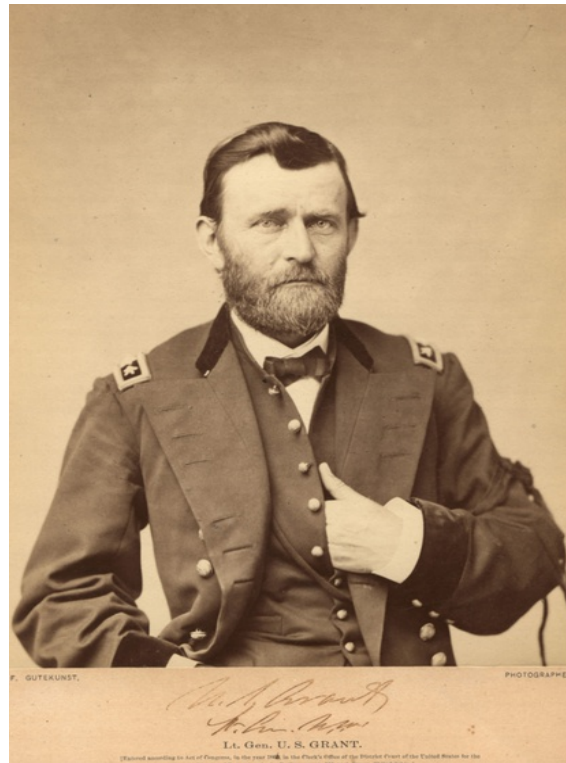


Hiram Ulysses Grant



by Miles Mathis

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We'll start today with a *bon mot* from my inbox. The email was from a guy who had been giving me reports on the ground after the hurricane in Asheville. A good guy, I think, but he writes like a hillbilly. That's OK, I don't require everyone to have a degree to talk to me. But today he started lecturing me on physics, despite the fact that he admitted he knew nothing about it in the email. This is what I have to put up with. I guess he wanted to give me the hillbilly view from the ground there as well, since he started preaching Flat Earth. I stopped him and told him he needed to stop talking or he was going to spam. He got mad and under the heading "Pride goeth before a fall" said "spam it is". I replied, "Yes it does, which is why you just fell". He didn't get that message because he was brave enough to close his email account before I sent it. But it covers a lot of people, not just Flat Earthers or people from my inbox.

On to Grant. Note the hand position. The hidden hand, indicating Phoenicians. You see why I am here.

For a laugh, let's ask Google why these famous people have a hand in the vest.

Famous people, like Napoleon, are often depicted with a hand tucked inside their vest in portraits because this pose, known as the "hand-in-waistcoat" gesture, was historically seen as a symbol of leadership, restraint, and gentlemanly demeanor, with roots tracing back to ancient Greece where concealing one's hand was considered a sign of modesty and composure; Napoleon's frequent use of this pose in paintings further popularized it, making it strongly associated with him.

That's what comes up first. A symbol of restraint? Gentlemanly behavior? You have to be kidding me. They figure we will believe anything, because. . . well, we always have.

Also see this:



That's Sherman, of course, colorized. And this:



Sherman with his staff, two of them with hands in the vest. That would be John Logan and Jefferson Davis. You will say, “wait, I thought Jefferson Davis was gray!” No, not that Jefferson Davis. This is Jefferson Columbus Davis—or [as we just discovered](#), maybe Jefferson [Cohen](#) Davis. At any rate, it is interesting we have generals Jefferson Davis on both sides, isn't it? This Davis' mother was a

Drummond, from Clark County, Indiana. But wait, the more famous Jefferson Davis came from Fairview, Kentucky, not far away. Clark County is on the Kentucky border, just north of Louisville. The gray Jefferson Davis went to St. Thomas **Dominican** College in Springfield, KY, just south of Louisville. So this gets better and better. But I will have to do Jefferson Davis later. This is about Grant.

I was looking for the most famous person I haven't hit yet, and Grant came up suspiciously high on top-100 lists. So I thought I would take a look. The first thing that threw up a big red flag was the claim his parents drew the name Ulysses from a hat. Right. So they are hiding something there. What are they hiding? The fact that Ulysses is obviously one of the oldest Phoenician names there is. It is the Roman form of Odysseus, and he was an admitted Phoenician, being of top Phoenician lines going back to the very beginning. Odysseus was king of Ithaca, an island off the west coast of Greece. From Wiki:

The Ithacans were characterized as great navigators and explorers with daring expeditions reaching further than the [Mediterranean Sea](#).

We are told that is because they were Mycenaeans in this earliest period, back to 1600BC, but the Mycenaeans *were also Phoenicians*. Mycenae was a city south of Corinth, but what they usually fail to tell you is that it was a double city, the other one being Tiryns. Does that look familiar? Try **Tyre**. Tyre was one of the capitals of Phoenicia, in present-day Lebanon. By 1600BC Phoenicia already had major ports throughout the Mediterranean, and Ithaca and Mycenae/Tiryns were two of them. Tiryns was a hill fort, but it was very near the current port Nafplio. Argos is also just a hop away. All of them were settled by Phoenicians.

Plus, the name obviously goes with his first name Hiram. Hiram was the most famous King of Tyre, capital of Phoenicia. Hiram also links us to the Freemasons, and their Hiram Abiff. This is of course why Grant and historians are so keen to hide his first name, changing his name to U. S. Grant.

The next suspicious thing was a scrubbing on Grant's mother's line at Geneanet. No parents for her are listed, so we are supposed to believe the grandparents of a famous US President are unknown? Fortunately, Geni.com is a bit more forthcoming, and we find [she comes from the Weir knights of Lanarkshire, Scotland](#). That takes us to major action in the peerage, since they were closely related to the **Hamiltons and Douglasses**, including the Marquesses of Queensbury. Which means Grant was a cousin of the Douglasses we looked at recently [in my paper on Oscar Wilde](#). Oscar's boytoy was the son of the Marquess of Queensbury, remember, the one who invented the rules of boxing.

They tell us Grant's father came up from poverty, the usual sob story, but it isn't true. Ulysses' mother was a Simpson of the wealthy Philadelphia Simpsons. In fact, [she is listed in the peerage](#), though all mainstream sources fail to acknowledge that. Darryl Lundy scrubs her grandfather, failing to link him to previous Weirs, but as I said, Geni takes up where he left off. Also interesting is that Grant's great [uncle Weir married Mary Stuart McKinstry](#) in about 1780. Geni scrubs her, hiding where the Stuart comes from, but we can guess. We have already linked to the Stuarts through the Hamiltons and Douglasses, who were also Stuarts.

Grant's aunt Mary Simpson married Matthew **Fleming**, whose grandmother was Jane Cowan. Cowan=**Cohen**.

Now let's hit the Grant side of the family. Grant's father was Jesse **Root** Grant, the name Root linking

to the famous Roots like Elihu Root, Secretary of War under McKinley and Roosevelt. Historians don't like to make the connection, since the Roots were even more obviously Jewish than the Grants in that period. Elihu Root's grandmother was [Achsah Pomeroy](#), and we saw these Pomeroyes in [my paper on John Reed](#). This links us forward to Warren Beatty and Shirley MacLaine, as I showed there. The Pomeroyes were very wealthy merchants and bankers with their hands in everything back then. These Pomeroyes also link us back to the [Seymours](#) of Hartford, CT, who come from Hertfordshire. Since Hertford would obviously link us to the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset, Wikitree has to assure us there is no link between John Seymour of our Seymours and John Seymour of the Dukes of Somerset. But since both the father and son of [the 1st Duke](#) were named John, this was in Hertford, and some of the Seymours in these lists at thepeerage.com are listed as unknown, is it far more likely that this has been scrubbed on purpose. Plus, since this links us forward to President Grant and we have already found Grant linked to Stuart peers (Seymours are also Stuarts), it is pretty easy to do the math. The 2nd Duke married Arabella Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Lennox. This Duke also had a distant claim to the throne through the Greys.

The Roots weren't only Seymours, [they were Spencers](#). Wikitree again assures us these weren't THE Spencers, although they were from Edworth, Bedfordshire. The famous Spencers just happen to have huge estates in Bedfordshire, so it is very unlikely the prominent Roots in the US came from downmarket Spencers in Bedfordshire.

Grant's grandmother was Susan [Delano](#), which of course links us forward to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. [The Delanos were also Churchills](#), linking us to the Spencers again as well as forward to Winston Churchill, yet another cousin of Grant. Findagrave admits they were cousins, but says they were distant. They weren't distant.

This also links us to [the Mahieus](#), top Jewish merchants of Lille who were on the ground floor of pushing Calvinism. That is where the Delanos were from as well, since they were originally de Lannoys.

[The Grants were also Chichesters through the Hatches](#). See Lady Cecily Chichester. This time the mainstream doesn't bother denying these are THE Chichesters of Devon, related to the Beaumonts. Later (1700s) they became related to the Spencer-Churchills, proving once again the Spencers above are also THE Spencers. At the time of President Grant, the Chichesters were the Marquesses of Donegall, so they are more cousins. In the 1700s these Chichesters also married the Hamiltons, Dukes of Hamilton, so we once again have proof the Hamiltons in Grant's genealogy are not downmarket Hamiltons. We also link to the Forbes and Howards.

Given all that, let us return to this statement from Wikipedia, concerning Grant's father:

He was a self-made man who rose from poverty to become a wealthy merchant.

That's the usual bold-faced lie, since he allegedly married the wealthy Hannah Simpson while still tanning hides or something, at age 27. *Before* he became a wealthy merchant. How did he manage that? Reminds of a similar fake story we just saw with Columbus. They admit Jesse Root Grant was named after Jesse Root, Chief Justice of Connecticut, but they imply there was no relation. Chosen out of a hat again, I guess, or because someone liked potatoes. But more likely he was a Root through his mother, Rachel Kelly, who has been scrubbed to hide that at Findagrave. In fact, Findagrave lies about her last name, which wasn't Kelly. That was her first husband. She was born Rachel Miller, according to Geni. They give her father as Robert Miller and then scrub him, which is also suspicious. We are

getting the usual runaround. Jesse Root and Elihu Root are of the same prominent family, coming through Hartford, as we saw above. Since Grant's lines also come through Hartford, we have strong indication his father was not named Jesse Root in homage to some judge. He was named for a recent ancestor, as you would expect.

Wiki tells us Grant's father came from a poor family, but that is another lie. His father was Cap. Noah Grant III, whose mother was of the rich Delanos, as we have already established. These Grants also came from the wealthy Buells, though Findagrave is blowing smoke all over that to this day. Grant's step-grandmother, now given as Anna Richardson, was for a long time (based on information from Jesse Root Grant himself) identified as Anna nee Buell. The nameless historian (or propagandist) at Findagrave assures she was not a Buell, but it doesn't matter since he goes on to admit that Grant's 2g-grandmother was married to a Cap. Buell, linking them to that family regardless. Which of course makes it all the more likely Anna *was* a Buell, since these families like to continuously intermarry. The logic of that of course escapes him.

Jesse Root Grant had nine siblings, none of whom died in childhood. So they weren't poor. His brother Roswell was also rich, marrying a wealthy Kemper. Her brother was named Philander Aloyander Campbell Kemper, Esq., a rich merchant in Cincinnati. He was also an Odd Fellow. I suspect his name has been fudged, since Aloyander should be Aloysius. Jesse's sister was Margaret Moody Grant, and she married the wealthy John James Marshall. They named one of their sons William Stoddard Marshall, so either the Grants or the Marshalls were Stoddards, linking us to big wealth once more. Jesse's other sister Rachel also married a rich guy, William Overton Tompkins, from whom she [inherited \\$2.5 million upon his death](#). That's \$100 million now.

So let's return to Wiki's page on Jesse:

Jesse was born in [Greensburg, Pennsylvania](#), and was one of seven children. He was a [self-made man](#) who rose from poverty to become a wealthy merchant. Raised in a poor family that was forced to split up and having to work at an early age, Jesse persistently encouraged his sons in the ways of education, industry and hard work, his methods sometimes testing his father-son relationship with Ulysses.

Findagrave proves he was one of ten children, and the rest is lies as well. I guess they figured no one is smart enough to fact-check anything. So we are supposed to believe these ten poor siblings split up and just happened to all marry millionaires?

Jesse allegedly worked for John Brown's father Owen Brown, becoming a big abolitionist in Ohio. That's interesting, since Brown was married to Sally Root. Indicating Brown and Grant were related. But I have already proved the whole [John Brown story is another fraud](#). He was yet another cloaked Jew working for the big dogs, and since he helped them manufacture this story, he was probably a CIA agent of his time. At any rate, Owen Brown was not some local tanner, so I don't know why Jesse Grant would be working for him. Owen Brown was another rich guy who founded Case Western Reserve University. And remember, Case=Chase. Brown was also a primary supporter of Oberlin College, founded by Philo Stewart. Are you getting the picture? If not, I will draw you one:



That's Philo Stewart. He was also a Lincoln. Since I published that in my John Brown paper, it has since been scrubbed from the internet.

The mainstream histories tell us Jesse Grant was a “tanner, farmer, and merchant”. But he wasn't. He was a cotton speculator who made millions scamming the market during and prior to the Civil War, using his son to shade him. A speculator is not a merchant or even a businessman. He is more like a banker or con artist, using insider knowledge and political connections to guarantee investments. Everybody knows that.

So Grant's bio is a fraud from top to bottom, as usual. Then we trip over this:

Unlike his siblings, Grant was not forced to attend church by his [Methodist](#) parents.^[10] For the rest of his life, he prayed privately and never officially joined any denomination.^[11] To others, including his own son, Grant appeared to be [agnostic](#).^[12]

Hmmm, what could it mean? Prayed privately? How would we know? None of these people ever attended church, since they weren't Methodists. They were the children of El, probably speaking Hebrew at home. We always see the same stupid stories to cover this, though they usually cover it better than this. Most of them who go into politics are forced to at least *pretend* to be Christian, so again we have a signal of how high up Grant really was, to be given a complete bye from the pretense. Only the very top Phoenicians can refuse to go through the motions, when in the public eye to this extent.

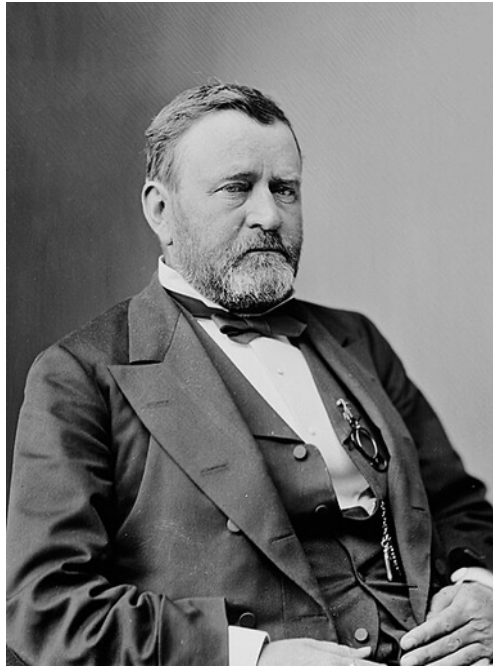
But the fake gets even bolder:



That is tagged at Wiki as Grant as a young officer at West Point. It couldn't be a more obvious fake. Look first at the hair, which is obviously drawn or painted. Look at the buttons, which look like they are made of baby carnations. Look at his ears, which look like they were pasted on sideways. Besides, that isn't a West Point uniform from the time, or any time. This is:



Plus, that looks nothing like Grant. Compare the ears there to this:



His ear is close to his head there, isn't it? It doesn't stick out. So why was it sticking out so much at West Point? I'll tell you why: because that isn't him. It isn't anyone. It is a bad paste/paint. [The eyebrows also conspicuously don't match. Grant always had a one-up, one-down set of eyebrows: also see the next photo below.]

We are supposed to believe the guy who nominated him for West Point, Representative Hamer, was "unfamiliar" with Grant, registering him under the name U. S. Grant. If he was unfamiliar with him, why nominate him? And the one nominating him doesn't get to change his name on a lark. Upon registering, Grant would have to fill out a form himself, right? So none of this makes a lick of sense.

Allegedly while at West Point, Grant studied art with Robert Walter Weir. We just saw that Grant was a Weir, so we may assume he was studying with a cousin. It is unheard of to study painting while at West Point, so I don't think Grant went to West Point at all. The fake photo confirms that. Which means his entire military career may be fake as well.

We get more indication of that when they admit that, despite being a great horseman, he wasn't assigned to cavalry, instead being assigned to the 4th infantry in St. Louis. But as we are seeing, he was never there, either. He was studying painting.

At age 26 he married Julia Dent, a rich St. Louis girl related to Confederate General Longstreet. She was cross-eyed and otherwise unattractive, and Grant already had money, so why marry her? I think the answer is obvious. In the first six years of marriage, he was gone, allegedly living with the army in Panama and Vancouver, where **she did not accompany him**. Very weird. She had four children from 1850-58, but since Grant wasn't around until he resigned the army in 1854, we aren't sure how the first of them got born. Maybe he mailed in the sperm.

Grant was allegedly sent down to Mexico, where he took part in several battles, being brevetted a first lieutenant in 1847. So it took this future general four years to get his first promotion out of West Point? He came out of West Point as a second lieutenant, you know. He was brevetted to captain

almost immediately, which is again curious. Why are all these ranks brevet? Even his second lieutenant rank out of West Point is given as brevet. Are they giving us the hint here? A brevet rank is a “reward title”, but the rank is temporary and “not real”. It does not confer the usual authority and privileges, nor the pay increase. We are told he was promoted to real captain in 1853, which is a full decade out of West Point. He was by then at Ft. Humboldt in California, and his wife was still not with him. Grant allegedly resigned for constant drunkenness in 1854, but we have no proof of that since his superior officer **Buchanan** didn't submit any reports on that incident or any priors. And notice the name Buchanan: another Presidential name.

When Grant returned to Missouri, his father offered him a place in the family business in Galena, IL, but only on the condition that his wife and children did not accompany him. What! So Grant allegedly farmed on Dent property with one slave, Dan. The things they expect us to believe. We get more ridiculous stories of poverty until 1860, when the Grants were accepted by his father in Galena, Ulysses going to work in leather goods. That didn't last long, either, since the next year the Civil War started and Ulysses ran off again, either to paint male nudes or to rejoin the army, we aren't sure.



That is tagged Brigadier General Ulysses Grant, 1861. So he somehow skipped ahead from captain to general overnight. When was he a major or a colonel? But it gets better:

Major General John C. Frémont, Union commander of the West, passed over senior generals and appointed Grant commander of the District of Southeastern Missouri.[98]

Passed over senior generals for what reason? Grant was at that time allegedly a 39-year-old tanner of no accomplishment, busted out of the army for drunkenness as a captain, who couldn't hold down any

job except with his own father. Two years earlier he had been pushing a one-horse plow with Dan the wonder slave.

And now for this:

On November 2, 1861, Lincoln removed Frémont from command, freeing Grant to attack Confederate soldiers encamped in [Cape Girardeau, Missouri](#).^[102]

Can any of you military men make sense of that? That is footnoted to White, p. 168. Does replacing a commanding officer free up his subordinates? No, Grant would still have to take orders from Fremont's replacement, right?

And follow this, if you can:

So, on the morning of August 30, 1861, at dawn, Frémont, without notifying President Lincoln, issued a proclamation putting Missouri under martial law.^[152] The edict declared that civilians taken in arms against would be subject to court martial and execution, that the property of those who aided secessionists would be confiscated, and that the slaves of all rebels were immediately emancipated.^[150] Lincoln, fearing that Frémont's emancipation order would tip Missouri (and other [Border states](#)) to secession, asked Frémont to revise the order. Frémont refused to do so, and sent his wife to plead his case.

That's from Wiki, footnoted to Carwardine 2003. Again, does that sound like real military history? Or does that sound made-up? Do you really think a general is going to issue a proclamation of that sort on his own bat, without consulting the President or the Secretary of War or any of his superiors? Fremont was only two-star, so none of this makes any sense. And would Lincoln “ask him” to revise the order? Hell no, someone would remand the order and immediately court martial him. And that thing about sending his wife to Lincoln to plead his case? You have to be kidding me.

But that is what we get in all these “histories” of the Civil War: bullcrap that looks like it was written by guys who never got through bootcamp. Only a woman or a pansy or a nincompoop would believe any of it. I am not ex-military, but I have a functioning brain, so I can see through this stuff like it is thinnest glass. I am offended that I have to read it.

I am also offended that we have no pictures of Grant in full dress uniform as a general. That would look like this:



That is N. P. Banks. Note the broom shoulder boards or epaulettes, the fancy belt, the sword, and the hat. This is the best we get for Grant:



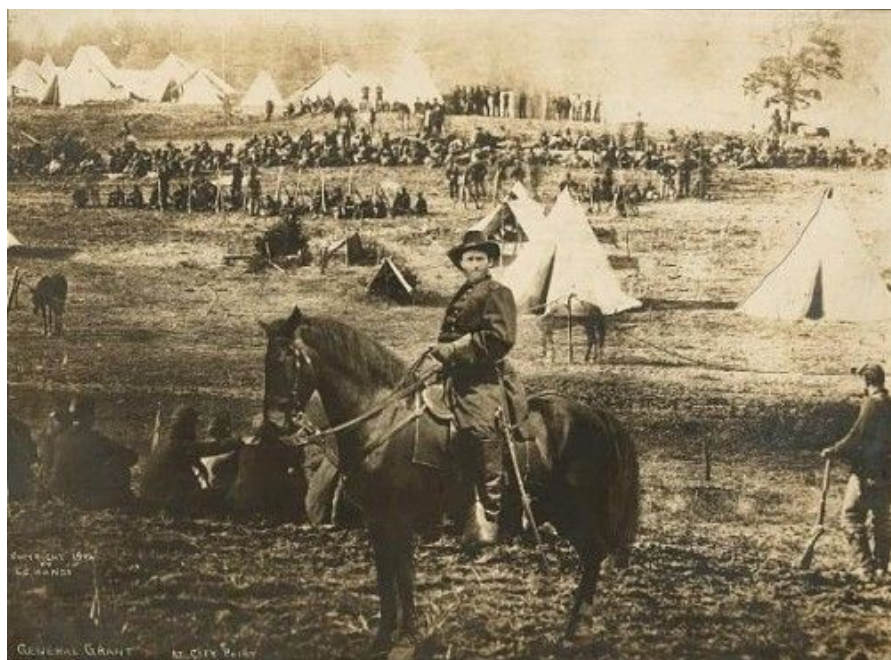
Not very convincing, is it? Just a suit with stars on the shoulders. Never any medals or other regalia. Seeming to realize there was a problem, we find several images with the epaulettes, but they are all paintings or engravings:



That one is especially bad, since it doesn't look like him, isn't period, and is a paste-up. It is supposed to look like an engraving, but it was faked far more recently, by some bumbler.



So why all the fakes? I just told you: they recognized a glaring hole in the history and are desperately trying to fill it. And despite being a great horseman, we never see him on a horse or anywhere near horse. Also nowhere near any other soldiers. Always photographed alone.



That's the only thing I found of him on a horse, and it is obviously a fake.

I also find this weird. Grant was promoted to three-star general and commander of all Union armies by Lincoln in 1864. But we are told Grant wasn't promoted to 4-star until 1866, by Johnson, *after* the war. So the Union had no 4 or 5-star generals during the Civil War? No general of the army during the Civil War? In fact, Grant was the only 3-star general during the Civil War. Winfield Scott had been a Lt. General, but he retired in 1861 and was only brevet 3-star. The Union didn't have any commanding general at all from March to July of 1862, and we are told this job was done by Lincoln himself. Not believable, since Lincoln was a lawyer, not a general. Up until 1864, the Union army was led by 2-star generals McClellan and then Halleck. Why? Why would the army leave its top levels open from the time of Washington to Grant? To signal that these positions were actually filled by Brits or Phoenicians? If we search on this we find the only answer is that it was in deference to George Washington, who had been dead for 62 years. That makes no sense and sounds like another stupid cover story. If we ask Google itself, we get this

Prior to Ulysses S. Grant's time, there were no full Generals in the United States military because the rank was typically only used in times of extreme national crisis , and the military leadership before the Civil War did not necessitate the creation of a "full General" rank; instead, senior commanders were usually promoted to the rank of Major General, which was considered the highest rank in most situations.

So the Civil War was not a time of national crisis? The war of 1812 was not a time of national crisis? Good to know. Thanks Google.

Here is the top-ranked answer at Quora, by [Neha Sharma](#).

Ulysses S. Grant waited until late in the American Civil War to become a general because he was not initially considered to be a very good military leader. He had a reputation for being reckless and impulsive, and he had been passed over for promotion several times.

So it wasn't a matter of promotion, *Grant held himself back*, not promoting himself due to being incompetent. OK. Also good to know that American history is now being explained by East Indians with fake names.

Just so you know, the US had no full admirals during the war, either. Farragut and Porter didn't become admirals until after the war.

There is also this problem: if we didn't have any full generals or admirals for the reasons given by the mainstream, why was Grant made a full general after the war? Were we suddenly in a time of extreme crisis in 1866, when we hadn't been during the Civil War? And was the long homage to Washington finally over in 1866, and if so, why?

But I am not here to deconstruct the entire Civil War. Maybe later. For now let's return to Grant. In 1867, we get more high weirdness when Congress passed a Command of the Army Act, preventing President Johnson from removing or demoting Grant. We are told Johnson had to pass orders through Grant. But that was outrageously unConstitutional, since Congress has no authority to intervene on that issue. Article 2, section 2 of the Constitution states the President is the Commander-in-Chief, and due to separation of powers Congress has zero authority to pass laws contravening that. Johnson should have just ignored Congress and fired Grant for cause. There was absolutely nothing Congress could do about it. Johnson may have refrained from doing that because Grant was more popular than he was, and he didn't want to precipitate a military coup, but if so the historians should just say so, not expecting us to believe Congress had anything to do with it.

But it gets worse. Since Grant was so insubordinate, Johnson instead decided to . . . promote him. Johnson fired Secretary of State Stanton for no reason and replaced him with his worst enemy Grant. But Congress then passed a Tenure of Office Act, preventing Johnson from filling his own cabinet. Again, outrageously unConstitutional and unbelievable, since Article 2, section 1 authorizes the President to create executive departments and their heads. Note that, EXECUTIVE departments, not legislative departments, so Congress has no authority on this matter.

Grant told Johnson he was going to resign the office to avoid fines and imprisonment.

Again, that makes no sense because Congress had no legal authority to assess such fines or imprisonment, and if, as head of the military, Grant didn't fear Johnson, he feared Congress even less, since Congress was completely out of the military chain of command. We are told Johnson supported Grant, telling him the law would be overturned by the Supreme Court—which it would have. But Grant decided to cave to Congress anyway. Congress then met to impeach Johnson, but failed by one vote in the Senate.

So did the Supreme Court then strike down the fake laws? No, the Tenure Act was never struck down. It was repealed by Congress itself in 1887, I guess because it was no longer useful. It took until 1926 to rule on this, when the Supreme Court confirmed Congress had no authority over Presidential appointments, not even of the Postmaster. As for the [Command of the Army Act](#), they don't even tell us what happened to that. They tell us it was part of the appropriations act of 1867-8, but acts like that don't just sunset after one year. Was it repealed? Apparently not, indicating to me the historians just

made it up, like the rest of this garbage.

And on what grounds did Congress almost impeach Andrew Johnson? Well, historians have always made him out to be the goat here, and still do, but as you see he had done nothing wrong. He was in the right completely, since both the Tenure Act and the Command Act were flagrantly unconstitutional. So much so it confirms to me that this whole fracas was again manufactured from the ground up to cover some other machinations. None of it even begins to start making sense.

Historians tell us that Johnson made a big mistake by vetoing the Freedmans Bureau Act extension, but that is all more smoke since Congress passed the act but funded it in the amount of. . . zero dollars.

The Bureau became a part of the [United States Department of War](#), as [Congress provided no funding for it](#).

That's straight from Wikipedia. And notice it was a War Department construct. Meaning? The whole thing was manufactured to make Johnson look bad and promote Grant. The Act was just a papermache front.

What about the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which Congress passed over Johnson's veto? Was that the same sort of thing? Yep, because what they don't tell you—or tell you in a whisper—is that the Civil Rights Act was just a ghost until four years later, when it was finally ratified. What? Congress doesn't need to ratify its own laws, does it? Once the veto was overridden, the law should have gone into effect. No ratification was necessary. Congress ratifies treaties and things like that. It does not have to ratify its own laws, so again this is just some sort of perverse runaround for the legally impaired.

Still don't believe me? Read closely the Wiki page for the Civil Rights Act of 1866:

During the subsequent legislative process, the following key provision was [deleted](#): "there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude".

This bill in no manner interferes with the municipal regulations of any State which protects all alike in their rights of person and property. [It could have no operation in Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, or most of the States of the Union.](#)

In other words, it was a fake law, gutted and with no legal power. It was an impressive title and nothing else. Which means that it didn't matter if Johnson vetoed it or not. Which means. . . the whole fight of Johnson and Congress was staged. It was the usual vaudeville. None of it was about Johnson, it was all about increasing the popularity of Grant, and ushering him into the White House on a velvet cushion.

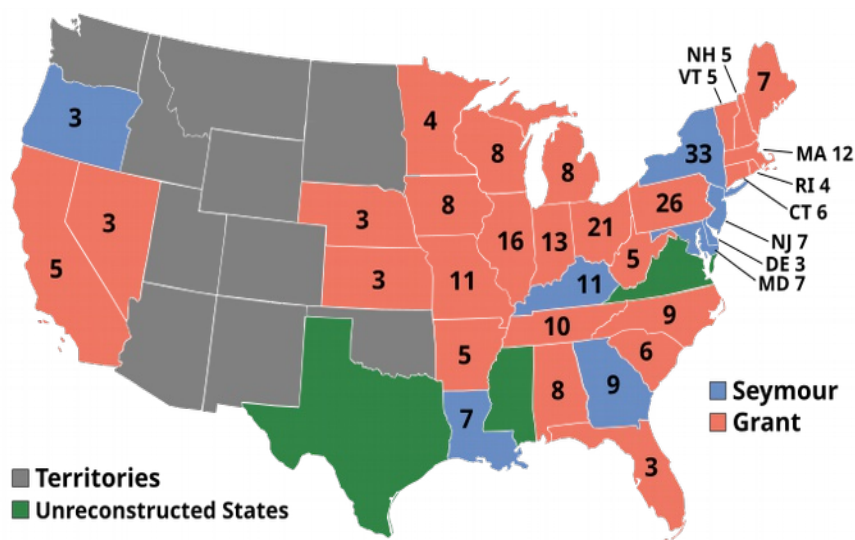
So why not usher him in in 1864, as Lincoln's VP instead of Johnson? Because he was still a pretend general then and it wouldn't do to “pull him off the front” to be a nothing VP. They had just put him in charge of the Union Army, so [when Lincoln got sick](#) it was too late to bring Grant in as his replacement. They would have to end the war first, at which time they could elevate Grant to President.

So why Johnson as VP in the 1864 election? It seems very strange, since Johnson was a Tennessee Democrat. But that is exactly why he was chosen, as I showed in my paper on Lincoln. Lincoln actually didn't have the votes to win the election, which they had to end up stealing, but when they

tapped Johnson they hoped he would at least deliver Tennessee. Like Gore, he didn't, and Congress actually threw out the votes from Tennessee as tainted. But the North didn't allow nine southern states to vote, and even stole several northern states including New York, delivering a win.

Amazingly, even with all these shenanigans to promote and install Grant, he nearly lost the election of 1868. Had it been limited to whites, he would have lost. He lost New York, New Jersey, and Kentucky, and would have lost Virginia and Texas, except they were disqualified. But he got all of half a million black votes, allegedly putting him over the top in places like Alabama and South Carolina. Although the election was called a landslide, he won only 52.7% of the vote, and without the blacks he would have won far less than 50%.

But even that makes no sense. Black men weren't given federal voting rights until 1870, two years *later*. So how did they get voting rights in 1868? Do you think the state of Alabama gave them voting rights? No, so explain to me how Grant won Alabama in 1868.



How did Grant win Arkansas and South Carolina and Florida without a black vote? If you ask this question on the internet, the first thing that comes up is Answer.com, which says that blacks could vote in 1868 due to the 14th Amendment. But it was the 15th Amendment of 1870 that did that, not the 14th. Here is what we find from Wikipedia on that:

The first reapportionment after the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment occurred in 1873, based on the [1870 census](#). Congress appears to have attempted to enforce the provisions of Section 2, but was unable to identify enough disenfranchised voters to make a difference to any state's representation.^[193]

So the feds weren't even *trying* to enforce the 14th Amendment between 1868 and 1873, and we may assume the states knew that. To say it another way, Congress again failed to put any money or oversight behind the 14th, so it was just empty words. They didn't have anyone on the ground in the South making sure blacks made it to polling stations, or making sure the votes were counted. So tell me again why Alabama or South Carolina would facilitate blacks throwing their states to the hated Grant. It makes absolutely no sense.

Just three years earlier Sherman had marched through South Carolina, destroying everything in his path, but we are supposed to believe Grant won the state? You will say that does take some believing,

but if so then how did Grant steal it? Well, it doesn't require controlling the vote across the whole state, does it? It only requires one office room. You force South Carolina to report all its votes to some Northern committee, and then that committee adds a couple of hundred thousand fake black votes to it, flipping the result. South Carolina is in no position to protest since they just lost the war. What are they going to do, start it up again by themselves? No, South Carolina and the other Southern states had to deal with the steal of 1868, just as they dealt with the steal of 1864.

Still, I beg you to notice that the Union could have stolen the 1868 election in a less humiliating way. Why not steal New York and New Jersey and those other northern states, instead of Alabama and South Carolina? Given the Electoral College, it wasn't even necessary to steal those southern states. Same reason they let Sherman burn through Georgia (if he did): it was a continuation of the grinding.

Grant was sworn in by Chief Justice Salmon Chase, who amazingly they still try to sell as Scots Protestant. Wikitree takes Chase back to Moses and Aquila Chase of Essex County, MA (Salem), but then pretends to lose track, suggesting they were Chasses from Suffolk, England. Not a chance. More likely they come from Chassot de Florencourts, who married the Westphalens. The most Chassots in the world now are in Switzerland, not France, indicating they were bankers. And you will recognize the Westphalens from my paper on Marx. His wife was Jenny Westphalen, a cloaked Jew of German aristocracy. The Westphalens link us to the Wisharts, and the Campbells and Murrays in the British peerage. Meaning, the Stuarts and Stanleys. The Wisharts are baronets who link us to the Barclays, confirming all these people are bankers.

Grant appointed another Jew to Secretary of State. Hamilton Fish. Fish is of course short for Fisher, and Hamilton links us to the Stuarts again. A photo may help:



The first is Fish, the second his grandfather Peter Stuyvesant. Note the nose and the yarmulke. Stuyvesant was a merchant and banker, probably the richest man in New York, and the director-general of New Netherland. Meaning, he was the local head of the Dutch West India Company, a very bigwig in the Phoenician Navy of the time.

Fish is the one who subjugated Hawaii, overthrowing the local Royal House and stealing all their crops for us. So nice.

Grant wanted Treasury to go to a Stewart, Alexander Turney Stewart, another world-class creep and thief.



He came out of dry goods, mainly linens and laces, pegging him from the start. He was one of the richest people ever, having a fortune of over 100 billion in today's dollars. So why not put him in charge of the treasury, right? What could go wrong?

Wikitree pretends not to know who his parents are. Wiki only says they were Scots Protestant again, refusing to name them. Geni.com has no parents for him either. Findagrave has no page for him. He is not listed in the peerage. What about the name Turney? It is peerage, but only more recently. So that is also a deadend. I have never seen anyone scrubbed better than this guy. However, if he indeed did come from Northern Ireland, he is one of the peerage Stewarts who did so, like the Earls of Blesington of Donegal and Tyrone. Since they were the Grandmaster Freemasons of Ireland in the time Alexander came over, that is a good bet. Wiki tells us Stewart housed with Quakers while a boy, again indicating peerage ties. The peers invented the Quakers. We know he arrived in the US wealthy, since almost as soon as he stepped off the boat he was taken in by the Clinches, who ran the Port of New York.

As it turns out, the Senate did not confirm Stewart, but I didn't want to miss this chance to out him. Stewart was denied as an importer, which was outlawed when Treasury was created in 1789, but it seems like an odd provision.

Grant appointed another Jew, Ebenezer Hoar to be Attorney General. I have already hit the Hoares many times, first in [my paper on Salem](#). Hoares were involved there. Jennifer Aniston is a Hoar. He is also scrubbed online, but the Hoares were big bankers who came over from England. See Hoare's Bank, which ran Oliver Cromwell's finances.



There's a couple of them. The son of the first one was Henry Hoare the Magnificent, a sort of English Medici. The second one founded the bank and became Lord Mayor of London in the early 1700s. His grandson was also Lord Mayor about thirty years later, and his great-grandson was the 1st Baronet of Surrey, in 1786.

You may think I am unfairly concentrating on the Jewish question, as usual, but now read this from Wiki:

To make up for his infamous General Order No. 11, Grant appointed more than fifty Jewish people to federal office, including consuls, district attorneys, and deputy postmasters.

What was General Order 11? That was Grant's 1862 order to expel Jewish cotton traders from Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky, where he was running oversight.

Union Army commanders in the South were responsible for administering the trade licenses and trying to control the black market in Southern cotton, in addition to their regular military duties.

Of course that just means Grant was trying to protect the monopoly of his own people, who were also Jewish. He was expelling southern Jews for the benefit of northern Jews, so it had nothing to do with race or ethnicity. And remember, Grant's father Jesse Root Grant was a . . . cotton speculator. But they later cleverly used that to make it look like Grant was making up for perceived anti-Semitism by suddenly appointing Jews to everything. And as we have just seen, he appointed far more than 50, since everyone in his cabinet was Jewish. In fact, EVERYONE he appointed to everything was Jewish, because that is how it works, and still works. But 50 of them were so obviously Jewish, there was no way to pretend they weren't.

It went far beyond that, however, and the historians are forced to admit it. On his own authority,

Grant proposed a constitutional amendment that limited religious indoctrination in public schools.[288] Schools would be for all children "irrespective of sex, color, birthplace, or religions". [289] Grant's views were incorporated into the **Blaine Amendment**, but it was defeated by the Senate.[290]

Reminds of what they tried to do in France a bit earlier, destroying Christianity and trying to replace it with Humanism. After [the French Revolution](#), the Jews over there tried to get rid of the week so people wouldn't know when Sundays or feast days were. Of course the historians try to sell Grant as progressive for this, claiming it had to do with limiting "indoctrination" or promoting equality, when it had nothing to do with that. This was in the same line as the nascent Theosophy Project, which was being birthed at that time in the Intelligence agencies. It fits in with what we learned earlier about Grant being an atheist. But we have already seen that this was being pushed for two main reasons: to replace the tithe with more taxes to the state, and to get rid of all standing religions, which stood in the way of usury and other banking customs. The governors had no interest in making all religions equal, to welcome Jewish customs into the public schools as well, or to welcome anyone else. No, they wanted to make *all* religion and belief unwelcome, in schools and everywhere else, so that you only worshipped the state.

But it was easy to fool people this way. I was fooled for a long time, being from a liberal household. I thought it was great prayer was taken out of school, since I didn't want to be forced to pray. But then I began to see that the new way was far worse. Schools were pretty bad when I grew up, but they are far worse now, and that is not only due to a fall in standards. It is due to this shallow Humanism, which—as an artist—I usually dismiss as Modernism, but which by whatever name has de-souled the world. This has benefited only the merchants and bankers, who had no souls to start with. They judge the world only in terms of profit, and they want you to as well.

We can see this by going to the Wiki page for Blaine Amendment:

The **Blaine Amendment** was a failed [amendment](#) to the U.S. Constitution that would have prohibited direct government aid to educational institutions that have a religious affiliation. **Most state constitutions already had such provisions**, and thirty-eight of the fifty states have clauses that prohibit taxpayer funding of religious entities in their [state constitutions](#).

The measures were designed to deny government aid to parochial schools, especially those operated by the [Catholic Church](#) in locations with large immigrant populations.[1]

Why has the US always been so hostile to religion? We saw the same thing earlier with Ben Franklin, who was running this project a century prior. I just told you: the state saw the church as competition for funds. So it is a strictly financial consideration. We saw that is why they ran the French Revolution: to steal all assets from the Catholic Church and shut it down, so that its tithe would devolve to the state (read bankers). Same thing happened with Henry VIII shutting down the monasteries and stealing all their assets. Same thing happened in Germany a decade or two earlier. And note the admission above that the Blaine Amendment was also targeting the Catholic Church. Same reason the [later Spotlight project targeted it](#). They sell you this as progress, since we no longer have those nasty priests and bishops telling us what to do, but they have been replaced by people even nastier: the bankers and their ilk, who refuse to even hide their greed and corruption behind nice stories or pretty art.

Am I calling for inauthenticity and fake piety? No, though we can now see a pretense of virtue and nobility was better than what we have. I believe in real virtue and nobility and have been striving for it all my life. It has been attained before and will be again. The ancient myths, true or false, led to real achievement, peaking in 19th century Europe, but it is been all downhill from there due to this targeting of religion and morality by the financiers. Yes, they have gotten richer and richer but the world has been spiritually and artistically impoverished. It is now bottoming out into some screaming void of greed and vulgarity.

There may be a part 2 here, but I want to throw this up now, since it has hit 21 pages already.