

## CABINET

### FIRST TERM

*March 4, 1789–March 3, 1793*

**State**—John Jay, N.Y., Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, continued to act at the request of President Washington until Thomas Jefferson assumed office; Thomas Jefferson, Va., Sept. 26, 1789, entered upon duties Mar. 22, 1790

**Treasury**—Alexander Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1789

**War**—Henry Knox, Mass., Sept. 12, 1789

**Attorney General**—Edmund Randolph, Va., Sept. 26, 1789, entered upon duties Feb. 2, 1790

**Postmaster General**—Samuel Osgood, Mass., Sept. 26, 1789; Timothy Pickering, Pa., Aug. 12, 1791, entered upon duties Aug. 19, 1791

### SECOND TERM

*March 4, 1793–March 3, 1797*

**State**—Thomas Jefferson, Va., continued from preceding administration; Edmund Randolph, Va., Jan. 2, 1794; Timothy Pickering, Pa. (secretary of war), ad interim August 20, 1795; Timothy Pickering, Pa., Dec. 10, 1795

**Treasury**—Alexander Hamilton, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Oliver Wolcott, Jr., Conn., Feb. 2, 1795

**War**—Henry Knox, Mass., continued from preceding administration; Timothy Pickering, Pa., Jan. 2, 1795; Timothy Pickering, Pa. (secretary of state), ad interim Dec. 10,

1795 to Feb. 5, 1796; James McHenry, Md., Jan. 27, 1796, entered upon duties Feb. 6, 1796

**Attorney General**—Edmund Randolph, Va., continued from preceding administration; William Bradford, Pa., Jan. 27, 1794, entered upon duties Jan. 29, 1794; Charles Lee, Va., Dec. 10, 1795

**Postmaster General**—Timothy Pickering, Pa., continued from preceding administration; Timothy Pickering, Pa., recommissioned June 1, 1794; Joseph Habersham, Ga., Feb. 25, 1795

---

## CONGRESS

### FIRST CONGRESS

*March 4, 1789–March 3, 1791*

**First session**—Mar. 4, 1789–Sept. 29, 1789 (210 days)

**Second session**—Jan. 4, 1790–Aug. 12, 1790 (221 days)

**Third session**—Dec. 6, 1790–Mar. 3, 1791 (88 days)

**Vice President**—John Adams, Mass.

**President pro tempore of the Senate**—John Langdon, N.H., elected Apr. 6, 1789

**Secretary of the Senate**—Samuel Allyne Otis, Mass., elected Apr. 6, 1789

**Speaker of the House**—Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, Pa., elected Apr. 1, 1789

**Clerk of the House**—John Beckley, Va., elected Apr. 1, 1789

### SECOND CONGRESS

*March 4, 1791–March 3, 1793*

**First session**—Oct. 24, 1791–May 8, 1792 (197 days)

The Federalists, again without a congressional caucus, put up the same candidate, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina, whom they had unsuccessfully run in 1804.

For the vice presidency, the Democratic-Republican votes were split among four candidates: George Clinton of New York (who had served under Jefferson), John Langdon of New Hampshire, James Madison, and James Monroe.

The Federalist candidate for the vice presidency was Rufus King of New York, who had been Pinckney's running mate in 1804.

The presidential electors cast their ballots in their respective states on December 7, 1808. The results were informally tallied and were announced in newspapers on January 4, 1809, several weeks before the official count by Congress.

#### 1808 ELECTORAL VOTE

There were 175 electoral votes from 17 states.

Madison received 69.71 percent (122 votes—12 states) as follows: Ga. 6; Ky. 7; Md. 9 (of the 11 votes); N.J. 8; N.Y. 13 (of the 19 votes); N.C. 11 (of the 14 votes); Ohio 3; Pa. 20; S.C. 10; Tenn. 5; Vt. 6; Va. 24.

Pinckney received 26.86 percent (47 votes—5 states) as follows: Conn. 9; Del. 3; Md. 2 (of the 11 votes); Mass. 19; N.H. 7; N.C. 3 (of the 14 votes); R.I. 4.

Clinton received 3.43 percent (6 votes—of the 19 N.Y. votes).

For the vice presidency Clinton received 113 votes as follows: Ga. 6; Ky. 7; Md. 9 (of the 11 votes); N.J. 8; N.Y. 13 (of the 19 votes); N.C. 11 (of the 14 votes); Pa. 20; S.C. 10; Tenn. 5; Va. 24.

King, the Federalist, received 47 votes as follows: Conn. 9; Del. 3; Md. 2 (of the 11 votes); Mass. 19; N.H. 7; N.C. 3 (of the 14 votes); R.I. 4.

The other Democratic-Republican candidates for the vice presidency received the following votes:

Langdon—Ohio 3; Vt. 6

Madison—N.Y. 3 (of the 19 votes)

Monroe—N.Y. 3 (of the 19 votes)

#### THE ELECTION OF 1812

After James Madison had served one term, the Democratic-Republicans in May 1812 chose to support him for a second term. George Clinton had died on April 20 while serving as Vice President and the party favored John Langdon of New Hampshire for that office. Langdon, however, declined to run because of his age (71), and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts was then selected for the vice presidency.

The Federalists in caucus at New York City decided to support the nomination of De Witt Clinton of New York and Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania.

The electors' sealed ballots were opened and counted by Congress on February 10, 1813.

#### 1812 ELECTORAL VOTE

There were 217 electoral votes from 18 states.

Madison received 58.99 percent (128 votes—11 states) as follows: Ga. 8; Ky. 12; La. 3; Md. 6 (of the 11 votes); N.C. 15; Ohio 7; Pa. 25; S.C. 11; Tenn. 8; Vt. 8; Va. 25.

Clinton received 41.01 percent (89 votes—7 states) as follows: Conn. 9; Del. 4; Md. 5 (of the 11 votes); Mass. 22; N.H. 8; N.J. 8; N.Y. 29; R.I. 4.

Gerry received 131 votes for the vice presidency as follows: Ga. 8; Ky. 12; La. 3; Md. 6 (of the 11 votes); Mass. 2 (of the 22 votes); N.H. 1 (of the 8 votes); N.C. 15; Ohio 7; Pa. 25; S.C. 11; Tenn. 8; Vt. 8; Va. 25.

Ingersoll received 86 votes for the vice presidency as follows: Conn. 9; Del. 4; Md. 5 (of the 11 votes); Mass. 20 (of the 22 votes); N.H. 7 (of the 8 votes); N.J. 8; N.Y. 29; R.I. 4.

Oct. 8, 1816–Mar. 3, 1819, U.S. House of Representatives (from Ohio)

Mar. 24, 1818, received gold medal from Congress for his victory at the battle of the Thames

Dec. 6, 1819–1821, member of Ohio Senate  
1822, unsuccessful candidate for U.S. House of Representatives

Mar. 4, 1825–May 20, 1828, U.S. Senate (from Ohio)

May 24, 1828–Sept. 26, 1829, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Colombia

1829, retired to his farm at North Bend, Ohio  
1829–1836, county recorder, clerk of county court, president of county agricultural society

Nov. 8, 1836, unsuccessful Whig candidate for the presidency

Mar. 4–Apr. 4, 1841, President

---

## ELECTIONS

### THE ELECTION OF 1840

Since Congress had yet to establish a nationwide, uniform Election Day, the legislatures of the different states appointed a variety of voting days during the 34 days preceding the meeting of the electors, which was mandated for the first Wednesday in December. The polls in Pennsylvania and Ohio opened as early as October 30, 1840, and in North Carolina as late as November 12; South Carolina's electors were not chosen by its legislature until the end of November.

### CANDIDATES

#### Whig Party

*Dec. 4–7, 1839, Zion Lutheran Church, Harrisburg, Pa.*

P: William Henry Harrison, Ohio

VP: John Tyler, Va.

Harrison was nominated on the second ballot. Candidates for nomination and the votes they received on the first and second ballots:

Henry Clay, Ky., 103, 90

William Henry Harrison, Ohio, 94, 148

Winfield Scott, N.J., 57, 16

This was the first national convention to adopt the unit rule by which all the votes of a state delegation are cast for the candidate who receives a majority of the state's votes. There were 254 delegates from 22 states.

On May 4–5, 1840, the nomination was approved at a meeting of young Whigs at Baltimore, Md.

#### Democratic (Democratic-Republican) Party (3rd Convention)

*May 5–7, 1840, Hall of the Musical Association, Baltimore, Md.*

P: Martin Van Buren, N.Y.

Nomination unanimous on the first ballot. The nomination for the vice presidency was not made at this convention. Each state proposed its own nominee. Candidates running on the Democratic ticket included the following:

Richard Mentor Johnson, Ky.

Littleton Waller Tazewell, Va.

James Knox Polk, Tenn.

The nomination was accorded to Johnson.

#### Liberty (Abolitionist) Party

*Nov. 13, 1839, Warsaw, N.Y.*

P: James Gillespie Birney, N.Y.

VP: Francis Julius Lemoyne, Pa.

Both candidates declined the nomination, and on April 1, 1840, another nominating convention was held at Albany, N.Y.:

P: James Gillespie Birney, N.Y.

VP: Thomas Earle, Pa.

This newly formed political party advocated abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as well as abolition of interstate slave trade, and generally opposed slavery to the fullest extent within constitutional powers.

At this "national" convention, the name Liberty Party was adopted. The nominees declined the nomination, but more than 7,000 votes were cast for them in the popular election.

1880, admitted to the bar; practiced in Utica, N.Y.  
1884, mayor of Utica, N.Y.  
Mar. 4, 1887–Mar. 3, 1891, U.S. House of Representatives (from New York)  
1890, unsuccessful candidate for reelection  
Mar. 4, 1893–Mar. 3, 1909, U.S. House of Representatives (from New York)  
Mar. 4, 1909–Oct. 30, 1912, Vice President under William Howard Taft  
1912, Republican nominee for Vice President

### **VICE PRESIDENT RENOMINATED BUT DIED BEFORE ELECTION**

James Schoolcraft Sherman of New York was elected Vice President to serve with President Taft from March 4, 1909 to March 3, 1913. In June 1912 he was renominated by the Republicans for a second term, but he died on October 30, 1912, six days before the election. The eight electoral votes which would have been cast for him had he lived were transferred to Nicholas Murray Butler, nominated by the Republican National Committee.

---

## **CABINET**

*March 4, 1909–March 3, 1913*

**State**—Roger Bacon, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Philander Chase Knox, Pa., Mar. 5, 1909

**Treasury**—George Bruce Cortelyou, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Franklin MacVeagh, Ill., Mar. 5, 1909; entered upon duties Mar. 8, 1909

**War**—Luke Edward Wright, Tenn., continued from preceding administration; Jacob McGavock Dickinson, Tenn., Mar. 5, 1909, entered upon duties Mar. 12, 1909; Henry Lewis Stimson, N.Y., May 16, 1911; entered upon duties May 22, 1911

**Attorney General**—Charles Joseph Bonaparte, Md., continued from preceding administration; George Woodward Wickersham, N.Y., Mar. 5, 1909

**Postmaster General**—George von Lengerke Meyer, Mass., continued from preced-

ing administration; Frank Harris Hitchcock, Mass., Mar. 5, 1909

**Navy**—Truman Handy Newberry, Mich., continued from preceding administration; George von Lengerke Meyer, Mass., Mar. 5, 1909

**Interior**—James Rudolph Garfield, Ohio, continued from preceding administration; Richard Achilles Ballinger, Wash., Mar. 5, 1909; Walter Lowrie Fisher, Ill., Mar. 7, 1911

**Agriculture**—James Wilson, Iowa, continued from preceding administration; recommissioned Mar. 5, 1909

**Commerce and Labor**—Oscar Solomon Straus, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Charles Nagel, Mo., Mar. 5, 1909

---

## **CONGRESS**

### **SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS**

*March 4, 1909–March 3, 1911*

**First session**—Mar. 15, 1909–Aug. 5, 1909 (144 days)

**Second session**—Dec. 6, 1909–June 25, 1910 (202 days)

**Third session**—Dec. 5, 1910–Mar. 3, 1911 (89 days)

**Special session of the Senate**—Mar. 4, 1909–Mar. 6, 190 (3 days)

**Vice President**—James Schoolcraft Sherman, N.Y.

**President pro tempore of the Senate**—William Pierce Frye, Me.

**Secretary of the Senate**—Charles Goodwin Bennett, N.Y.

Nov. 28–Dec. 1, 1943, Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt conferred at Teheran, Iran  
June 6, 1944, D-Day invasion of France by Allies  
June 22, 1944, Servicemen's Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill of Rights) approved

July 1944, United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, Bretton Woods, N.H.  
Aug.–Oct. 1944, Dumbarton Oaks conference on a postwar international organization; proposals served as basis for United Nations charter  
Feb. 4–11, 1945, Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt conferred at Yalta in the Crimea

---

## ADDITIONAL DATA ON ROOSEVELT

### FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

- was the fourth President born in New York.
- was the eighth President whose mother was alive when he was inaugurated.
- was the first President whose mother could have voted for him for the presidency.
- was the third Democratic President since the Civil War.
- was the first President elected for a third term (and also a fourth term).
- was the first and only President inaugurated twice on Saturday (March 4, 1933, and Jan. 20, 1945).
- was the first defeated vice presidential nominee to win election as President.
- was the first President with a physical disability.
- was the seventh President to die in office.
- was the fourth President to die a natural death in office.

### F.D.R. RELATED TO ELEVEN FORMER PRESIDENTS

Genealogists have shown that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was related by blood or through marriage to eleven former Presidents: Washington, John Adams, Madison, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, and Taft.

### ROOSEVELT FLEW TO ACCEPT NOMINATION AT CONVENTION

The first nominating convention at which a presidential nominee made a speech of acceptance was the Democratic convention held at Chicago, Ill., July 1932, when Gover-

nor Franklin Delano Roosevelt of New York accepted the nomination and addressed the delegates.

Roosevelt was also the first presidential candidate to fly to a political convention to make his acceptance speech. He chartered a 10-passenger tri-motor airplane for his party and flew from Albany, N.Y., to Chicago on July 2.

### ASSASSINATION OF ROOSEVELT ATTEMPTED

An attempt on the life of President Roosevelt was made on February 15, 1933, at Miami, Fla., by Giuseppe Zangara, a bricklayer. His shot killed Anton Joseph Cermak, mayor of Chicago, Ill., who was with the President. Cermak died on March 6, 1933. Zangara's shots wounded five other persons. Zangara was electrocuted on March 20, 1933, at the Florida State Prison, Raiford, Fla.

### ELECTORS INVITED TO INAUGURAL

Presidential electors generally became forgotten people after they cast their ballots. The 531 electors, of whom all but 59 were Democrats, were invited by President-elect Roosevelt to attend his inaugural at Washington, D.C., on March 4, 1933. This was the first time the electoral college was invited to witness an inaugural.

### WOMAN APPOINTED TO CABINET

Roosevelt established a precedent when he appointed a woman to the presidential cabinet. He appointed Frances Perkins Secretary of Labor. She served from March 4, 1933, to

November 10, 1994, by Patricia S. Fleming, an African-American AIDS activist. President Clinton also established the White House Office of National AIDS Policy to provide policy guidance and leadership on the government's response to the AIDS epidemic. Its first director, Sandra L. Thurman, was appointed on April 7, 1997.

### HEALTH CARE

Soon after taking office, President Clinton declared: "All of our efforts to strengthen the economy will fail unless we also take bold steps to reform our health care system." One of his chief goals was universal health insurance coverage. He appointed the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to chair a task force on reform of the system. After many months of hearings, proposals, arguments, and media events, the task force settled on an ambitious, complex plan that would have completely reorganized the way in which health services are delivered and paid for, adding new levels of state and federal bureaucratic oversight. The plan was criticized by everyone from doctors to senior citizens to economists to company executives, and its failure to win support in Congress was a major blow to the administration.

### NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

The establishment of a regional free market among the three countries of North America was a project of the Reagan and Bush administrations, but was enthusiastically supported by Democratic candidate Bill Clinton during the 1992 campaign. Shortly before he left office, President Bush signed the North American Free Trade Agreement, which committed the United States to participate in a reduced-tariff market with Mexico and Canada. Incoming president Clinton inherited from him the job of selling the idea to Congress. However, NAFTA had raised the ire of an important Democratic constituency, the labor movement, which feared that the agreement's provisions would subvert the hard-won gains of American workers. The White House engaged in a frenzy of wheeling and dealing with congressional representatives on both sides of the aisle and succeeded



Courtesy of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration  
*President Clinton signs the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).*

in getting NAFTA passed by a comfortable margin. It was signed into law on Dec. 8, 1993.

### THE WHITE HOUSE WEB SITE

The Clinton administration was the first to sponsor a web site for the White House. Entitled "Welcome to the White House," it appeared on October 21, 1994. In its first year of operation, the site provided more than 50 million pages and images to Internet users. A vast variety of presidential documents, speeches, proclamations, and executive orders were posted on the site, which also transmitted e-mail from the public. After the close of the administration, the site was preserved at the National Archives.

### CLINTON HOSTED SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

The democratically elected leaders of 34 nations from North, Central, and South America met in Miami, Fla., in December 1994. The only American nation that did not send a representative was Cuba. The summit's Declaration of Principles committed signatories to support "open markets, hemispheric integration, and sustainable development" and to "preserve and strengthen our democratic systems for the benefit of all people of the Hemisphere." New



**Cleveland** 1837–1908  
**B. Harrison** 1833–1901  
**McKinley** 1843–1901  
**T. Roosevelt** 1858–1919  
**Taft** 1857–1930  
**Wilson** 1856–1924  
**Harding** 1865–1923  
**Coolidge** 1872–1933  
**Hoover** 1874–1964  
**F. D. Roosevelt** 1882–1945  
**Truman** 1884–1972  
**Eisenhower** 1890–1969  
**Kennedy** 1917–1963  
**L. B. Johnson** 1908–1973  
**Nixon** 1913–1994  
**Ford** 1913–2006  
**Carter** 1924–  
**Reagan** 1911–2004  
**G. Bush** 1924–  
**Clinton** 1946–  
**G. W. Bush** 1946–  
**Obama** 1961–

**STATES REPRESENTED AND  
 PARTY AFFILIATIONS**

**Washington** Virginia, Federalist  
**J. Adams** Massachusetts, Federalist  
**Jefferson** Virginia, Democratic–  
 Republican  
**Madison** Virginia, Democratic–Republican  
**Monroe** Virginia, Democratic–Republican  
**J. Q. Adams** Massachusetts, Democratic–  
 Republican  
**Jackson** Tennessee, Democrat  
 (Democratic–Republican)  
**Van Buren** New York, Democrat  
 (Democratic–Republican)  
**W. H. Harrison** Ohio, Whig  
**Tyler** Virginia, Whig  
**Polk** Tennessee, Democrat  
**Taylor** Louisiana, Whig  
**Fillmore** New York, Whig  
**Pierce** New Hampshire, Democrat  
**Buchanan** Pennsylvania, Democrat  
**Lincoln** Illinois, Republican

**A. Johnson** Tennessee, Democrat (but  
 nominated and elected with Lincoln on  
 Republican ticket)  
**Grant** Illinois, Republican  
**Hayes** Ohio, Republican  
**Garfield** Ohio, Republican  
**Arthur** New York, Republican  
**Cleveland** New York, Democrat  
**B. Harrison** Indiana, Republican  
**McKinley** Ohio, Republican  
**T. Roosevelt** New York, Republican  
**Taft** Ohio, Republican  
**Wilson** New Jersey, Democrat  
**Harding** Ohio, Republican  
**Coolidge** Massachusetts, Republican  
**Hoover** California, Republican  
**F. D. Roosevelt** New York, Democrat  
**Truman** Missouri, Democrat  
**Eisenhower** New York, Republican  
**Kennedy** Massachusetts, Democrat  
**L. B. Johnson** Texas, Democrat  
**Nixon** New York, Republican  
**Ford** Michigan, Republican  
**Carter** Georgia, Democrat  
**Reagan** California, Republican  
**G. Bush** Texas, Republican  
**Clinton** Arkansas, Democrat  
**G. W. Bush** Texas, Republican  
**Obama** Illinois, Democrat

**DATES AND PLACES OF BIRTH**

**Washington** Feb. 22, 1732, Westmoreland  
 County, Va.  
**J. Adams** Oct. 30, 1735, Braintree (now  
 Quincy), Mass.  
**Jefferson** Apr. 13, 1743, Shadwell, Va.  
**Madison** Mar. 16, 1751, Port Conway, Va.  
**Monroe** Apr. 28, 1758, Westmoreland  
 County, Va.  
**J. Q. Adams** July 11, 1767, Braintree,  
 Mass.  
**Jackson** Mar. 15, 1767, Waxhaw, S.C.  
**Van Buren** Dec. 5, 1782, Kinderhook, N.Y.  
**W. H. Harrison** Feb. 9, 1773, Berkeley, Va.  
**Tyler** Mar. 29, 1790, Greenway, Va.  
**Polk** Nov. 2, 1795, Mecklenburg County,  
 N.C.