were classed as the "West," while Ohio and Indiana were in the far West. The region beyond the Mississippi River and beyond the Rockies was practically unexplored.

On a Saturday afternoon in the month of September, 1826, one might have seen a company, consisting of a youth of eighteen years and a middle-aged man and woman entering the town of Greeneville, Tennessee. The men were walking while the woman rode in a cart drawn by a blind pony. The youth was Andrew Jackson, the woman his mother, and the man, Turner Dougherty, his stepfather.

The section of country into which he now moved was rich, and the young mechanic, having almost a clear field in which to ply his trade, did a thriving business. By industry and economy the "start in the world" he had so much desired soon had its beginning, and before a year had passed away he owned his own shop and was married.

Eliza McCardle was the only child of a Scotch shoemaker who had come to Greeneville but a few years before Johnson came from Raleigh.

Andrew Johnson may not have seen her, but she saw him when he trudged his way into Greeneville that Saturday afternoon. She was standing with a group of girls about her own age near by the road, and as the party passed she playfully remarked to her companions: "There goes my sweetheart, girls, mark it." She little dreamed of the prophetic character of her words, and afterward, even in her later life, used to laugh at her girlish remark.

These two young people were not long in becoming acquainted, for necessity as well as desire led to an interchange of visits between the young tailor and the family of the shoemaker.

This time we are not left to the uncertainty of the tradition as to the fruits of Cupid's work, for the records show that on the 17th day of May, 1827, before he was nineteen and she but seventeen, they were married by Mordecai Lincoln, a magistrate of the town and a kinsman of Abraham Lincoln. It was an honorable match. She brought to him youth, beauty, culture, and a love which never failed him in his darkest hour. He laid at her feet a character unsullied, a spirit indomitable, an energy untiring, and an ambition which brooked no obstacle.

How did he who never had a day in school acquire that knowledge of history and the science of government which enabled Andrew Johnson to successfully compete with his opponents during his long and eventful political life? Many of those against whom he waged his political battles

were graduates from the first colleges in the land, but none who ever met this mountain giant in debate doubted that that somewhere he had received a mighty training.

To this question there is largely one answer, viz.: Eliza McCardle, his wife. She was his teacher, and no "school marm" ever had a more diligent student nor did ever a pupil ever have a more devoted instructor.

He had learned to read a little before he left Raleigh, being assisted in his efforts by his fellow workmen; but after his marriage he pursued his studies with that system and earnestness which soon brought proficiency in many branches of knowledge. At night, while he plied his needle, his wife would read to him. It was here, doubtless, that he acquired the habit of being a good listener, which marked him in his public life.

Already the dream of an active political career possessed young Johnson, although at this period of his life few would have been so bold as to prophesy a great future for the broad-shouldered young proprietor of the Greeneville tailor-shop.

If he would enter politics, he must become an orator. No man could succeed in political life who could not debate well. Led by this purpose he joined the debating society of Greeneville College, four miles from his home. Regularly every Friday night he walked out to the College to attend the society.

We are told that the people in the little town of Greeneville, even at this early date, were divided into two distinct classes: the aristocratic, comprising the merchants, professional men, and the planters; and the poorer, or laboring, classes.

In 1828 the latter class prevailed upon Mr. Johnson to become their candidate for Alderman. The result was that he was overwhelmingly elected, and two years later was, by the same class, elected Mayor.

Thus did he enter upon that political career which carried him into the United States Senate and into the White House.

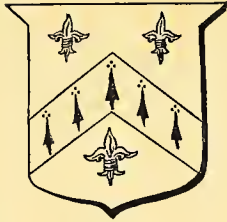
Reference: "The Life of Andrew Johnson," by Rev. James S. Jones.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

ALTHOUGH numerous writers have stated positively that the family of President Grant is descended from the Scotch Clan of Grant, no proof thereof has ever been forthcoming. It is true that in several branches of the family there are traditions of Scotch descent, but they are vague and contradictory, while in at least one branch there is a particularly clear tradition of English origin. None of these traditions can be traced to a period earlier than the Revolution, and it is probable that the prevalence of the name among the Scotch soldiers who came over at that time is responsible for their origin. Few, if any, Scots emigrated to New England as early as 1630, and they would have been marked men. On the other hand, it is known that Matthew Grant, the ancestor of the President, sailed from England in a ship that bore a Puritan Church gathered in the extreme south of England, that he was, or soon became, a

Department of Armorial Bearings

member of their Church, and was one of the most prominent members after the removal to Windsor, Conn. None of his children or his grandchildren bore typical Scotch names, and the only one in the fifth generation can doubtless be traced to the pres-



Grant.

ence of Alexander Allyn in Windsor. Instead they bore the names then common among English Puritans, and which are still borne by a Grant family residing in the south of England. The Family Association might well take up the investigation of this problem, some clue to which may possibly be found in Matthew Grant's diary, long hidden among the papers of the late J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford.

The only known use of Arms was by Samuel Grant in 1739, in witnessing a will. Besides his signature is a seal on which is impressed the following Coat-of-Arms: On a chevron, between three fleur-de-lis, five ermine spots. These are not the arms of any Grant family given by Burke, but it is significant that they should have been used by the representative of the senior male line, to whom any seal-ring belonging to Matthew Grant would have been most likely to descend.

Reference: "The Grant Family," by Arthur Hastings Grant, p. ix., 1898.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

George Hayes, of Scotland, the ancestor of the President, came to America by the way of England, and settled at Windsor, in the Colony of Connecticut, in 1682. He married, in 1683, Abigail Dibble who was born on Long Island in 1666. From these ancestors the direct line of descent of Rutherford B. Hayes is as follows: their son, Ezekiel Hayes, married Rebecca Russell; their son was Rutherford Hayes who married Chloe Smith; their son Rutherford Hayes married Sophia Birchard; and these were the parents of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States.

The earlier family traditions connect the name and descent of George Hayes with the fighting plowman mentioned in Scottish history, who at Lon-

carty, in Perthshire, turned back the invaders of his country, in a narrow pass, with the sole aid of his own valorous sons.

"Pull your plow and harrow to pieces, and fight!" said the sturdy Scotchman to his sons. They fought, father and sons together, and won! A like command seems to have come down the centuries to an American-born son: "Tear your briefs and petticoats to pieces, and fight!" He also fought, though sorely wounded, won! Shall the crown of valor be withheld by a free people that was once bestowed by a Scottish King?

Daniel Hayes, the third of the ten children of George Hayes, was born at Windsor in 1686. At the age of twenty-three, while fighting in defense of Simsbury, now Granby, to which town his father's family had removed, he was captured and carried off by the French and Indians. He was held as a prisoner in Canada for five years, and being a young man of great physical strength and vigor, the Indians adopted him as one of their race.

His freedom was finally purchased through the intervention of a Frenchman, the Colonial Assembly of Connecticut, sitting at New Haven, having made an appropriation of public funds in aid of that specific purpose. An account of the captivity of this early defender of New England homes, is found in "Phelps's History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton."

The wife of Daniel Hayes was the daughter of John Lee, who was noted for his bravery in fighting Indians.

Captain Ezekiel Hayes, who gained his title in the military service of the Colonies, married the



Hayes.
(1849)

great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Russell, the famous preacher of Wethersfield and Hadley, who concealed the regicides at Hadley for many years.

Rutherford Hayes, the grandfather of the President, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, July 29, 1756. He married in 1779, at West Brattleboro, Vermont, whither he had removed the year before, Chloe Smith, whose ancestry fills a large space in the history of Hadley, several of whom

Department of Armorial Bearings

lost their lives fighting in defense of their own and neighboring towns. From this fortunate and happy union, which continued unbroken for fifty-eight years, have sprung a race of accomplished women and honor-deserving men. One daughter married the Hon. John Noyes, of New Hampshire, who served in Congress from 1817 to 1819, and died in 1841 at Putney, Vermont. He bore a commission as an officer in the military service of the State of New York, of Governor George Clinton, dated 1782.

Rutherford Hayes, the father of the President, was born at West Brattleboro, Vermont, January 4, 1787. On the 19th day of September, 1813, he was married, at Wilmington, Vermont, to Sophia Birchard, daughter of Roger Birchard and Drusilla Austin Birchard, of that place. The Birchards had emigrated from England to Saybrook and Norwich, Vermont, as early as 1635. They soon became men of note in Norwich and Lebanon, and many of their descendants have continued to be men of mark since that time.

Rutherford Hayes was engaged in business as a



merchant at Dummerston, Vermont, until 1817, in which year he removed to Delaware, Ohio, with his family, consisting at the time of his wife and two children. In January, 1820, a daughter, Fanny, was born and, in October of the following year, a daughter, at the age of four, was lost. In July, 1822, Rutherford Hayes, the father, died of malarial fever, at the age of thirty-five, and on the fourth of the following October was born Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the since-distinguished son. Three years later the widowed mother was called to suffer a most distressing calamity in the death, by drowning, of Lorenzo, aged ten, a hopeful and helpful son.

Rutherford received his first education in the common schools, and he began early the study of Latin and Greek with Judge Sherman French, of Delaware. Then he was sent to an academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1837 to Isaac Webb's School at Middletown, Connecticut, to prepare for college. In the autumn of 1838, he entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. He excelled in logic, mental and moral philosophy, and mathe-

matics, and also made his mark as a debater in the literary societies. On his graduation in August, 1842, he was awarded the valedictory oration, with which he won much praise. His choice was the legal profession, and on the 10th of May, 1845, he was admitted to the Bar.

He married Lucy W. Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, a physician of high standing in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 30, 1852.

Reference: Carl Schurz, in "Lives of Our Presidents"; "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," by J. O. Howard.

The earlier family traditions connect the name and descent of George Hayes, the ancestor of President Rutherford Hayes, with the fighting plowman, of whom Douglas relates the following: "In the reign of Kenneth III., about 980, the Danes having invaded Scotland, were encountered by that King near Lonaeray, in Perthshire; the Scots at first gave way, and fled through a narrow pass, where they were stopped by a countryman of great strength and courage and his two sons, with no other weapons than the yokes of their plows; upbraiding the fugitives for their cowardice, he succeeded in rallying them; the battle was renewed and the Danes totally discomfited. It is said, that after the victory was obtained, the old man lying on the ground, wounded and fatigued, cried: 'Hay, Hay,' which word became the surname of his posterity. The King, as a reward of that signal service, gave him as much land in the Carse of Gowrie as a falcon should fly over before it settled; and a falcon being accordingly let off, flew over an extent of ground six miles in length, afterwards called Errol, and lighted on a stone still called Falcon-stone; the King also assigned three shields or escutcheons for the Arms of the family, to intimate that the father and the two sons had been the three fortunate shields of Scotland." This legend, first told by Hector Boece, was invented to explain the Arms, which are at least as old as 1292, and in turn suggested the crest, the motto, and supporters.

Arg., three escutcheons, gules.

Crest: A falcon rising, ppr.

Supporters: Two men in country habits, each holding an ox-yoke over the shoulder, ppr.

Motto: Serva Jugum. (Keep the Yoke.)

The name as will be seen was originally Hay—where the s was added in Scotland invariably designating the plural. When the members of the family removed to England the s seems to have been added according to the general usage there of adding this letter to names having but one syllable. The additional s appears to have crept in during the first emigrant's time.

The later Arms adopted by the Hayes family, and as given in their genealogy and history by the Rev. Charles Wells Hayes, retain the falcon for crest, but have a different shield and motto, they are:

Arms: Arg., a lion rampant, gules, within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest: A falcon rising, ppr.

Motto: Recte. (Right.)

The motto here given is that of Ballantyne.

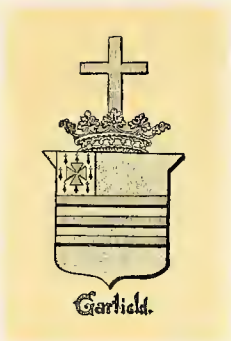
Department of Armorial Bearings

JAMES A. GARFIELD

THE direct ancestor of President Garfield was the first settler, Edward Garfield, or Garfeild, who died at Watertown, Mass., in 1672.

Arms: Or, three bars, gules, on a canton ermine, a cross formée, of the second.

Crest: Out of the Ducal coronet, or, a cross, calvary, gules. These Arms form the first quarter



and original devices of the Garfields of Tudington, County Middlesex. Benjamin Garfield, of that place, had some trouble concerning his Coat-of-Arms, with the Heralds, in 1663.

References: Vermont, "America Heraldica"; "New England Genealogical and Historical Register," XXXVII., 253; Bond's "History of Watertown," 231.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

ALMOST a century ago there lived in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, a Scotchman named Gavin McArthur. He had a wife and several children and had emigrated from Scotland on account of a family difficulty arising from his having embraced the Protestant religion while his friends and relatives were of the Roman Catholic faith. Shortly after his arrival in Ireland his religious zeal caused him to change his family name from Mac Arthur to Arthur. It is understood that he made this change to distinguish his branch of the family from that of the Roman Catholic branch.

In the year 1796 a son was born to this Gavin Arthur and he was named William Arthur, in honor of William of Orange, and this was the father of Chester A. Arthur.

This boy was educated at what was then known as the Blue School in Belfast. He simply acquired a common school education. On leaving school in the year 1818, he emigrated in a sailing vessel from Derry, Ireland, to Three Rivers, Canada.

"Billy" Arthur, as he was familiarly called by his associates in Canada, came direct from Three Rivers to a place called Upper Mills, now known as Stanbridge, Canada, looking for employment

as a teacher. He offered to give lessons in writing, being a fine penman, at a very small salary. He was engaged for one term in the year 1819. Two of his scholars at that time, Erastus Chandler and Luther Burley, are still living (1884).

On leaving Stanbridge he obtained a government school at Dunham Flats, Canada, a place about seven miles east of Stanbridge. Here he remained for several years, and one of his scholars, Joseph Baker, is still living there. He says that he remembers William Arthur very well and that he attended his school for from about 1819 to 1821. He remembers his marriage to the daughter of George Washington Stone, the Methodist minister at Dunham. During the fall of the year 1823 William Arthur, with his family, emigrated to Burlington, Vermont, and obtained employment as copyist in a lawyer's office.

Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, 5th October, 1830, and died in New York City 18th November, 1886. According to Arthur P. Hinman, President Arthur was born in Dunham, Canada, in March, 1828, of English parents. His father was Rev. William Arthur. His mother was Malvina Stone. Her grandfather, Uriah Stone, was a New Hampshire pioneer who, about 1763, migrated from Hampstead to Connecticut River, and made his home in Piermont, where he died in 1810, leaving twelve children. Her father was George Washington Stone. She died 16th January, 1869, and her husband died 27th October, 1875, at Newtonville, New York.

Their children were three sons and six daughters, all of whom except one son and one daughter were living in 1894. Chester A. Arthur was the eldest son, and in 1845 he entered the sophomore class of Union College at Schenectady. While in his sophomore year he taught school for a term at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, and a second term at the same place during his last year in college. He joined the Psi-Upsilon Society and was one of six in a class of one hundred who were elected members of the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, the condition of admission being high scholarship. He was graduated at eighteen years of age in the class of 1848. While at college he decided to become a lawyer, and after graduation attended for several months a law school at Ballston Spa, returned to Lansingburg, where his father then resided, and continued his legal studies. During this period he fitted boys for college, and in 1851 he was principal of an academy at North Pownal, Vermont. (In 1854 James A. Garfield, then a student in Williams College, taught penmanship in this academy during his winter vacation.)

In 1853 Arthur, having accumulated a small sum of money, decided to go to New York City. He there entered the law office of Erastus D. Culver as a student, was admitted to the bar during the same year, and at once became a member of the firm of Culver, Parker, and Arthur.

Mr. Arthur married, 29th October, 1859, Ellen Lewis Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who died 12th January, 1880, leaving two children, Chester Alan Arthur, born 25th July, 1865, who

Department of Armorial Bearings

resides in Europe, and Ellen Herndon Arthur, who lives in Albany with her aunt, Mrs. McElroy. Their first child, William L. H. Arthur, was born 10th December, 1860, and died 8th July, 1863. Mrs. Arthur was the daughter of Commodore William Lewis Herndon, of the United States Navy, who in 1851-2 explored the Amazon River under orders of the government. He perished in a terrific gale at sea 12th September, 1857, on the way from Havana to New York, while in command of the merchant steamer *Central America*.

Reference: "Lives of Our Presidents," by William E. Chandler; "Chester A. Arthur," by Arthur P. Hinman.

GROVER CLEVELAND

GROVER CLEVELAND was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. His ancestor, Moses Cleveland, the emigrant, came from Ipswich, County of Suffolk, England, in 1635, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts. He was indentured apprentice to a house-wright, or master builder. From the Woburn town records it appears that he was made a free-man in 1643, no doubt upon attaining the age of twenty-one. September 26, 1648, he married Miss Ann Winn, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn, of Woburn. She was also a native of England. Moses Cleveland died in 1701.

In 1851 an eminent English Antiquarian wrote to Bishop A. Cleveland Cox, of Buffalo, New York, that the Clevelands of America were descended from William Cleveland, who removed from York to Hincley, Leicestershire, England, where he was buried—a very old man—in 1630. His son, Thomas, became Vicar of Hincley, the family estate. One of his sons was John Cleveland, the poet. Another son, Thomas, may have been the father of Moses Cleveland, the emigrant.

The Arms we give were granted to Sir Guy de Cleveland, who commanded the English Spearman at the battle of Poictien.

There is also a tradition that a Cleveland, of Hincley, came over to Virginia with *Skipworth* and *Herrick*. He was later (1653) at Salem, Massachusetts.

Arms: Per chevron sable and ermine, chevron engrailed, counterchanged.

Crest: A demi-old man, habited azure, having on his head a cap, gules, with a hair front, holding in his dexter hand a spear, headed argent, on the top of which is fixed a line, or, passing behind him, and coiled up in his sinister hand.

Mottoes: 2. "Semel et Semper." ("Once and Always.") 1. "Pro Deo et Patria." ("For God and Fatherland.") The Grandson of Moses Cleveland, the emigrant, was Aaron, whose son, Aaron, was Great-Great-Grandfather of Grover, President of the United States. The second Aaron's grandson, William, was a silversmith and watchmaker at Norwich, Connecticut. His son, Richard Falley Cleveland, was graduated at Yale in 1824, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1829, and in the same year married Anne Neale, daughter of a Baltimore

merchant of Irish birth. These two were the parents of Grover Cleveland. The Presbyterian parsonage of Caldwell, where Mr. Cleveland was born, was first occupied by the Rev. Stephen Grover, in whose honor the boy was named; but the first name was early dropped, and he has been



known as Grover Cleveland. When four years old his father accepted a call to Fayetteville, near Syracuse, New York, where the son had an academy schooling, and afterwards was a clerk in a country store. The removal of the family to Clinton, Oneida County, gave Grover additional educational advantages in the academy there. In his seventeenth year he became a clerk and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City, in which his elder brother, William, an Alumnus of Hamilton College, now a Presbyterian clergyman at Forest Port, New York, was the teacher. In 1855, Grover left Holland-Patent, in Oneida County, where his mother then resided, to go to the West in search of employment. On his way he stopped at Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, where his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, induced him to remain and aid him in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd-Book," receiving for six weeks' service \$60. He afterwards assisted in the preparation of several other volumes of this work, and the preface of the fifth volume (1861) acknowledges his services.

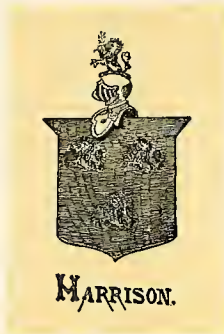
References: "The Cleveland Genealogy," compiled by Horace Gillette Cleveland, pub. Chicago, 1879; William E. Russell: James Butler Cleveland, "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of Moses Cleveland," 1881; E. J. Cleveland: "Cleveland Genealogy," 1886; J. B. Wyman: "Charlestown, Massachusetts, Genealogies," I, 219; Sir Bernard Burke, "General Armory of England, etc.," 1884; "The Book of Family Crests," II., 102; Vermont's "Americana Heraldica."

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The twenty-third President of the United States was the grandson of General William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, and

Department of Armorial Bearings

the great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in North Bend, Ohio, at his grandfather's house, the 20th of August, 1833. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. When the Civil War broke out he assisted in raising a



regiment and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant rising to the position of Brevet Brigadier-General before the close of the war. After being mustered out he resumed the practice of law.

He was the third son of John Scott Harrison and his second wife Elizabeth Irwin, daughter of Captain Archibald Irwin, of Pennsylvania.

He married, first, Miss Caroline M. Scott. She died while mistress of the White House. By this marriage there were a son and a daughter. His second wife was Mrs. Dimmick, and one child, a daughter, was born to them.

The lineage of Mr. Benjamin Harrison's family has already been given in the genealogical notes of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States.

The Arms are the same, viz.: Azure, three demi-lions, rampant, or.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, argent, holding a laurel branch, vert.

In 1880 Mr. Harrison was elected to the United States Senate, the first important political office he had held, though he had been prominent in National politics as a campaigner and elector. In 1888 he was taken up by his party at the National Convention in Chicago and nominated for President after several conspicuous candidates had failed to secure the prize, and it became necessary to make a selection from the less prominent aspirants. His election under the circumstances was a great surprise to the Democrats, who were confident of the re-election of the then incumbent, Grover Cleveland. He was never regarded as a brilliant man, but he was possessed of a great mind and of such sterling qualities as befitted the statesman and patriot.

Will Ford pays him this tribute :

"Laden with years and honors, great by word and deed;
Endeared to the people of his nation, an example for his
sons to heed;

Fearless, courageous, and outspoken, champion of justice
and right;
For his country zealous and watchful, enemy to tyranny's
blight.

Greater than platform or party, freedom's virtues his
creed;

Refusing to compromise principles, rebuking partisan greed;
Holding to the truths of his fathers, keeping in the shadow
of law;

Faultless and honest in doctrine, reasoning as his fathers saw.

History will care for his memory, liberty will preserve his
fame;

Reproacher of a wayward party, in his last days became ;
And when the people break loose from bosses, turning to
greater ways ;

Then will the words of Harrison lead them as in other days."

Reference: William P. Fishback, "Sketch of Benjamin Harrison"; Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies"; Sir Edmund Burke.

WILLIAM McKINLEY

THE President's ancestry dates back to Fyfe MacDuff, about the year 834, A.D., who was a man of vast wealth and power in the reign of King Kenneth II. of Scotland. From the Clan MacDuff it runs through Clans MacIntosh and Farquarson by an unbroken evolution into Clan MacKinlay.

Fearchard (Farquhar) MacIntosh was hereditary chamberlain to the Braes of Mar (1460-68). His sons were called Farquhar-son, the first of the name in Scotland. His son was Donald Farquarson, whose eldest son was Farquar Beg (the Gaelic for little); his eldest son was Donald Farquarson, and his son and successor was Findley (Gaelic Fionnlaidh), commonly called Findla Mhor, or great Findla, from his great size and strength. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1547, while bearing the Royal Standard. By his first wife, the daughter of Baron Reid of Kincardine



Stewart, he had four sons, who took the name of Mac-Ian-la, and from these sons sprang the Clan MacKinlay, which was so closely allied to Clan Farquarson that they had the same badge and war-cry; the latter was "Carn na Cuimhne" ("the stone of remembrance"), which is a cairn in Strathdee.

Department of Armorial Bearings

The old motto of the clan was: "We force nae friend, we fear nae foe." The MacKinlay tartan is the same as that of the Farquarsons, except the three yellow lines are replaced by one red line. William MacKinlay, the eldest son of Findlay Mhor, died in the reign of James VI. (1603-1625).



He had four sons who settled at "The Annie," a corruption of the Gaelic, meaning the "ford of the stag," which is near Callender, in Perthshire. The estate is still occupied by their descendants. Some of the descendants of Findla Mhor who settled in the Lowlands had their name of MacKinlay changed into Finlayson.

Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth, or, a lion rampant, gules as the paternal coat of Farquarson; second and third, argent, a fir tree growing out of a mount in the base, seeded, ppr.; on a chief gules, the banner of Scotland in bend displayed; a canton of the first, charged with a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, in fesse, holding a dagger point downwards, ppr.

The *fir tree* is borne from an ancient custom of carrying twigs of fir in time of battle. The *banner* is commemorative of the death of Findla Mhor, the distinguished ancestor of the family, who fell at Pinkie bearing the Royal Standard. The *hand and dagger* in the canton, records that another progenitor slew the rebel Cuming, of Stratheogie.

Crest: A lion, issuant gules, holding a sword in the dexter paw, ppr., pomelled, or.

Supporters: Two wild cats ppr.

Motto: "Fide et Fortitudine." ("With faith and fortitude.")

Reference: Burke, "Heraldic Illustrations"; John Lodge, "Peerage of Ireland"; Family MS, quoted by Douglas in his "Baronage of Scotland"; Ralph E. Macduff: "McKinley Genealogy."

Seal of the Ancient Macduff, Thane of Fife, ancestor of President McKinley, borne as a Crest by the Mac Duff, Earls of Fife. A Knight, denoting the Ancient Mac Duff, armed at all points, on a horse at full speed; in his dexter hand a sword erected, all proper; his surcoat, pearl; on his sinister arm, a shield, topaz, charged with a lion rampant, ruby; the vizor of the helmet shut; over which, on a wreath of his liveries,

with a long mantling flowing therefrom behind him, and ending in a tassel of the 4th; the doubling of the 3d, is set a lion rampant, issuing out of a wreath, of the 4th; the caparisons of the horse of the last, fimbriated of the 3d, and thereon the shields of the last, each charged with a lion rampant of the 4th.

Motto: "Deo Juvante." ("With God's Assistance.") This description is taken from the Lion Office in the Tower, London, England.

The brass seal of the Ancient Mac Duff (armed on a horse, and a sword in the dexter hand), as described above, is in the form of a very large ring, and is in the custody of the present Earl of Fife.

Reference: "Peerage of Ireland," by John Lodge, Vol. III.; "Family Crests," Henry Washbourne; "Heraldry," Charles Norton Elvin.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"It is no flattery to say that Theodore Roosevelt possesses to a remarkable degree the best characteristics of the 'typical American.' He is learned, cultured, progressive and brave, an athlete, sportsman, ranchman, author, orator, politician, statesman and soldier."

Heredity, environment, education, experience in political office in many fields; intellectual study of the history of his country and that country's institutions; residence in the East and in the West; affiliation with the South through his mother, who was a native of Georgia; association with men of all sorts and conditions of life—these go to form the basic qualifications of Theodore Roosevelt as the President of the United States.

In him is mingled the Dutch, the Scotch, the Irish and the French Huguenots. From the Scotch, acuteness; from the Irish blood in him, aggressiveness, generosity and wit; from the French, vivacity,



imagination and audacity. The mingling of the blood of so many races surely means virility, originality, candor, intelligence, integrity, daring and even balance.

"Through eight generations of patriotic Americans."

Department of Armorial Bearings

Eight generations of the family have lived in New York. The name, a most honored one in Knickerbocker history, has found place in the municipal records and city directories ever since 1652.

The name, too, has always figured prominently in the business, social, and political affairs of the community. Members of the family have taken active part in all the wars of the Nation from the Revolution to the late War with Spain.

Theodore Roosevelt is descended in direct line from Claes Martensen Van Roosevelt, one of our first Colonists, who came to Amsterdam from Holland, with his wife Jannetje Thomas, in 1651. From this Hollander the line comes down to contemporaneous times through Nicholas Van Roosevelt and his wife Hilloetje Jans; Johannes Van Roosevelt and his wife, Hyltje Syverto; Jacobus Roosevelt and his wife, Annatie Bogoert; Jacobus I., or James Roosevelt and his wife, Mary Van Schaick, and Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt and his wife Margaret Barnhill. One of the family, Nicholas Roosevelt, was a Member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, a Member of the State Senate in 1786 and President of the Bank of New York during the same year. Another, Nicholas J. Roosevelt, being interested in the problem of steam navigation, took out a patent for a steamboat before the date of Robert Fulton patent, and in subsequent litigation with Fulton established his claim to priority as the inventor of the side-wheel steamer. He was the inventor of the vertical paddle-wheel and was associated with Colonel Stevens and Chancellor Livingston in all the work that led to steam navigation on the Hudson River. He also surveyed the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, introducing steam vessels in Western waters. He established a shipyard in Pittsburg, and built the *New-Orleans*, the pioneer steamboat on the Mississippi River. Another of the name, Jacobus I. Roosevelt, was a Commissary to the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution. Even before the days of the Revolution there had been Roosevelts in many branches of Municipal, State and National service.

The family, as stated, was of Holland origin. Roosevelt Street in New York now runs through what was its ancient American homestead. Its members, outside of their official or military life, have been sugar refiners, bankers, merchants and lawyers.

The grandfather of Theodore Roosevelt was Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, a merchant, born January 30, 1794. He was in direct descent from the Holland colonist, Claes Martensen, and became a conspicuous member of the family. He was a man of sound opinions, a successful business man, and in his day was considered one of the wealthiest citizens of New York. He was one of the founders of the Chemical Bank, which was established on the single principle of honesty. During the Civil War the bank redeemed its notes at two dollars and eighty cents in greenbacks.

The wife of Cornelius, and the grandmother of Theodore Roosevelt, was Margaret Barnhill, the daughter of Robert Barnhill and Elizabeth Potts; her maternal grandfather, Thomas Potts, being a prominent citizen of Philadelphia. Their children

were, Silas Weir Roosevelt, the eminent lawyer; James A. Roosevelt, who died in New York, July 16, 1898, Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, Jr., who died in 1887; Robert B. Roosevelt, William W. Roosevelt, who died young, and Theodore Roosevelt, the father of the President. Two nuclei of the President were men of affairs and business of their day. Robert B. was a Commissioner of the Brooklyn Bridge, a Member of Congress in 1873-4; Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee in 1892; United States Minister to the Netherlands in 1893; and was the first President of the Holland Society. James Alfred Roosevelt was the President of the Roosevelt Hospital, founded by his cousin, James H., who died in 1863. He was a director in numerous banks, railroads and insurance companies and was a Park Commissioner under Mayor Strong in 1895.

Theodore Roosevelt, the father of the President, was a merchant and philanthropist. He was born September 22, 1831, and lived almost his entire life at Oyster Bay, Long Island. He died at his city residence, 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, February 9, 1878. He was the youngest son of Cornelius Van Schaick. During his lifetime he was prominently identified with public charities, being equally interested in the Newsboy's Lodging House, which he founded, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also one of the Union League Club, the Orthopedic Hospital and The Children's Aid Society.

For many years Mr. Roosevelt was a glass importer and manufacturer. During the Civil War he organized the Allotment Commission to aid the families of the Union soldiers. He visited nearly all, if not all, the encampments of the Northern troops. In January, 1876, he established the banking house of Theodore Roosevelt & Son. He was nominated by President Hayes, a year later, as the Collector of the Port of New York; he was rejected by the Senate because he was a Civil Service Reformer. Mr. Roosevelt in his later years was an accomplished horseman, and is remembered, as he rode through Central Park almost daily, as a slight, straight, handsome-featured man, who sat his horse as one born to the saddle. He possessed great strength and nobility of character, combined with a certain joyousness of disposition that won him countless friends and few enemies.

The wife of Mr. Roosevelt, the mother of the President, was Miss Martha Bullock. She came from the old Southern family of Bullocks, which produced a noted Governor of Georgia, Rufus B. Bullock, who held office from 1868 to 1871. The builder of the Confederate Privateer, *Alabama*, and its Commander for a brief period, also came from this branch of the Bullock family. The founder of this family came to this country from Scotland in the seventeenth century. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Roosevelt was the Revolutionary Governor of the State.

Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States, was born October 27, 1858, at his father's home No. 21 East Twentieth Street, New York, a mansion inherited from an earlier generation. From "Theodore Roosevelt, the American," by Will M. Clemens.

Department of Armorial Bearings

Claes Martensen Van Roosevelt came from the Protestant Netherlands to New Amsterdam in 1651. From the start this distinguished family took a prominent part in the public affairs of the Colony, and prospered materially to a remarkable extent. The Arms we give were used from the first generation down to the present day, and have never been challenged. The name means *Rosefield*.
Arms: Arg., on a mount vert, a rosebush with three roses.

Crest: Three ostrich feathers, per pale, gules and arg.

Motto: "Qui Plantavit Curabit" ("The One Who Planted It Will Take Care Of It.")

Reference: "The History of the City of New York," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Vol. II., 766; J. B. Holgate, "American Genealogies," 136 (1848); W. H. Whitmore, "The American Genealogist" (1875); Vermont's "America Heraldica."

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