

1922

**Program of exercises for use in the schools of the United States  
upon the one hundredth birthday of General Ulysses S. Grant, April  
27, 1922**

Grand Army of the Republic

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**Preferred Citation**

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# Program of Exercises

FOR USE IN THE

Schools of the United States

UPON THE

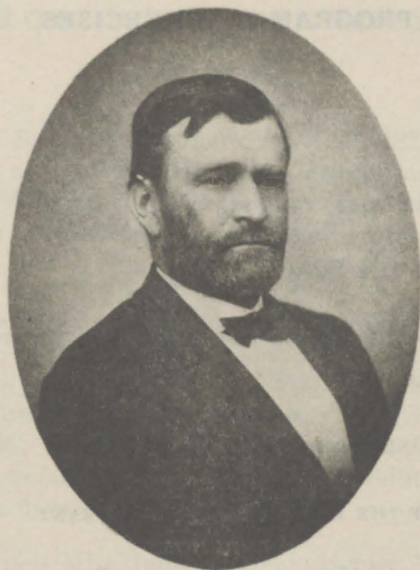
One Hundredth Birthday

OF

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

April 27, 1922

Price per 100 copies, postage included, \$2.50



From an Unpublished Photograph of General Grant, taken during his presidency, now in possession of U. S. Grant Post, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**I**N pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic at its Fifty-fifth National Encampment held in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 25 to October 1, 1921 for the proper observance of the Centenary of the birth of General Ulysses S. Grant, April 27, 1922, Lewis S. Pilcher, Commander-in-Chief, has authorized the following program as suitable for use in the schools of the land.

The Grand Army of the Republic earnestly desires that this Memorial Occasion may not pass without leaving deep and abiding impressions upon the hearts of the youth of America and strengthening the faith of those who believe in the God of our Fathers and in the priceless boon of civil and religious liberty.

Compiled by Levi Longfellow, National Patriotic Instructor, G. A. R.  
With the assistance of W. F. Webster, Assistant Superintendent of Schools,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

## PROGRAM OF EXERCISES.

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1. MUSIC—AMERICA, FOUR STANZAS.
2. SALUTE TO THE FLAG.
3. A STATEMENT OF THE OCCASION AND PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM.
4. MUSIC—ONE OF THE CIVIL WAR SONGS.
5. SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT.
6. BOYHOOD AND YOUTH OF GRANT. (To be selected by the teacher).
7. MUSIC—ONE OF THE CIVIL WAR SONGS.
8. GRANT IN THE CIVIL WAR.
9. "TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP-GROUND."
10. GRANT AT APPOMATTOX. (To be selected by the teacher.)
11. MUSIC—"BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC."
12. GRANT AS PRESIDENT.
13. MCKINLEY'S APPRECIATION OF GRANT.
14. THE AMERICAN CREED. PUPILS STANDING.
15. THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

## SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT.

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Ulysses S. Grant was born April 27, 1822. His father was marked as a brave man, known among his neighbors as fearless and determined. His mother was a quiet, persistent, devout, high minded woman. He inherited the best qualities of each.

He entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1839, at the age of seventeen, and was graduated June 30, 1843. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry; entered Mexico as Brevet Second Lieutenant, under General Taylor, in May, 1846; was in his first battle at Palo Alto, May 6, 1846; and was breveted for courage and ability on the field twice in five days.

He married Miss Julia B. Dent August 22, 1848; went to California in 1852; resigned from the Army July, 1854; experimented for a time for a living as a coal dealer, real estate agent and farmer; returned to Galena, Illinois, in 1859, where he clerked in his father's leather store till the firing on Fort Sumter.

In April, 1861, he became a clerk in the Governor's office at Springfield, Illinois; was made Colonel of the Twenty-First Illinois Volunteers in June, 1861; Brigadier-General July, 1861; Major-General February, 1862; Lieutenant-General March 9, 1864; General July 25, 1866; elected President of the United States November, 1868, and again November, 1872.

On July 23, 1885, he received his supreme promotion from the summit of Mount McGregor, New York.

“On Fame's eternal camping ground  
His silent tent is spread,  
And Glory guards with solemn round,  
The bivouac of the dead.”

## GRANT IN THE CIVIL WAR.

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General Grant, like Lincoln, was determined to maintain the Union at any cost.

First at Fort Donelson and then on the field of Shiloh was demonstrated Grant's wonderful ability to handle men under fire.

General Grant called these two battles our "first clear victory" in the issue between the North and South, demonstrating the ability of raw recruits to endure and win when properly led. It broke the strategic line of defense of the South and enabled him to send thousands of prisoners to the North.

Immediately Bowling Green was abandoned; Nashville surrendered without a blow; Columbus was deserted; Missouri was secured; Kentucky was practically freed from invaders and Tennessee was restored to the Union.

It was here that Grant's "unconditional surrender" gave new inspiration to the Army and the Country.

At Shiloh General Grant illustrated the secret of all his fighting and his instinct for victory. As he stated it himself: "There comes always in a close battle a critical moment when both armies have done their best up to their natural endurance. Each is trembling and uncertain at the limit, anxious to see what would come next. To discover this supreme moment and then do more than any man could be asked or demanded to do, strike first and hard, is always to win."

"Before the gates of Vicksburg, the 'Gibraltar of America,' in the passes by Chattanooga, the Marathon of the Central South, in the marshes of the Wilderness, the Death Valley of the rebellion, Grant broke the military power of the Confederacy."

His name will be cherished and honored as long as there beats anywhere on the earth a human heart in sympathy with freedom.

CHARLES HENRY FOWLER.

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## GRANT AS PRESIDENT.

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We must measure an administration as we do a man, by the things achieved. By this rule General Grant's presidential administrations put on vast proportions.

The most difficult thing to be done was to unite the parts of the nation so long estranged and so recently in fiercest conflict. Force can crush a foe, but it is the highest achievement of man's or God's government to soften and win conquered hearts.

Next came the restoration of the national credit. The nation had been passing through a deep and protracted financial panic, but under Grant's administration the country paid off and restored national credit and resumed specie payment, and this was honor enough for one man.

With honesty and integrity for his administration, with national honor and national credit at par, with specie payment for all debts, with peace for the poor Indians, with friendship for Mexico, and hope for Cuba, and the Treaty of Washington in arbitrating the "Alabama Claims" for England, General Grant will be honored as a great President.

The South emulated the North in praising him, and even England said, "No man has stained the President's honor or questioned his ability."

CHARLES HENRY FOWLER.

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## McKINLEY'S APPRECIATION OF GRANT.

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The great heroes of the Civil strife on land and sea are for the most part no more. Thomas and Hancock, Logan and McPherson, Farragut, Dupont and Porter and a host of others have passed forever from human sight. Those remaining grow dearer to us and from them and the memory of those who have departed generations yet unborn will draw their inspiration and gather strength for patriotic purpose.

A great life never dies. Grant's deeds are imperishable. Great names are immortal. General Grant's services and character will continue undiminished in influence and will advance in the estimation of mankind so long as liberty remains the cornerstone of free government and integrity of life the guaranty of good citizenship.

Faithful and fearless as a volunteer soldier, intrepid and invincible as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Union, calm and confident as President of a re-united and strengthened nation which his genius had been instrumental in achieving, he has our homage and that of the world; but brilliant as was his public character, we love him all the more for his home life and homely virtues.

His individuality, his bearing and speech, his simple ways had a flavor of rare and unique distinction and his Americanism was so true and uncompromising that his name will stand as the embodiment of Liberty, Loyalty and National Unity.

Victorious in the work which under Divine Providence he was called upon to do; clothed with almost limitless power; he was yet one of the people—patient, patriotic and just. Success did not disturb the even balance of his mind, while fame was powerless to swerve him from the path of duty.

Great as he was in war, he loved peace and told the world that honorable arbitration of differences was the best hope of civilization. With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and in the affections of the people. To-day his memory is held in equal esteem by those whom he led to victory and by those who accepted his generous terms of peace. New York City holds in its keeping the precious dust of the Silent Soldier; but his achievements—what he and his brave comrades wrought for mankind—are in the keeping of seventy millions of American citizens who will guard the sacred heritage forever and forever more.

—William McKinley, at the dedication of the Grant Monument,

April 27, 1897, New York.

# The American's Creed

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

## NOTE

The following books are recommended for reference:

"General Grant" by James Grant Wilson

"Grant the Man of Mystery" by Col. Nicholas Smith

"The True Ulysses S. Grant" by Charles King

"Ulysses S. Grant" by Hamlin Garland"

"Campaigning with Grant" by Horace Porter

