Happy New Year to all of the members of the Grant Network. We are proud to report that the Network membership continues to rise. Some of our new members include members of the Grant family as well as several authors who have written about Grant. We are also proud to announce that the Network now has a board of honorary advisors. Further information about the board and its members appears in this issue.

The Grant Network Home Page is now accessible for readers who have internet access. Articles in this issue define details on how to locate the home page, as well as how to find other information about Grant online via the World Wide Web.
ULYSSES S. GRANT JR.

On July 22, 1852 when the second son of Ulysses and Julia Grant was born, his father was on his way to the Pacific slope for duty with the Fourth Infantry. On July 15, 1852 Ulysses wrote his wife, Julia, telling her "If it is a girl name it what you like, but if a boy name it after me. I know you will do this Julia of your own choice but then I want you to know it will please me too". It was not until December that Grant received word of Ulysses S. Grant Jr's birth in July.

left to right. Julia, Ulysses Jr. and Fred Grant.
1854 family photo.

Ulysses Jr. was born at the home of his father's parents in Bethel, Ohio. When he returned to Missouri with his mother he soon acquired the nickname Buck, from the place of his birth, the Buckeye State. Buck seemed to resemble his father in more than name only and was a sensitive, gentle boy and young man. Years later his sister-in-law recalled that he never spoke harshly of anyone. He would say "What good would it do?" Like his father he loved to travel, and was an inveterate reader.

After attending Emerson Institute in Washington and Phillips Exeter in New Hampshire, young Ulysses graduated from Harvard University in 1874. Two years later he graduated from the Law School of Columbia University in New York City.

During the Whiskey Ring scandal President Grant appointed his son as his personal secretary and the following year Ulysses Jr. accepted the post of assistant United States attorney for the Southern district of New York.

In 1880 Grant Jr. married Fannie Josephine Chaffee of Colorado. They had five children: Miriam, Chaffee, Julia, Fannie and Ulysses IV.

In the early 1880's Ulysses Jr. entered into a partnership with Ferdinand Ward and he and his father invested heavily into the Grant and Ward Bankers and Brokers. All partners involved in the firm believed in its stability and in the brilliancy of its junior partner Ferdinand Ward. These trusts were misplaced however and Ward escaped with the firm's funds and left the Grant family penniless.

Ulysses Jr.'s resilience persevered and in 1893 he permanently moved his family to Southern California, settling in the San Diego area. The Grant family flourished there and young Ulysses opened a law office but soon found himself in the field of finance and real estate.

The most salient piece of real estate purchased by Fannie Grant, Ulysses' wife, was the old Horton House, a San Diego landmark. She deeded this to her husband who decided to build a new hotel in its place as a monument to his father. On October 15, 1910 the quarter of a million dollar structure was opened under the name of the U.S. Grant Hotel. The hotel survives today as a Four Diamond Landmark Hotel.

U.S. Grant Jr. circa 1901, source unknown

Along with his real estate ventures Grant took his place as a leader in San Diego civic organizations
including serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors for the San Diego Panama Exposition, director of the Merchant's National Bank and was involved in the movement to develop the city's park. He was also a member of the Elks, The Cuyamaca Club, and had a keen interest in genealogy, serving as the head of the Grant Family Association. In 1904 he ran for the U.S. Senate from California, but lost. He had an interest in politics, but political ambition was minimal.

In 1909 Fannie Grant died and on July 12, 1913 Ulysses married Mrs. America Workman Will.

On September 26, 1929 while traveling with his wife and nephew Grant became ill and died quietly in his sleep. He is buried in San Diego.

-Diane Meives

Sources
In the Days of My Father, General Grant by Jesse R. Grant, Harpers and Brothers, 1925.
Personal Collection of Diane Meives.

Grant on Cable TV

WHO'S ONLINE?

About 25% of the Grant Network members have e-mail addresses and have received e-mail from the editors. If anyone with internet access has not received e-mail from the editors, please send a current e-mail address to usgrantnet@aol.com or usglady@aol.com so that we can keep it on file.

Grant has been the topic of some major programming on Cable TV lately. Our readers should be on the lookout for the following interesting features which are certain to be repeated in the future:
The Discovery Channel's program Rivals: "Grant and Lee."
A&E's Biography: "Great Commanders: Ulysses S. Grant."
A&E's Civil War Journal: "Lincoln's Butcher, Ulysses S. Grant."
C-SPAN's Washington Journal: "Ohio Presidents. Ulysses S. Grant."

If any readers know about further programming related to Grant please contact the editors.
Comparisons are sometimes unfair, yet as humans we cannot avoid making them. The leadership styles, tactics and personalities of Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee have been contrasted and compared for decades. The results have been unfair. Lee has been glorified; Grant has been maligned. These comparisons occur in discussions at Civil War Round tables, battle re-enactments, and in letters to editors. Recently comparisons between the two generals have been a topic for debate on electronic bulletin boards. Several authors have even compiled dual biographies of the two generals, juxtaposing descriptions of Lee alongside those of Grant. In many of these cases the image of Grant that emerges is one that is inferior to Lee's. Lee is the respected and gallant hero; Grant is the butcher. This of course is cause for much concern among those who admire Grant and realize that he was responsible for bringing the Civil War to an end.

Lee has had the advantage of being a romanticized figure. He was a handsome southern aristocrat. He continues to be admired by many people in both the northern and the southern parts of this country. Some authors seem to exhibit partiality and perpetuate Lee's romantic image with biased comparisons. From this circumstance a myth has arisen, which seems to be inversely proportional to the facts.

In a 1950 children's biography, *Lee and Grant at Appomattox*, author MacKinlay Kantor paints this description of Lee at Grant's expense: "Lee's people were not tanners or small storekeepers; they were aristocrats. Already you know what Grant looks like; but let your eyes brighten as they witness the grave magnificence of Lee." He is described as a silver-haired saint, as opposed to a rather disheveled Grant. One cannot overlook the fact that although this is not a major biography, it is indeed a book that might influence many impressionable young readers. Other examples such as this one are common, and unfortunately these are the images that people remember.

Lee was very respected and highly revered in his day. Fortunately, such glorification of Lee, even though it occurred in Grant's lifetime, did not influence Grant negatively; this was typical of Grant's nature. In his Memoirs Grant states, "The natural disposition of most people is to clothe a commander of a large army whom they do not know, with almost superhuman abilities. A large part of the National army, for instance, and most of the press of the country, clothed General Lee with just such qualities, but I had known him personally, and knew that he was mortal; and it was just as well that I felt this."

Grant has had the disadvantage of being tagged a butcher. His army was frequently the aggressor, attacking the enemy's fixed fortifications and therefore suffering heavy casualties. An analysis of the casualty statistics and numbers prove this to be an undeserved label. J.F.C. Fuller's book, *Grant and Lee*, an accurate and even-handed account of the two generals, contains several tables which present casualty losses of Federal and Confederate troops. Examinations of these tables prove that Grant's casualties were not abnormally high; the percentage of Federal losses was below that of the Confederate losses. Furthermore, Grant knew that bringing the war to an end as quickly as possible would save the most lives in the long run, since so many of the soldiers died in camp from illness and disease.

Those who criticize Grant as one who could only win with superior numbers need only to examine his Vicksburg campaign. His bold campaign behind enemy lines with few casualties is as brilliant as any campaign of Robert E. Lee. It is good to keep in mind Grant's own ideas concerning criticism of strategies when he states, "experience has taught me two lessons: first, that things are seen plainer after the events have occurred; second, that the most confident critics are generally those who know the least about the matter criticized."

Military analysts agree on several attributes that made Grant a great commander. Grant is described as being determined and daring, instinctive and unconventional in his approach to command, whereas Lee was usually more traditional and reserved in his strategy and tactics. The differences in their styles and personalities is one factor which led to Grant's ultimate success. Grant's instincts and spontaneity allowed him to take advantage of whatever circumstances he faced. His common sense along with his tenacity and determination contributed to his successes on the battlefield; his adherence to simplicity and his practical nature were also factors in his success. One concise example of this simplicity and practicality can be found in his order to General Meade just prior to
Grant's intelligence allowed him to see beyond the present battle to a grand strategy. His coordinated movements of armies helped him to succeed where other Union generals had failed. His clear direct orders, written with no hesitation, left no question in the minds of his subordinates. A close examination of Grant's orders, especially those written to Meade, Ord and Sheridan, as they were operating against Richmond illustrates these qualities. Grant tells them precisely which routes to follow when moving troops, coordinating the movements at specified times. These orders frequently contained instructions concerning actions to take based on the possible circumstances of the day's battle.

Grant always focused on how to defeat an enemy. His tenacious aggressive nature is best demonstrated in an excerpt from Horace Porter's book, Campaigning With Grant. In a situation when a general officer becomes overly apprehensive about the movement of Lee's army in the Wilderness, Porter relates that Grant "rose to his feet, took his cigar out of his mouth, turned to the officer, and replied, with a degree of animation which he seldom manifested: 'Oh, I am heartily tired of hearing about what Lee is going to do. Some of you always seem to think he us suddenly going to turn a double somersault, and land in our rear and on both of our flanks at the same time. Go back to your command and try to think what we are going to do ourselves, instead of what Lee is going to do.'" Porter also mentions that Sherman once said, "I believe the chief reason why he was more successful than others was that while they were thinking so much about what the enemy was going to do, Grant was thinking all the time about what he was going to do to the enemy."

Grant's assessment of Robert E. Lee, and the Army of Northern Virginia was typical of his straightforward nature. In his Memoirs he states, "General Lee, who had led the Army of Northern Virginia in all these contests, was a very highly estimated man in the Confederate army and States, and filled also a very high place in the estimation of the people and press of the Northern States. His praise was sounded throughout the entire North after every action he was engaged in: the number of his forces was always lowered and that of the National forces exaggerated. He was a large, austere man, and I judge difficult of approach to his subordinates. To be extolled by the entire press of the South after every engagement, and

by a portion of the press of the North with equal vehemence, was calculated to give him the entire confidence of his troops and to make him feared by his antagonists. It was not an uncommon thing for my staff-officers to hear from Eastern officers, 'Well, Grant has never met Bobby Lee yet!' There were good and true officers who believe now that the Army of Northern Virginia was superior to the Army of the Potomac man to man. I do not believe so, except as the advantages spoken above made them so. Before the end I believe the difference was the other way. The Army of Northern Virginia became despondent and saw the end. It did not please them. The National army saw the same thing and were encouraged by it."

When Lee surrendered Grant was sympathetic and did not take Lee's sword or take him as a prisoner. His terms of surrender were generous to the southern soldiers and he would not permit celebration at their expense. According to Porter when the firing of salutes began, "the general sent an order at once to have them stopped, using these words: 'The war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again; and the best sign of rejoicing after victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field.'"

An examination of Grant's strategy, intelligence and character reveals that he deserves as much admiration and respect as that given to Robert E. Lee.

-Donna Neralich

Sources:


"I don't believe in strategy in the popular understanding of the term. I use it to get up just as close to the enemy as practicable, with as little loss of life as possible. Then up guards, and at 'em".

- Grant in a private conversation
The LISTSERV that would have discussion about General Grant is H-CivWar. Participants are often involved in highly esoteric research relating to the Civil War and are seeking information from other participants. Lengthy, scholarly book reviews are frequently posted. To subscribe to this list, send an email message to:
LISTSERV@UICVM.UIC.EDU
Do not include a subject line.
The text of the message should say:
SUBSCRIBE [space] H-CIVWAR [space] your full name

Once they accept you as a participant, the discussions will arrive in your email daily.

*This article will be continued in the next issue:

---

**TIME STANDS STILL FOR NO MAN**

"One day while awaiting the arrival of an instructor, Lieutenant Zealous B. Tower, a roomful of cadets examined an antique silver watch which one of them had brought from home—a huge heirloom four inches in diameter. When in repair it was said to strike the hours. Passing from hand to hand, it was in the possession of Sam Grant when Lieutenant Tower appeared. Grant, thrusting the watch into his bosom, found himself called, with three other cadets, to the blackboard to demonstrate mathematical problems, and while standing so, felt the ancient timepiece start
to run. Handling had evidently loosened its works. All at once it began, most fiendishly, to strike the hours. The lieutenant ordered the door shut on the theory that the noise was coming from the hall. But the crazy gong kept booming and Tower began searching for the guilty cadet. Boys stiffened in their seats, grew red from suppressed laughter; hysteria hovered over the room as Tower's hunt went on. But Sam Grant, alone of them all, turned not a hair, nor blushed, nor ceased to write upon the blackboard—a Spartan boy with a wolf in his breast. While fury raged, he solved his problem, and by the time he was done the watch had subsided. He returned to his seat undetected.

-Samuel G. French, Grant's classmate at West Point

**SUGGESTED READING**

*Military History of Ulysses S. Grant, from April, 1861 to April, 1865. 3 Vols. New York, 1882 by Adam Badeau.*

*The Generalship of Ulysses S. Grant, New York 1929 by J. F. C. Fuller.*
Many sites have already been listed in the previous four issues of the Grant Network Newsletter. Although the sites listed below are not currently open to the public for tours they provide a further glimpse into Grant's life.

Grant Schoolhouse State Memorial, Water Street, Georgetown, Ohio. Owned and operated by the Ohio State Historical Society, this site is not currently open to the public at this time. Future plans depend on state funding.

Home at 206 Front Street, Ripley Ohio. A plaque describes this site as the home where Grant boarded during the winter of 1838-39 while he attended the Presbyterian Academy in Ripley. (private residence not open to the public)

Ulysses S. Grant House, 309 Wood Street, Burlington, New Jersey. A commemorative plaque on the front of this house marks this site as the site where Grant's family resided during the latter part of the Civil War. (private residence and not open to the public)

Grant's Pre-war Home, 121 High Street, Galena, Illinois. A plaque on the front of this residence notes that Grant resided here with his family during the year prior to his service in the Civil War. (private residence, sometimes included in Galena's tour of historic homes.)

Correction:
The address for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site was listed incorrectly in the Autumn issue of the Newsletter. The correct address is: 612 E Reserve Street, Vancouver WA 98661-3897.

READERS QUERIES

A member is looking to confirm these words attributed to General Grant:

"There comes a time in every great battle when both sides are utterly fought out. The side that picks itself up first and attacks will inevitably win".

If anyone can site the source of this quote, please contact the editors.

GRANT TRIVIA ?????

What well known woman suffragist was fined $100 in 1872 for attempting to cast a vote for Ulysses S. Grant?

answer in next issue

Question and answer from last issue:
On December 23, 1867, 18 year old Minnie Orton Sackett was married. She was one of the most beautiful belles in Washington. The bride was given away by the most famous man in America, General Ulysses S. Grant. Who was the bridegroom?

answer: Grant's 39 year old aide and Seneca Indian chief, Ely Parker.
HONORARY ADVISORY BOARD

The Grant Network has set up an advisory board to assist with future goals and plans for the Network. So far we are pleased to announce the following members:

John Grant Griffiths is the great great grandson of Ulysses and Julia Grant.


Howard N. Meyer is the author of the book *Let Us Have Peace: The Life of Ulysses S. Grant* and numerous articles dealing with the Civil War and Reconstruction Period.

Clara Ruestow is the great granddaughter of Ulysses and Julia Grant.

Joan Schilling is professor of Psychology at Edgewood College, Madison, Wisconsin.

Brooks Simpson is the author of the book *Let Us Have Peace: Ulysses S. Grant and the Politics of War and Reconstruction, 1861-1868* and assistant professor of History at Arizona State University.