Ulysses S. Grant, A Bibliography
By Marie Kelsey
2016 Update to the Original 2005 Edition
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Hamlin Garland, Grant Biographer


END OF CHAPTER 1

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B. Edited Publications
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2. Letters


3. "Grant's Letters to Elihu B. Washburne." *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 45, no. 3 (Autumn 1952): 257-61. Fifty-eight letters and other assorted documents by Grant were acquired by the Illinois State Historical Library. The historical context of some of the documents is discussed.


END OF CHAPTER 2
Chapter 3. Biographical Publications of Ulysses S. Grant

A. General Compilations – New Material


11. Thomas, Henry. The Story of the United States. New York: Doran, 1938. Section on Grant contains a posterober page glorification of Rawlins as the brains behind Grant.

12. Weaver, George Sumner. "Ulysses S. Grant, Eighteenth President of the United States." In Lives and Graves of Our Presidents, 418-42. Chicago: Elder Co., 1883. Dripping in moralistic overtones, this is an unusual biography of Grant in some ways, but quite commonplace in others. This book strangely has a publication date of 1883, yet covers the period of Grant's illness and death.

C. Biographies of Ulysses S. Grant

1. Books

13. Brands, H. W. The Man Who Saved the Union: Ulysses Grant in War and Peace. New York: Doubleday, 2012. Engagingly written for the general audience. Covers the war and the presidency, all documented. Does not appear to be widely reviewed in scholarly journals. Illustration on the title page is the one of Grant's head positioned on another soldier's body. In the grouping of illustrative plates at the center of the book, one is of "Grant" from the cover of Harper's Weekly, and referred to by the author as being "barely recognizable." The author does not realize that it is not Grant, but someone the press thought was him, so it is little wonder that he is not recognizable. Nevertheless, this biography of Grant has probably been mistakenly overlooked by too
many. It is definitely worth reading and offers a balanced account of Grant's life.


2. Articles


18. Halliday, E. M. "The Man on Horseback." *American Heritage* 15, no. 2 (August 1964): 11-23. Taylor, Grant and Eisenhower were the only professional soldiers to become President. Grant's military career is sketched.


20. *The Illustrated Annuals of Phrenology and Physiognomy*. New York: Wells, 1873. The combined years 1865 to 1873 have many sections on Grant, some on his first cabinet members.


23. "Ulysses S. Grant: Phrenological Character." *American Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated* 38, no. 3 (September 1863): 66-67. Adorned by the spurious picture of Grant, the articles starts by describing him as appearing dull and listless, followed by an analysis of his physical and mental traits, with no mention of the basis for this characterization. It concludes with a plagiarized article on Grant in the field, lifted entirely from the *New York Times*, June 12, 1863, by "Franc Willkie," but not attributed to him.

D. Selected Children's Biographies


illustrated text with vocabulary words and pronunciations embedded. Contains some questionable information. Grades 3-4.

27. Dunn, Joeming, and Rod Espinosa. *Ulysses S. Grant, 18th U. S. President (Presidents of the United States Bio-Graphics Series)*. Edina, Minn.: Magic Wagon, a Division of Abdo, 2012. Graphic novel format, emphasis upon scandals and some events that were non-scandals, but labeled as such. Dismal portrayal overall. Includes Fast Facts, information about the Office of the President, a timeline, a glossary and an index. Grades 2-3.


**END OF CHAPTER 3**

**Chapter 4. Childhood and Early Development**

A. Genealogy – No New Material

B. Grant Family – New Material

C. Childhood and Early Years – New Material

D. West Point – New Material

**B. Grant Family**

36. Collins, John S. *My Experiences in the West*. Chicago: Donnelley, 1970. Originally part of *Across the Plains in ’64*, this memoir is by the son of an early business partner of Grant's father. Good source for a little historical background on Jesse Grant's development as a businessman.

37. Wead, Doug. "President Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877)." In *The Raising of a President: The Mothers and

C. Childhood and Early Years


D. West Point


40. "Gen. Grant's Demerits at West Point." New York Times, 3 May 1885, p. 2. Demerits earned per year show Grant to be far from expulsion.

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Chapter 5. Military Career, Part 1: Mexican War, Western Posts, Civilian Life

A. Mexican War Service, 1846-1848 – New Material

B. Western Posts, 1852-1854 – No New Material

C. Civilian Life, 1854-1861

1. St. Louis – New Material
2. Galena, Illinois – New Material

A. Mexican War Service, 1846-1848

41. Chambers, Henry E. "Where the Victory Seed of Appomattox Was Sown." In Mississippi Valley Beginnings: An Outline of the Early History of the Earlier West, 352-62. New York: Putnam's, 1922. Grant at Camp Salubrity. Some anecdotes from this little studied aspect of his early military career. He was called "clean shaven, boyish-looking and undersized".


44. "General Grant at Camp Salubrity." Louisana Historical Quarterly 17, no. 1 (January 1934): 143-46. Includes a letter written by Grant describing camp conditions.

C. Civilian Life, 1854-1861

1. St. Louis


2. Galena, Illinois

47. Evans, J. H. "Historical Fragments: General Grant and Early Galena." *Wisconsin Magazine of History* 3 (September 1919): 84-86. Author’s passing acquaintance with Grant.


END OF CHAPTER 5

Chapter 6. Military Career, Part 2: Return to the Army, War in the West

A. Return to the Army, 1861 – New Material

B. Comprehensive Works on Grant's Role in the Civil War, 1861-1865 – New Material

C. Comprehensive Works on Grant's Role in the War in the West, May 8, 1861-March 8, 1864 – New Material

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8. Van Dorn Raid on Holly Springs, December 20, 1862 – New Category
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10. Chattanooga, October-November, 1863 – New Material

A. Return to the Army, 1861


B. Comprehensive Works on Grant's Role in the Civil War, 1861-1865

54. Axelrod, Alan. "Ulysses S. Grant." In Generals South, Generals North, 196-210. Guilford, Conn.: Lyons Press, 2011. Generals are analyzed and given star ratings. Grant and Stonewall Jackson are the only two who receive the maximum number (4) of stars. Lee receives 3.5. Grant was not a butcher, but a skillful leader with a superb grasp of tactics and strategy. Biographical in nature rather than analytical.


57. Bearss, Edwin C. Fields of Honor. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 2006. Chapters focus on the battlefields and are based upon the author's presentations of battlefield tours. The main arrangement is chronological by decade, then by battlefield. There are no footnotes or bibliography. Many illustrations and maps. The narrative is very informative, straightforward and written in the present tense. "Dick Ewell is trying to figure out what is going on. He informs Lee that he's willing to contemplate an attack." The author poses questions to the audience about the generals' decision-making process as they sort out their various options on the battlefield, bringing a sense of immediacy to the narrative. Includes a copious index with a large number of references to Grant.

58. Bonekemper, Edward H., III. "The Butcher's Bill." Civil War Times 50, no. 2 (April 2011): 36-43. Analysis of the losses on both sides show Grant to be less of a 'butcher' than Lee.

59. ———. Grant and Lee: Victorious American and Vanquished Virginian. Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2008. Outstanding addition to the body of work on Grant. Introductory essay comparing Grant and Lee. Main text is extensive comparison including casualty figures from various sources, all compared. Grant was not a butcher.


61. Crocker, H. W., III. "Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885)." In The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Civil War, 199-221. Washington, D.C.: Regnery, 2008. Documented biography of Grant and his role in the War. Quite a positive account with many quotes by and about Grant. Looks at various sides of issues relating to him with a tone of fairness. Although written for the adult audience, it would be an excellent resource for grades 5-12.

62. Erath, John. "Union Success in the Civil War and Lessons for Strategic Leaders." JFQ: Joint Force Quarterly 77 (2nd Quarter 2015): 128-36. Lee's view that the war was won by a better equipped army with limitless manpower is simplistic. Lincoln and Grant formed a national strategy that defeated the Confederacy. Discusses three reasons why the Confederacy was winning for the first two, yet Northern strategy and policies defeated the South ultimately, a process beginning in 1864. Unique article.

63. Farina, William. Ulysses S. Grant, 1861-1864: His Rise From Obscurity to Military Greatness. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2004. Author has Confederate ancestors, whose pictures are included. Heavily documented. Much reliance upon Cadwallader for material on Grant's alleged alcohol use. Ambiguous conclusions: was Grant great, or did he simply have a lot of luck and superior resources? Author's attitude toward the South is also ambiguous.


69. Laver, Harry S. *A General Who Will Fight: The Leadership of Ulysses S. Grant*. Lexington, Ky.: University Press of Kentucky, 2012. Thorough analysis of Grant's actions and decisions throughout the war, demonstrating how he developed as a general and leader. The final chapter, "A Faith in Success," expertly dissects the assertion that his success was due to his overwhelming manpower and supplies. Also his belief in "pushing forward as vigorously as possible" is analyzed. Unusually compelling and interesting study.

70. Marszalek, John F. *Commander of All Lincoln's Armies: A Life of General Henry W. Halleck*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 2004. Although Halleck and Grant clashed early in the War, later when Halleck became Grant's chief-of-staff, the two developed a strong working relationship. Multitude of references to Grant in this book.

71. McPherson, James M. *Ordeal by Fire: The Civil War and Reconstruction*. New York: Knopf, 1982. Comprehensive, well-documented history. With so much to cover, Shiloh, for example, gets only five pages.


73. Mosier, John. *Grant*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006. Military analysis contends that today's army is highly influenced by Grant and that he was a superb general.


76. Norman, Geoffrey. "Grant Takes Charge." *The Weekly Standard* 19, no. 28 (March 31/April 7, 2014): 31-37. Good, readable account of Grant's personality, actions, and advancement from Fort Donelson to turning South at the Wilderness.


80. Shaw, Robert B. "Leadership Lessons From the Life of Ulysses S. Grant." *Leader to Leader* 42 (Fall 2006): 29-35. A discussion of Grant's many leadership strengths and considerably fewer weaknesses.

Lexington, Kentucky: University Press of Kentucky, 2012. Previously published essays by Grant scholar John Y. Simon. Ten are on Grant, covering a variety of aspects of his life during the War.


83. Stickney, Jim. "Grant's Secret Weapon: Himself." *America's Civil War* 27, no. 6 (January 2015): 30-37. A reconstructed Southerner enumerates Grant's leadership qualities and relates these to his personality using examples from his life and the War.


85. Waugh, Joan. "The Celebrity Soldier." *America's Civil War* 22, no. 6 (January 2010): 44-47. Grant knew his actions had to be both militarily sound and politically expedient. Black freedom was one of the political issues and Grant embraced it completely. His overall strategy and victories made him the rock star of the era.


### C. Comprehensive Works on Grant's Role in the War in the West, May 8, 1861-March 8, 1864


91. Gerteis, Louis S. *The Civil War in Missouri, a Military History*. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press, 2012. Although only small portions of this book focus on Grant's actions in Missouri, the details and analysis are quite meticulous.


perspective, documented, and very interesting.

95. Neely, Jr. Mark. "Reality Check." *America's Civil War* 27, no. 6 (January 1, 2015): 61-65. The War got underway in fits and starts, with both sides being unsure of what they were doing. Grant's operations in the West were more successful than those in the East, but after Shiloh Grant realized he would have to give up "all idea of saving the Union except by complete conquest." This reflected the sentiments of many Northerners, particularly the Republicans in Congress.

96. "[Speculation About Whether Grant Will Run for President]." *Harper's Weekly* 8, no. 373 (February 20, 1864): 114.

97. Woodworth, Steven E. "Grant's War in the West." In *The West Point History of the Civil War*, ed. By Ty Seidule, Samuel J. Watson and Clifford J. Rogers, 191-244. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2014. This entire book comprises six chapters of the *West Point History of Warfare* and its content is provided by established historians. It is replete with superbly reproduced photos, art works, portraits, and historic documents. The maps are truly stunning, large and colorful. The Acknowledgments section details the exceptional care put into this book. However, it is difficult to see how this was used as a textbook for West Point cadets, as it is somewhat akin to a coffee table book, although cadets were given an e-version. Nevertheless, it does serve as an excellent overview of the Civil War. Although only one chapter is exclusively devoted to Grant, he makes further appearances throughout. Overall, quite an exceptional work.

98. ———. *Nothing But Victory: The Army of the Tennessee, 1861-1865*. New York: Knopf, 2005. Heavily documented from PUSG and other primary sources including soldiers' diaries. Grant and his troops were mid-westerners and thought alike, which contributed to their success.

2. The Battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861


3. The Fall of Fort Henry, February 6, 1862


106. "[Illustration of the Capture of Fort Henry]." *Harper's Weekly* 6, no. 270 (March 1, 1862): 133.

4. **The Fall of Fort Donelson, February 16-17, 1862**

108. "The Beginning of the End." Harper's Weekly 6, no. 270 (March 1, 1862): 130. This battle was believed to be the breaking point of the Confederacy.


110. "[Cover Picture of Surrender of Fort Donelson]." Harper's Weekly 6, no. 270 (March 1, 1862): 129.

111. "The Fight at Fort Donelson." Harper's Weekly 6, no. 272 (March 15, 1862): 161, 164-66. Illustrations of the battle scene, the fort, and a gunboat attack. Article describes the battle, but there is no mention of "Unconditional Surrender."

112. "Fort Donelson--Incidents and Our Illustrations." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 13, no. 329 (March 15, 1862): 270. Grant not mentioned.

113. "[Full Page Illustration of the Capture of Fort Donelson]." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 13, no. 329 (March 15, 1862): 276.


118. "[Picture of Interior of Lower Water Battery at Fort Donelson]." Harper's Weekly 6, no. 273 (March 22, 1862): 188.


5. **The Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862**

120. "The Battle of Pittsburg." Harper's Weekly 6, no. 277 (April 19, 1862): 243. Small article describes a Union victory with Grant leading a charge at 3:00 pm on the second day.


122. "The Battle of Pittsburg Landing." Harper's Weekly 6, no. 278 (April 26, 1862): 262-63. Grant and Sherman described as being everywhere on the battlefield. "The decisive blow was given by General Grant, who headed a charge of 6 regiments in person, precipitating his whole body on the enemy's centre with such desperate force
that they broke and ran. Within half an hour the whole rebel army was falling back in dismay."


126. ———. "Grant at Shiloh: How to Win by Not Losing." In *Victors in Blue: How Union Generals Fought the Confederates, Battled Each Other, and Won the Civil War*, 67-82. Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas, 2011. Grant's efforts on the second day of fighting transformed a defensive victory into an offensive one.


135. Schenker, Carl R., Jr. "Ulysses in His Tent: Halleck, Grant, Sherman and 'The Turning Point of the War'." *Civil War History* 56, no. 2 (June 2010): 175-221. Post-Shiloh events for Grant may be categorized as "eclipse, despair, and salvation." Extensive footnotes identify how previous works have treated these themes, followed by a detailed analysis of the situation for the three men pre and post-Shiloh. Astonishingly thorough and lengthy article in which the conclusion is that Grant over-reacted to being demoted by Halleck.

Elements of the chaos and misery of this two day battle are discussed. Union soldiers saw one thing clearly after day one: they would win day two.


6. Iuka, September 19, 1862


141. Jones, Evan C. "From Friends to Enemies." *Civil War Times* 53, no. 5 (October 2014): 30-39. The incidents at Iuka resulting in a falling out between Grant and Rosecrans. Years later Rosecrans still resented the situation and blamed Grant for "not getting into the fight" in a timely manner at Iuka. Much confusion and disagreement surround the dispute.


7. Grant and the Jews: General Order No. 11, December 17, 1862

143. Groom, Winston. "Grant's 'Obnoxious Order'." *America's Civil War* 25, no. 5 (November 2012): 32-38. Clarifies why the cotton traders were allowed to cross union lines. Good explanation of why neither Grant nor Sherman wanted this practice to continue and what its fallout was.


8. Van Dorn Raid on Holly Springs, December 20, 1862

145. Bishop, Randy. *Mississippi's Civil War Battlefields: A Guide to Their History and Preservation*. Gretna, La.: Pelican Publishing, 2010. Excellent narratives of each battle with maps and illustrations. The chapter on Holly Springs is outstanding in its detail. The pictures of Walter Mansion (where Julia stayed) and Airliewood (where Grant stayed) are reversed in their identification.

9. The Vicksburg Campaign, December 1862-July 1863


(Corinth, Vicksburg, Grierson's Raid and other ancillary battles), this is highly readable. Includes maps and a chapter on certain ethnic and racial groups that are usually passed over in Civil War histories.


152. Barnhart, Donald, Jr. "Vicksburg, Mississippi." *Civil War Times* 52, no. 3 (June 2013): 26-27. Sites relating to the siege are detailed.


155. Brown, John S. "Historically Speaking: Gettysburg and Vicksburg at 150." *Army Magazine* 63, no. 7 (July 2013): Overview of Grant's campaign against Vicksburg. His victory and Lee's retreat from Gettysburg marked July 4, 1873 as a pivotal point in American history.

156. Castel, Albert, and Brooks D. Simpson. "Grant Victorious at Vicksburg: How to Win by Causing Your Enemies to Defeat Themselves." In *Victors in Blue: How Union Generals Fought the Confederates, Battled Each Other, and Won the Civil War*, 191-204. Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas, 2011. Preceded by the friction between Grant and McClernand, the Vicksburg Campaign developed into a brilliant success. The author calls it a qualified success and less decisive than customarily claimed by historians.


158. Davis, Theodore R. "The March on Vicksburg." *Harper's Weekly* 7, no. 338 (June 20, 1863): 395. The artist creating illustrations of the capture of Vicksburg also reports on events from the capture of Jackson to the battle at Black River Bridge. At Champion's Hill, Davis reports, Grant was on the field the entire day, many times in exposed positions.


concomitant with the fall of the city are described. Also included is a discussion of how long the city may have held out if its provisions had not been depleted.

161. Foote, Shelby. *The Beleaguered City: The Vicksburg Campaign, December 1862-July 1863*. New York: Modern Library, 1995. Foote may be an icon, but a history of the Vicksburg Campaign should include footnotes and avoid relating the Cadwallader 'bender' tale uncritically. Foote fails at both. Originally published as part of volume 2 of his *The Civil War: A Narrative*. Narrative rather than history was his specialty, although this is book is replete with direct quotes from unnamed sources.


163. "[Full Page Cover of Grant, Seated, Holding Binoculars]." *Harper's Weekly* 7, no. 343 (July 25, 1863): 465. Magnificent rendering and it is really is Grant.

164. "[Full Page Map of Vicksburg and Its Environs North and South, From Haines Bluff (North) to Port Gibson (South).]" *Harper's Weekly* 7, no. 334 (May 23, 1863): 327.

165. "General Grant's Letter." *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 614 (October 3, 1868): 635. Letter from Grant to his father written during the Vicksburg Campaign, expressing dislike for the speculators who are following the army, hoping to profit off the nation's misery. Grant tells his father to destroy this letter, which obviously did not happen.

166. "Grant's March." *Harper's Weekly* 7, no. 336 (June 6, 1863): 362. Shows route of Grant's men from Bruinsburg to Jackson to Vicksburg. All the battles including casualties and supplies/armaments captured are recounted as quoted from a dispatch by Rawlins.


168. ———. *Vicksburg, 1863*. New York: Knopf, 2009. This Southern author has turned out a history that reads nearly like a novel. Begins with background information on Grant and his early experiences in the War before moving on to Vicksburg. Defends Rawlins as Grant's watchdog and relates Cadwallader's tale of the drinking binge on the Yazoo River as truth. Contains a good collection of photographs, but no footnotes. A brief bibliographical essay at the end.


177. Ramage, James A., and Kristopher A. Teters. "Public Reactions to Ulysses S. Grant's Vicksburg Campaign in Kentucky, Cincinnati, and Across the Union." *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 103, no. 4 (2005): 627-60. Outstanding overview of how Grant was alternately excoriated and then praised in the press as the campaign progressed. Public celebrations on the day Vicksburg fell are also described as reported in various newspapers. The joy felt by northerners.


180. "The Situation." *Harper's Weekly* 7, no. 333 (May 16, 1863): 306. Good overview of Union recent and current activities in the War, including the situation at Vicksburg which is summed up as "Vicksburg may now be said to be fairly beleaguered, and, whatever be the prospect of an assault, the difficulty experienced by the rebels in keeping up their communications must be very great indeed."

181. Smith, Andrew F. *Starving the South: How the North Won the Civil War*. New York: St. Martin's, 2011. The nutritional difficulties during the Vicksburg campaign for both sides of the War are covered. Grant's Memoirs are cited, along with other material. The author is the editor-in-chief of the *Oxford Encyclopedia of Food and Drink in America*. For the general reader.

182. Smith, Timothy B. *Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg*. New York: Savas Beattie, 2006. Although the focus is on this battle occurring near the end of the campaign for Vicksburg, the first chapter is a very informative and interesting overview of the overall challenges Grant faced in trying to take the city beginning in the fall of 1862. This gives the reader a huge appreciation for his ultimate accomplishment in taking the city. Many portraits and maps are included. Appears to be the only full length book on the Battle of Champion Hill. Dramatic, detailed and stellar account.

183. ———. "A Valuable Contribution to Military Science!: Vicksburg National Military Park, 1899-1933." In *The Golden Age of Battlefield Preservation: The Decade of the 1890s and the Establishment of America's First Five Military Parks*, 179-209. Knoxville, Tenn.: University of Tennessee, 2008. Nothing about Grant in here, but interesting preservation history. The veterans from both sides of the War were the initial driving force behind the creation of this military park. It took years to get this massive project through Congress and completed, with many controversies and arguments that stalled progress. Includes a few photographs, including one of the Illinois monument under construction. A 1917 commemoration event was attended by approximately 8,000 former Union and Confederate soldiers.

Henry C. Foster, an early version of a sharpshooter. Includes an anecdote about Grant ascending the tower and being severely scolded by a guard who did not recognize him.

185. ———. *Engineering Victory: The Union Siege of Vicksburg*. Carbondale, Ill.: Southern Illinois University Press, 2015. The siege of Vicksburg offered a crash course in military engineering for the entire Army of the Tennessee whose soldiers "bored like gophers and beavers, with a spade in one hand and a gun in the other." An early chapter discusses the history of engineering education at West Point. This is followed by material on other sieges in American warfare. Subsequent chapters are an illustrated explication of the creative and necessary engineering feats that brought down Vicksburg. Not your run-of-the-mill Civil War history.

186. "[Spurious Picture of Grant]." *Harper's Weekly* 7, no. 336 (June 6, 1863): 365-66. Includes biographical article with material on his war activities to date and perceptions of his personal appearance and characteristics. This is the image that was widely circulated as being Grant, is still being misidentified as him and being sold as a true portrait.


189. Weber, Lawrence. "Sealing Vicksburg's Fate." *Civil War Quarterly* 2, no. 1 (Early Fall 2014): 42-49. Copious military detail culminating in the conflict at Champion Hill, about which there is also much description from the Confederate point of view. Grant's frustrations with McClernand included.


191. Wynne, Ben. *Mississippi's Civil War: A Narrative History*. Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press, 2006. Grant, of course, is part of this history, but of most interest here is the story of the state itself. Documented and readable. Includes an eyewitness account of Grant "under fire" at Champion Hill.

10. Chattanooga, October-November, 1863

192. Castel, Albert, and Brooks D. Simpson. "Grant at Chattanooga: How to Win a Battle Contrary to Plan." In *Victors in Blue: How Union Generals Fought the Confederates, Battled Each Other, and Won the Civil War*, 235-47. Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas, 2011. The unordered frontal assault up Missionary Ridge turned out to be the most complete battlefield victory to this point in the War.


A. Commissioned as Lieutenant General, March 9, 1864

B. Comprehensive Works on Grant's Role in the War in the East, March 10, 1864-April 9, 1865

C. The War in the East

1. The Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864
2. Spotsylvania Court House, May 8-21, 1864
3. Cold Harbor, May 31-June 12, 1864
4. The Siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864-April 2, 1865
5. The Battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864
6. Fall of Richmond, April 3, 1865
7. Nearing the End
8. The Surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865

D. The Grand Review

A. Commissioned as Lieutenant General, March 9, 1864

194. Blumberg, Arnold. "Grant Takes Washington." Civil War Quarterly 2, no. 4 (2015): 12-17. Presents a detailed account of Grant's promotion to lieutenant general and his appearance in Washington to receive this commission from President Lincoln. Much confusion exists regarding the bibliographic identity of this article/journal. This title (Civil War Quarterly) changed to WWII Presents Civil War Quarterly in 2014, with the volume numbering starting over with this new title. On the cover of the issue with this article (Grant Takes Washington) it says Early Winter 2015. At the bottom of page 4 it says WWII History Presents Civil War Quarterly Vol. 2, No. 4, 2015. Beginning at the bottom of p. 6 it says Early Winter, 2016. The Library of Congress has not cataloged this as a new title. This situation creates ambiguities in the numbering of the years and issues because the catalog record states that volume 1, no. 1 was published in April of 2011 and documents the new title as only an "Other Title."


197. "[Illustration of Grant Receiving Commission From Lincoln]." Harper's Weekly 8, no. 378 (March 26, 1864): 197.


February 1, 1864. Washington, D.C.: Gibson Brothers, 1864. His plea to Congress with an overview of Grant's victories. Includes discussion among the House members, not all favorable.

B. Comprehensive Works on Grant's Role in the War in the East, March 10, 1864-April 9, 1865

201. Castel, Albert, and Brooks D. Simpson. "Grant Remains Stymied, Sherman Takes Atlanta: Decision in the West (June-September 1864)." In Victors in Blue: How Union Generals Fought the Confederates, Battled Each Other, and Won the Civil War, 266-79. Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas, 2011. Grant's generals squabbled, the crater was dug, and Petersburg presented many difficulties.

202. ———. "While Grant Fails to Defeat Lee, Sherman Invades Georgia: Circling Around to Move Forward." In Victors in Blue: How Union Generals Fought the Confederates, Battled Each Other, and Won the Civil War, 248-65. Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas, 2011. Grant receives his commission as lieutenant general and heads South with the Army of the Potomac.


204. "Grant." Harper's Weekly 9, no. 434 (April 22, 1865): 242. Substantial article extolling Grant and reviewing his actions of the previous year.


208. Rafuse, Ethan S. "Lincoln, Grant and the Trouble With Robert E. Lee." America's Civil War 27, no. 4 (September 2014): 60-64. Lincoln's misgivings about some of Grant's troop coordination around Washington, D.C. and south into Virginia.


C. The War in the East

1. The Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864


216. Rafuse, Ethan S. "Voice in the Wilderness." *America's Civil War* 27, no. 2 (May 2014): 48-54. Discussion of Grant's decision to turn south after the Battle of the Wilderness and a comparison with Meade's decision-making in the same geographic area earlier in the War.


2. Spotsylvania Court House, May 8-21, 1864


221. "General Grant's Campaign in Virginia." *Harper's Weekly* 8, no. 393 (July 9, 1864): 440-441. Two page illustration of a montage of pictures by Alexander Gardener. At the center is a large etching of the generals sitting on the pews at Massaponax.


224. Meserve, Frederick Hill. *Grant in the Wilderness*. [S.l.]: Privately Printed, April 1914. Pamphlet with the series of Massaponax Church photos. Each individual identified and comments included on their movements picture to picture. One of a kind item.


3. Cold Harbor, May 31-June 12, 1864

226. Armstrong, Richard N. "Ulysses S. Grant at Cold Harbor, 1864." *Armchair General* 8, no. 3 (July 2011): 66-73. Three courses of action for Grant are suggested. His chosen course and its outcome are analyzed.


232. "Lieutenant General Grant at His Headquarters." *Harper's Weekly* 8, no. 394 (July 16, 1864): 449. This cover is the famous depiction of Grant with his right hand on a tree trunk and his left on his hip.

233. Phifer, Mike. "Simply a Butchery." *Civil War Quarterly* 2, no. 1 (Early Fall 2014): 60-69, 96. Highly detailed account of the events, the men and the environment relating to this disastrous battle. Gruesome description of its outcome and what the author calls "Lee's last major success."


4. **The Siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864-April 2, 1865**


254. Grace, Thomas M. "Wreck the Weldon Railroad." *America's Civil War* 27, no. 6 (January 2015): 54-60. The Army of the Potomac destroyed sections of the Confederate supply line in December of 1864, but the Confederates partially repaired it by March, 1865.


256. "Grant's Campaign. Arrival of Recruits During the Fight at Peebles's Farm, September 30, 1869, and Colonel Welch Leaping into the Rebel Works, September 30, 1864 [Illustrations]." *Harper's Weekly* 8, no. 408 (October 22, 1864): 684.
257. "Grant's Campaign. The Battle at Chapin's Farm, September 29, 1864 [Illustration]." *Harper's Weekly* 8, no. 408 (October 22, 1864): 676.


259. Greene, A. Wilson. *Civil War Petersburg: Confederate City in the Crucible of War*. Charlottesville, Va.: University of Virginia Press, 2006. Fascinating narrative of the effect of the War on the citizens of Petersburg and the Confederate army from November, 1860 to August, 1865. Many first person accounts and several illustrations. Grant, of course, figures heavily in this scenario, but the book focuses more on the people of the city than the army invading it.


262. "View of the Stations on Grant's Military Railroad From City Point to His Extreme Left [Illustration, Montage]." *Harper's Weekly* 8, no. 417 (December 24, 1864): 821.

5. The Battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864


270. Hennessy, Colin, and Barry E. Brock. "The Civil War Battle of the Crater: An Engineering Inspiration." *Civil Engineering* 83, no. 9 (September 2013): 62-66. Specifics of how the crater was dug and equipped with
gunpowder. Illustrated with schematics. Said to stand as a worthwhile achievement in military engineering.


273. Levin, Kevin M. "The Earth Seemed to Tremble." *America's Civil War* 19, no. 5 (May 2006): 22-28. This Confederate victory motivated the soldiers to conclude that Grant was "no more a match for our Noble Lee, than an Ethiopian." A number of primary source quotations enhance this illustrated overview of the Crater battle.

274. Maciejewski, Jeffrey. "Shock, Awe, and a Colossal Failure." *America's Civil War* 23, no. 2 (May 2010): 28-35. Excellent article on the entire debacle, including an 1865 photograph of the landscape and diagrams of the tunnel. Many officers were involved in the effort. For political reasons Grant believed he could not send black troops in first.


277. ———. "Petersburg Crater, Virginia." *Military History* 26, no. 6 (March 2010): 76-77. Clear explanation of this event and the role of black soldiers. Current day photo of the site.

6. Fall of Richmond, April 3, 1865


7. Nearing the End

280. Alexander, Robert. *Five Forks: Waterloo of the Confederacy*. East Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State University Press, 2003. The Library of Congress incorrectly classified this book as fiction. It is actually a history of events at Five Forks told in a narrative that could be called a personal travelogue rather than straight-up history. It is interspersed with many quotes from soldiers and other personages of the era and it contains endnotes and a bibliography. It also jumps back to Gettysburg from time to time. The reader will have to consume 158 pages to learn a little about Five Forks, but it is worth it. Unusual treatment and quite a good read.


282. Castel, Albert, and Brooks D. Simpson. "Death Blows: Grant, Sheridan and Sherman Win the War, But the Union Generals Fight On (March-May 1865)." In *Victors in Blue: How Union Generals Fought the
Confederates, Battled Each Other, and Won the Civil War, 300-311. Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas, 2011. How Grant, Sherman and Sheridan divided up the final actions in ending the War. In the final analysis, Grant overrode the toxic command culture to prevail over his rivals in both blue and gray.


284. Coffin, Charles Carleton. "Late Scenes in Richmond." Atlantic Monthly (Boston: 1857) 15, no. 92 (June 1865): 744-755. Includes a history of Richmond as capital of the Confederacy followed by the history of how Grant conquered the city. Has quotes from conversations the author had with Grant in camp. Good discussion of the "annihilating blow" at Five Forks. Concludes with a description of Lincoln's tour of Richmond. This is a highly dramatic and vivid article.


286. Jamieson, Perry D. Spring 1865: The Closing Campaigns of the Civil War. Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska Press, 2015. Begins with an account of the Hampton Roads Conference and ends with a discussion of casualty figures on both sides, the relief of the northern soldiers at having the ordeal finished, and the fate of Jefferson and Varina Davis. Altogether a very informative (documented) and interesting read suitable for nearly any reader. Includes a bibliographical essay and, of course, much material on Grant throughout.


290. Wheelan, Joseph. Their Last Full Measure: The Final Days of the Civil War. Boston: DaCapo, 2015. Written by a journalist, this reads dramatically as a novel, yet has enough footnotes to be called scholarly. Many direct quotes from the soldiers and other personages of the era add the personal touch to the historic facts of the battles. Concludes with a discussion of why the North won and how the South might have done so. The later lives and deaths of Grant, Lee, Davis and other individuals are related. Unusually interesting and compelling book.

8. The Surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865

291. Ayers, Edward L. "Remembering Appomattox." Southern Cultures 21, no. 4 (Winter 2015): 7-12. A deconstruction of Grant's words commencing with "I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe..." adapted from a speech delivered at Appomattox on the 150th anniversary of the surrender. Literary and philosophical analysis of what the end of the War meant to Grant and Lee as individuals and how Lee's unrealistic expectations for the future of the South were thwarted by Grant, Constitutional Amendments, and Reconstruction. Unique article.

292. Benoit, Peter. The Surrender at Appomattox. New York: Children's Press, 2012. Highly dramatic yet documented and informative, this account begins with the Wilderness and ends at Appomattox. One gets a real sense of the grim realities of the War. The desperation and willingness to fight on the part of the Confederacy is quite vividly described. Many colorful illustrations and sidebars. One sidebar is inexplicably about Vicksburg. The author implies the McLean home is the original. In the list of 12 "Influential Individuals" at the back, Grant places eighth! Has an index, glossary and other supplemental material. Grades 3 to 5.


305. Varon, Elizabeth R. *Appomattox: Victory, Defeat, and Freedom at the End of the Civil War*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2014. As would be expected there is much Grant-related material in here. Chapter three, The Surrender Conference, is a masterful combination of both the factual and the interpretive, with many sources (particularly Grant and Lee's staff members) compared and contrasted.

306. Waugh, Joan. "I Only Knew What Was in My Mind;' Ulysses S. Grant and the Meaning of Appomattox." *Journal of the Civil War Era* 2, no. 3 (September 2012): 307-36. Analysis of the meaning of "surrender" at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and Appomattox. Mostly an historical overview of the events of these momentous surrenders, but followed by some philosophical discussion of their ultimate "meaning."

D. The Grand Review and Other Post-War Celebrations


309. "General Grant at Galena." *Harper's Weekly* 9, no. 454 (September 9, 1865): 565-66. Description of the town's celebration and the gifts bestowed upon Ulysses and Julia. Includes illustrations of the banner proclaiming the "Sidewalk is Built," of the house presented to them, and of jewelry crafted for Julia. Describes festivities, the train bringing Grant from Chicago, the decorations in Galena, the speech given by Washburne, and Grant's reply (predictably brief).


313. "Lieutenant-General Grant Visiting General Scott at Cozzen's Hotel, West Point, June 8, 1865 [Illustration]." *Harper's Weekly* 9, no. 443 (June 24, 1865): 385. Scott and Grant shaking hands. Full page cover illustration.

314. "Mrs. Grant, Masters Grant, General Grant. Grand Reception of Lieutenant-General Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, November 20, 1865." *Harper's Weekly* 9, no. 467 (December 9, 1865): 774. Illustration on the cover of the issue.


END OF CHAPTER 7

A. Grant's Civil War Associates – New Material: Lincoln, Sherman, Rawlins, Parker, Meigs (New Category), Rosecrans (New Category), Sheridan

B. Grant and the Blacks – No New Material

C. Reminiscences and Eyewitness Reports About Grant in the Civil War – New Material

D. Selected Children's Biographies About Grant in the Civil War – New Material

A. Grant’s Civil War Associates

Abraham Lincoln

319. Hearn, Chester G. Lincoln, the Cabinet, and the Generals. Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 2010. The interplay between Lincoln and all his generals is incisive, interesting and well documented. Halleck is called the official middleman between Grant and Lincoln. He interpreted Lincoln's strategic concepts to Grant and Grant's military jargon to the president.


William Tecumseh Sherman


323. Ambrose, Stephen E. "William T. Sherman." American History Illustrated 1, no. 9 (1967): 4-12, 54-57. Excellent overview of Sherman's life and personality and excerpts from his speeches. Contrary to reports, he was not manic depressive.

324. Athearn, Robert G. "General Sherman and the Western Railroads." Pacific Historical Review 24, no. 1 (1955): 39-48. Sherman was a great admirer of the railroads and saw no reason why the Native Americans should stand in the path of their development. He defended builders from their attacks.

325. ———. William Tecumseh Sherman and the Settlement of the West. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1956. Sherman had insufficient military forces to protect Western settlers from the Native Americans. Well documented account of his command of the Military Division of the Mississippi after the War.


328. Barrett, John G. *Sherman's March Through the Carolinas*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1956. Sherman always believed the Carolinas campaign of 1865 to be a better achievement than his march through Georgia. Heavily documented with primary sources, this is an engaging history of this part of Sherman's contribution to the War.


336. Burt, Jesse C. "Sherman, Railroad General." *Civil War History* 2, no. 1 (1956): 45-54. His use of railroads to his advantage during the Civil War and later supported the national need for a transcontinental railway.


343. Cox, Jacob Dolson. *Atlanta, Volume 9 of Campaigns of the Civil War*. New York: Scribner's, 1882. Cox was a highly literate and capable brigadier general who created this remarkable description of the Atlanta and March to the Sea campaign.

344. Cresto, Kathleen M. "Sherman and Slavery." *Civil War Times Illustrated* 17, no. 7 (=November 1978): 12-21. While genuinely concerned for the welfare of the emancipated slaves, Sherman was more concerned for his soldiers. The throngs of blacks followed his army anyway.


347. Detzler, Jack J. "The Religion of William Tecumseh Sherman." *Ohio History* 75, no. 1 (1966): 26-34. Ellen Ewing was relentless in trying to get her husband to convert to Catholicism, but he had his own ideas about religion.


351. ———. "The Atlanta Campaigns: Chapter 4: The Deaths of Friends and Foes." *Civil War Times Illustrated* 28, no. 4 (Summer 1989): 40-49. Corporals and generals are carried from the field when Hood launches a battle to save Atlanta.


357. Ferraro, William M. "Battling Over Peace: Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 76." *Timeline* 12, no. 4 (1995): 28-43. The difference between his first draft of his farewell orders to his troops and the one he actually used reflected his desire for a meaningful peace.


363. Gallagher, Gary W. "Blue & Gray: The Supreme Partnership." *Civil War Times* 53, no. 1 (February 2014): 18-20. The military partnership of Grant and Sherman, the credit Sherman accorded to Grant, their mutual agreement over how to wage the war.


Appleton, 1865. Unremarkable biography written at the end of the War. Includes reproductions of delicate illustrative engravings.


374. Jacobs, Victor L. "Was Uncle Billy Off His Rocker?" Manuscripts 17, no. 3 (1965): 21-27. Evidence says that Sherman was fully in control of his faculties.


380. Kime, Marlin G. "Sherman's Gordian Knot: Logistical Problems in the Atlanta Campaign." Georgia Historical Quarterly 70, no. 1 (1986): 102-10. Supplies, their transport and conservation, were the biggest hindrance to the success of the Atlanta campaign.


386. Marsalek, John F. "Sherman Called It the Way He Saw It." Civil War History 40, no. 1 (March 1994): 72-78. Sherman's distortions in his Memoirs were unintentional.

388. Marszalek, John F. "Celebrity in Dixie: Sherman Tours the South, 1879." *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 66, no. 3 (1982): 368-83. Sherman was warmly welcomed in the South, both in Atlanta and Savannah.


390. ———. "The Stanton-Sherman Controversy." *Civil War Times Illustrated* 9, no. 6 (October 1970): 4-12. Stanton tried to discredit Sherman after rescinding his lenient surrender terms to Johnson.

391. ———. "Was Sherman Really a Brute?" *Blue & Gray Magazine* 7, no. 2 (1989): 46, 48, 51. His alleged viciousness was overstated.


397. Murray, Robert K. "General Sherman, the Negro and Slavery: The Story of an Unrecognized Rebel." *Negro History Bulletin* 22, no. 6 (1959): 125-30. Analyzes Sherman's attitude toward blacks and slaves. He favored white supremacy in the South and supported Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction policies that would have assured this.


399. Nelson, Larry E. "Sherman at Cheraw." *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 100, no. 4 (1999): 328-54. As a center for trade, this was strategically important on Sherman's route through the Carolinas early in 1865.


402. Pfadenhauer, Ruby McCrary. "Why Sherman By-Passed Augusta." Richmond County History 15, no. 2 (1983): 17-23. He believed it to be defended and wanted to move on to an area where supplies for his army would be more easily attainable.


407. ———. "Who Burned Columbia?" American Historical Review 7 (April, 1902): 485-93. Records indicate that many groups contributed to the destruction of this city.


414. Shanks, William F. G. "Recollections of Sherman." Harper's New Monthly Magazine 30, no. 179 (April 1865): 640-646. Sherman is described as having a high level of nervous energy and being gruff to the point of rudeness.


Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-Fourth Meeting Held at St. Louis, Missouri, November 16th and 17th, 1892. 90-93. Cincinnati: Freeman, 1893. Speaks of his father, William Tecumseh Sherman, who died in 1891, and tells an amusing story of him turning down the Republican Party nomination for president in 1884.


421. ———. "To Execute the Terms of Surrender." Civil War Times Illustrated 15, no. 9 (1977): 34-42. Sherman's account of Johnston's surrender as he wrote it for author and friend John W. Draper in 1868.


426. Taylor, John. "'You Are ... the Enemy of Our Set'." Civil War Times Illustrated 18, no. 3 (June 1979): 28-37. The press called Sherman the "enemy of our set;" he called them spies.


Observation of Sherman in late 1864.

**John Aaron Rawlins**

434. Cozzens, Peter. "General Grant's 'Living and Speaking Conscience'." *Civil War Times* 48, no. 5 (October 2009): 28-33. Running the batteries at Vicksburg was Rawlins' idea. Other questionable claims about his 'indispensability' are asserted.

435. "General John G. Rawlins [i.e., John Rawlins]." *Harper's Weekly* 8, no. 415 (December 10, 1864): 797-98. Asserts he was wounded, is modest and enjoys Grant's confidence.

436. Ladenheim, Jules C. *Grant's Keeper: The Life of John A. Rawlins*. Westminster, Md.: Heritage Books, 2011. The introduction makes the reader immediately wary by beginning with a litany of Grant's perceived shortcomings in the eyes of others. "His wife did not believe in him; she made him take along his son, to discourage his alcohol temptation. Grant did not believe in himself; he sent for a young, passionate resolute Galean lawyer, named John A. Rawlins who he thought would keep him out of trouble." Much emphasis throughout the book on Rawlins wearing himself down by working ceaselessly to save Grant from himself. One wonders how Grant survived to this point in his life without Rawlins around. Fully documented, but the footnotes are puzzling. For example, on p. 92 it states "The horse, aptly named Kangaroo, superscript 242 (the footnote) ran off with its rider." The footnote number seems to reference the phrase "aptly named Kangaroo," so one might expect an explanation of why this is an apt name for the horse at footnote 242 at the back of the book. What it says is: "Owned by Lt. Col. Clark Lagow." This is not the only odd use of footnotes. There are some misspellings and other errors. "Rosecrans" is misspelled as "Rosencrans. Ulysses S. Grant: a Biography is recorded as Ulysses S. Grant: a Biography in the references list. *The Generals: Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee*, by Dwight Anderson and Nancy Scott Anderson is recorded simply as *The General*. Gideon Welles is Gideon Wells. There are probably many more such errors. I am sure the book contains some valuable insights, but the reader must exercise critical judgment before accepting any of it. Appears to be published by a vanity press.


438. O'Brien, Frank M. "The Earlier Career of Dana." In *The Story of the Sun*, 202-32. New York: Doran, 1918. Among other biographical material this chapter describes Dana at Grant's camp during the Civil War, including his association with Rawlins and General James Harrison Wilson. He did not have an especially high opinion of Rawlins' writing ability or speed. If one can believe everything in this biography, it appears that Dana had a strong presence across many venues of the War. Unique material.


Ely Samuel Parker


Montgomery C. Meigs

442. Miller, David W. *Second Only to Grant: Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs.* Shippensburg, Penn.: White Mane Books, 2000. The Quartermaster General during the Civil War was a man of many talents, leaving his mark in engineering feats particularly in Washington, D.C. Also artistic, he influenced the capitol building art work. Numerous mentions of Grant in this very engaging book about the brilliant man who kept the supplies flowing in support of the War effort.

443. Weigley, Russell F. *Quartermaster General of the Union Army, a Biography of M. C. Meigs.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1959. Includes various mentions of Grant including an anecdote about his corrupt quartermaster at Cairo. Altogether this book offers much useful material showing the behind-the-scenes work necessary to support Grant's operations.

William Starke Rosecrans


445. Jones, Evan C. "From Friends to Enemies." *Civil War Times* 53, no. 5 (October 2014): 30-39. The incidents at Iuka resulting in a falling out between Grant and Rosecrans. Years later Rosecrans still resented the situation and blamed Grant for "not getting into the fight" in a timely manner at Iuka. Much confusion and disagreement surround the dispute.


448. "The Removal of Rosecrans." *Harper's Weekly* 7, no. 387 (October 31, 1863): 690. As Grant took command of all armies in Mississippi and east and southern Tennessee, Rosecrans was rightfully removed. Details of his behavior that led to his dismissal.

Philip H. Sheridan


the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Volume 1, 270-293. Milwaukee: The Commandery, 1891. Three papers in which Sheridan's life and accomplishments are remembered and revered.


C. Reminiscences and Eyewitness Reports About Grant in the Civil War


465. ———. "Reminiscences of General Grant." In Under the Guns, a Woman's Reminiscences of the Civil War, 202-3. Boston: E.B. Stillings, 1895. Grant was kind and polite to all, in marked contrast with other rude officers.

D. Selected Children's Biographies About Grant in the Civil War


473. Neillands, Robin H. Grant: The Man Who Won the Civil War. Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.: Cold Spring Press, 2004. Almost entirely focused on the War, this is a fairly standard biography by a British author. The final chapter however is a departure from the usual in that it includes a lengthy discussion of the numerous traits Grant possessed that contributed to his masterful generalship. Comments on his lasting legacy to the U. S. Army also included. Grades 9 to 12.


Yockelson, Mitchell. *Grant, Savior of the Union*. Nashville, Tenn.: Thomas Nelson, 2012. Includes a number of incidents and details not often found in Grant biographies, but also careless errors and mistakes in the numbering of the footnotes for chapters one and three. Very little on the presidency. Grades 10 and up.

END OF CHAPTER 8

Chapter 9. Early Political Career

A. Assassination of Abraham Lincoln – No New Material
B. Interim Secretary of War – New Material
C. Johnson Administration – New Material
D. Other Political and Personal Events – New Material

B. Interim Secretary of War


Broomall, James J. "Ulysses S. Grant Goes to Washington: The Commanding General As Secretary of War." In *A Companion to the Reconstruction Presidents, 1865-1881*, ed. by Edward O. Frantz, 214-34. Chichester, West Sussex, UK: Wiley Blackwell, 2014. This unusual post given to a general was fundamental to Grant's political transformation and to some of Reconstruction's most volatile political contests. He engaged in issues held over from the Civil War as the conflict continued to have an impact on public policy.

"The General and the President." *Harper's Weekly* 11, no. 559 (September 14, 1867): 578. The various conflicts between Grant and Johnson. In appointing Grant to the cabinet as Secretary of War, Johnson outwitted himself. Lengthy article.

"The President and the General." *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 582 (February 22, 1868): 114. The result of Johnson's appointing Grant to the Secretary of War cabinet post did not turn out as Johnson expected.

"The President, Mr. Stanton, and General Grant." *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 579 (February 1, 1868): 66. Grant surrenders the office of Secretary of War back to Stanton. The reason this was the right decision and all the issues surrounding it are discussed.


"The War Office." *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 579. (February 1, 1868): 77. Illustration and article about the Secretary of War's office at the War Department and the transfer to responsibilities from Stanton to Grant.

C. Johnson Administration

Benedict, Michael Les. "From Our Archives: A New Look at the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson." *Political Science Quarterly* 113, no. 3 (1998): 493-511. Good article for understanding the issues (easy re-entry of states into the Union, suppression of black citizens) between President Johnson and Congress regarding Reconstruction. In spite of their huge differences, Congress did not move exceptionally quickly to impeach.

Downs, Gregory P. *After Appomattox: Military Occupation and the Ends of War*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2015. Grant was obligated to accept only a surrender from Lee, not an acquiescence to peace because the Federal government continued to need military enforcement of the non-slaveholding South and
override the resistance presented by its still rebellious population. Later in his life, Grant lamented that military rule did not last long enough to secure federal power over the entire country. Heavily documented with primary sources.

487. "The General and the President." *Harper's Weekly* 11, no. 559 (September 14, 1867): 578. The various conflicts between Grant and Johnson. In appointing Grant to the cabinet as Secretary of War, Johnson outwitted himself. Lengthy article.

488. "General Grant." *Harper's Weekly* 11, no. 562 (October 5, 1867): 626. Supportive article for Grant's candidacy and approval of his declining to "write a letter" to the public detailing his opinions about President Johnson.


491. "General Grant's Politics." *Harper's Weekly* 10, no. 511 (October 13, 1866): 643. Grant shows great skill in declining to give his personal opinions about President Johnson's policy and takes strong issue with a politician who claimed Grant supported Johnson's stance on issues.

492. "General Grant's Testimony." *Harper's Weekly* 11, no. 572 (December 14, 1867): 786. Before the Judiciary Committee Grant explains his reasoning for his magnanimous terms of surrender, but that Reconstruction was a matter for Congress to deal with. Informative article about post-War issues being dealt with by Grant and the Federal government.

493. "Grant and the Popular Will." *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 598 (June 13, 1868): 370. When accepting the Republican Party nomination, Grant stated he would have no policy against the will of the people. *Harper's* agrees with this and charges President Johnson with trying to dictate laws and impose them upon the country, all to the gain of the Democratic Party.


**D. Other Political and Personal Events**

497. Blair, William A. *With Malice Toward Some: Treason and Loyalty in the Civil War Era*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 2014. Several pages on Grant's role in assuring that Confederate soldiers, including Lee, would not be prosecuted for treason. Grant's double standard when it came to punishing politicians and guerilla fighters is also discussed.

498. Hardy, William E. "'I Must Go Through However': Ulysses S. Grant and the 'Swing Around the Circle,' and Presidential Ambition." *Southern Historian* 26, no. Spring (2005): 55-74. Analysis of Grant's presidential ambitions and his excursion with President Johnson. He told Julia of his numerous discomforts on the trip, but
believed he must see it through.

499. ———. "South of the Border: Ulysses S. Grant and the French Intervention." Civil War History 54, no. 1 (March 2008): 63-86. Immediately following the War Grant believed former Confederate soldiers would flee to Mexico to help the French take over the country and continue their rebellion against the United States. Seldom studied episode in Grant's military career.

500. Haven, Gilbert. National Sermons: Sermons, Speeches and Letters on Slavery and Its War, From the Passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill to the Election of President Grant. Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1869. Grant's military skill was employed by God for the best possible service.

501. "The Late Colonel Bowers." Harper's Weekly 10, no. 482 (March 24, 1866): 177. Details of the unfortunate incident in which Grant's staff member, Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, was killed while attempting to get aboard the train he and Grant were riding together.


503. Mahin, Dean B. "A Source of Apprehension and Danger: U. S. Pressures for French Withdrawal From Mexico, 1865-1867." In One War at a Time: The International Dimensions of the American Civil War, 269-85. Washington, D.C.: Brassey's, 1999. Historians have varying views about why Grant wanted to oust France from Mexico immediately following the Civil War. He opposed the imperial government France was developing in Mexico when it believed the United States was too preoccupied with post-Civil War activity to notice.

504. "The Soldier's Friend." Harper's Weekly 11, no. 570 (November 30, 1867): 753. On a trip to West Point Grant attempted to dress in such a way as to somewhat disguise his identity. Harper's artist, who was on the boat, recognized him. A disabled soldier sold Grant a copy of a journal titled The Soldier's Friend as the artist captured this occurrence in an illustration for the newspaper. A woman completely disguised by a veil, probably Julia, is sitting next to Grant. A very unusual illustration.

505. "The Southern Commanders." Harper's Weekly 11, no. 536 (April 6, 1867): 216-218. Grant's officers delegated to enforcing the "new military bill for the government of the insurrectionary States." All are listed along with the states they are to oversee. Reconstruction policies begun by the president "during the recess of 1865" were found not to work. New outcomes enumerated by the Thirty-Ninth Congress are listed. Pages 216-217 have an illustration of Grant and the officers. Regarding Reconstruction, this is a very useful snapshot of the early days of Republican policy. The illustration is striking.


507. Stewart, Alexander Turney. Reception of Lieutenant-General Grant, By the Citizens of New York. New York: s.n., 1865. Preparation for a reception on Monday, November 20, 1865, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Overall plan for who will do what and the order of the ceremony.

END OF CHAPTER 9
Chapter 10.  Presidential Election of 1868

A. General Election Studies – New Material

B. Campaign Biographies and Activities
   1. Republican Party – New Material
   2. Democratic Party – New Material

C. Campaign Speeches and Pamphlets – No New Material

A. General Election Studies

508.  "The Campaign of 1868."  *Harper's Weekly* 11, no. 554 (August 10, 1867): 498.  A Republican committee in New York City has "nominated" Grant for the presidency.  It is not likely this will change before the nominating convention.  The Democratic Party is "in a melancholy plight" and will probably select a military candidate, if such a person is to be found.  Speculation that perhaps the Democrats can entice General Sherman.


510.  "The Democracy of General Grant."  *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 621 (November 21, 1868): 739.  Now that Grant has been elected, the Democratic news sources assert that he is and always was a "real Democrat."  This is followed by what a discussion of what it means to be a "Democrat" and support a democracy.

511.  "Domestic Intelligence."  *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 620 (November 14, 1868): 723.  Terrible violence against blacks and white Union men broke out in New Orleans prior to the election.  Includes editorial illustration of Grant holding what might be an olive branch against a background of peaceful northern men and disgruntled Southerners, one of whom is obviously a wounded soldier handing his sword to Grant.


513.  "General Blair As a Prophet."  *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 618 (October 31, 1868): 691.  Democratic vice presidential candidate Frank Blair is thoroughly mocked for his "wisdom" in stating Grant will establish a military despotism if elected president.


515.  "General Grant and Peace."  *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 620 (November 14, 1868): 772.  Now that Grant is elected, he will keep the peace and assure that black voting rights are protected.


517.  "Let Us Have Peace."  *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 599 (June 20, 1868): 386.  Grant believes peace can be firmly established through the Reconstruction policy of Congress and through civil rights for all citizens.  Lengthy article speculating on what would happen if the South were permitted to reinstate slavery.

518.  "Mailed Warriors."  *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 608 (August 22, 1868): 530-531.  All the reasons why vice presidential candidate Frank Blair is wrong when he calls Grant a "mailed warrior."  Grant is far too modest and sensible to assert a military-like rule over the country.

519.  "Matched?"  *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 618 (October 31, 1868): 700.  Opposing portraits of Grant and Seymour.  Above Grant it says "Let Us Have Peace."  Above Seymour it says "A Mob Can Revolutionize as Well as a

521. "The Policy of Assassination." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 619 (November 7, 1868): 705-6. Open threats of assassination have been leveled against Grant. Was the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Frank Blair, one of these individuals? Includes illustration on cover of this issue.

522. "The Presidency Again." Harper's Weekly 11, no. 557 (August 31, 1867): 546. The Republicans must continue to be in power. The Democratic Party is too closely aligned with the former Confederacy. If Grant is nominated, it must be because of his fidelity to Republican Party principles, not because he is a military hero. Lengthy article on the coming election and pre-nomination considerations.

523. "The Republican Nominees." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 597 (June 6, 1868): 356. Upon receiving news of his nomination, Grant reviewed the Republican Party platform and was pleased with it. Schuyler Colfax is of the same Republican state of mind. Includes an illustration of Grant reading the platform in his army headquarters office and portraits of Grant and Colfax.


525. "Restoration." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 596 (May 30, 1868): 339. As the former Confederate states re-enter the Union, it imperative that Grant be elected to ensure the goals of Reconstruction.

526. "The Vice-Presidency." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 595 (May 23, 1868): 322. The candidate must be a "man of similar simplicity and sincerity of character" as Grant. Lengthy discussion of other necessary traits.

527. "The Voting in Georgia." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 624 (December 12, 1868): 786. Most of the vote for Grant came from areas with military protection. A further analysis of voting patterns makes up the bulk of this article.

528. "What General Longstreet Says." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 612 (September 19, 1868): 594-95. Longstreet is in favor of electing Grant, urging the South to accept their loss and current congressional legislation, thereby successfully re-joining the Union.

529. "The Will of the People." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 621 (November 21, 1868): 738. The election of Grant is a "final interpretation of the war." The country has spoken for a policy which secures equal rights for all citizens and Grant will see that those rights are protected. Harper's Weekly was a strong voice for civil rights during the difficult Reconstruction years.

530. Wright, Jordan M. "1868: Grant Me Peace." In Campaigning for President, 52-57. New York: Smithsonian Books, 2008. Colorful array of unusual artifacts promoting Grant for president. Poorly informed author states Grant had a large ego as witnessed by campaign materials designed to give him credit for winning the Civil War.

B. Campaign Biographies and Activities

1. Republican Party


and sailors gathered in Philadelphia in a massive display of support for Grant's election. Includes illustrations.

533. Colfax, Schuyler. "Education of the Heart." *Western Monthly* 1, no. 1 (January 1869): 20-27. Flowery essay on the traits that teachers should possess in order to educate children to their fullest virtuous potential. Colfax would have been vice president-elect at the time this was published.


536. "Grant and Colfax." *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 597 (June 6, 1868): 354. The nomination for Grant and Colfax at the Chicago convention was unanimous. Much rhetoric here about the worthiness of Grant and Colfax.


539. "[Letter to Alexander T. Stewart, Chair of the Grant Committee]." *Harper's Weekly* 12, no. 617 (October 24, 1868): 675. Edwards Pierrepont states that every leading rebel in the South is expecting a Democratic victory which will vindicate the rebellion and restore all the rights they enjoyed before the War. Pierrepont donated $20,000 to the Grant campaign.

540. "The Next President." *Harper's Weekly* 11, no. 556 (August 24, 1867): 530. Why Grant should be president. Aside from his eminent qualifications and popularity, it is extremely important to keep the Republican Party in the White House and Grant appears to be a completely committed Republican. Lengthy article.


544. "Schuyler Colfax." *Western Monthly* 2, no. 9 (September 1869): 134-40. Flowery language somewhat obscures this biography of the vice president.


2. Democratic Party
547. "The Democratic Candidate." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 604 (July 25, 1868): 466. Seymour is representative of his party, or, men who were devoted to slavery and believed the South would develop its resources as the War advanced to a Southern victory. He was a proponent of disunion right from the start and in favor of a "vast slave empire."

548. "The Democratic Candidates." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 604 (July 25, 1868): 468-69. Activities at the New York Democratic Convention. Seymour did not want the nomination, but was eventually chosen unanimously. "No weaker candidate could have been nominated by the Convention." Frank Blair is nominated for vice president. His biography is included. "If anything were necessary to secure the election of Grant and Colfax next November, their nomination has supplied it."


2a. Horatio Seymour, Presidential Candidate

550. Croly, David G. Seymour and Blair: Their Lives and Services With an Appendix Containing a History of Reconstruction. New York: Richardson, 1868. Based to a large degree on Seymour's private papers. Includes genealogy. Early Reconstruction acts and statistics are included in what is quite a valuable appendix containing state-by-state information.


552. Linkugel, Wilmer A. "Horatio Seymour: Stump Speaker in 1868." Quarterly Journal of Speech 45, no. 4 (December 1, 1959): 431-38. Seymour abandoned the accepted passive candidate role of the day and went on the stump. He was an outstanding speaker, who used logic and cited evidence, but his greatest skill was adapting his address to his listeners. Excellent article on the issues of the campaign and a professional analysis of a skilled public speaker.

553. The Lives of Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, Jr. Philadelphia: Peterson, 1968. Campaign biographies. Includes events and speeches from the nominating convention, one of which is Seymour's as presiding officer. All the names placed in nomination and the subsequent votes stretched out over many ballots are listed. Finally, Seymour, who did not want the nomination, was unanimously selected. His acceptance letter, in contrast to Grant's, is extremely lengthy.


555. Wall, Alexander J. A Sketch of the Life of Horatio Seymour, 1810-1886. New York: Not Identified, 1929. Interesting book with many photographic illustrations. His biography, his time as governor of New York, his personality, and his home life are just some of the areas covered. Little mention of the election of 1868.
Chapter 11. The First Grant Administration, 1869-1873

A. General Works – New Material

B. Domestic Issues

1. Fiscal and Monetary Policies – New Material
2. Black Friday – New Material
3. Reconstruction
   a. General Studies – New Material
   b. Black Civil Rights – New Material
4. Indian Peace Policy – New Material
5. Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Enforcement Acts – New Material
6. Other Domestic Issues – New Material

C. Foreign Relations

1. General Studies – New Material
2. Santo Domingo – New Material
3. Great Britain and the Alabama Claims – New Material
4. Cuban Rebellion – New Material

A. General Works


557. "Cabinet Speculations." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 628 (January 9, 1869): 18. Praise for Grant for keeping his cabinet speculations to himself, for being a fiscal conservative, and for no doubt consulting with those he trusts in making his cabinet choices.

558. "The Fourth of March." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 638 (March 20, 1869): 178. With Grant elected there is already greater tranquility and security in the South. Summary of key points in Grant's inaugural address. All citizens are called upon to support the new president.

559. "Gifts and Offices." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 650 (June 12, 1869): 371. Defense of Grant in his cabinet choices against charges that some appointments were given to individuals who bestowed extravagant gifts upon him.

560. "The Grand Ball at Long Branch." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 659 (August 14, 1869): 519. Ball given in honor of President Grant on July 26 at the Stetson House Hotel. Sherman and Sheridan were in attendance. Supper was served at midnight on a 190 foot long table. Illustration on page 520.

561. "Grant's Inauguration." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 638 (March 20, 1869): 186. Details of the day and Grant's movements throughout the ceremonies. Page 180 has an illustration of Grant's parents, Jesse and Hannah with a little biographical background on them. Pages 184-85 is a two-page spread illustration of the inauguration crowds. The issue cover page (177) is of Colfax taking the oath of office.

562. "How to Help President Grant." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 636 (March 6, 1869): 146. The president will no doubt select honest and capable Republican men for his cabinet. If a Republican wishes to recommend someone for a post, he should follow the same course. More ruminations about the process and its probable outcome.

563. "The New Year." Harper's Weekly 14, no. 680 (January 8, 1870): 18. Great confidence in Grant's administration is expressed because he will be fair, reasonable and patriotic. Speculation on what he will accomplish.


worst errors cannot compare to the evil of the Democrats who were so traitorous as to support secession, slavery and the Klan. The former Democratic cabinet is far more corrupt than any assemblage of Grant's. Much sarcasm and outrage in this article.

566. "The President and the Gnats." *Harper's Weekly* 14, no. 707 (July 16, 1870): 450. Many newspapers are casting aspersions and ridicule on Grant now that he has been elected president.

567. "[President Grant in Conversation]." *Harper's Weekly* 15, no. 755 (June 17, 1871): 555. Under what conditions Grant remains silent, and when he will feel more inclined to speak.


569. "The President's Message." *Harper's Weekly* 15, no. 782 (December 23, 1871): 1194. Grant, although a former military man, expresses his wish for peace on all fronts. All issues he intends to address in the coming year are discussed.


571. "Reception of Army and Navy Officers." *Harper's Weekly* 13, no. 640 (April 3, 1869): 214. Naval officers stationed in and around Washington, D.C. were brought in to meet their new Secretary. From there, they proceeded to meet with Grant. Officers present are named. Both Sherman and Rawlins were present.


B. Domestic Issues

1. Fiscal and Monetary Policies


2. Black Friday


579. "James Fisk, Jun." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 786 (January 20, 1872): 49-50. Fisk was shot on January 6th and died on the 7th. This is his biography and an account of the gold conspiracy. Includes a portrait.


582. "The President's Word." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 671. The fallout from the Black Friday scandal has not damaged the popular confidence in Grant, even though victims of the gold ring are calling him a liar (November 6, 1869).

3. Reconstruction

3a. General Studies

583. Brands, H. W. "Grant Takes on the Klan." American History 47, no. 5 (December 2012): 42-47. The South, in its opposition to equality for blacks, formed the KKK to terrorize them and their white Republican allies. Grant asked Congress for extraordinary powers to deal with the extreme unrest.

584. Brookhiser, Richard. "Scratching the Six-Year Itch." American History 50, no. 1 (April 2015): 18-19. Mid-term elections in Grant's second administration handed the House to the Democrats because the country blamed Republicans for "greed, corruption, and hard times." Winning the peace was not easy for Grant. This article focuses on the issues of Reconstruction, particularly the effect of the Klan.


586. Downs, Gregory P. After Appomattox: Military Occupation and the Ends of War. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2015. Grant was obligated to accept only a surrender from Lee, not an acquiescence to peace because the Federal government continued to need military enforcement of the non-slaveholding South and override the resistance presented by its still rebellious population. Later in his life, Grant lamented that military rule did not last long enough to secure federal power over the entire country. Heavily documented with primary sources.


588. Egerton, Douglas R. The Wars of Reconstruction: The Brief, Violent History of America's Most Progressive Era. New York: Bloomsbury, 2013. While there are many mentions of Grant, the strength of this book for Grant research lies in its depiction of the extreme violence in the South against the newly freed blacks, demonstrating the problems Grant faced as president.

589. Fitzgerald, Michael W. "Race, Faction, and Grant." In Splendid Failure: Postwar Reconstruction in the American South. 119-42. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 2007. Analysis of the political situation of the blacks in the South and actions Grant took.

Ulysses S. Grant, a Bibliography – 2016 Update

Carolina Press, 2010. The Waite Court faced a whole new social order as it dealt with the implications of the Fourteenth Amendment and its requirements for due process and equal protection for all citizens. Grant nominated a goodly number of individuals, all of whom were deemed unsuited for the post, before nominating Waite, who was not considered to be a particularly strong candidate himself. Many of the ideas behind the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amends received consideration and definition by the Waite Court. Any student of Reconstruction history should read this well-written, understandable and interesting overview of an era of seismic change in the way Americans defined citizen rights.

591. Myers, John L. *Henry Wilson and the Era of Reconstruction*. Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 2009. Dense with documented material but interesting and readable, this is a highly informative biography of Wilson from the end of the Civil War to his death while he was Grant's second Vice President. Includes an analysis and critique of his monumental *History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America*.

592. Pegram, Thomas R. "Reconstruction During the Grant Years: The Conundrum of Policy." In *A Companion to the Reconstruction Presidents, 1865-1881*, ed. by Edward O. Frantz, 275-94. Chichester, West Sussex, UK: Wiley Blackwell, 2014. An overview of how Grant handled the complicated era of Reconstruction and the unrest in the South. This period was nearly as volatile as the Civil War itself.


595. Slap, Andrew L. "Grant and the Republic, 1968-1872." In *The Doom of Reconstruction: The Liberal Republicans in the Civil War Era*, 108-25. New York: Fordham, 2006. Liberal Republicans wanted comprehensive reform of the government instead of Southern reconstruction and thought Grant would be their man. They were mistaken as continued violence in the South occupied his attention and concern. Excellent resource for a clear explanation of a difficult period of U.S. history and how the Liberal Republicans believed U.S. government to be too centralized and too powerful.

596. Smith, John David and J. Vincent Lowery, eds. *The Dunning School: Historians, Race, and the Meaning of Reconstruction*. Lexington, Ky: University Press of Kentucky, 2013. Collection of essays about Dunning's students at Columbia and their scholarship, a body of work that fueled the "Lost Cause" school of thought and contributed to Grant's poor reputation as President. The introduction is 47 pages long. The next two chapters are on John W. Burgess, the "godfather" of the Dunning school, and then on Dunning himself. The other essays are about the scholars and their work. The importance of this collection to analysis of Grant's role in Reconstruction cannot be overstated. This is a must-have for every student of Grant and Reconstruction.

597. "The Southern Commanders." *Harper's Weekly* 11, no. 536 (April 6, 1867): 216-218. Grant's officers delegated to enforcing the "new military bill for the government of the insurrectionary States." All are listed along with the states they are to oversee. Reconstruction policies begun by the president "during the recess of 1865" were found not to work. New outcomes enumerated by the Thirty-Ninth Congress are listed. Pages 216-217 have an illustration of Grant and the officers. Regarding Reconstruction, this is a very useful snapshot of the early days of Republican policy. The illustration is striking.

3b. Black Civil Rights

599. Fitzgerald, Michael W. "Race, Faction, and Grant." In Splendid Failure: Postwar Reconstruction in the American South, 119-42. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 2007. Analysis of the political situation of the blacks in the South and actions Grant took.

600. Goldenberg, Barry M. "Ulysses S. Grant." In The Unknown Architects of Civil Rights, 52-59. Los Angeles, Calif.: Critical Minds Press, 2011. Grant impact on civil rights for blacks is exemplary. Details the numerous actions he took supporting full citizenship and protection for the newly freed former slaves. It was an uphill battle. Documented and very interesting account.


603. "The Ku-Klux Bill." Harper's Weekly 15, no. 746 (April 15, 1871): 330. Terror and lawlessness reign in the South. This bill will allow the president to suspend habeas corpus and suppress the uprisings through the use of arms.

604. Lawrence, Eugene. "The Ku-Klux Conspiracy." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 825 (October 19, 1872): 805-6. The Klan is a threat to the South's industry and trade. Firsthand accounts of the Klan's (southern Democrats) infliction of violence and horror on the black population. Includes an illustration of Klansmen in disguise and a dead black man with the caption 'One Less Vote.' Graphically horrific account of the Klan's reign of terror to squelch Republican votes. Greeley and Schurz taken to task for campaigning on the assertion that equal voting rights exist in the South.


606. Simpson, Brooks D. "Ulysses S. Grant, 1822-1885." In Milestone Documents of American Leaders: Exploring the Primary Sources of Notable Americans, ed. by Paul Finkelman, 892-913. Vol. 2. Dallas, Texas: Schlager Group, 2009. Biography, explanation and analysis of the selected documents, and a summary of Grant's impact and legacy. Much of the focus here is on Reconstruction and Grant's perceived weak attempts to enforce civil rights in the South. The Enforcement Acts are mentioned only indirectly. The message seems to be that his intentions were good, he spoke out in defending black civil rights, but in the end he was too tentative to get anything accomplished. Some of the documents are his First Inaugural Address, Special Message to Congress Announcing Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and a Special Message to the Senate on Unrest in Louisiana. Includes a glossary with each document. For high school students, but of value to any reader.


4. Indian Peace Policy


5. Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Enforcement Acts


612. "The Ku-Klux Bill." *Harper's Weekly* 15, no. 746 (April 15, 1871): 330. Terror and lawlessness reign in the South. This bill will allow the president to suspend habeas corpus and suppress the uprisings through the use of arms.


6. Other Domestic Issues

616. "Domestic Intelligence." *Harper's Weekly* 13, no. 644 (May 1, 1869): 275. Names of individuals Grant nominated as foreign ministers and that of Ely Parker as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Senate rejected the Alabama Claims treaty and an incident of Reconstruction era violence in the South is rather casually reported.


619. "The Revoked Pardons." *Harper's Weekly* 13, no. 639 (March 27, 1869): 195. One of Grant's first acts in office was to revoke undelivered pardons granted by President Johnson.
C. Foreign Relations

1. General Studies


2. Santo Domingo


3. Great Britain and the Alabama Claims


627. "Our President Puts His Foot Down and the British Lion Will Have to Wriggle Out." *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 810 (July 6, 1872): 521. Cover page editorial cartoon of Grant and his Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish.


633. "'Well Roared Lion’ and ‘Well Shone Moon'." *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 791 (February 24, 1872): 153. Illustration of Fish, Grant and the Alabama Claims.
4. Cuban Rebellion


END OF CHAPTER 11

Chapter 12 Personalities of the First Grant Administration

A. Vice President Schuyler Colfax – New Material
B. Members of the Cabinet – New Material
C. Supreme Court Justices
   1. General Studies – No New Material
   2. Justices Appointed by Grant – New Material

A. Vice President Schuyler Colfax


636. "Schuyler Colfax and His Bride, Miss Wade." *Harper's Bazaar* 1, no. 58 (December 5, 1868): 921-22. Biographical background on both bride and groom. Portraits of both and illustration of jewelry Colfax gave his bride as a wedding gift. At this time Colfax was a widower.

637. Smith, Willard H. "Schuyler Colfax and Reconstruction Policy." *Indiana Magazine of History* 39, no. 4 (December 1943): 323-44. As Speaker of the House when Johnson was president, Colfax was a Radical, demanding evidence of true loyalty to the Union from the Southern states and enfranchisement of the newly freed blacks. The author of the article seems to be a product of his time, finding this stance to be "wrong."


639. Vexler, Robert I. "Vice President Schuyler Colfax." In *The Vice-Presidents and Cabinet Members, Volume I*, 261. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1975. Facts of his life and how the Credit Mobiliâr scandal was his undoing.

B. Members of the Cabinet

Amos T. Akerman, Attorney General, June 23, 1870-December 14, 1872


William Worth Belknap, Secretary of War, October 25, 1869-March 1876

everywhere in the military and became an outspoken critic. All the details Belknap's selling of post tradierships and the unfortunate effect this had on the well-being of the soldiers and other victims recounted in plain English.


644. Koster, John. "The Belknap Scandal: Fulcrum to Disaster." *Wild West* 23, no. 1 (June 1, 2010): 58-64. Custer testified against Belknap for his role in the trading post scandal, which in turn, according to the author, contributed to the Little Big Horn disaster. Includes all the gritty details of the scandal and numerous illustrations. Koster is also the author of a speculative book on a Little Big Horn survivor from Custer's troops, which was met with some skepticism. His article in *Wild West* on the Belknap scandal, while interesting and enlightening to read, should probably be crossed checked with other sources before accepting it all as fact.


**Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, March 5, 1869-June 22, 1869**


**George Sewell Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, March 11, 1869-March 1873**


**Jacob Dolson Cox, Secretary of the Interior, March 5, 1869-October 31, 1870**


**John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General, March 5, 1869-July 2, 1874**


**Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, November 1, 1870-October 18, 1875**


**Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, March 11, 1869-March 1877**

Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Attorney General, March 11, 1869–June 22, 1870

653. "Hoar, Ebenezer Rockwood." In Gale Encyclopedia of American Law, 3rd ed., ed. by Donna Batten, 285-86. Vol. 5. Detroit: Gale, 2010. Popular with the public, he was independent and outspoken. Grant eventually had to dismiss Hoar as attorney general because of political concerns, which Hoar understood. He later played a role in negotiating a settlement for the Alabama claims. Includes a timeline for Hoar's life.


John Aaron Rawlins, Secretary of War, March 11, 1869–September 8, 1869

655. "General John A. Rawlins." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 665 (September 25, 1869): 614. Obituary with biographical material and a tribute to the services he rendered to Grant. Rawlins was Secretary of War under Grant at the time of his death.

656. "General Rawlins." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 665 (September 25, 1869): 611. Admonishes Grant to select a new Secretary of War who is as honest and upright as Rawlins.


George Maxwell Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, June 25, 1869–March 1877


William Tecumseh Sherman, Secretary of War, September 9, 1869–October 24, 1869


Alexander Turney Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, March 5-8, 1869


Elihu B. Washburne, Secretary of State, March 5, 1869–March 10, 1869

663. "Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State." Harper's Weekly 13, no. 638 (March 20, 1869): 189. Grant's choice for Secretary of State is praised. Biography of Washburne and his influence in getting Grant a commission in the early days of the War.

Minister to France during the Prussian War.


George H. Williams, Attorney General, December 14, 1871-April 25, 1875

666. Vexler, Robert I. "George Henry Williams." In The Vice-Presidents and Cabinet Members, Volume I, 283-84. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1975. Worked on the Alabama Claims. Grant tried to get him a Supreme Court seat, but there was too much opposition.

C. Supreme Court Justices

2. Justices Appointed by Grant

Joseph P. Bradley, March 21, 1870

667. Stephenson, Donald Grier, Jr. "Joseph P. Bradley." In The Waite Court: Justices, Rulings, and Legacy, 94-99. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2003. Many interesting biographical details and comments on his opinions. Chapters on Major Decisions, Legacy and Impact, and other sections including comments on key people, laws and events, and a chronology make this a very useful contribution to the understanding of the era of Chief Justice Morrison Waite, who was appointed by Grant.

Ward Hunt, December 11, 1872

668. Stephenson, Donald Grier, Jr. "Ward Hunt." In The Waite Court: Justices, Rulings, and Legacy, 99-104. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2003. Many interesting biographical details and comments on his opinions. Chapters on Major Decisions, Legacy and Impact, and other sections including comments on key people, laws and events, and a chronology make this a very useful contribution to the understanding of the era of Chief Justice Morrison Waite, who was appointed by Grant.

William Strong, February 18, 1870

669. Stephenson, Donald Grier, Jr. "William Strong." In The Waite Court: Justices, Rulings, and Legacy, 88-93. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2003. Many interesting biographical details and comments on his opinions. Chapters on Major Decisions, Legacy and Impact, and other sections including comments on key people, laws and events, and a chronology make this a very useful contribution to the understanding of the era of Chief Justice Morrison Waite, who was appointed by Grant.

END OF CHAPTER 12

Chapter 13. Presidential Election of 1872

A. General Election Studies – New Material

B. Campaign Biographies and Activities

1. Republican Party – New Material

2. Liberal Republican Challenge

a. General Studies – New Material

b. Horace Greeley Campaign Biographies – No New Material

c. Horace Greeley General Biographies – New Material

C. Campaign Speeches and Pamphlets – New Material

A. General Election Studies


678. "The Ku-Klux and Amnesty." *Harper's Weekly* 15, no. 748 (April 29, 1871): 378. Historical statistics on numbers of white and black citizens registered to vote in the South and how few votes were actually cast for Grant in some districts. This cannot happen in the upcoming election. Aside from that, this is a rather difficult article make sense of.

679. Lawrence, Eugene. "Grant, Union, and Education." *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 828 (November 9, 1872): 869-870. The Catholic Church has backed Greeley and if he is elected this will be a disaster for universal public education. The Klan is helping by keeping blacks from public education. Grant's Republican Party is for "popular education and mental progress."

680. ———. "The Ku-Klux Conspiracy." *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 825 (October 19, 1872): 805-6. The Klan is a threat to the South's industry and trade. Firsthand accounts of the Klan's (southern Democrats) infliction of violence and horror on the black population. Includes an illustration of Klansmen in disguise and a dead black man with the caption 'One Less Vote.' Graphically horrific account of the Klan's reign of terror to squelch Republican votes. Greeley and Schurz taken to task for campaigning on the assertion that equal voting rights exist in the South.

681. ———. "Republicanism, Past and Future: The Good Time Come [Sic]." *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 830 (November 23, 1872): 910. All the good the Republican Party has done. In the election Grant was assailed by gross insinuation and falsehoods from the Catholic press, the rebel leaders and fallen-away Republicans. But "the honesty and the good sense of the people have baffled their treacherous designs." "The Republican Party will be faithful to the highest impulses of freedom..." Accompanied by an illustration.

682. '"Let Us Clasp Hands Over the Bloody Chasm'." *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 825 (October 19, 1872): 804. Editorial cartoon of Greeley being congratulated by Georgia Democrats who used violence to keep blacks and Republicans from polls in the governor's election. The main article, "The Georgia Election" is on p. 803.


684. "Look Here, Stranger, There Is No Law in This Country to Compel You to Stay." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 817 (August 24, 1872): 649. Cover page. Editorial cartoon. Uncle Sam talking to Senator Carl Schurz, a German-born American, anti-Grant statesman, who was "disgusted with American politics."

685. "Magnanimity." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 814 (August 3, 1872): 595. A southern newspaper called Greeley "magnanimous." The article proceeds to assert all the ways in which Grant is a far more magnanimous individual.

686. "The Presidency and Mr. Greeley." Harper's Weekly 15, no. 766 (September 2, 1871): 810. Greeley, elected chair of the Tammany-Republican General Committee, approves of much of what Grant has accomplished, but the Tribune says he does not actually support Grant's re-election.

687. "Secretary Stanton and General Grant." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 808 (June 22, 1872): 483. Charles Sumner asserts that the dying Stanton told him he never mentioned Grant in any speech and did not hold a positive opinion of him. The facts show otherwise.

688. "Vigilance the Price of Victory." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 813 (July 27, 1872): 579. The president is a human being who cannot please everyone and many complaining politicians are hypocrites. Rather long article on attitudes about Republicans and Democrats during this campaign.

689. "Vindicated: Sweeping Accusations [Editorial Cartoon]." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 808 (June 22, 1872): 489. Woman representing the United States holding a broom sweeping out all malice, hate, and envy directed at Grant while Uncle Sam shakes Grant's hand.

690. "What the Senatorial Cabal Can Not 'Blow Over'." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 794 (March 16, 1872): 201. Illustration of senatorial cabal members blowing their breath at Grant. A December 4, 1871 proclamation is pictured, touting Grant's success as president, particularly for reducing the national debt.


B. Campaign Biographies and Activities

1. Republican Party


695. Lawrence, Eugene. "Lincoln, Johnson, Grant." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 821 (September 21, 1872): 733-34. Lincoln's assassination recounted. All his hopes for equanimity and reunion were not borne out by his successor, leading to national chaos. Re-electing Grant is the only way to continue to thwart Southern violence and build a cohesive union. Very good article on the conditions in the country.

696. "Ulysses S. Grant." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 809 (June 29, 1872): 510. Laudatory campaign biography of Grant including the assertion that the South has greatly benefited because of his policies and actions carried
out on their behalf.


698. "The New York Republican Convention." Harper's Weekly 15, no. 767 (September 9, 1871): 834. Lengthy article on how the convention ought to unfold and admonishment to attendees that the convention expects and requires fidelity from the whole Republican Party.


701. "The Pledge of the Republicans." Harper's Weekly 15, no. 773 (October 21, 1871): 979. Civil service reform is in the party platform for the coming election and it is vital that it be carried out.


2. Liberal Republican Challenge


708. "Liberal Gratitude." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 802 (May 11, 1872): 361. Grant and Schurz with Grant steering the ship of "Union." Shall Grant be tossed overboard (out of office)?


2a. General Studies


712. "Georgia." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 826 (October 26, 1872): 827. Newly re-elected governor urges the state to vote for Greeley, even though he is not a true Democrat. Anything to beat Grant.

713. "[Greeley Encouraging Black Citizens, As a Symbol of Emancipation and Freedom, to Pretend to Have a Truce


715. Lawrence, Eugene. "Mr. Carl Schurz and His Victims." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 819 (September 7, 1872): 693-94. Electing Schurz's favorite candidates will result in the country becoming like Missouri, a hotbed of suffering for blacks and Republicans. Schurz was on the stump for Greeley.

716. ———. "Mr. Greeley's Supporters in Georgia." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 822 (September 28, 1872): 757. Republicans and blacks are victims of extreme violence in this state. Greeley hopes to owe his election to the Klan and other enemies who rule by terror. Two grim illustrations. Very informative article.


718. "Not So Easily Played Upon." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 800 (April 27, 1872): 321. Cover page is a political cartoon of Grant and Schurz (founder of the Liberal Republican Party). Schurz is playing the piano (a skill for which he was known aside from his political and statesman accomplishments), but Grant quotes from Hamlet telling him, "You can not play upon me."

719. "Senator Schurz." Harper's Weekly 16, no. 810 (July 6, 1872): 522-23. As the main driving force of the Liberal Republican Party, Schurz and his anti-Grant campaign are a "mournful spectacle."


723. Winn, Kenneth H. "Brown, Benjamin Gratz (1826-1885)." In Dictionary of Missouri Biography, ed. by Lawrence O. Christensen, 121-24. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press, 1999. The multiple aspects of his career are thoroughly covered. He wanted the presidential nomination in 1872, but when losing that, accepted Greeley's invitation to run for the vice presidency.

2c. Horace Greeley General Biographies

724. Snay, Mitchell. Horace Greeley and the Politics of Reform in Nineteenth-Century America. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2011. Greeley's life is reflective of "the deepest American contradictions over race, class, and democracy." His thinking and writings as a newspaper editor represented the revolutionary changes in the American economic, social and political era of the mid-19th century. In this biography Greeley's life is explored in the context of the vast upheavals in America before, during, and after the Civil War. Includes about 10 pages on the election of 1872, followed by Greeley's untimely death.


C. Campaign Speeches and Pamphlets

**END OF CHAPTER 13**

**Chapter 14. The Second Grant Administration, 1873-1877**

A. General Works – No New Material

B. Domestic Issues

1. Fiscal and Monetary Policies – No New Material
2. Education – New Material
3. Crédit Mobilier – New Material
4. Whiskey Ring – New Material
5. Civil Service Reform – New Material
6. Centennial Exposition – New Material
7. Other Domestic Issues – New Material

C. Foreign Relations

1. Virginius Affair – No New Material
2. Other – New Category

D. Election of 1876 – No New Material

B. Domestic Issues

2. Education


3. Crédit Mobilier


4. Whiskey Ring


5. Civil Service Reform

731. "Children Cry for It." *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 788 (February 3, 1872): 109. Editorial cartoon of Grant spoonfeeding civil service reform to various politicians. He says, "If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system."


734. "'No Surrender'". *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 832 (December 7, 1872): 945. Editorial cartoon, cover page, Grant depicted as standing on civil service reform regulations.

735. "The 'One Term' As a Reform of the Civil Service." *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 813 (July 27, 1872): 578. Sumner believed patronage could be limited by allowing the president only one term. A good bit of background on the spoils system and how congressional members, not just the president, appointed many people to Federal jobs.

736. "The Pledge of the Republicans." *Harper's Weekly* 15, no. 773 (October 21, 1871): 979. Civil service reform is in the party platform for the coming election and it is vital that it be carried out.


### 6. Centennial Exposition

739. Norton, Frank H., and Frank Leslie. *Frank Leslie's Historical Register of the Centennial Exposition*. New York: Frank Leslie's, 1877. Pages 77-81 feature pictures of Grant as he was involved in the opening festivities. Also included is the text of his speech declaring the Exposition open.


### 7. Other Domestic Issues


### C. Foreign Relations

2. Other

742. Kreiser, Christine. "Royal Visit." *American History* 47, no. 6 (February 2013): 19. Description of State dinner held for the King of Hawaii relating to sugar Hawaii wished to sell the United States. The agreement eventually led to annexation.


**END OF CHAPTER 14**

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**Chapter 15. Personalities of the Second Grant Administration**

**A. Vice President Henry Wilson (Born Jeremiah Colbath) – New Material**

**B. Members of the Cabinet – New Material**

**C. Supreme Court Justice – New Material**

**D. Other Associates – No New Material**

**A. Vice President Henry Wilson (Born Jeremiah Colbath)**

Graphic detail of his bodily condition, his medical treatment, and his activities in the days before his death. He died on November 22, 1875, during his term as Vice President. Death attributed to "nervous apoplexy, depending probably on cerebral anaemia." Current sources call this event a stroke and say he died in the Capitol Building.

745. McKay, Ernest A. "Henry Wilson: Unprincipled Know Nothing." Mid-America 46, no. 1 (January 1964): 29-37. The unpolished and undignified former shoemaker, Henry Wilson, after a series of defeats, is elected to the U. S. Senate. His was also a strong voice for the abolishment of slavery.

746. Myers, John L. Henry Wilson and the Era of Reconstruction. Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 2009. Dense with documented material but interesting and readable, this is a highly informative biography of Wilson from the end of the Civil War to his death while he was Grant's second Vice President. Includes an analysis and critique of his monumental History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America.

747. Vexler, Robert I. "Vice President Henry Wilson." In The Vice-Presidents and Cabinet Members, Volume I, 262-64. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1975. Facts of his life and references to the important books he wrote on slavery and conditions in the South.

B. Members of the Cabinet

Benjamin Helm Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, June 2, 1874-June 20, 1876


James Donald Cameron, Secretary of War, May 22, 1876-March 1877

749. Vexler, Robert I. "Secretary of War James Donald Cameron." In The Vice-Presidents and Cabinet Members, Volume I, 278-81. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1975. Appointed through the influence of his father and was effective in the job.

Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, October 19, 1875-March, 1877


Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, August 24, 1874-July 11, 1876


James William Marshall, Postmaster General, July 3, 1874-August 23, 1874


Lot Myrick Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, June 21, 1876-March 1877

754. Vexler, Robert I. "Secretary of Treasury Lot Myrick Morrill." In The Vice-Presidents and Cabinet Members,
Ulysses S. Grant, a Bibliography – 2016 Update

Volume I, 273-74. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1975. All the details of his career. He ran the Treasury very efficiently.

Edwards Pierrepont, Attorney General, April 26, 1875-May 21, 1876


756. "Pierrepont, Edwards." In *Gale Encyclopedia of American Law*, 3rd ed., ed. by Donna Batten, 498-99. Vol. 7. Detroit: Gale, 2010. As a lawyer, judge, orator, Lincoln confidant and supporter, Pierrepont was heavily involved in the issues of the day and was in the public eye. He eventually became U. S. Minister to Great Britain and was responsible for assuring Grant's huge public welcome on his world trip, first in England, a celebration which then cascaded to other nations as well. Includes a timeline of events in his life.


William A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, March 17, 1873-June 1, 1874


Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War, March 8, 1876-May 21, 1876

761. Vexler, Robert I. "Secretary of War Alphonso Taft." In *The Vice-Presidents and Cabinet Members, Volume I*, 278-79. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1975. Secretary of War for only two and a half months.

James Noble Tyner, Postmaster General, July 12, 1876-March 1877


C. Supreme Court Justice

Morrison Remick Waite, Chief Justice, January 21, 1874


764. Kens, Paul. *The Supreme Court Under Morrison R. Waite, 1874-1888*. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 2010. The Waite Court faced a whole new social order as it dealt with the implications of the Fourteenth Amendment and its requirements for due process and equal protection for all citizens. Grant nominated a goodly number of individuals, all of whom were deemed unsuited for the post, before nominating
Waite, who was not considered to be a particularly strong candidate himself. Many of the ideas behind the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amends received consideration and definition by the Waite Court. Any student of Reconstruction history should read this well-written, understandable and interesting overview of an era of seismic change in the way Americans defined citizen rights.

765. Stephenson, Donald Grier, Jr. "Morrison R. Waite." In The Waite Court: Justices, Rulings, and Legacy, 104-10. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2003. Many interesting biographical details and comments on his opinions. Chapters on Major Decisions, Legacy and Impact, and other sections including comments on key people, laws and events, and a chronology make this a very useful contribution to the understanding of the era of Chief Justice Morrison Waite, who was appointed by Grant.

END OF CHAPTER 15

Chapter 16. Family and Personal Life

A. Grant Family
  1. Julia Dent Grant – New Material
  2. Grant Children – New Material
  3. Other Descendants – New Material
  4. White House Accounts – New Material

B. Residences
  1. General Works – New Material
  2. Point Pleasant, Ohio – New Material
  3. Georgetown, Ohio – No New Material
  4. Detroit – No New Material
  5. Hardscrabble, St. Louis – No New Material
  6. Galena Pre-War Home – New Material
  7. Philadelphia – New Material
  8. Burlington, New Jersey – No New Material
  9. City Point, Virginia – New Material
  10. Galena Post-War Home – New Material
  11. Elberon Cottage, Long Branch – New Material
  12. White Haven, St. Louis – New Material
  13. New York City – No New Material

C. Personality and Pastimes
  1. Horses – New Material
  2. Religion – No New Material
  3. Alleged Alcohol Problem – New Material
  4. Reminiscences – New Material

A. Grant Family

1. Julia Dent Grant


the friendship between Julia and Varina Davis, widow of Jefferson Davis.


775. Vostral, Sharra. "Grant, Julia Dent (1826-1902)." In *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*, et al. ed. by Lawrence O. Christensen, 344-45. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press, 1999. Gives Julia a lot of credit for her handling of family and financial matters while Grant was at the War and for her influence and activities during his years in the White House.


2. Grant Children

777. Aunt Abby. "Nellie Grant's Wedding." *Schoolday Magazine* 28, no. 7 (July 1, 1874): 186-88. Description of the ceremony, the celebration breakfast, the decorations, and the gifts.


783. "Presented at Court (Nellie Grant)." *Harper's Weekly* 16, no. 805 (June 1, 1872): 432-34. Two page illustration and an article on Nellie meeting Queen Victoria.


### 3. Other Descendants

786. Cantacuzene-Speransky, Julia Grant. "Early Disorders in Russia." *Saturday Evening Post* 193, no. 29 (January 15, 1921): 18, 19, 28, 30, 32. What her comfortable life was like in the early years of her marriage to a Russian nobleman. Includes an unusual photo of Frederick Dent Grant with his grandson and a description of his family's visit.


### 4. White House Accounts


789. ———. "Levee at the Executive Mansion." In *The Olivia Letters*, 168-72. New York: Neale, 1906. Descriptions of the receptions held by the Grants in the White House. While they were quite glittering and accessible to a wide variety of people, they could wear down Grant's energy levels. Julia described as fair, fat and forty.


792. ———. "Professor Melah." In *The Olivia Letters*, 199-207. New York: Neale, 1906. Details of the glittering White House dinners that were choreographed by Melah, the Italian chef.

793. ———. "White House Receptions Compared." In *The Olivia Letters*, 388-95. New York: Neale, 1906. Mrs. Grant was the first to have other ladies receive with her.


B. Residences

1. General Works


2. Point Pleasant, Ohio


801. Swing, James B. *Address of Judge James B. Swing at the Grant Memorial Service at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio: October Second, Nineteen Hundred and Seven* (19 p.). Point Pleasant, Ohio: s.n., 1907.

6. Galena Pre-War Home


7. Philadelphia


9. City Point, Virginia


805. "Explosion at City Point, August 9, 1864 [Cover Illustration]." *Harper's Weekly* 8, no. 400 (August 27, 1864): 545.


10. Galena Post-War Home

807. "Lieutenant General Grant's Reception at Galena, Illinois, August 18, 1865 [Illustration]." *Harper's Weekly* 9,
no. 454 (September 9, 1865): 564.

11. Elberon Cottage, Long Branch


12. White Haven, St. Louis


819. Lehr, Elizabeth Drexel. *"King Lehr" and the Gilded Age*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1935. As a child, Drexel's daughter recalls a brief encounter she had with Grant at the cottage.

820. Trimm, Steve. *Saving Grant Cottage*. s.l.: Friends of Grant Cottage, 2012. The four individuals who kept the Grant Cottage from decay and possible destruction.
Personalities and Pastimes

1. Horses

821. Armistead, Gene C. *Horses and Mules in the Civil War*. Jefferson, N. C.: McFarland, 2013. Along with several chapters on various aspects of equines in the War, there is an alphabetical list by name of horse at the back. The owner's name and fate of his horse is included. Grant owned quite a number of these animals.

822. Castel, Albert, and Brooks D. Simpson. "Rosecrans Takes Chattanooga and Grant Takes a Fall." In *Victors in Blue: How Union Generals Fought the Confederates, Battled Each Other, and Won the Civil War*, 205-19. Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas, 2011. Grant's desire to penetrate the South's heartland following Vicksburg is thwarted by injuries he received from the fractious horse he rode in New Orleans.

823. Dowdall, Denis M. *From Cincinnati to the Colorado Ranger, the Horsemanship of Ulysses S. Grant*. Ireland: Historyeye, 2012. Thorough and documented. Excellent contribution to the literature on Grant and horses.

824. "The President's Stable." *Harper's Weekly* 13, no. 642 (April 17, 1869): 244-45. The horses from during and after the War Grant kept on the White House grounds. Illustrations of the stable, the horses and of Jesse and Nellie being transported to school in a horse-drawn wagon.


3. Alleged Alcohol Problem


4. Reminiscences


profanity.


END OF CHAPTER 16

Chapter 17. Post-Presidential Years
A. General Works – New Material
B. Travels
   1. Trip Around the World – New Material
   2. Other Travel – New Material
C. Society of the Army of the Tennessee Reunion, Chicago, November 12 and 13, 1879 – New Material
D. Third Term Movement – New Material
E. Financial Hardship and Writing of Personal Memoirs
   1. General Works – New Material
   2. Association with Mark Twain – New Material
F. Final Illness and Death
   1. General Works – New Material
   2. Related in Medical Record – New Material
G. Funeral – New Material
H. Memorials
   1. Death – New Material
   2. Other – New Material
I. Monuments
   1. General Grant National Memorial (Grant's Tomb), in New York City
      - Nineteenth Century
         a. Raising the Funds – New Material
         b. Design and Construction – No New Material
         c. Dedication – New Material
         d. Histories and Commemorations – New Material
   2. General Grant National Memorial (Grant's Tomb), in New York City
      - Twentieth Century
         a. Renovation and Rededication – New Material
         b. Mosaic Benches – New Material
         c. Other – New Material
   3. Ulysses S. Grant Memorial in Washington, D. C. – New Material
   4. Lincoln Park, Chicago – No New Material
   5. Fairmount Park, Philadelphia – New Material
   6. Other Monuments – New Material

A. General Works

836. "General Grant's Mexican Letter." *Harper's Weekly* 28, no. 1416 (February 9, 1884): 87. Grant denies having a large personal interest in the treaty with Mexico and was not in collusion with the former Mexican minister to Washington, Romero, for monetary gain.


839. "The World's Fair." *Harper's Weekly* 25, no. 1267 (April 9, 1881): 227. Grant resigns as president of the "Great Exhibition" originally planned for Central Park, an idea that was met with opposition. See March 19, 1881 cover illustration.

**B. Travels**

**1. Trip Around the World**


841. "General Grant." *Harper's Weekly* 24, no. 1202. (January 10, 1880): 18. The reception held for him in Philadelphia marked the end of his world trip. There was an attempt to keep politics out of this celebration, but someone mentioned Grant as a potential presidential candidate. Speculation and discussion about what it will take to nominate and elect him.

842. "Grant at Philadelphia." *Harper's Weekly* 24, no. 1201 (January 3, 1880): 11. Grant's arrival in Philadelphia, ending his round the world tour, was marked by a 12 mile long procession and huge ovation from the citizens. In the midst of all of this, Grant saved a small child's life by lifting him up out of the crowd and away from vehicle wheels. This article describes a very elaborate welcome from the city and reception at the Childs' home.

843. "Grant in Philadelphia." *Harper's Weekly* 24, no. 1202 (January 10, 1880): 30. Description of the magnificent interior of the George Childs home where Grant was honored both before and immediately after his world tour. Lengthy article on Childs' history of hospitality to illustrious guests.


845. Hindley, Meredith. "The Odyssey of Ulysses S. Grant." *Humanities* 35, no. 3 (May/June 2014): 38-49. The places he went, the events he enjoyed and those he did not. A very informative and engaging article.


2. Other Travel

848. "The Battle-Fields of Mexico." *Harper's Weekly* 24, no. 1216 (April 17, 1880): 244-45. Grant visits Mexico and declares it the most pleasurable of all his recent travels. He is reported as being especially animated at the sites of some of his battles in this country. Includes illustrations.

849. "General Grant in Cuba." *Harper's Weekly* 24, no. 1209 (February 28, 1880): 135. Grant, Julia, son Fred, and General Sheridan visited Cuba. Description of their reception and activities. At the time of their visit, Cuba experienced an earthquake, which frightened Julia, but not the "serenity" of the generals. Illustrations on p. 132.


851. "General Grant in Florida." *Harper's Weekly* 24, no. 1208 (February 21, 1880): 116-17. The towns he visited, including Key West, and the parade that greeted him there. Among the speeches was one given by a black citizen who thanked him for his service to the country and the blacks. The next day he sailed for Cuba.


853. "Grant's First Visit to Florida." *Harper's Weekly* 24, no. 1206 (February 7, 1880): 91. He made a speech referencing his tour of the South following the War, telling the Florida southerners that he believed then and now that the War was not the fault of the citizens, but the fault of those in power who misled them. This was well-received. He also visited Cumberland Island and the grave of Robert E. Lee's father, Lighthorse Harry. He found much to admire about Florida. Montage illustration of his activities in Florida is on p. 84.

C. Society of the Army of the Tennessee Reunion, Chicago, November 12 and 13, 1879


D. Third Term Movement


857. "At Chicago." *Harper's Weekly* 24, no. 1225 (June 19, 1880): 386. Grant was not the real choice of the party and there would be no "spontaneous popular demand" for his candidacy.


859. Boutwell, George S. "The Third Term." *Penn Monthly* 11 (April 1880): 318-23. Grant will be used by party bosses if he is nominated for a third term.


861. ———. "Nominating General Grant for a Third Term." In *Modern Eloquence, Volume XI*, ed. by Ashley H.

862. Garrison, W. P. "The Rehabilitation of Grant." Nation 28 (April 17, 1879): 258. Questions why Grant is wanted for a third term when he was out of favor at the end of his second term.


864. ———. "The Revival of the Grant Boom." Nation 29 (October 9, 1879): 236-37. Pressure mounts to have Grant run for a third term.

865. ———. "Specific Argument Against a Third Term." Nation 30 (May 6, 1880): 342. Blaine is acceptable, even preferable, to Grant.


870. "The Republican Party and a Third Term." Harper's Weekly 24, no. 1205 (January 31, 1880): 66. Discussion of the potential for a third term with a summary of events in 1875 when Grant announced he would not be a candidate again, following his two terms. Lengthy article on the debate and issues surrounding the potential in the 1880 election.


874. "The St. Louis Convention." Harper's Weekly 24, no. 1221 (May 22, 1880): 322. On the occasion of the Democratic Convention this lengthy article discusses the issues surrounding the nomination of Republican Grant for a third term. In the end, the article asks, "can his nomination be considered expedient for the party, however sincere may be the personal regard for him, and however illustrious his military services?" This newspaper's editorial stance seems to be mildly opposed to his nomination.

875. "Third Term Prospects." Harper's Weekly 24, no. 1222 (May 29, 1880): 338. The plan by Grant's backers that was purposefully pursued to assure his nomination.

E. Financial Hardship and Writing of Personal Memoirs

1. General Works

877. "General Grant." *Harper's Weekly* 28, no. 1430 (May 17, 1884): 311. The country feels Grant should be placed on the army retired list and receive a pension, particularly in view of being duped by Ferdinand Ward.

878. "General Grant and James D. Fish." *Harper's Weekly* 28, no. 1433 (June 7, 1884): 359. A letter written by Grant to Fish makes it appear that Grant was in collusion with Ward, but in truth Grant was Ward's victim.


880. Mackowski, Chris. *Grant's Last Battle: The Story Behind The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant*. El Dorado Hills, Calif.: Savas Beatie, 2015. Engagingly written and profusely illustrated (including some quite uncommon items), this is a worthwhile read. However, the author's Ph.D. is in English/Creative Writing, not history. There is a large number of quotes, but no footnotes or bibliography. Frank Varney wrote the Foreword, an odd choice considering his rather negative account of Grant in his recent book. Among the illustrations is one misidentified as Frederick Dent Grant. One of the books in *The Emerging Civil War* Series.


884. Ward, Ferdinand. "General Grant an Easy Prey for the Wolves of Finance." *New York Herald [Sunday Magazine Section]* (December 26, 1909): Starts on p.1. Cannot verify further paging. Ward relates numerous incidents of Grant being duped by finance schemers. He asserts that Vanderbilt requested that Grant hand over his military mementoes when the $150,000 loan disappeared in the Grant and Ward failure. This is so far from the truth that one must question the veracity of the rest of the article. Concerning the financial schemes Ward says Grant was involved in, one should consult Grant's papers and other sources for verification purposes.

885. ———. "General Grant As I Knew Him." *New York Herald [Sunday Magazine Section]* (December 19, 1909): p. 1-2, and continued further in the magazine. Cannot verify exact pages. The introduction is astoundingly pro-Ward. The ensuing article by Ward himself is self-serving beyond belief as he asserts Grant remained his friend through all the stress and trouble until his death in 1885. Ward then relates numerous anecdotes about himself and Grant, the veracity of which is questionable. Written 19 years after Ward was released from prison.

886. ———. "General Grant's Dinner to President Diaz." *New York Herald [Sunday Magazine Section]* (January 16, 1910): 10. Brief mention of this grand dinner at which Ward was asked to make a speech, much to his humiliation. More recollections of how great a businessman he (Ward) was and how the Grants bestowed many gifts upon him. A description of the gifts the Grants received on their world tour is included. Obsequious and self-serving article and the last in this series by the sociopath Ward.

887. ———. "Grant Was The Only One to Give Aid." *New York Herald [Sunday Magazine Section]* (January 9, 1910): 2. Grant contributed to the failure of Grant and Ward through risky ventures urged by his alleged friends. Ward relates the warnings he delivered to Grant against these pitfalls. Among all people affected by the failure, Grant was the only one to offer aid to Ward. Even after the catastrophic nature of the situation became
clear to Grant, he had a face-to-face talk with Ward, urging him to be brave. Again, one must be very skeptical of Wards assertions.

888. ———. "Marine Bank Cause of Crash." *New York Herald [Sunday Magazine Section]* (January 2, 1910): 1, 10, although this may not be entirely accurate. Ward denies he was wholly responsible for the "failure" of the Marine Bank and had he been left "unhampered" he would have made a great success of the venture. The article is heavy on discussion of finance issues, Ward's great burden, and his innocence with regard to duping Grant.

889. Ward, Geoffrey C. *A Disposition to Be Rich.* New York: Knopf, 2012. Heavily documented by primary sources, this is a vivid and chilling biography of Ferdinand Ward, a ruthless con artist and the great-grandfather of the author. His life as a sociopath and how he duped the Grants and other investors make this a "must read" for anyone interested in Grant.


2. *Association with Mark Twain*


892. "Kappa Sigma Recovers Grant's Death Mask." *Caduceus of Kappa Sigma* 23, no. 8 (May 1909): 606-7. Asserts the original death mask by Karl Gerhardt ended up in New Orleans in 1909, but other sources say Julia Grant received the original.


894. Loving, Jerome. *Confederate Bushwhacker: Mark Twain in the Shadow of the Civil War*. Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 2013. Biography of Twain during the last year of Grant's life, 1885. Of special interest is the material on Karl Gerhardt, the sculptor of a bust of Grant and of his death mask. This book is not free from errors. The author states that Grant was "always opposed to slavery," but Julia was from a slave holding family in "Kentucky."


F. Final Illness and Death

1. General Works


905. "General Grant." *Medical News* 46 (May 23, 1885): 577. His condition has improved so that he is comfortable and able to work on his memoirs, but the disease progresses unrelentingly.

906. "General Grant." *Medical News* 46 (April 11, 1885): 408-9. Death could come at any moment, but it is difficult to predict with any accuracy.

907. "General Grant's Case." *Medical News* 46 (April 25, 1885): 462. His condition has improved dramatically, but some critics say a microscopical examination of his throat cells should have been done by a better known pathologist.

908. "General Grant's Condition." *Medical News* 46 (March 21, 1885): 327-28. Not able to work on his Memoirs, Grant suffers from insomnia but has little pain.

909. "General Grant's Condition." *Medical News* 46 (April 4, 1885): 382. It is a disease of the pharynx, not tongue, and Grant suffers from the feeling of throat obstruction.


913. Renehan, Andrew, and John C. Lowry. "The Oral Tumours of Two American Presidents: What If They Were Alive Today?" *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* 88, no. 7 (July 1995): 377-83. The advancement of the oral epithelial carcinoma in Grant and details of how the disease would be treated now. The outlook would not have been hopeless today. An unusual article.


918. Trask, George. "General Grant and His Cigar." *Anti-Tobacco Journal* 2, no. 3 (March 1873): 86-89. Letter written originally in 1866 pleading with Grant to give up poisonous tobacco and set a better example for American youth.

2. Related in Medical Record


921. "The Condition of General Grant." *Medical Record* 27 (1885): 520. Grant sleeping well, but disease is progressing.

922. "The Condition of General Grant." *Medical Record* 27 (1885): 575. Grant sleeps well and is free from pain. The swelling under the angle of the jaw increased.

923. "The Condition of General Grant." *Medical Record* 27 (1885): 710. Now at Mt. McGregor, the swelling is increasing and voice reduced to a whisper.

924. "General Grant's Condition." *Medical Record* 27 (March 14, 1885): 295. Treatment to help Grant sleep. Ulcerative process of the disease continues.

925. "General Grant's Condition." *Medical Record* 27 (1885): 410. Sensational reports are not accurate, Grant better than reported.


3. Related in the *New York Times*

questioned in the Grant and Ward swindle.


989. "Day and Night of Rest." *New York Times*, 23 June 1885, p. 5. Grant works a little on the proofs and spends time with his family.


991. "Gen. Grant's Condition." *New York Times*, 26 June 1885, pp. 5. The temperature is 80 degrees, but Grant is all wrapped up and sitting on the porch at the Drexel cottage.


the Bath chair.


1008. "Gen. Grant on the War." *New York Times*, 16 July 1885, p. 4. Buckner reveals to the press a little about his visit with Grant and the note Grant wrote stating his belief that peace between the North and South was a reality.


1028. "Gen. Grant's Sufferings." *New York Times*, 31 July 1885, p. 3. Dr. Sh Brady's article that appeared in Medical Record describes the course of Grant's disease.


1030. "The Grant Monument Fund." *New York Times*, 1 August 1885, p. 4. The funds needed will not be easy to raise.


1032. "Watching By the Coffin." *New York Times*, 2 August 1885, pp. 1-2. The family views the body while visitors were kept away. Julia drapes Grant's leather chair. Preparations going forward in Albany for the arrival of Grant's body.


1045. "The Burial of Grant." *New York Times*, 9 August 1885, p. 4. It was estimated that 1/50th of the nation saw his funeral procession.


G. Funeral


H. Memorials


1. Death


1054. Cochrane, William. *General Grant, the Lessons of His Life and Death Sermon Preached By Request in Zion Presbyterian Church, Brantford, Ont., Sabbath Ev'g, Sept. 13, 1885*. Brantford, Ont.: Expositor, 1885. Speech on Grant's life more than sermon (27 p.).


1056. *Death of General U.S. Grant. Funeral Memorial Service at Bristol, R.I. August 8th, 1885*. Providence: Reid, 1885. Poignant ceremony with long speech about what Grant meant to the nation. Service held in the Town Hall, which was decorated for the occasion. An illustration is included (40 p.).


1058. Fowler, Charles Henry. *General Grant: Memorial Address: Delivered at the Grant Memorial Services Held in the Mechanic's Pavilion, San Francisco, Cal., August 8, 1885*. San Francisco: Methodist Book Depository, 1885. Speech on Grant's life and accomplishments (18 p.).


1060. Grand Army of the Republic. *Grant Memorial Services, In Providence, R.I. August 8, 1885, By the Department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Veteran Associations of the State*. Providence, R.I.: E. L. Freeman, 1888. The entire service, including five memorial speeches (48 pages).


2. Other


moving tribute to Grant as a man who was "lifted up" to great accomplishments.


1070. Foraker, Joseph Benson. U.S. Grant: Speech at the Americus Club, Pittsburgh, April 27, 1887. S.l.: s.n., 1887. The honor shown Grant on his trip around the world should shame his critics at home.


1072. Shaw, Florence. "Tribute to General Grant." American Club Woman 4, no. 4 (October 1912): 70, 73. Includes a poem by Mrs. Ansel Oppenheim who saw him when she was a child.


I. Monuments

1. General Grant National Memorial (Grant's Tomb), in New York City - Nineteenth Century

 a. Raising the Funds


 b. Dedication


Grant's services and character will long outlive his mortal body. Nice, brief speech.

d. Histories and Commemorations

1080. "Grant: His Character and Tomb." Critic 4 (August 1, 1885): 49-50. New York was a friend of the modest Grant and it is fitting that he be buried there. Discussion of appropriate sites for the resting place.


2. General Grant National Memorial (Grant's Tomb), in New York City - Twentieth Century

a. Renovation and Rededication


b. Mosaic Benches


c. Other


1089. Martin, Edgar Stanley. "Ulysses S. Grant at Riverside Drive, New York City." In The Graves of Our Presidents: Pilgrimages to American National Shrines, 31-33. Philadelphia: Boy Scouts of America, 1926. A touching tribute that has this to say: "He grows dearer and his character becomes nobler as time moves on."

1090. "The Truth About Grant." United States Army and Navy Journal and Gazette of the Regular and Volunteer Forces 45 (June 6, 1908): 1100-1101. Inaccurate comments made about Grant on Decoration Day at the Tomb are addressed and corrected.


P.J. S.l.: s.n., 1920.

3. Ulysses S. Grant Memorial in Washington, D.C.


5. Fairmount Park, Philadelphia


6. Other Monuments

1097. Keirns, Aaron J. *Statues on the Hill: The Remarkable Story of an Undertaker and the Forgotten Statues He Carved on a Hill in Southeastern Ohio*. Howard, Ohio: Little River Publishing, 2001. One of the statues was of Grant. The property was sold in 2008 and all the statues went to individual buyers.


1100. "The Vicksburg Monument." *Harper's Weekly* 11, no. 524 (January 12, 1867): 29. A monument to commemorate the site of the meeting of Grant and Pemberton was removed due to its being chipped away at by souvenir hunters. An illustration of its replacement is on p. 21.

END OF CHAPTER 17
Chapter 18. Historiographical Materials

A. Assessments of Grant's Administration

1. Contemporary Assessments – No New Material
2. Assessments of the Scandals – New Material
3. Assessments of the Cabinet and Political Appointees – New Material
4. Press Assessments – No New Material
5. Other Assessments – New Material
6. Assessments of Grant's Writing
   a. Personal Memoirs – New Material
   b. Writing Style – No New Material

B. The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant

1. History of the Publishing Project – New Material
2. Reviews – New Material

C. Evaluations of Grant's Administration by Historians – New Material

D. Bibliographies and Other Sources – New Material

E. Reviews of Books About Grant – New Category

A. Assessments of Grant’s Administration

2. Assessments of the Scandals

1101. O'Brien, Frank M. "The Sun and the Grant Scandals." In The Story of the Sun, 304-12. New York: Doran, 1918. Although supporting Grant in the 1868 election, the Sun turned on him and for years reported on the administration's scandals. Herein are details of many scandals, some very obscure. Charles Dana and the Sun suffered because of their negative attitude. Out-of-the-ordinary piece.


3. Assessments of the Cabinet and Political Appointees


5. Other Assessments

1104. Brands, H. W. "Tales of Brave Ulysses." Lapham's Quarterly 5, no. 4 (Fall 2012): 200-207. President Grant was sophisticated at handling the nation's economic policies during the Panic of 1873 and his subsequent veto of the Inflation Bill. Other comments on his conservative leanings, his presidency and legacy.


1106. Felzenberg, Alvin S. The Leaders We Deserved (and a Few We Didn't): Rethinking the Presidential Rating Game. New York: Basic Books, 2008. Taylor, Grant, McKinley, Truman, and Kennedy tie for 7th place in this rating of presidents by their character.

1108. Marszalek, John F. "Grant and Historical Memory." In *A Companion to the Reconstruction Presidents, 1865-1881*, ed. by Edward O. Frantz, 328-42. Chichester, West Sussex, UK: Wiley Blackwell, 2014. How Grant was perceived by the adoring public as his fame grew and later during the highs and lows of his presidency.


1113. Skidmore, Max J. "Ulysses S. Grant." In *After the White House: Former Presidents As Private Citizens*, 78-85. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. Includes a discussion of how the South miraculously turned public opinion against the North after the War was over, influencing historical opinion well into the 20th century. Grant's presidency considered in the context of difficult times was not as dismal as is popularly believed.


1115. Williams, Frank J. "Grant and Heroic Leadership." In *A Companion to the Reconstruction Presidents, 1865-1881*, ed. by Edward O. Frantz, 343-52. Chichester, West Sussex, UK: Wiley Blackwell, 2014. Laments that Grant's image is non-heroic. The statue in Washington, DC is not visited and falling into disrepair. His presidential rankings are dismal. Grant had flaws, but overall successes far outweighed his failures. He had the characteristics of a heroic leader: courage, loyalty, honesty and perseverance.

6. Assessments of Grant's Writing

a. Personal Memoirs


1119. Waugh, Joan. "Ulysses S. Grant, Historian." In *The Memory of the Civil War in American Culture*, ed. by Alice Fahs and Joan Waugh, 5-38. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 2004. All the ways Grant set pen to paper in his lifetime and how his image was tarnished over time. Unique and documented, this is an outstanding essay.

### B. The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant

#### 1. History of the Publishing Project


#### 2. Reviews

1121. Benedict, Michael Les. "The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Volume 25: 1874 and Volume 26: 1875." *Journal of Southern History* 72, no. 1 (February 2006): 200-201. Grant's various communications are placed in the context of his incoming correspondence, correspondence of his aides, and diaries and letters of cabinet members. Prefatory and ancillary material is not up to earlier standards, yet both volumes called an awe-inspiring accomplishment and a rich source for study of Reconstruction. Readers will have to reconstruct a chronology for themselves often because the sequence provided is somewhat confusing. Overall an extremely valuable publication, but flawed.

#### C. Evaluations of Grant's Administration by Historians

1122. Goethals, George R. "Resolute Commander for Just Peace: The Rhetoric of Ulysses S. Grant." In *Before the Rhetorical Presidency*, ed. by Martin J. Medhurst, 213-42. College Station, Texas: Texas A&M, 2008. Discussion of the issues most important to Grant, how he communicated his beliefs and agenda to his cabinet, Congress and other similar government officials. He was concerned with fiscal responsibility, better treatment for Native Americans, equality for blacks, and beneficial international relations. A very favorable review of Grant's administration.


#### D. Bibliographies and Other Sources


#### E. Reviews of Books About Grant

**Reviews of Grant and His Campaigns, by Henry Coppee, Published in 1866**

1126. Irwin, R. B. "Grant." *United States Service Magazine* 5 (1866): 252-59. Extols the author's use of detail and asserts that Grant provided many of the sources used.
Reviews of *A Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant*, by Albert Richardson, Published in 1868


1128. "A Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant, by Albert Richardson [Review]." *Atlantic Monthly (Boston: 1857)* 22, no. 133 (November 1868): 638-39. Not much different from other biographies except that it is focused more on Grant's character than his performance. Lukewarm review, yet the reviewer calls it "entertaining." (In reality, for today's audience, this is a very good book).


Reviews of *Military History of Ulysses S. Grant*, by Adam Badeau, Published from 1868 to 1881


Reviews of *Grant in Peace*, by Adam Badeau, Published in 1888


Reviews of *Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction*, by William Conant Church, Published in 1897


Reviews of *Ulysses S. Grant, His Life and Character*, by Hamlin Garland, Published in 1898


Reviews of *Letters of Ulysses S. Grant to His Father and His Youngest Sister, 1857-78*, Published in 1912

1135. "Letters by General Grant the Elder [Review]." *United States Army and Navy Journal and Gazette of the Regular and Volunteer Forces* 50 (October 26, 1912): 232. Review of the book *Letters of Ulysses S. Grant to His Father and His Youngest Sister, 1857-78*. Criticized for lacking enough material to justify a book. Then the reviewer quotes from these revealing and fascinating letters, demonstrating that quantity (or lack of it) does not equal quality.

Reviews of *The True Ulysses S. Grant*, by Charles King, Published in 1914

1136. Pooley, William V. "The True Ulysses S. Grant, by Charles King [Review]." *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 2, no. 1 (1915): 137-40. King shows Grant's ability, strength and character even before he was famous.
The author is clearly a Grant sympathizer and also an admirer of Rawlins. Little attention given to Grant's presidency.


Reviews of Ulysses S. Grant, by Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Published in 1915

1138. "Ulysses S. Grant, by Franklin Spencer Edmonds [Review]." Catholic Historical Review 2, no. 1 (April 1916): 98-100. Review carries a sarcastic tone directed at Grant. "Someone blundered into giving Grant a trial," is the way his entry into the War effort is described.

Reviews of Ulysses S. Grant, by Louis A. Coolidge, Published in 1917

1139. "A Biography of Grant: Ulysses S. Grant, by Louis A. Coolidge [Review]." Nation 104 (June 28, 1917): 759-60. Coolidge criticized for not covering more of Grant's war service and for not using appropriate sources when he did cover it. Nevertheless, it was a difficult period in history skillfully interpreted.


1141. Fish, Carl Russell. "Ulysses S. Grant, by Louis A. Coolidge [Review]." American Historical Review 22, no. 4 (July 1917): 885-86. Coolidge failed to familiarize himself sufficiently with the economic and social movements of Grant's time, yet critiqued his presidency with a slant toward the favorable.

1142. H. S. K. "Grant the Statesman." Boston Evening Transcript (February 7, 1917): 8. The reviewer sounds disapproving of any author who could find good in Grant, which Coolidge does. Contains a strong defense of Carl Schurz and the Liberal Republicans.

1143. "The Life of Ulysses S. Grant, by Louis A. Coolidge [Review]." Dial (Chicago) 64 (January 17, 1918): 76. The War and the presidency. One of its best features is the frequent use of Grant's letters and state papers.


Reviews of In the Days of My Father, General Grant, by Jesse Root Grant, Published in 1925


Reviews of Meet General Grant, by William E. Woodward, Published in 1928

1149. Brooks, Van Wyck. "Three American Biographies." *Outlook and Independent* 151 (January 9, 1929): 72, 74, 75. Woodward's biography called an admirable re-creation of Grant's life, in spite of shirking the drama of his final years. Serves to perpetuate all the negative interpretations of Grant.

1150. Cook, Sherwin Lawrence. "We Are Invited to Meet General Grant [Review]." *Boston Evening Transcript* (November 10, 1928): 7. Very long analysis which calls this a durable biography of Grant, in spite of it covering too much territory inadequately, of interrupting the flow of the events in Grant's life, and speaking too briefly of Grant's final days which made him a greater hero than he had ever been before. More flaws are pointed out, yet still the book is praised.


1154. ———. "Grant Sits for a New Portrait. Meet General Grant, by William E. Woodward [Review]." *New York Times Book Review* (November 11, 1928): 1. Reviewer reveals Woodward's weaknesses and follies in this biography, admitting that he [the reviewer] holds a favorable view of Grant as a great general, a belief that is at odds with the current-day depreciation of the man.

**Reviews of The Rise of U. S. Grant, by Arthur L. Conger, Published in 1931**


**Reviews of Grant and Lee, by J. F. C. Fuller, Published in 1932**


**Reviews of Ulysses S. Grant, the Great Soldier of America, by Robert McCormick, Published in 1934**


**Reviews of Ulysses S. Grant, Politician, by William Hesseltine, Published in 1935**

1159. Ambrose, Frank S. "General Grant As the Politician." *Boston Evening Transcript* (September 21, 1935): 2. Grant presided over an era of confusion as pre-War quiet dignity gave way to political aggressiveness.
Hesseltine has created an authoritative and absorbing chronicle, giving Grant credit for his successes as president.


**Reviews of General Grant's Last Stand, by Horace Green, Published in 1936**


**Reviews of Hamilton Fish: the Inner History of the Grant Administration, by Allan Nevins, Published in 1936**

1165. Ambrose, Frank S. "Hamilton Fish in Grant's Days." *Boston Evening Transcript* (November 21, 1936): 4. Highly favorable review of this scholarly, thorough and impressive book that is interesting to read as well.


1167. MacDonald, William. "New Light From Grant's Secretary of State." *New York Herald Tribune Books* 13, no. 8 (October 25, 1936): 1. A summation of the book more than a critique calls Fish more plodding than brilliant, but says Nevins was illuminating, impressive, and thorough.

**Reviews of A Man Named Grant, by Helen Todd, Published in 1940**


1169. Klein, Philip S. "A Man Named Grant [Review]." *Social Studies* 32 (January 1941): 2. The first non-fiction work to receive the Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship Award, this biography of Grant is very much like fiction with three-quarters of it being dialogue. Called thoroughly delightful.

**Reviews of Grant of Appomattox, by William E. Brooks, Published in 1942**

Reviews of Captain Sam Grant, by Lloyd Lewis, Published in 1950


1173. Hutchinson, Paul. "Magnificent Fragment." *Christian Century* 67 (June 7, 1950): 704-5. Called a fragment because the author died before he could complete the next volumes on Grant's life, but this first volume is magnificent. Very clear and discerning review that tells the reader much about Grant's early life.


Reviews of Three Years With Grant, by Sylvanus Cadwallader, Published in 1956

1175. Klingberg, Frank W. "Three Years With Grant, by Sylvanus Cadwallader [Review]." *American Historical Review* 61 (April 1956): 733-34. Called "sparkling." The Vicksburg drinking incident is mentioned and cast as a bonding experience between Grant and Cadwallader.

1176. Wilson, Edmund. "Three Years With Grant, As Recalled by War Correspondent Sylvanus Cadwallader [Review]." *New Yorker* 32 (June 9, 1956): 138-41. Rather than offer a critical review, Wilson repeats the stories told by Cadwallader, including one of Grant's incredible display of courage at Vicksburg and the tale of the alleged drinking binge.

Reviews of Grant Moves South, by Bruce Catton, Published in 1960


Reviews of Grant Takes Command, by Bruce Catton, Published in 1969


1181. Hoyt, W. D. "Grant Takes Command by Bruce Catton [Review]." *America* 120, no. 13 (March 29, 1969): 367-68. Very lively review by a Southerner who finds Catton's take on Grant to be enlightening.

Grant.


Reviews of The Captain Departs: Ulysses S. Grant's Last Campaign, by Thomas M. Pitkin, Published in 1973


Reviews of The Personal Memoirs of Julia Dent Grant, by Julia Dent Grant, Edited by John Y. Simon, Published in 1975


Reviews of Grant, a Biography, by William McFeely, Published in 1981


1190. Hutton, Paul A. "Grant, a Biography by William S. McFeely[Review]." Indiana Magazine of History 78 (March 1982): 69-70. The book falls short compared with Catton, Lewis, and Heselton, but it does reveal Grant's heart and mind in a melancholy interpretation. It also includes incongruous digressions while skipping over important events such as the Appomattox campaign and the Belknap impeachment.


1192. Paris, P. J. "Career of an Enigma." TLS: the Times Literary Supplement, no. 4115 (February 12, 1982): 151-52. Asserts that the book is unconvincing and sometimes unjust to Grant as a soldier, but authoritative on Grant as president. Ultimately though, Grant defeats McFeely who is too ambiguous about his subject.


Reviews of Let Us Have Peace: Ulysses S. Grant and the Politics of War and Reconstruction, 1861-1868, by Brooks Simpson, Published in 1991


1198. Trefousse, Hans L. "Let Us Have Peace: Ulysses S. Grant and the Politics of War and Reconstruction, 1861-1868 [Review]." Journal of Southern History 59, no. 2 (May 1993): 375-76. Shows Grant to be a shrewd political strategist in his handling of Johnson's attempt to rebuild the South by favoring former Confederates to the detriment of former slaves. Well-documented, well-presented, and a fine work of scholarship.

Reviews of Ulysses S. Grant, Soldier and President, by Geoffrey Perret, Published in 1997

1199. Simpson, Brooks D. "No Cigar." Civil War Times Illustrated 36, no. 7 (February 1998): 18, 63-64. Gives Perret credit for giving readers an alternative to McFeely, but takes him to task for factual errors.

Reviews of President Grant Reconsidered, by Frank Scaturro, Published in 1998

1200. Barnes, John A. "A Great General--and Not a Bad President Either." American Spectator 33, no. 5 (June 2000): 73-74. Favorable reviews of two recent books about Grant, the man who has been "systematically short-changed by history." Our debt to Grant is finally being made good by Frank Scaturro and Brooks Simpson.

Reviews of Cigars, Whiskey and Winning: Leadership Lessons From General Ulysses S. Grant, by Al Kaltman, Published in 1998


Reviews of Ulysses S. Grant, Triumph Over Adversity, 1822-1865, by Brooks D. Simpson, Published in 2000

1202. Barnes, John A. "A Great General--and Not a Bad President Either." American Spectator 33, no. 5 (June 2000): 73-74. Favorable reviews of two recent books about Grant, the man who has been "systematically short-changed by history." Our debt to Grant is finally being made good by Frank Scaturro and Brooks Simpson.


1204. Waugh, Joan. "Ulysses S. Grant: Triumph Over Adversity, 1822-1865, by Brooks Simpson [Review]." Civil War History 47, no. 1 (March 2001): 71. Favorable review. Simpson has a persuasive answer to how Grant, the unprepossessing general, became the hero of the Union.
Reviews of *Grant*, by Jean Edward Smith, Published in 2001

1205. Brookhiser, Richard. "Who's Buried in Grant's Tomb? Grant, by Jean Edward Smith [Review]." *New York Times Book Review* 106 (April 22, 2001): 11. Author convincingly argues that Grant was a great general and writer, as well as a decent president. Reviewer discusses the reasons why Grant became the image of political incompetence in the popular mind. Though the Smith is perhaps a bit overly enthusiastic about Grant, he does make a good case for Grant being in the same league as President Eisenhower. Accompanied by a marvelous caricature of Grant.


1207. Ramage, James A. "Grant, by Jean Edward Smith [Review]." *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 99, no. 3 (2001): 310-312. A lively portrayal of Grant that offers support for a positive interpretation of his presidency, particularly in the areas of civil rights for blacks and Native Americans.

1208. Weigley, Russell F. "Grant, by Jean Edward Smith [Review]." *Journal of Military History* 65, no. 4 (October 2001): 1104-5. Smith goes into great detail in explaining the historical context of Grant's actions to the point that the subject fades into the background. Nevertheless, Smith argues persuasively that Grant's presidency deserves a higher rating than it usually receives.

Reviews of *Ulysses S. Grant*, by Josiah Bunting, III, Published in 2004


1210. Gallagher, Gary W. "The American Ulysses: Rehabilitating U. S. Grant [Reviews of Ulysses S. Grant, the Unlikely Hero, by Michael Korda, and Ulysses S. Grant, by Josiah Bunting, III]." *Virginia Quarterly Review* 81, no. 3 (Summer, 2005): 234-41. In this magnificent article that is far more than a review, the author spends several pages reviewing the highs and lows of Grant's reputation as evidenced by various biographies and other benchmarks. He then tears into Korda's account of Grant, chastising the author for ignoring the past twenty years of scholarship, relying instead upon Woodward and McFeely as sources. Bunting, on the other hand, makes use of current scholarship and writes of Grant's accomplishments in both the War and the presidency.


1212. Hanson, Victor Davis. "A Quintessential General: Ulysses S. Grant, by Josiah Bunting, III [Review]." *The New Criterion* 23, no. 3 (November 2004): 68-71. Bunting looks at a variety of evaluative criteria often overlooked by other Grant biographers. Good summary of the book called a "wonderful account" of Grant's life. Reviewer says the book is engagingly written and highly attuned to clarity of thought and expression. "Grant, the stylist, would have approved."

Reviews of *Ulysses S. Grant, the Unlikely Hero*, by Michael Korda, Published in 2004


1214. Gallagher, Gary W. "The American Ulysses: Rehabilitating U. S. Grant [Reviews of Ulysses S. Grant, the
Unlikely Hero, by Michael Korda, and Ulysses S. Grant, by Josiah Bunting, III." *Virginia Quarterly Review* 81, no. 3 (Summer, 2005): 234-41. In this magnificent article that is far more than a review, the author spends several pages reviewing the highs and lows of Grant's reputation as evidenced by various biographies and other benchmarks. He then tears into Korda's account of Grant, chastising the author for ignoring the past twenty years of scholarship, relying instead upon Woodward and McFeely as sources. Bunting, on the other hand, makes use of current scholarship and writes of Grant's accomplishments in both the War and the presidency.

**Reviews of Vicksburg, the Campaign That Opened the Mississippi, by Michael B. Ballard, Published in 2004**

1215. Engle, Stephen D. "Vicksburg, The Campaign That Opened the Mississippi [Review]." *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 90, no. 2 (Summer, 2006): 293-95. Meticulous research, careful interpretation bring the campaign to life and traces army's operations mile after mile. Nuanced, wonderful and eloquent, this book should be made into a movie.


1218. Hills, Parker. "Vicksburg, The Campaign That Opened the Mississippi, by Michael B. Ballard [Review]." *Canadian Journal of History* 41, no. 1 (Spring/Summer, 2006): 155-57. Because the author is an expert in the psychology of both Grant and Pemberton, this book offers an outstanding analysis of these two commanders and their clash at Vicksburg. Fills void "between the primer and the profound" and is replete with obscure details.

1219. Murphy, Brian John. "Vicksburg, The Campaign That Opened the Mississippi, by Michael B. Ballard [Review]." *Civil War Times* 44, no. 3 (August, 2005): 60-62. Exhaustive research and lively writing by author who does not seem to especially like Grant. Argues in favor of commanders he admires and against those he deems incompetent. Detailed and vivid account of the works surrounding the city and the ensuing action.

1220. Oppenheim, Mike. "It Took Northern Forces More Than Two Years to Capture the Citadel of the Mississippi River [Review of Vicksburg, The Campaign That Opened the Mississippi, by Michael B. Ballard]." *America's Civil War* 18, no. 3 (July 2005): 54-56. Accompanied by a color reproduction of what is presumably the dust jacket, this review first relates the highlights of Ballard's narrative. Military buffs will be more intrigued by the high level unit-by-unit detail engaged in the action than will the general reader. The mayhem created by the northern soldiers against the land and property of southerners is described in all its gory detail and is much worse than the public generally believed. This review is rather unique among the myriad reviews of this book appearing in journals.

1221. Rogers, William. "Vicksburg, the Campaign That Opened the Mississippi, by Michael B. Ballard [Review]." *North Carolina Historical Review* 82, no. 2 (April, 2005): 276-77. Refreshingly, the book begins with a history of Vicksburg, the town and its occupants. Includes many details but does not get bogged down. Suffers from a lack of sufficient maps, but is a significant contribution to Vicksburg campaign scholarship.

1222. Shea, William L. "Vicksburg, the Campaign That Opened the Mississippi, by Michael B. Ballard [Review]." *Civil War History* 52, no. 2 (June, 2006): 198-99. Finest one-volume history of the Vicksburg campaign ever published. Ballard doles out credit, fixes blame, and confronts myths concerning this pivotal event in the War. There are a few problems and errors in the book, but on the whole it is a magnificent piece.
1223. Simpson, Brooks D. "Vicksburg, the Campaign That Opened the Mississippi, by Michael B. Ballard [Review]." *Journal of Southern History* 72, no. 4 (November 2006): 955-56. Ballard succeeds in challenging some long-accepted analyses of the Vicksburg campaign through the lens of new military history, or that which takes into account soldier and civilian observations. Internal politics on the Union side receives less attention than the same on the Confederate side. This reviewer, a master historian, recommends that future campaign studies follow Ballard's example of favoring the larger importance of the campaign over tactics and deployment.

1224. Smith, Mark A. "Vicksburg, the Campaign That Opened the Mississippi, by Michael B. Ballard [Review]." *Journal of Military History* 69, no. 3 (July 2005): 845-46. Detailed and useful synthesis of the campaign with some notable weaknesses. Neither Grant's nor Joseph Johnson's papers are cited and the "cycle of escalation" of the war could have been examined in more depth.

**Reviews of Key Command: Ulysses S. Grant's District of Cairo, by T. K. Kionka, Published in 2006**

1225. Kohl, Lawrence Frederick. "Key Command: Ulysses S. Grant's District of Cairo, by T. K. Kionka [Review]." *Historian* 70, no. 1 (Spring 2008): 112-114. It is unclear if the book is about Grant or the town. The author is very pro-Grant and the extensive discussion of his early war administrative problems is unique. The influence of Grant's early War days in Cairo is overstated and the book could use better organization. Nevertheless, it does contain useful information.

**Reviews of U. S. Grant: American Hero, American Myth, by Joan Waugh, Published in 2009**


1227. Bernath, Michael T. "U. S. Grant: American Hero, American Myth, by Joan Waugh [Review]." *Louisiana History: The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association* 53, no. 2 (Spring 2012): 243-45. The book is fast-paced, well-written, incisive and accessible. It is less about something new, but more about what we, as Americans, have forgotten. This is the first scholarly work devoted to Grant's commemoration. One of her research questions, "why has Grant's star been eclipsed so completely?" this reviewer says is not thoroughly answered, covering only five and a half pages in the book. He calls this not so much a criticism as a desire to have the book go on with further analysis because it is such an enjoyable read.

1228. Cushman, Stephen. "U. S. Grant: American Hero, American Myth, by Joan Waugh [Review]." *Civil War History* 57, no. 1 (March 2011): 82-83. The author moves beyond the verbs and nouns of history to embrace the adjective in her focus on the historical memory of the "Silent General." In so doing she demonstrates how easy reductions and oversimplifications shape complicated historical eve, measured, objective, and buttressed by solid documentation," the same language she uses to characterize Grant's *Memoirs*.

1229. Foster, Gaines M. "U. S. Grant: American Hero, American Myth, by Joan Waugh [Review]." *North Carolina Historical Review* 87, no. 2 (April 1, 2010): 236-237. Largely a summation of the book with comments on the strengths and weaknesses of the author's portrayal of Grant's life and legacy in its various facets. She does not offer a convincing explanation for the demise of Grant's standing over the course of time, according to this reviewer, but does a better job in explaining how and why people came to believe Grant was the most important person in preserving the Union.

1230. Hansen, Stephen L. "Politics and Generals. U. S. Grant: American Hero, American Myth, by Joan Waugh. [Review]." *H-Net Reviews in the Humanities & Social Sciences (Online)* (May 2010): The author provides insightful discussion of the Lost Cause mythology which elevated Lee to a demigod while destroying Grant's reputation. Within this, she skillfully integrates the national reconciliation theme into her analysis. The author made important contributions to the scholarly literature on Grant, yet she occasionally borders on the apologetic for him. She fails to fully examine the issues of Reconstruction in the current light of post-revisionist scholarly
thought, leaning more to blaming the failure of Reconstruction on the determination of the South and the lack of resolve in the North. Nevertheless, overall it is an outstanding book.


1232. Stowe, Christopher S. "The Union Cause. U. S. Grant: American Hero, American Myth, by Joan Waugh [Review]." *Review of Politics* 73, no. 2 (March 2011): 323-325. The three chapters comprising the "heart of the book" shine both as narrative history and for their analysis Grant's death and the erection of the Tomb. The description of Grant's last days is both sensitive and superior in its treatment of his trials. A significant work and model of scholarship in the analysis of an historic figure's image. The reviewer also points out a few perceived weaknesses, yet on the whole finds the narrative to offer a unique glimpse into the elusive U. S. Grant.

1233. Tuchinsky, Adam-Max. "U. S. Grant, American Hero, American Myth, by Joan Waugh [Review]." *Journal of Southern History* 77, no. 3 (August 1, 2011): 713-15. Elegant and wonderfully illustrated, this book is grounded in the literature on the politics of Civil War memory. The author fuses historical memory, biography and military history, making a significant contribution in the process. Suggests the book be used in Civil War history classes. This review is much more than a summary of the book and is obviously written by an historian.


Reviews of *The Civil War in Mississippi, Major Campaigns and Battles*, by Michael B. Ballard, Published in 2011


1237. Wynne, Ben. "The Civil War in Mississippi, Major Campaigns and Battles, by Michael B. Ballard [Review]." *Civil War History* 58, no. 4 (December 2012): 494-96. Wynne discusses the content in some detail and concludes that this book is for the general reader not military historians. Criticizes the short appendix on "The Forgotten," or, ethnic and racial groups contributing to the War effort, as being uselessly brief and not contributing anything significant to the book.

Reviews of *The Man Who Saved the Union: Ulysses Grant in War and Peace*, by H. W. Brands, Published in 2012

1238. Kingseed, Cole C. "Ulysses S. Grant, Hero and Savior? [Review of The Man Who Saved the Union: Ulysses Grant in War and Peace, by H. W. Brands]." *Army Magazine* 62, no. 12 (December 1, 2012): 73-74. The book contributes to a new understanding of Grant's early formative years. Additionally, Grant's education as a general beginning with his first campaign is quite detailed. The reviewer is not well convinced that Brands made an airtight case for Grant's accomplishments as president.

1239. Smith, Timothy B. "The Man Who Saved the Union: Ulysses Grant in War and Peace, by H. W. Brands"
[Review]." Civil War History 60, no. 2 (June 2014): 208-9. A straightforward popular narrative, not academic. Little reliance upon what previous historians have said about Grant. Although it is a well written, thorough and enjoyable book, it does not provide anything particularly new.

Reviews of Born to Battle: Grant and Forrest, by Jack Hurst, Published in 2012

1240. Miller, Randall M. "Born to Battle: Grant and Forrest, by Jack Hurst [Review]." History Teacher 46, no. 3 (May 2013): 468-69. Makes a weak case for Forrest, in spite of asserting the Confederacy would have won had its high command given Forrest more respect and authority. Assessment of Grant is favorable and believable. The major contribution here is an examination of class and character in two of the War's major figures.

1241. Woodward, Colin E. "Born to Battle: Grant and Forrest, by Jack Hurst [Review]." Journal of Southern History 79, no. 4 (November 2013): 974-975. This sequel to Men of Fire is an examination of Grant and Forrest's rise to fame up to Chattanooga. The author's argument that Forrest deserved better from his superiors is problematic because he lacked the diplomatic skill possessed by Grant and exhibited a shocking disrespect for the chain of command. Engaging, but does not break much new ground. Still, the reviewer hopes for a third volume that includes Grant's command in the East.

Reviews of General Grant and the Rewriting of History: How the Destruction of William S. Rosecrans Influenced Our Understanding of the Civil War, by Frank P. Varney, Published in 2013

1242. Campbell, Jacqueline Glass. "A Reconsideration of a Civil War Hero: General Grant and the Rewriting of History: How the Destruction of William S. Rosecrans Influenced Our Understanding of the Civil War, by Frank P. Varney [Review]." Civil War Book Review Online (Fall 2013): Reviewer tries to give Varney credit for some of his assertions, but cannot accept his "sweeping criticism of academic historians."

1243. Stoy, Timothy R. "History's Generals: Some Succeed, Others Languish. [Review of General Grant and the Rewriting of History: How the Destruction of William S. Rosecrans Influenced Our Understanding of the Civil War, by Frank P. Varney]." Army Magazine 65, no. 4 (April 1, 2015): 76-77. Discussion of the myriad charges Varney hurled at Grant. The reviewer appears to accept the charge that historians have failed in their research and been overly lenient toward Grant in evaluating his role in the War.

Reviews of A General Who Will Fight, The Leadership of Ulysses S. Grant, by Harry S. Laver, Published in 2013


1245. Rafuse, Ethan S. "The Leadership of Ulysses S. Grant: A General Who Will Fight [Review]." Journal of Military History 77, no. 2 (April 2013): 706-7. Saying Grant possessed "analytical determination" is really nothing new. Short shrift given to the war in the East. Nevertheless, a fine addition to the list of short books on Grant and of value for anyone unfamiliar with Grant's military career.

1246. Simpson, Brooks D. "A General Who Will Fight, by Harry S. Laver [Review]." Journal of the Civil War Era 4, no. 1 (March 2014): 134-36. Rather unfavorable review in which is it asked, if Grant possessed "analytical determination," what happened to this skill in the ensuing 20 years? There is very little on Grant's political awareness or skill at civil-military relations as contributors to his success. The campaign in the East is related in a muddled fashion. Overall, a concise and uncritical summation of what is already known.

Reviews of *Grant at Vicksburg: The General and the Siege*, by Michael B. Ballard, Published in 2013


Reviews of *The Vicksburg Campaign, March 29-May 18, 1863*, edited by Steven E. Woodworth and Charles D. Grear, Published in 2013


Reviews of *Grant Under Fire, an Exposé of Generalship and Character in the American Civil War*, by Joseph Rose, Published in 2015


END OF CHAPTER 18

Chapter 19. Iconography and Dramatic Media

A. Iconography
   1. Published Works – New Material
   2. Spurious Portrait – No New Material
   3. Cartoons and Caricatures – No New Material
   4. Coins, Medals, Stamps and Other Memorabilia – New Material

B. Videorecordings
   1. The Presidency – No New Material
   2. The Civil War – No New Material

C. Other – New Material

D. Music – No New Material
   1. Civil War
   2. Elections
   3. Death and Funeral
   4. Other

E. Fiction, Poetry, Drama – New Material

A. Iconography

1. Published Works

and discussion of how such a work was created.


1264. Waugh, Joan. "'It Is Just What It Is and Nothing Else,' : Grant After Cold Harbor." In *Lens of War: Exploring Iconic Photographs of the Civil War*, ed. by J. Matthew Gallman and Gary W. Gallagher, 25-32. Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, 2015. Analysis and historical discussion of Grant leaning on the tree in front of his Cold Harbor headquarters tent. There is a real attitude in this photograph, as opposed to the usual stiff posings found in nineteenth century depictions. Documented, engagingly written and unique take on this iconic photo.

4. Coins, Medals, Stamps and Other Memorabilia

1266. Loubat, Joseph Florimond. "Major-General Ulysses Simpson Grant." In The Medallic History of The United States of America, 370-405. New York: The Author, 1878. Two volume set, enormous height (39 cm.). Volume one contains information on only one of the medals struck in honor of Grant, that commemorating his victories at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga and presented to him in late 1863. There is a description of the medal, a biographic sketch of its designer and of Grant, the resolution of Congress voting this medal, and numerous pages devoted to correspondence between Grant and other generals relating his actions at the three battles. Volume two contains a photo of the medal.


1268. "Union League Club." Harper's Weekly 12, no. 612 (September 19, 1868): 605. Description of its interior. On August 20, 1868, a member presented the organization with a medal dedicated to General Grant commemorating his military services. The Swiss Republican Club sponsored the medal for presentation to clubs in the United States. Includes an illustration of the Union League Club and the medal.

C. Other


E. Fiction, Poetry, Drama


1271. A Boy's Race With General Grant, and Other Stories. New York: Werner, 1899. Description of a race between the young son of the American Consul and Grant in Turkey. No author indicated. Appears to be fictional.


1276. Shaara, Jeff. A Chain of Thunder: A Novel of the Siege of Vicksburg. New York: Ballantine, 2013. Much from the point of view of the military personnel. Grant comes off realistically and quite well. Sherman and others are included. Vicksburg citizens are portrayed as well.

1277. ———. The Smoke at Dawn. New York: Ballantine Books, 2014. Competent melding of factual events and imagined dialogue, this is a highly readable account of the battle at Chattanooga.