Notice the black mourning band on his arm in memory of the slain President Abraham Lincoln.
For the first time since the site opened visitors will have an opportunity to view the inside of two of the outbuildings at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. Restoration on the historic ice house and the chicken house has now been completed. Visitors will be able to see the inside of the ice house via a small open front door. A railing has been installed as a safety factor. The door to the chicken house is also open and visitors may walk inside to get a better view. New stone walks have been laid and the ground has been graded and seeded. Meanwhile several areas are being investigated for other digs in the hope of discovering more archeological finds.

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LITTLE KNOWN FACTS

Throughout his life General Grant had a superstition of retracing his steps. Throughout the war, this superstition turned into an asset in leading troops in battle.

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COMMEMORATING GRANT'S BIRTHDAY

Special events commemorating Grant's birthday will take place at several Grant sites around the country this April.

Grant's Birthplace in Point Pleasant, Ohio and the nearby Grant Homestead in Georgetown will observe Grant's Birthday with ceremonies, speeches, living history programs and reenactments. For more details and information contact: U. S. Grant Birthplace - 800-283-8932 and Grant Homestead - 513-378-4222

The National Park Service will conduct a wreath laying ceremony at Grant's Tomb in New York City on Friday, April 27th. The Sons of Union Veterans will hold their annual ceremony at the Tomb on the following Sunday. For further information about the programs at Grant's Tomb call 212-666-1640.

Contact White Haven in St. Louis (314-842-3298) and Grant's Home in Galena, Illinois (815-777-3310) for information about special events at those sites.
Phelps, N.Y., July 29—James M. Sanderson has for two years made his home at the residence of his daughter and son-in-law in the town of Gorham, in Ontario County. He was born in Georgetown, Ohio, and lived there until he was 18 years old, and has an unusually clear recollection of the early life of Gen. Grant in that place. Mr. Sanderson is 66 years of age—three years older than the General. He has been a resident of Cincinnati the greater part of his life. He was paralyzed six years ago. His residence is seven miles from the nearest village. To a correspondent of THE TIMES, who called upon him today, he talked quite freely of his old friend.

“My memory of Gen. Grant as a boy,” said Mr. Sanderson, “has been kept particularly keen because I realized as long as 1847 that he was destined to become one of the famous men in the United States. I have recalled from time to time, little by little, thousands of incidents in the General’s boyhood days in which I think myself fortunate to have been a participant. I have related his early life over and over again to my children. The earliest recollection I have of Grant was about 1830. He was then 8 years old. His father and mother had moved to Georgetown several years before, I believe. Grant and I went to the same country school in Georgetown. He was a little short, fat fellow, and I was unusually tall and lank for my age. He usually went with boys three or four years older than he really was. He had such a quiet, sedate way that made him liked by the school teachers. I do not remember much about him in his classes at school except that he was good in arithmetic. I remember that he especially liked problems in mental arithmetic. The teachers used to give us a lot of them, one after another, every other day during the term. Most of us hated them and would make all kinds of excuses to get out of the exercise, while young Grant was anxious to have the teacher fire them at him. His mind seemed exactly fitted for solving such problems on a moment’s notice. While the majority of us pupils would be just getting the problem settled in our minds Ulysses would shout an answer. That would make the older pupils feel ashamed that such a little fellow was smarter than they were.”

“My uncle, Thomas Upham, was teacher at that school for two winters while Grant attended there. My uncle told me 20 years ago, after the General became so famous, that
"Ulysses Grant was one of the quietest boys I ever knew, and yet he was liked by every boy in Georgetown who knew him, and that is saying a good deal, because we Western boys used to be as noisy and rollicking a lot of fellows as there ever was. There was something about Ulysses that made the boys respect him. He always seemed to be thinking and to take things that excited us to the highest pitch so easy. I don’t remember that I ever once saw him excited and I knew him so well. Even on Fourth of July celebrations, when we were always excited all day long, he was as cool as a cucumber, although he joined in our fun as much as any one. He always had some kind of a firearm for shooting on those days. A pistol was his favorite, while we had shotguns. He was up to any lark with us, but went about everything in such a peculiarly businesslike way. He never cared much for hunting, and that was strange because there was scarcely a boy in all that region that did not love to hunt, some of them for whole days at a time. I remember he joined a party of ten of us once to go out for a three days hunting in the woods. We had a grand success from the first hour, but he did not enter into the sport, and early on the morning of the second day he and my cousin started back to Georgetown, already tired of the excursion. I don’t remember that he ever joined us in another long hunt. He loved “to shoot at the mark,” and when about 15 years of age was a good marksman. I think he won a badge for the best shooting among the boys of his age at a Fourth of July celebration.”

“In swimming he was quite an expert, and many a time outswam boys larger and stronger than he, but as an athlete, in which nearly all Western boys of my day particularly prided themselves, he was not up to the average except in horsemanship, in which he, of course, was the best anywhere in our locality.”

“After Ulysses became 13 years old he began to work about his father’s tannery in Georgetown. When he was a little boy he used to hold the horses of men who drove up to the little tannery to transact business with his father, and would take more pleasure in that than in playing with the boys. In Summer vacations he worked in the tannery, and worked hard, too. Many a time we had been there to get him to go for some fun with us, and he would refuse in that quiet way of his that would make us like him all the more for sticking to work. I don’t remember what particular work he ever did about the tannery. I have seen him doing a good many things—changing the hides from one vat to another, unloading tanbark from the wagons, and scraping hair from the hides before placing them in the liquor. He seemed to be used as a general boy for all work. Of his going to West Point I have a distinct recollection. How we boys envied him when he heard that old Gen. Hammer had appointed him to the Military Academy although I was older than Ulysses. The lad did not say much about the appointment himself until a few days before he started for the East. We all thought him about the biggest boy we had ever seen. His father, I am sure, was very sorry to lose Ulysses from home, but saw that he would never make much of a tanner. It was too much drudgery for such a young fellow as Ulysses. A short time after Ulysses went to West Point his folks moved away from Georgetown and I went to Cincinnati a little later. I did not hear anything more about Grant until about 1848 when I went to Georgetown on a visit, and learned that he had been made a Lieutenant in the army and had done finely in the Mexican war. Some of the boys from Georgetown told me a year later that Grant had been married and was fighting Indians.
his former pupil's standing in arithmetic was unusually good, but that he had no taste for
grammar, geography, and spelling, although he was not noticeably dull in any of those
studies. The teacher once introduced essay writing in the school, but it was not a success.
Young Grant would do almost anything to avoid writing an essay, although he wrote two
or three of merit for a boy of 11 or 12 years. They were very brief, and each did not
consist of more than 150 words. Then an attempt was made to have the boys declaim
every two weeks. This, my uncle said, was unbearable to young Grant. He spoke only
once or twice, and then by the greatest exertion. He could not bear to get up and face a
whole room full of boys and girls. Once, my uncle said, he spoke a selection from
Washington's Farewell Address, but he made fearful work of it, and after school said he
would 'never speak there again, no matter what happened.' The proudest day my uncle
ever experienced was when he voted for his former pupil for President of the United
States in 1868. He wrote a letter to the General at Galena that same day, and in reply
received an invitation to visit the General's family. How he longed to accept the
invitation! But he was too poor to make a trip from where he was in Ohio to Illinois. He
died two months before President Grant was inaugurated in 1869. He fully intended to
witness the inauguration, and had saved quite a sum of money for the trip South. A few
days before he died he said he considered his life a successful one because he had helped
educate a President of the United States and the foremost man in America."

"I first became intimately acquainted with young Grant by borrowing some books from
his father's library. There were about 35 books in it altogether, and that seemed like a
mighty big book collection in those days in Ohio. Ulysses said he guessed his father
would let me borrow some of them, and that he himself did not care to read books, and he
gained his father's consent to loan me the books and would bring them to me one at a
time, and when read would carry them back to the house. I remember that one of the
books was a cheap edition of Irving's 'Sketch Book'. It must have lain about the Grant
house for some time, but had evidently not been read until I had it. On the fly leaf were
some of the boy scrawls of Ulysses, who had written 'Hiram U. Grant' there in several
places. Another book was a collection of articles about Methodism in America. I did not
read that book very much, and I remember Grant laughed a little when I opened the book
and showed how dry it was."

"In those early days the boy took a fancy to horses and delighted in getting astride one of
them. In return for the books he had loaned me I several times allowed him to ride a 4
year old colt which my father had in a lot near Georgetown village. His eyes fairly stood
out with delight when I told him one day, after I had found that my father had gone
several miles away from home, that he could put a bridle on the favorite animal and ride
him up and down the road for half an hour. He always rode bareback, except that once in
a while he put a blanket across his own father's horse for a ride. He seemed perfectly
fearless of horses, and would sometimes ride at a breakneck speed, with only a bridle on
the horse's head. I can see him now, in my mind's eye, dashing through the village at a
speed that frightened nearly every female old and young in the place. Several times he
begged me to allow him to let my father's colt jump fences with him, but I feared an
accident to father's animal and refused."
out West. I lost track of him until 1861, when I read that he was commanding an Illinois regiment. Of course, I have watched his wonderful career ever since."

"In 1871 I went to Washington, and sent my card to the President. I wrote ‘Georgetown, Ohio’, at the bottom of the card. It was only a few minutes before I was called into the President’s private room at the White House. Over 100 people had been waiting for hours to see the President and I went right in before them. It was the first time I had seen my old companion since he went to West Point. He was very cordial and begged me to sit down for a chat with him about where I had been and what I had done since we had last met in old Georgetown. He referred to many of the people we used to know there, and remembered nearly all of them unusually well. I was surprised how he remembered even some of the middle names of the folks there and their peculiar characteristics. He recalled a few incidents which I had forgotten. Of course, our conversation was a short one. He had so much business before him that I felt uneasy at detaining him, and excused myself from his presence. He wanted me to come and see him and his family the next evening, but I had to leave Washington the next day. I intended to see him while he was in New York, but have been such a helpless paralytic that I cannot even go a foot without help. Gen. Grant’s career has been such a wonderful one that I sometimes wonder if he could have been the very same boy I used to know so well in Ohio. Those early days in Georgetown in the light of the General’s great achievements since 1861, seem to me like a dream."

Building used by Jesse R. Grant as the finishing-house of his tannery at Georgetown, Ohio.

It still stands, opposite the old Grant homestead.
CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

IN 1922 CITIES THROUGHOUT AMERICA CELEBRATED THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT. BELOW ARE A FEW NEWSPAPER REVIEWS OF THE CELEBRATIONS.

PRESIDENT HARDING HONORS MEMORY OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT AT CELEBRATION AT POINT PLEASANT, OHIO

One hundred years ago, on April 27th was born to Jesse Grant, a tanner, and his wife, Hannah Simpson Grant, a son, whom they named Hiram Ulysses Grant, little dreaming that one hundred years later the President of the United States would visit the little settlement honoring the memory of that son. This occurred, however, when Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, visited Point Pleasant, Ohio, to assist in the centennial of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

In the presidential party was Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, widow of another famous man whom Point Pleasant gave the world. He was made Major General in the United States Army in 1900, for his services in the Spanish-American War, and Ohioans recalled with pride the memory of this son of the State, who ranks next to General Grant in the history of this little town. President Harding and his party were met by Governor Davis of Ohio and many representatives from that state as well as others in official life at Washington. President Harding spoke from the porch of the little hotel in Point Pleasant.

CHICAGO PAYS TRIBUTE TO GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

Chicago celebrated on Thursday, April 27th, 1922, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Grant, with special programs in the schools and speeches at the Union League Club in the evening. Former Governor Joseph W. Fifer was the speaker. Guests at the dinner preceding the speeches included members of the Union League Club who served in the Civil War, the Commander of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., the State Commander of the G. A. R., and State Commanders of the American War Veterans. Outside of Chicago probably the most notable celebrations were held at Galena, Illinois, the city where General Grant resided when he entered the war, and at his birthplace, Point Pleasant, Ohio.

NATION'S CAPITAL HONORS GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT—MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED

Machinery of the government was halted by executive order of President Harding on April 27th, while official Washington paid homage to the memory of General Ulysses S. Grant, Union Army chieftain and twice President of the Republic, on the centenary of his birth. The crowning event of the day’s ceremonies was the formal dedication of the massive Grant Memorial in the Botanic Garden, in the shadow of the Capitol, a heroic monument which it has taken fifteen years to complete at an expense of a quarter of a million dollars. Preceding the dedication, which was presided over by Calvin Coolidge, Vice President of the United States, there was a military parade from the White House to the Capitol. At the dedication, members of the Senate
and House, the Supreme Court, and heads of executive departments joined in the tribute to General Grant. Presentation of the Memorial to the country was made by Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, a member of the Grant Memorial commission. Secretary Weeks made a plea for everlasting peace in his presentation address, and stressed the point that America had dared to take a definite step in that direction when it called the international conference on limitation of armament.

Following the presentation, amid great applause, Princess Julia Cantacuzene, granddaughter, and Princess Ida Cantacuzene, great-granddaughter of General Grant, unveiled the Memorial, dedicated to the nation by Union and Confederate Veterans. The exercises were called to order by the Right Reverend Samuel Fallows of Chicago, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and chairman of the Grant Memorial Commission. The Reverend William Edwards Huntington, president emeritus of Boston University and a First Lieutenant under Grant in the 49th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, gave the invocation. Following the unveiling and a salute of twenty-one guns, Vice President Coolidge delivered the address of acceptance, and a formal military dedication of the monument was participated in by General John J. Pershing, Secretary of the Navy Denby, General Julian S. Carr, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and General Lewis S. Pilcher, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Taps were sounded at the conclusion of the exercises by a guard of honor, composed of cadets from the United States Military Academy and midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy. The benediction was by the Reverend Washington Gardner, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In his speech accepting the Memorial, Vice President Coolidge laid particular emphasis on the greatness of General Grant in peace as well as in war. "It is in response to an increasing sentiment of gratitude and patriotism," the Vice President said, "that national action has set apart this day to observe the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of a great American, who was sent into the world endowed with a greatness easy to understand, yet difficult to describe, the highest type of intellectual power—simplicity and directness; the highest type of character—fidelity and honesty. He will forever hold the admiration of a people in whom these qualities abide."

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**CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY OBSERVES HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT**

The career of the soldier-president, from his infancy in the little Ohio town, to his last days when he wrote his memoirs so that his wife need not be in want, was outlined on the evening of Thursday, April 27th, in an address before the Chicago Historical Society, by Frank Hatch Jones, son-in-law of General U. S. Grant. "I met General Grant but once, forty years ago," said Mr. Jones, who married Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the famous general. The address, he explained, was made from information supplied by Mrs. Jones and from the General’s memoirs. "Military life had no charm for him," said Mr. Jones, "and he did not wish to attend West Point when he won the appointment in 1839. Up to that time his name, had been Hiram Ulysses Grant. From then on he called himself Ulysses S. Grant, as he did not like the initials H.U.G. His qualities of courage, justice, purity, modesty, made his example the best I know for the youth of the nation to cultivate."

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**GALENA ILLINOIS CELEBRATES THE ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY OF GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT**

At the celebration of the one-hundredth birthday of General Grant in Galena, the principal address was delivered by William McCauley, Commander of the III. Department of the American Legion. Other speakers included Mayor A. W. Thode of Galena and Andrew Courtney Campbell of Chicago. Mr. Campbell presented a chair used by Grant to the Grant Memorial Home in Galena.
During the administration of Ulysses S. Grant a critical electoral crisis occurred following the election of 1876 in the race between Democrat Samuel J. Tilden and Republican Rutherford B. Hayes. Republicans contested Democratic claims to South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida; two sets of electoral votes were sent to congress from these states. The dispute resulted in challenges and accusations of fraud, but when the clash over election returns resulted in threats of violence, Grant demonstrated his commitment to peace. Politician James G. Blaine relates the situation in his 1884 book, Twenty Years of Congress, 1861-1881:

The Democratic Party, and especially its chief, Mr. Tilden, had calculated so confidently upon a solid South that the possible loss of three States was not to be calmly tolerated; yet the States in doubt were those in which Republican victory was from the first possible if not probable. In South Carolina and Louisiana, not only was there a considerable number of white Republicans, but in each State the colored men (who were unanimously Republican) outnumbered all the white men. The disparity in South Carolina was so great that the white population was but 289,000 while the colored population was 415,000. In Florida the two races were nearly equal in number, and owing to a large influx of white settlers from the North the Republicans were in a decided majority. Upon an honest vote a Republican majority in each of the three States was indisputably assured.

Both Republicans and Democrats persisted in claiming a victory in the three States, and as the leaders were positive in their conclusions the masses of each party became greatly excited. Partisan papers were full of threats, and from the South constant rumors indicated a danger of mob violence. The first step towards checking the excitement was the proposition that each party should send a certain number of prominent men to the disputed States to see “a fair count.” This was accepted and representative men of both parties were soon present in New Orleans, in Columbia, and in Tallahassee, the capitals of the three disputed states. The Committee of Republicans sent to Louisiana was appointed by the President. Their investigation was very thorough, and their report, made in due form, was transmitted with the accompanying testimony by the President to Congress.

President Grant took precaution against disturbance by strengthening the military forces at the points in the South where violence was most feared; and on the 10th of November, three days after the Presidential election, he sent to General Sherman, commanding the Army, the following memorable dispatch: “Instruct General Augur in Louisiana and General Ruger in Florida to be vigilant with the force at their command to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal boards of canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties. Should there be any grounds of suspicion of a fraudulent count on either side it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there
by fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result. The country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns."

The result of the contests in the three States, as determined by the legal canvassing boards, gave the electoral votes in each of them to Hayes and Wheeler; and on the 6th day of December, when the electors met in the several States, the result of the count from all the States of the Union showed 185 electors for Hayes and Wheeler, 184 for Tilden and Hendricks. The Democrats had hoped to the last that at least one of the States, or at least one of the electors in the three States, would be returned for Tilden and Hendricks, and when they found that every vote of the three States was counted for Hayes and Wheeler their anger knew no bounds. Threats were openly made that Hayes should never be inaugurated. One fiery editor promised that a hundred thousand Democrats would march to Washington and take possession of the Government in the name of the President whom they claimed to have been duly elected.

President Grant, noticing the condition of the public mind and giving full heed to the possibility of danger, quietly strengthened the military forces in and about Washington, with the intention simply of suppressing disorder, but as excited Democrats declared, with the design of installing Hayes by the aid of the Army of the United States. At no time in General Grant’s career did his good judgment, his cool temperament and his known courage prove more valuable to his countrymen. Every honest man knew that the President’s intention was to preserve order and to see that the conflict in regard to the Presidency was settled according to the law. To avert the reign of a mob he rightly took care that the requisite military force should be at the Capital. No greater proof of General Grant’s power to command was given, even on the battlefield, than the quieting effect of his measures upon the refractory and dangerous elements that would have been glad to disturb the public peace.

*Grant pushed a bill through Congress that established an electoral commission to determine who won the election. The election results were announced just two days before the end of Grant’s term.*