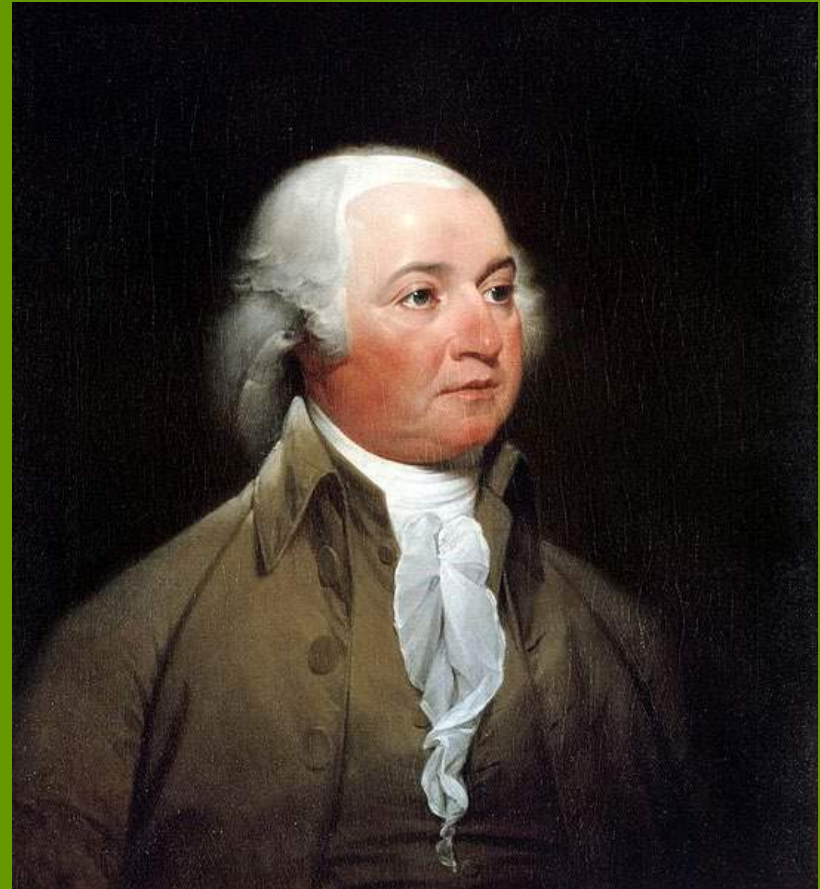# LEQ: Who were the Federalist Party Presidents?

George Washington's official Presidential Portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1796. This image is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery and Wikimedia Commons.

John Adams' official Presidential Portrait was painted by John Trumball circa 1792-1793 (before Adams was President). It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

LEQ: Who were the Federalist Party Presidents?
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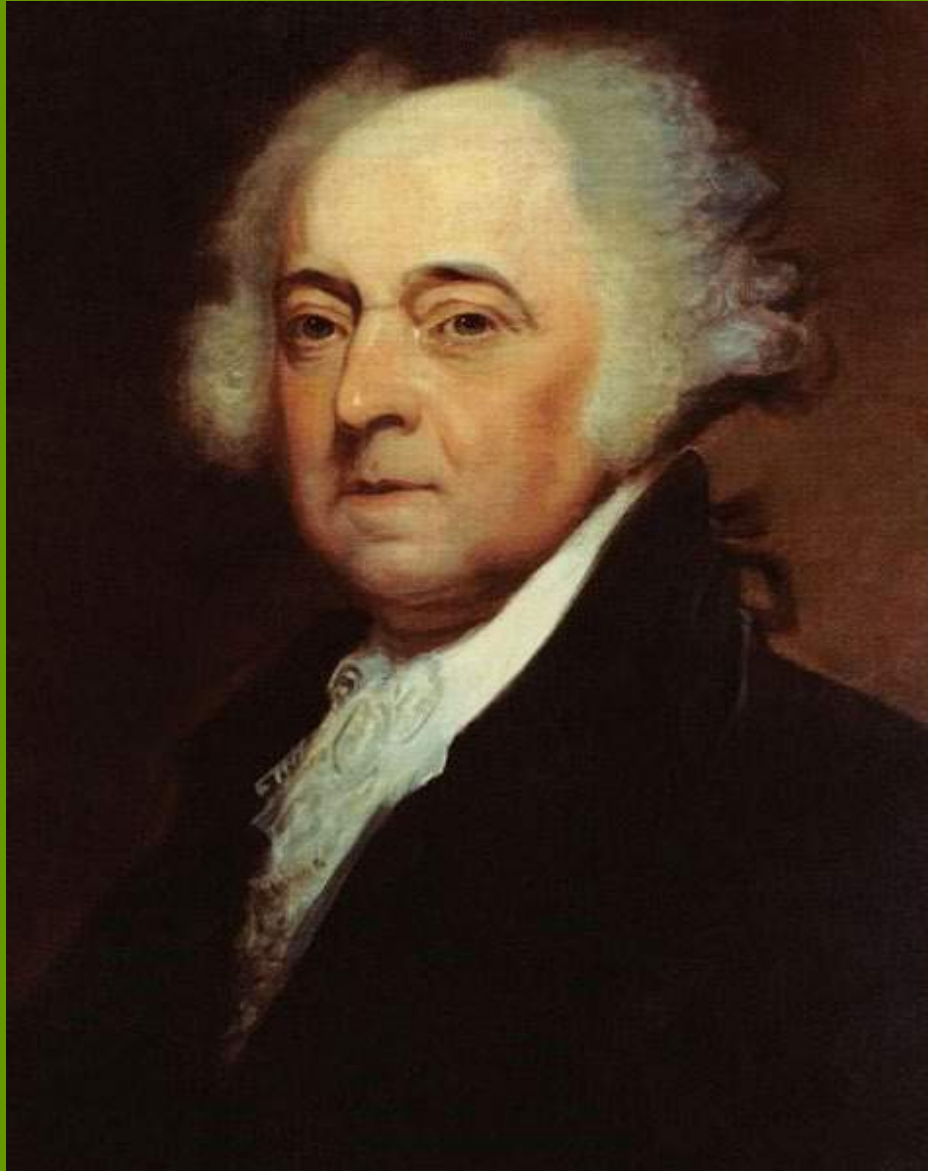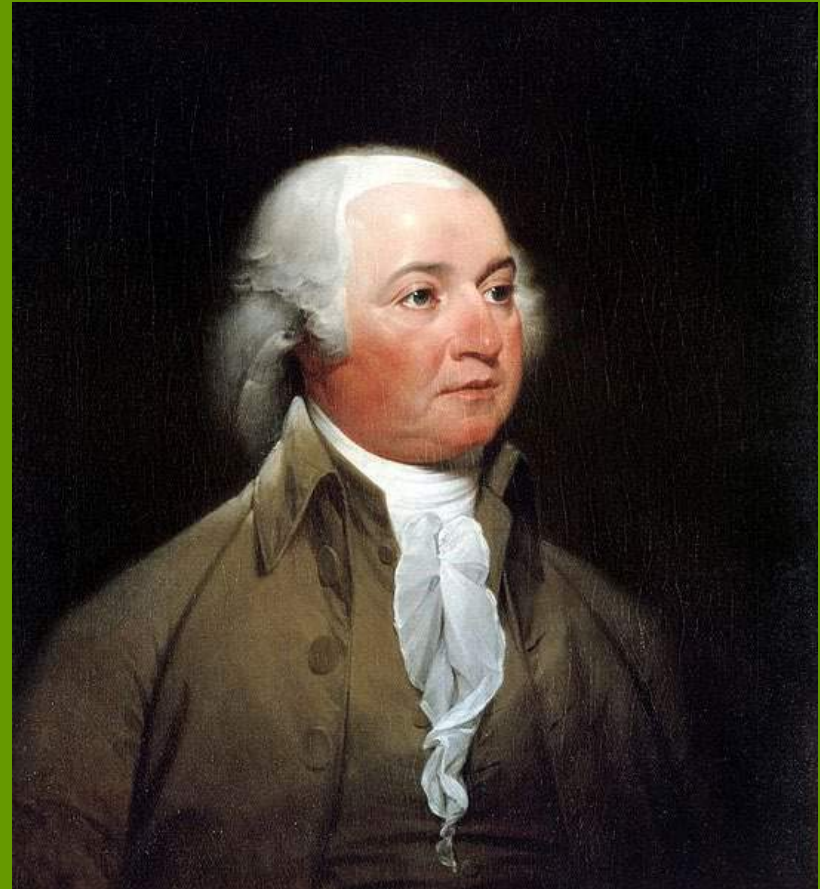

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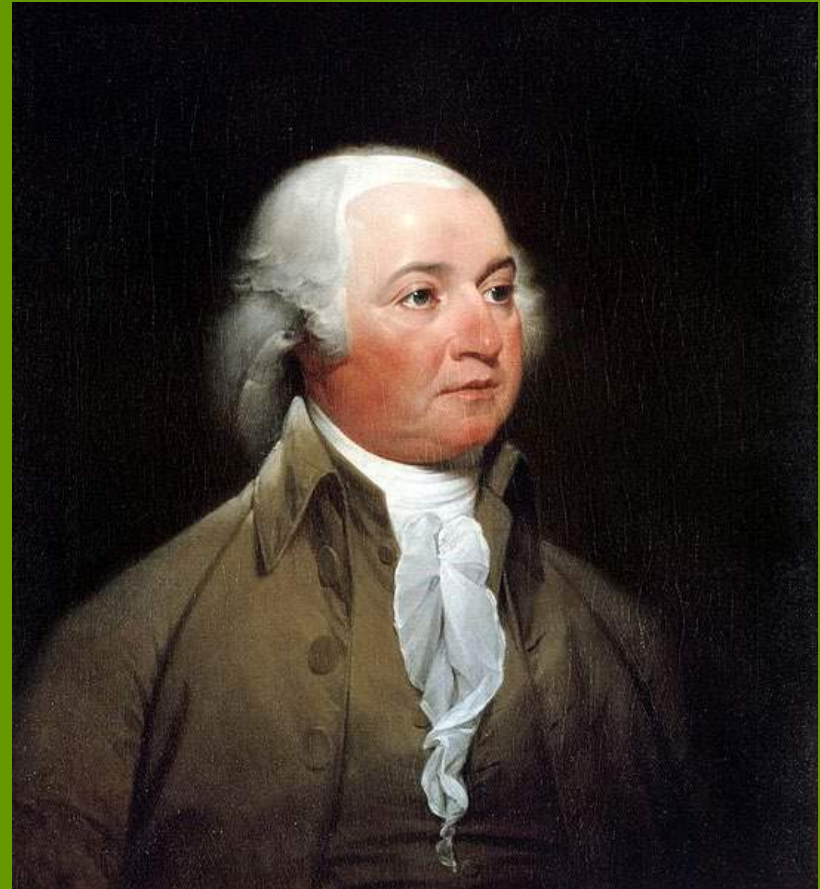
President John Adams

John Adams (1735-1826) was the second President of the United States. He served from 1797-1801. This image was painted by Asher B. Durand (1767-1845). It is courtesy of the United States Navy and of Wikimedia Commons.

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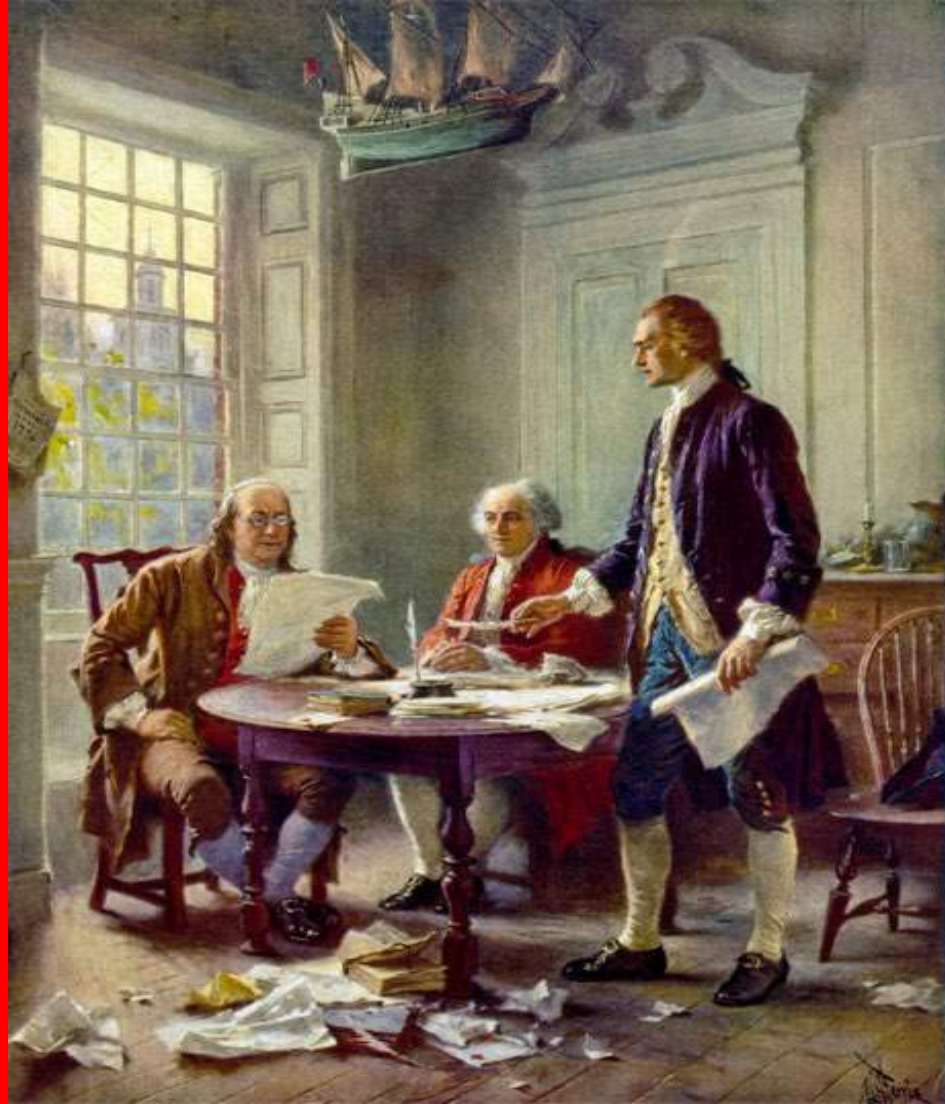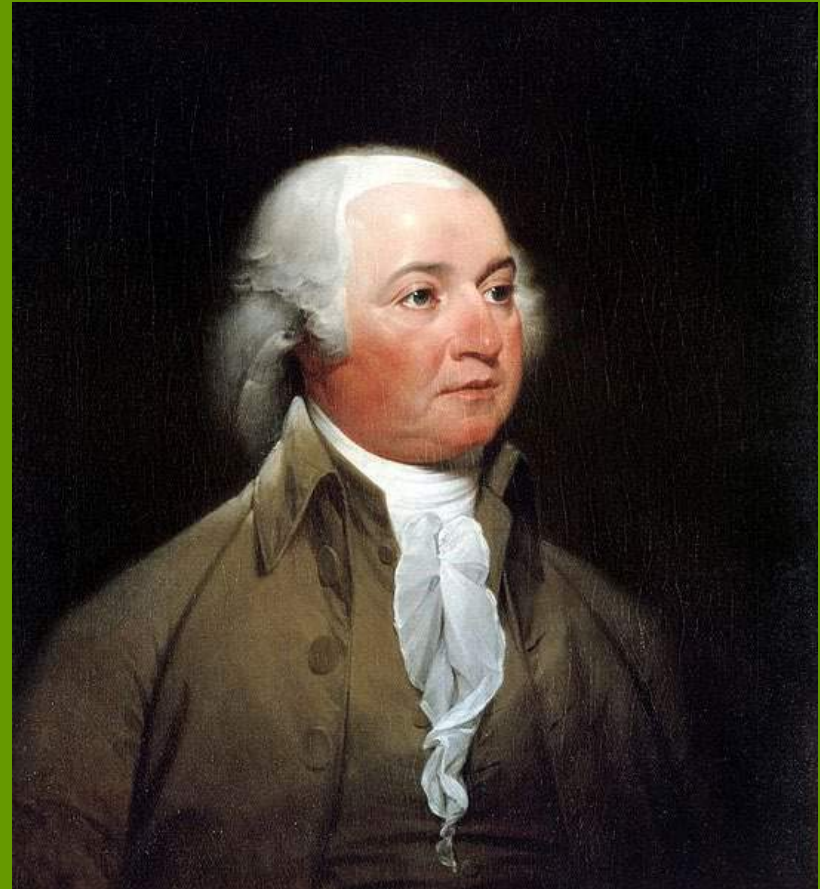

John Adams' official Presidential Portrait was painted by John Trumball circa 1792-1793 (before Adams was President). It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

John Adams had served the American colonies and the United States in many ways before he became President.

John Adams, center, was on the committee to draft a Declaration of American Independence along with Benjamin Franklin, left, and Thomas Jefferson, right. This image by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris (1863-1930) is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Adams had been an Ambassador to France and to Great Britain.

John Adams, the first United States Minister to Great Britain presents his credentials to King George III. The ceremony took place at St. James Palace on June 1, 1785. This image is courtesy of art.com.

He described the post of Vice President as "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived..."
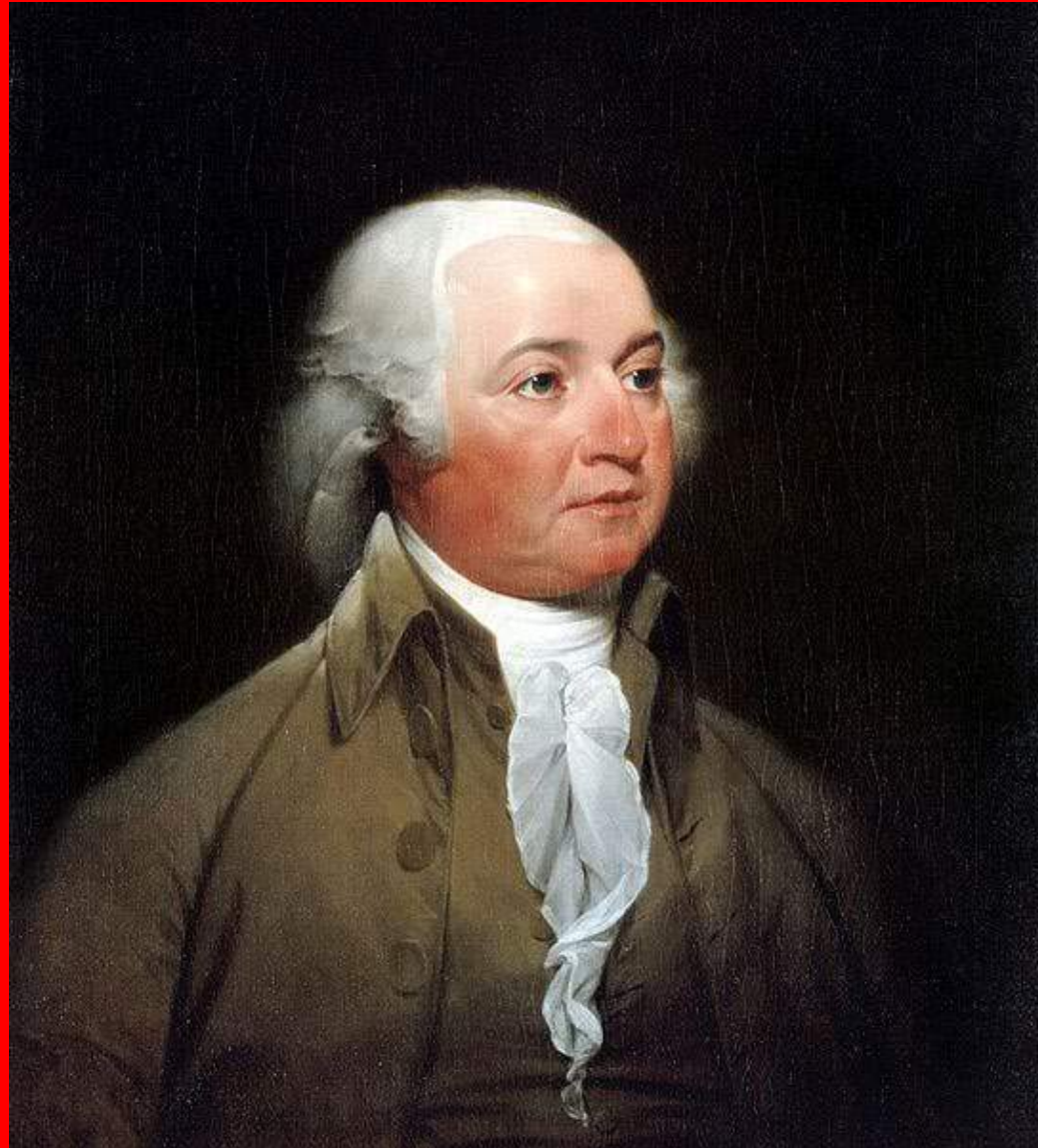
John Adams was the first Vice President of the United States. John Adams' official Presidential portrait was painted by John Trumball circa 1792-1793. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Jay Treaty, signed late in 1794, dealt with several troublesome issues.

> TREATY
> OF
> Amity, Commerce, and Navigation,
> BETWEEN
> HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY
> AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
> BY THEIR PRESIDENT,
> WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THEIR
> SENATE.
> CONDITIONALLY RATIFIED
> ON THE PART OF THE
> UNITED STATES,
> At Philadelphia, June 24, 1795.
>
> ———
>
> TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
> A Letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond,
> alluded to in the seventh Article of said
> TREATY.
>
> ———
>
> PHILADELPHIA,
> PRINTED BY NEALE AND KAMMERER:
> Sold N°. 24, North Third Street.
> —1795—

The Jay Treaty as it was commonly known in the United States, is credited with averting war, resolving issues remaining since the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and enabling ten years of peaceful trade between the United States and Great Britain. This image shows a 1795 pamphlet containing a text of the Jay Treaty. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Great Britain agreed to withdraw from its forts in the Northwest Territory.


This image shows British troops at Fort Michilimac, Michigan. The Jay Treaty finally began to dislodge the British from their forts in the North. This image is courtesy of flickr.com.

Great Britain allowed American merchant ships to trade in the British West Indies.

United States Of America

Bermuda

Atlantic Ocean

Gulf Of Mexico

The Bahamas

Mexico

Turks & Caicos Islands

Cuba

Virgin Is. Anguilla
US Br. St. Martin

Leeward Islands

Barbuda

Dominican Republic

Antigua

Cayman Islands

Haiti

Puerto Rico

Montserrat

St. Kitts

Jamaica

British Honduras

Nevis

Guadeloupe

Dominica

Guatemala

Martinique

Honduras

Caribbean Sea

Windward Islands

St. Lucia

El Salvador

Mosquito Coast Br. (1699-1894)

Curacao

St. Vincent
Grenadines
Grenada

Barbados

Pacific Ocean

Nicaragua

Tobago

Trinidad

Panama Canal Zone

Costa Rica

Venezuela

Panama

Colombia

British Guiana

Empire In The West Indies

- British Territory
- French Territory
- Dutch Territory
- U.S. Territory

Dutch Guiana

The British possessions in the Caribbean are shown in red. The United States imported sugar from many of these colonies. This image is courtesy of atlasofbritempire.com.

However, the Jay Treaty also disappointed many Americans.
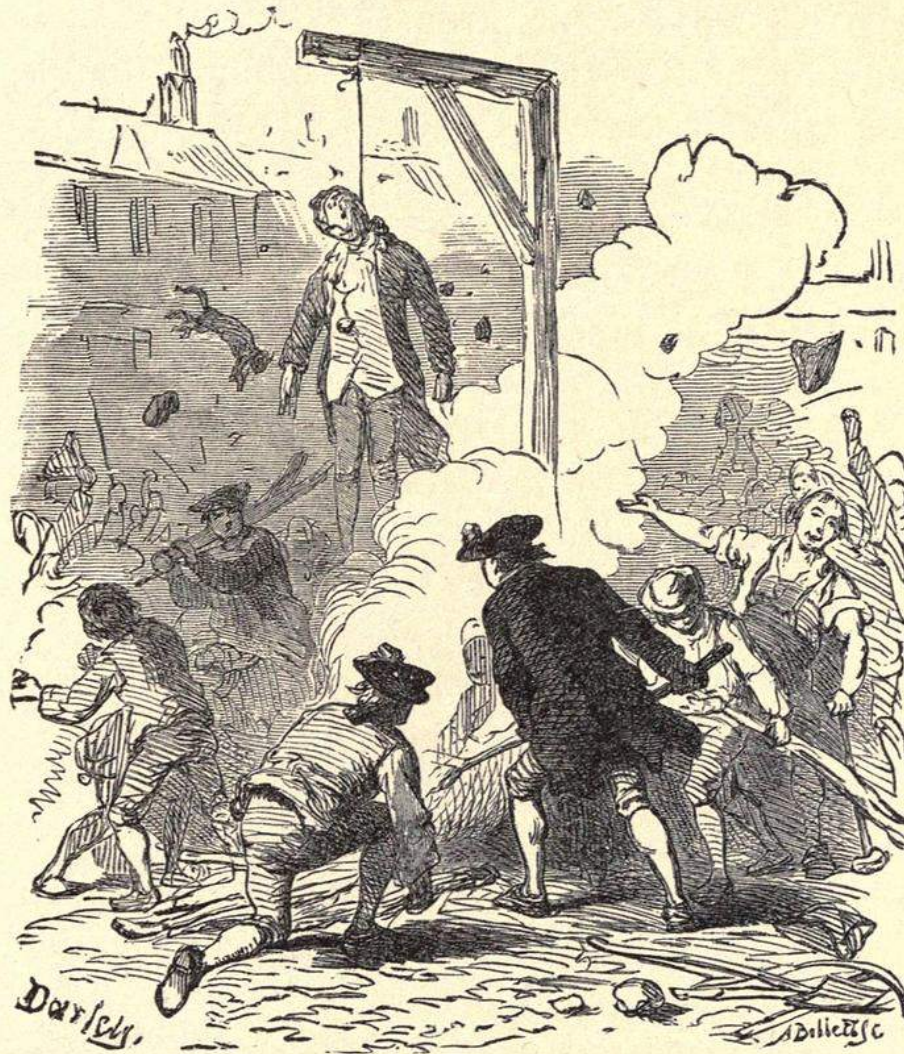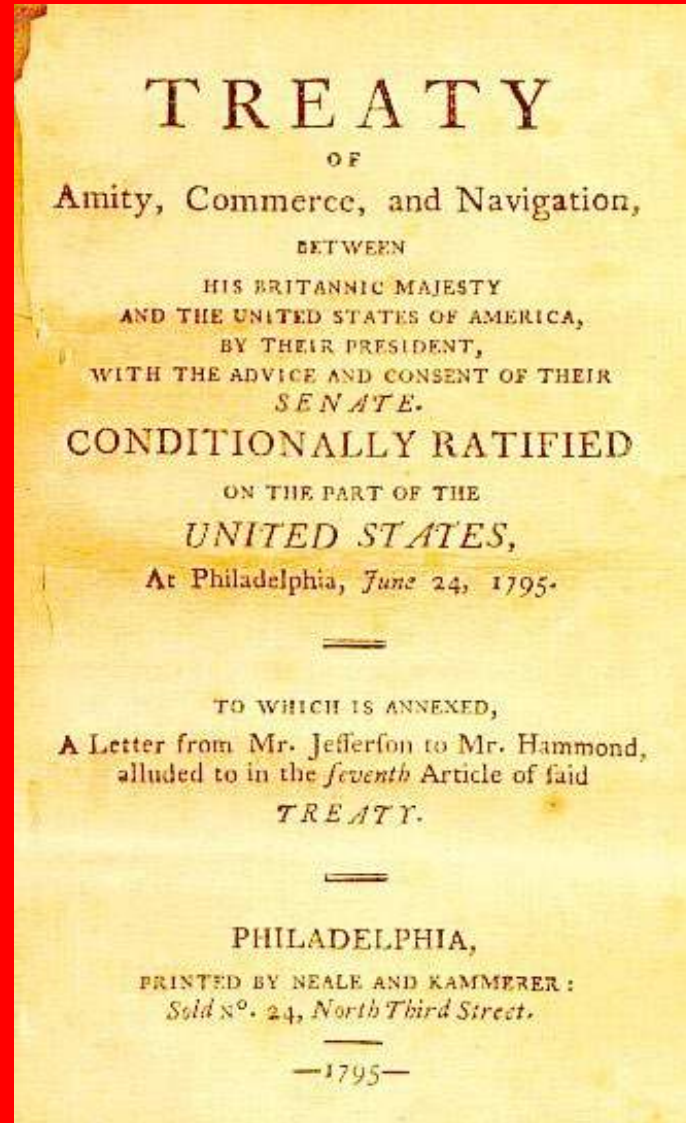

JOHN JAY BURNED IN EFFIGY.

To those who supported the French at this time, John Jay became one of the most hated men in the United States. He was quoted as saying that he could find his way across the country by the light of his burning effigies. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

The British had **NOT** promised to stop seizing American ships or to kidnap American sailors.
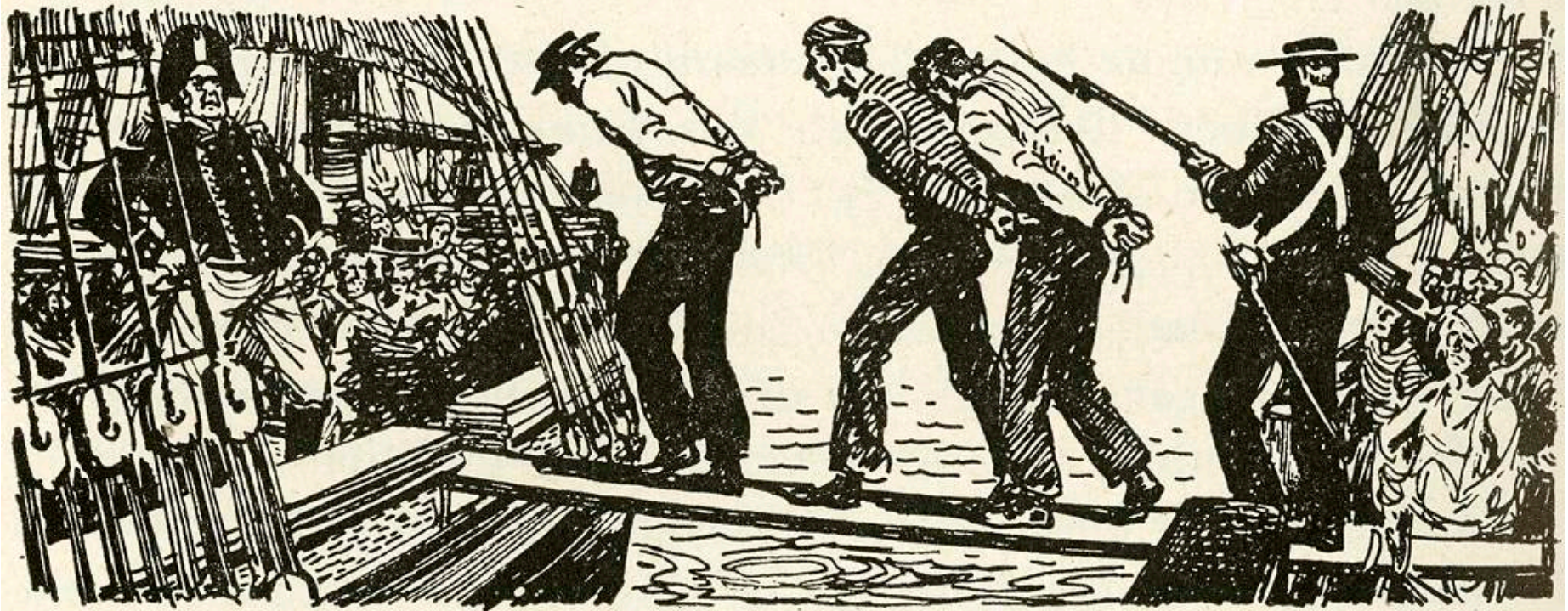

This image shows the impressments of sailors from American merchant ships by the British before the War of 1812. This image is courtesy of manthecapstan.wordpress.com.

The French were unhappy with the Jay Treaty, which protected American trade with Great Britain.

TREATY
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PHILADELPHIA,

PRINTED BY NEALE AND KAMMERER:
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—1795—

This image shows the first page of a 1795 pamphlet containing the Jay Treaty. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

French ships stopped American ships in the Caribbean and seized their cargoes.
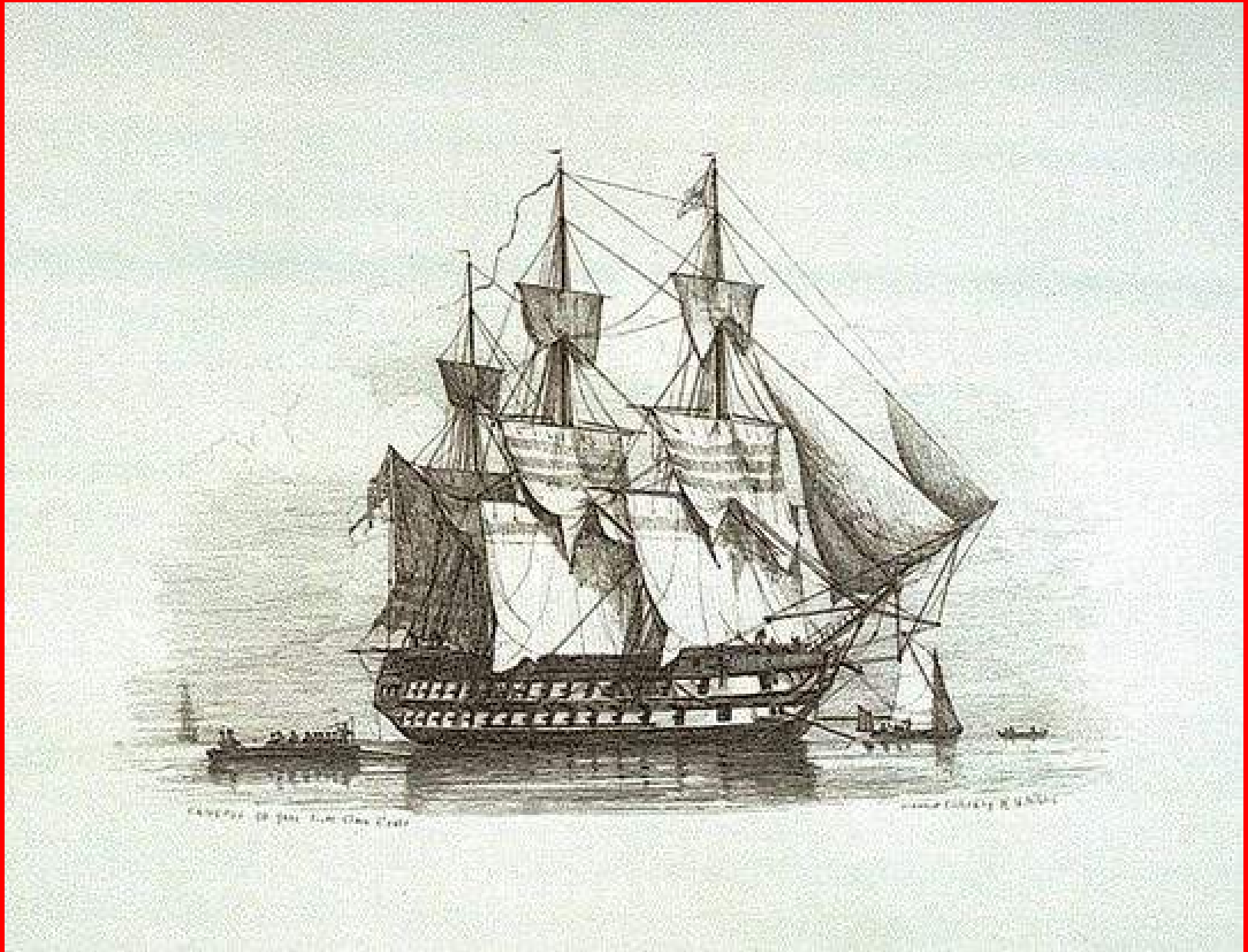
The French Navy's ship *Franklin* was launched in 1797. It was captured by the British the next year and was renamed *HMS Canopus*. This image is from the National Maritime Museum and from Wikimedia Commons.

To avoid war with France, Adams sent a three-person peace commission to Paris.

This cartoon depicts a five-headed monster, representing the Directory that ruled France in 1797, demanding payment of a bribe from the three American representatives, Charles Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry, and John Marshall. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

The French agents offered the Americans a treaty with France—at a price.

PROPERTY PROTECTED. a la Francoise.

This image is a British satirical cartoon titled "Property Protected by the French" showing French and American relations after the XYZ Affair in May of 1798. Five Frenchmen plunder female "America", while six figures representing other European countries look on. John Bull (representing Great Britain) sits laughing on "Shakespeare's Cliff." This image was created on June 1, 1798. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The event soon became public with the French agents known only as X, Y, and Z.

Charles-Maurice Talleyrand-Perigord (1754-1838) was the French Foreign Minister at the time of the XYZ Affair. For the United States just to have an opportunity to negotiate with the French, he had his agents demand 50,000 pounds sterling (worth approximately $2.4 million today), a $12 million loan from the United States, and a personal bribe to Talleyrand for $250,000. This image was painted circa 1817 and is courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Wikimedia Commons.

The XYZ Affair forced President Adams to seriously consider asking Congress to declare war on France to preserve American honor.

The undeclared war with France was known as the Quasi-War. The *U.S.S. Constellation* (1797-1853) served during the undeclared "Quasi War" with France (1798-1800). This painting was produced by Rear Admiral John William Schmidt (1906-1981) and is courtesy of the U.S. Navy Heritage and Command Center and Wikimedia Commons.

France's new leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, was at war with Britain and did not want the United States as an enemy too.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) was the emperor of France from 1804-1815. He was First Consul at the time of the Quasi War, and was a military leader, but not yet Emperor. This painting, titled *Portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte as First Consul* was created by Jean Auguste Ingres(1780-1867) circa 1803-1804. It is courtesy of the Curtius Museum in Liege, Belgium and Wikimedia Commons.

Peace was declared when the Convention of 1800 was signed between France and the United States.

This painting shows the Signing of the Treaty of Mortefontaine, on September 30, 1800 ended the Quasi-War between France and the United States. This painting was created by Victor-Jean Adam (1801-1866). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

# Making peace with France divided the Federalists and lost Adams the support of his own party.
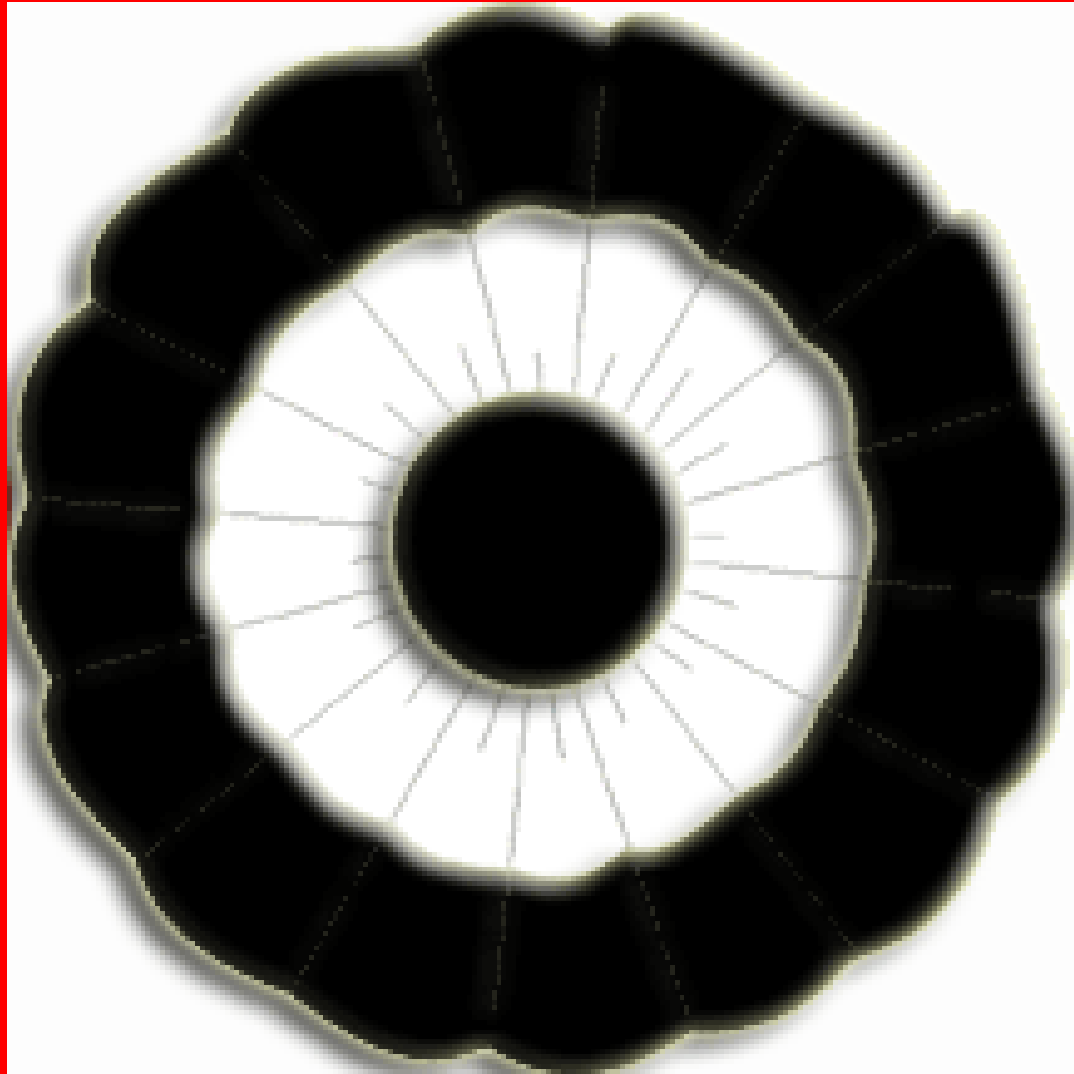
The Federalists, of course, disliked the French. They were pro-British. The symbol for the Federalist Party was a black cockade. This image was created by Christopher James Henry Champion-Fernandes. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In this era following the French Revolution, and during the "Quasi-War" with France, Congress passed four bills known as the Alien and Sedition Acts.
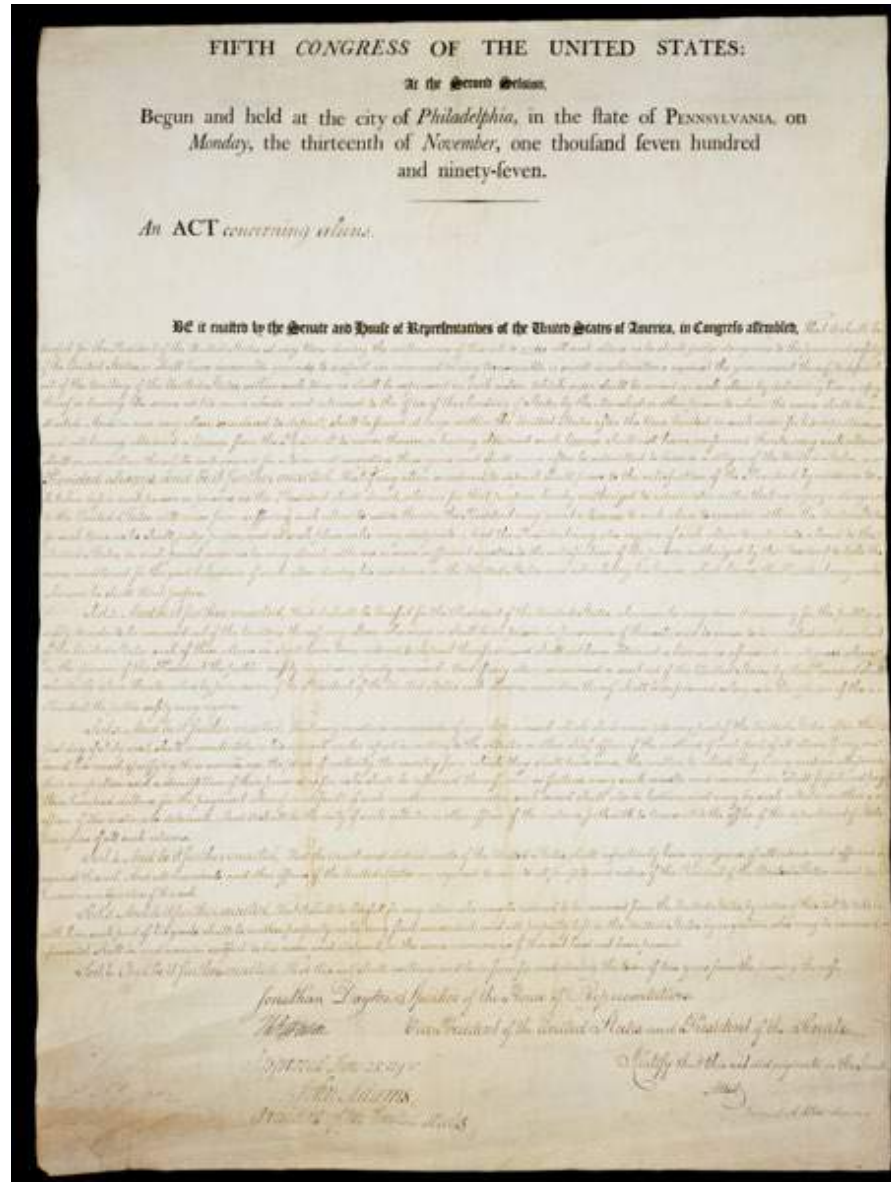

This image shows the text of the "Alien Friends Act." This image is courtesy of the National Archives and of Wikimedia Commons.

The Alien and Sedition Acts were aimed at stopping the growth of the Democratic- Republican party.
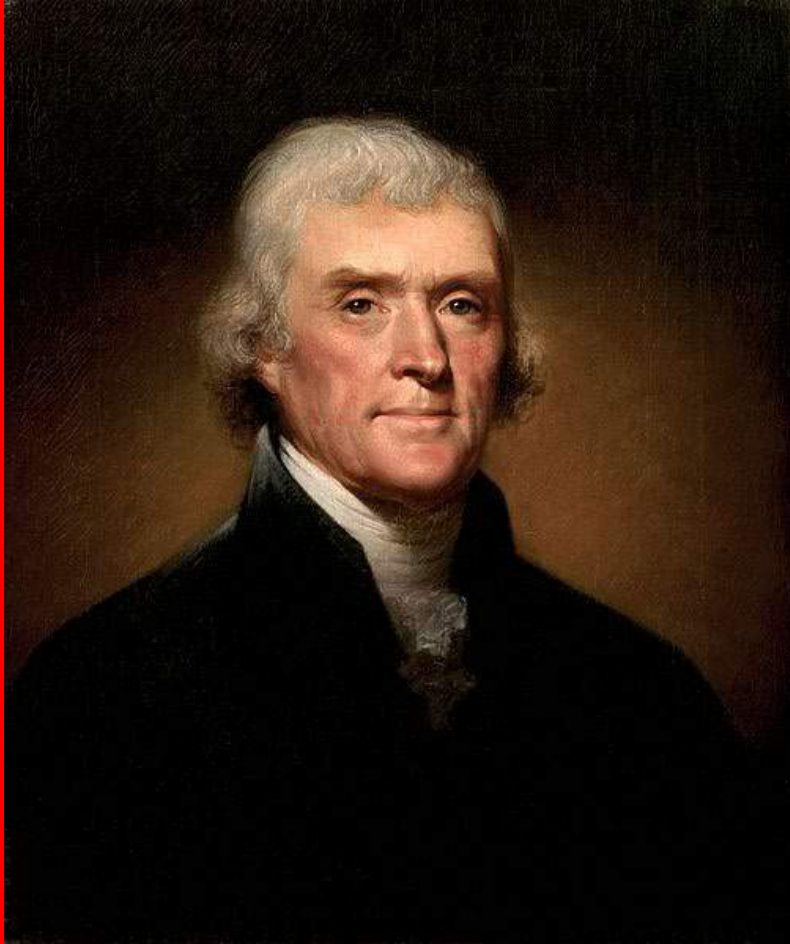

One of the founders of the Democratic-Republican Party was Thomas Jefferson. This image was painted by Rembrandt Peale in 1800. It is courtesy of the White House Historical Association and Wikimedia Commons.
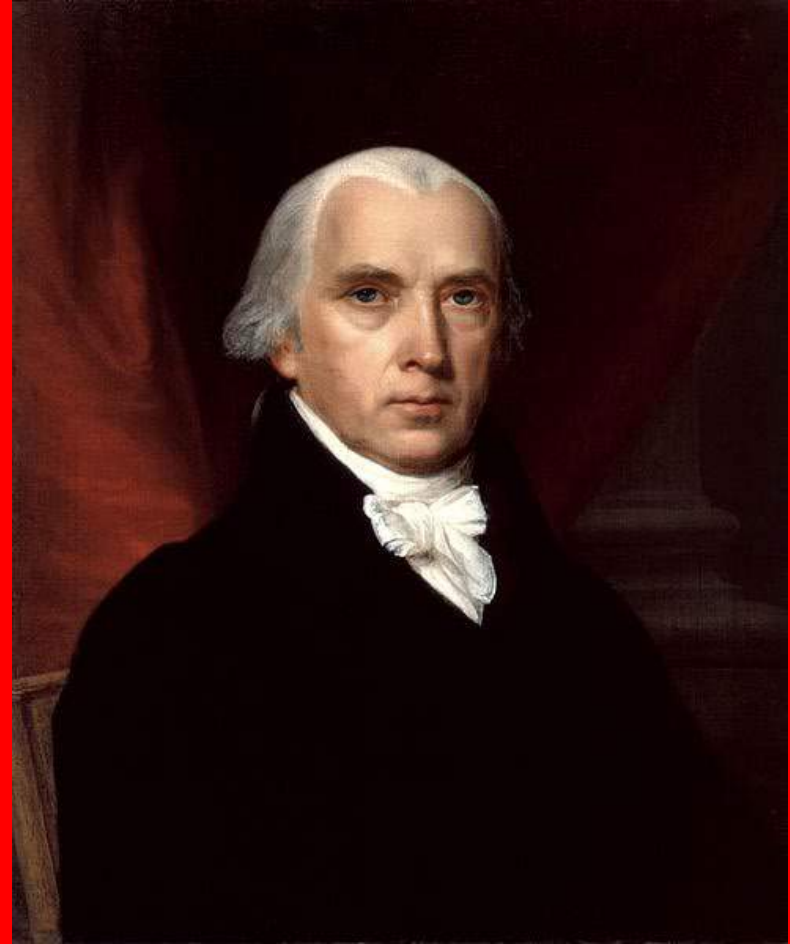

The other founder of the Democratic-Republican Party was James Madison. This image was painted by John Vanderlyn in 1816. It is courtesy of the White House Historical Association and Wikimedia Commons.

Most new immigrants coming from France and Ireland joined the Democratic-Republican party.
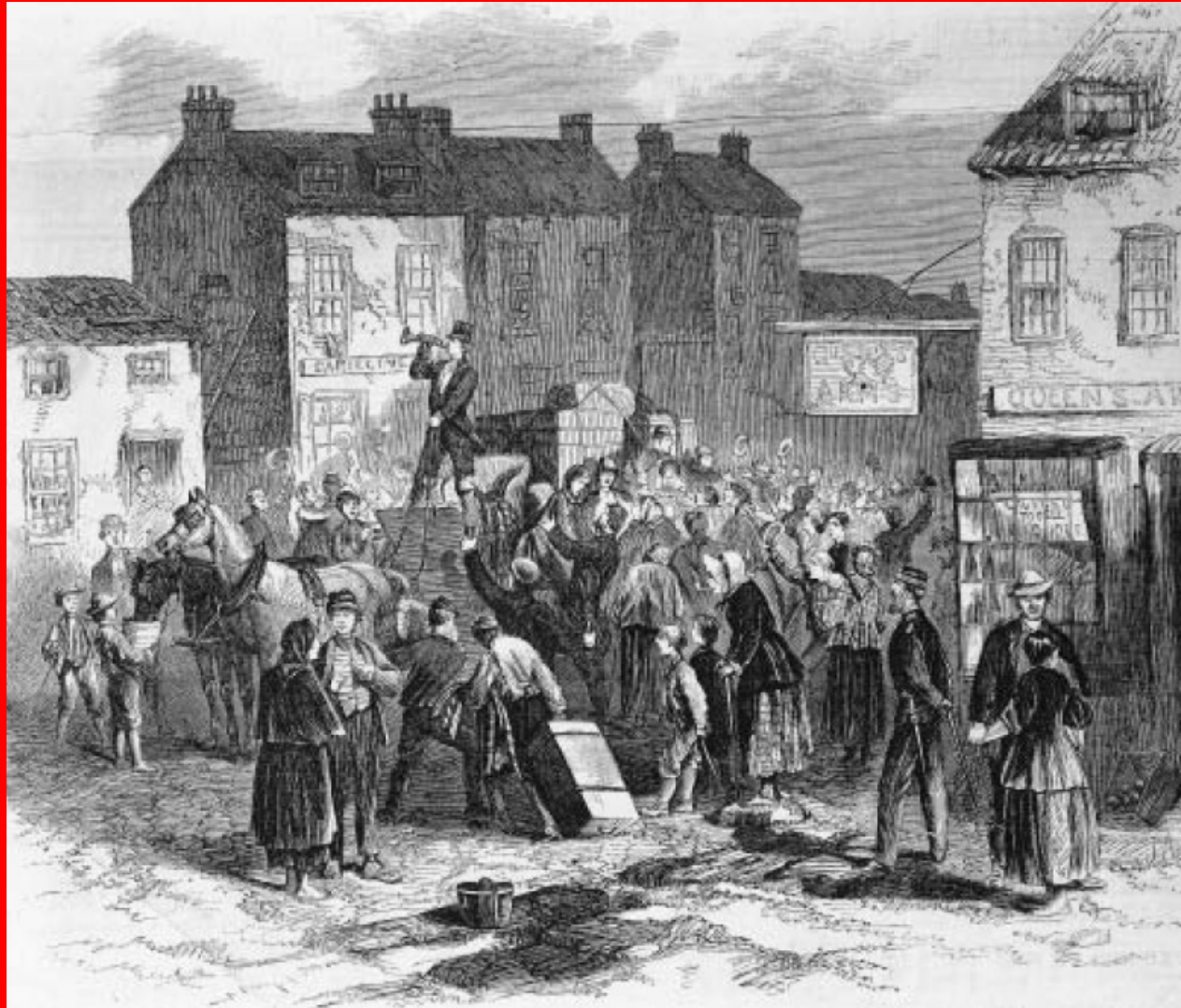
This illustration from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, January 20, 1866, shows Irish immigrants leaving their home for America on the mail coach from Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Alien Act gave the President power to imprison or deport—send out of the country—any foreigner.
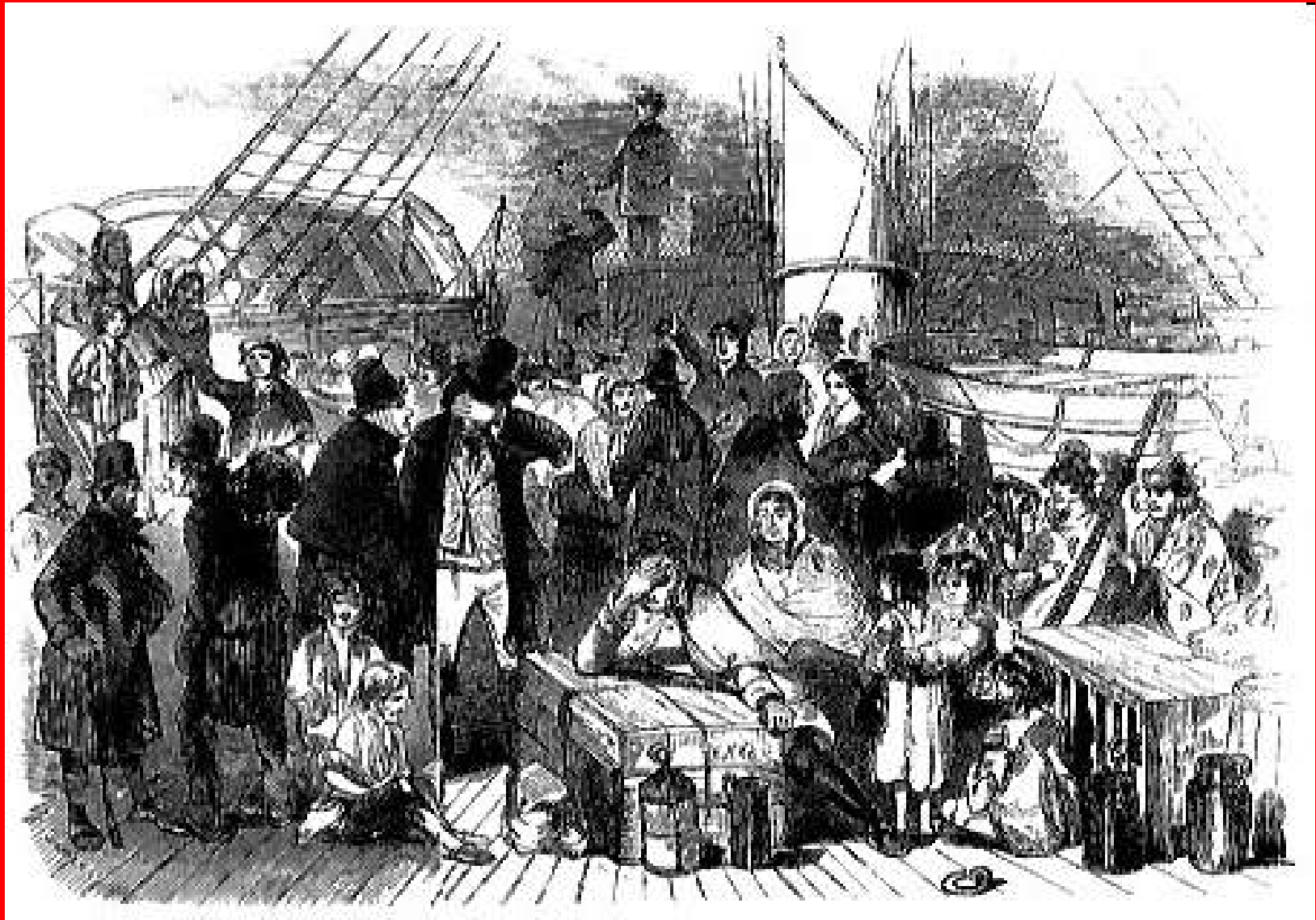

This image shows Irish emigrants on a ship in the River Mersey, about to embark for America, circa 1846. This image is courtesy of assumption.edu.

The Sedition Act made it a crime to speak or write critically about the President, members of Congress, the federal government, or federal laws.


By 1800, the north wing of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. was the only section of the Capitol that had been constructed. This image was created circa 1800 by William Russell Birch (1755-1834) is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Alien and Sedition Acts brought a quick, angry response from Jefferson.
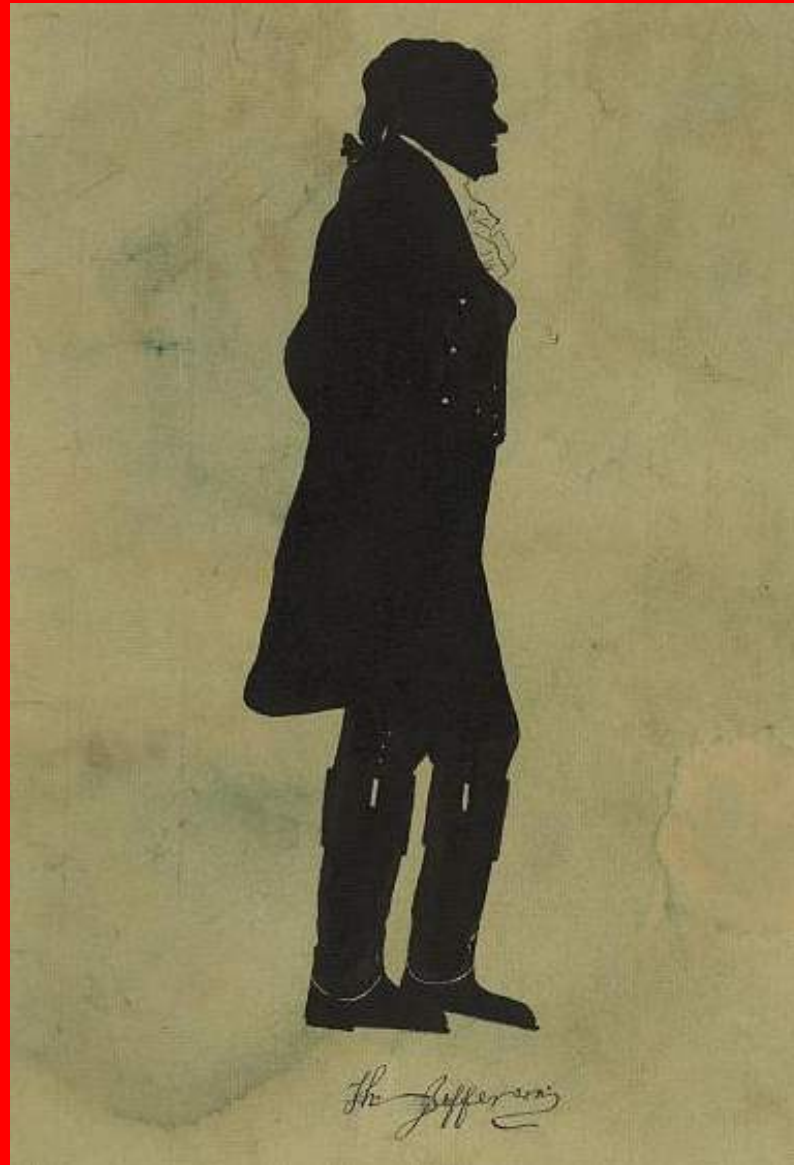
This full-length silhouette portrait of Thomas Jefferson was created by the artist John Marshal between 1800 and 1830. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

To Jefferson, the Sedition Act looked like a direct attack on the Bill of Rights.
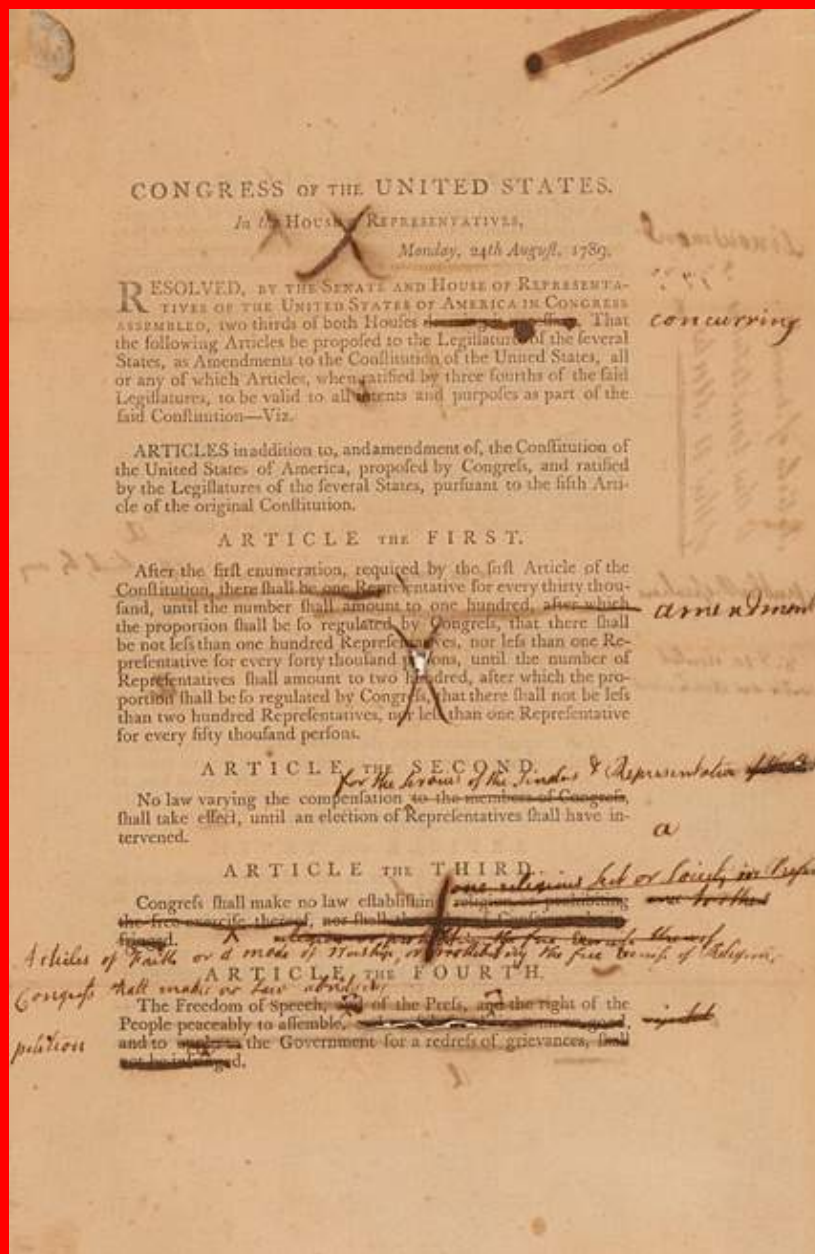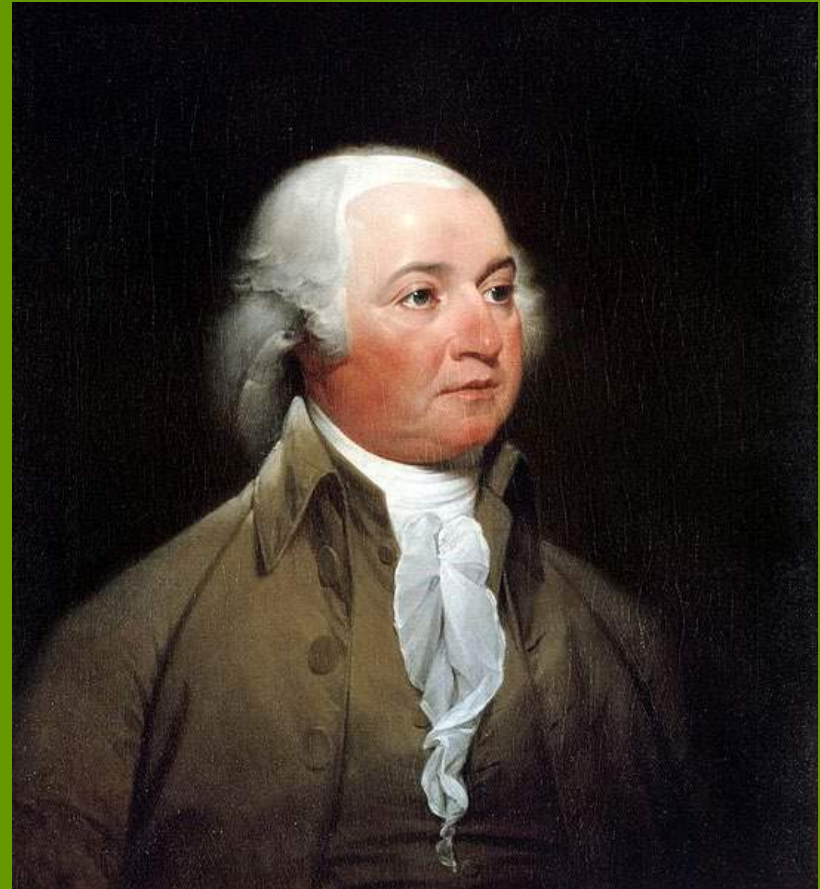

This image shows United States Senate revisions to the House of Representatives-passed Amendments to the Constitution (draft of Bill of Rights), September 9, 1789, page 1. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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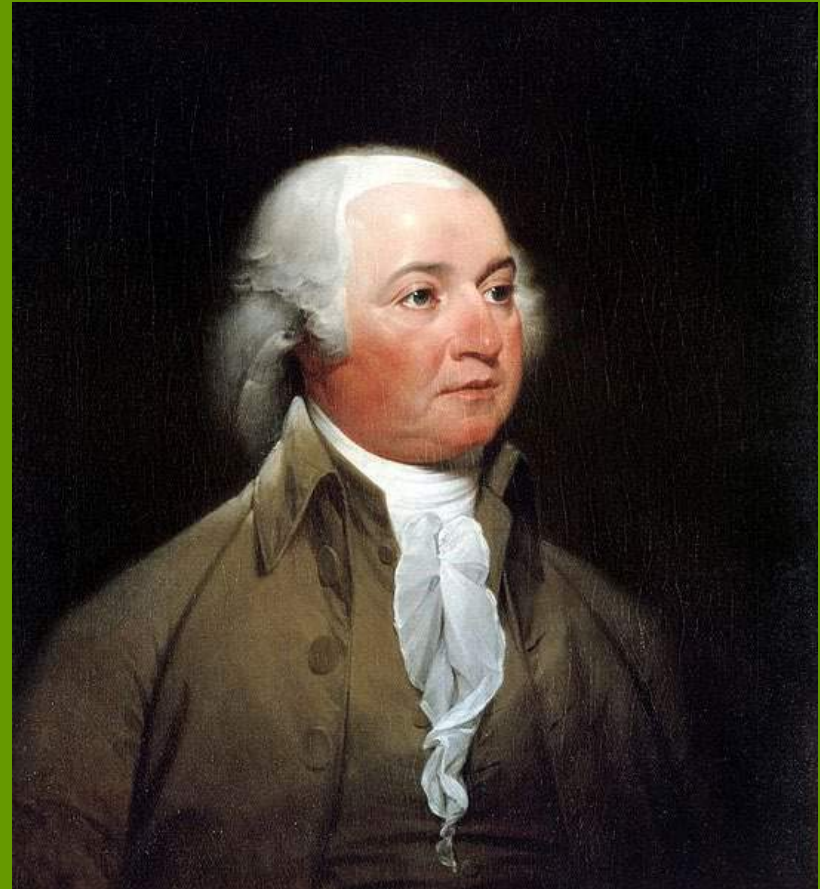

John Adams' official Presidential Portrait was painted by John Trumball circa 1792-1793 (before Adams was President). It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

To challenge the Sedition Act, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison wrote two statements, or resolutions, that were approved by the state legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky.


The Virginia State Capitol in Richmond was the first public building in the New World to be built in the Classical Revival style of architecture. It ranks as the second oldest working Capitol in the United States (after Maryland), having been in continuous use since 1788. This hand-colored engraving by W. Goodacre, Jr. was published in 1831. This image is courtesy of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions claimed that the Alien and Sedition acts would not be obeyed in those states, and were in violation of the Constitution.

The resolutions were passed in 1798. This photograph shows the Old House of Delegates Chamber in the Virginia State Capitol Building, Richmond, Virginia. This image was taken by Albert Herring on March 13, 2010 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

According to the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, each state had the right to nullify, or to cancel a federal law.
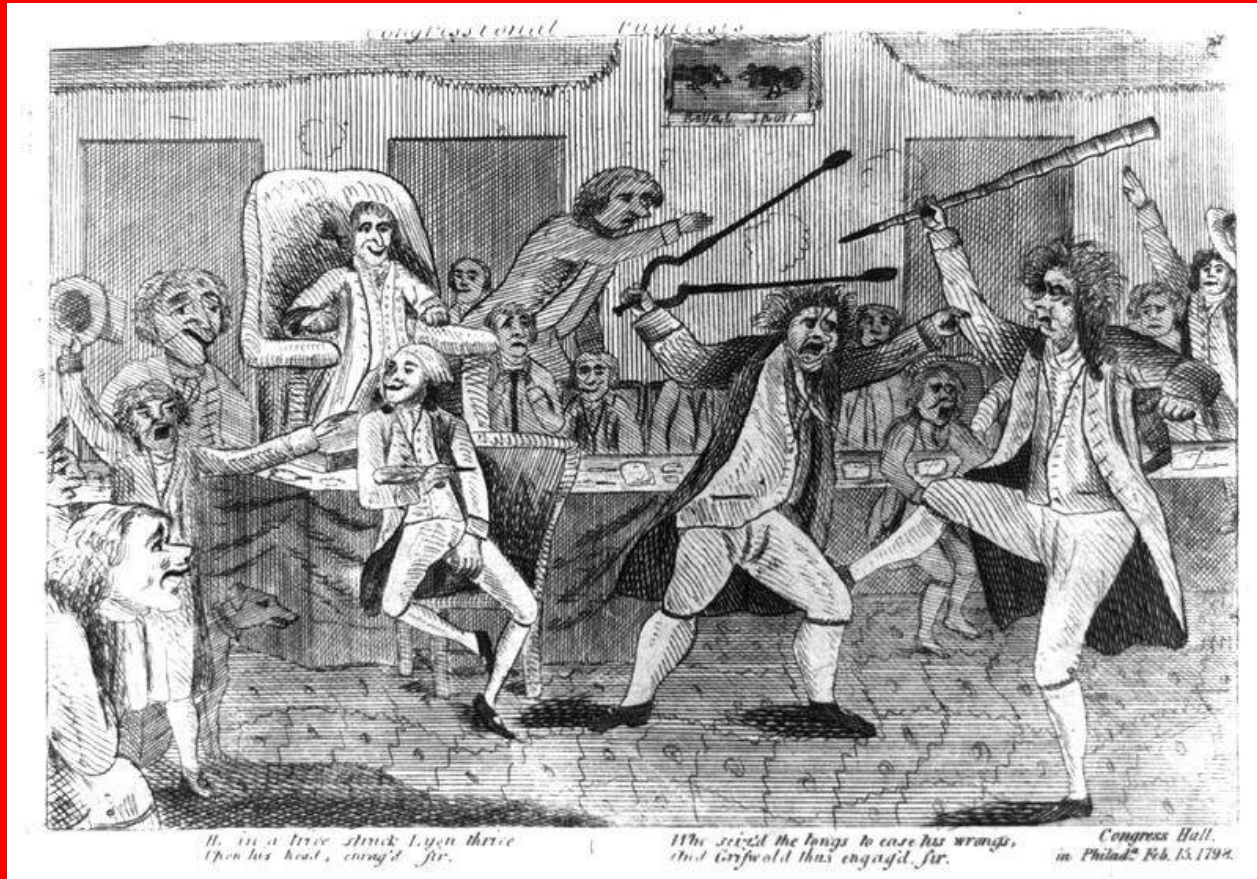

Congressional pugilists. This is a crude portrayal of a fight on the floor of Congress between Vermont Representative Matthew Lyon and Roger Griswold of Connecticut. The fight was originally prompted by an insulting reference to Lyon on Griswold's part. The interior of Congress Hall is shown, with the Speaker Jonathan Dayton and Clerk Jonathan W. Condy (both seated), Chaplain Ashbel Green (in profile on the left), and several others looking on, as Griswold, armed with a cane, kicks Lyon, who grasps the former's arm and raises a pair of fireplace tongs to strike him. Below are the verses: "He in a trice struck Lyon thrice / Upon his head, enrag'd sir, / Who seiz'd the tongs to ease his wrongs, / And Griswold thus engag'd, sir." This image was created in 1798 and is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The theory of states' rights, or the right of a state to decide which federal laws that it should obey, was a belief held by Anti-Federalists.


Mathew Lyon (1749-1822) wearing the blue vest, was the first person to be put to trial for violating the Sedition Act. He was charged with criticizing Federalist president John Adams for his reasons for going to war against France. This colorized image of the *Congressional Pugilists* is courtesy of apfn.net.

# By 1800 the Federalists had lost the support of many people.
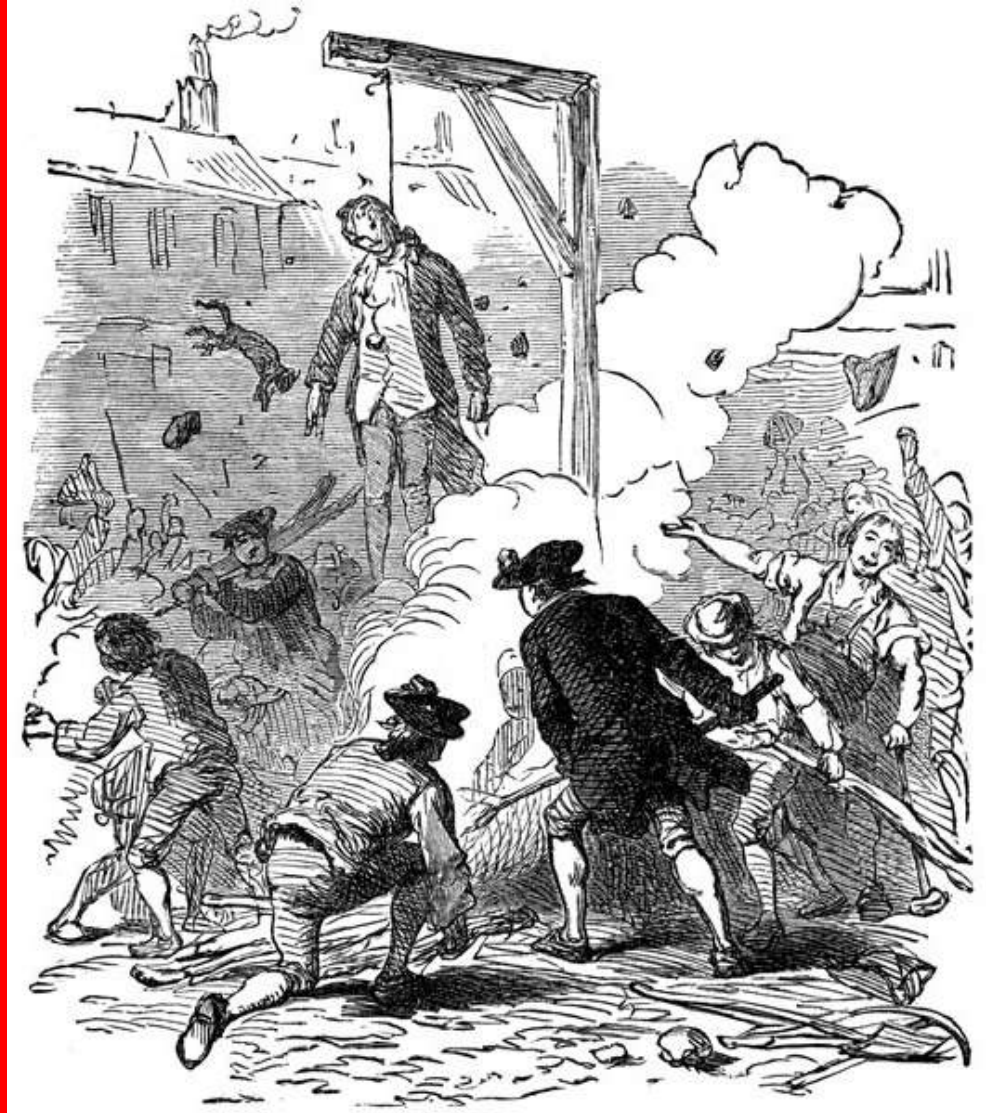
This image shows U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice and diplomat John Jay (1745-1829) being hanged and burned in effigy. Some were upset over his involvement with the Jay Treaty with Great Britain. The treaty did not address America's neutral shipping rights and the impressment of American sailors. This image is from Benson J. Lossing's *Our Country*, which was published by Johnson and Bailey in 1895.

In the election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson was the obvious choice as the Democratic-Republican candidate for President.
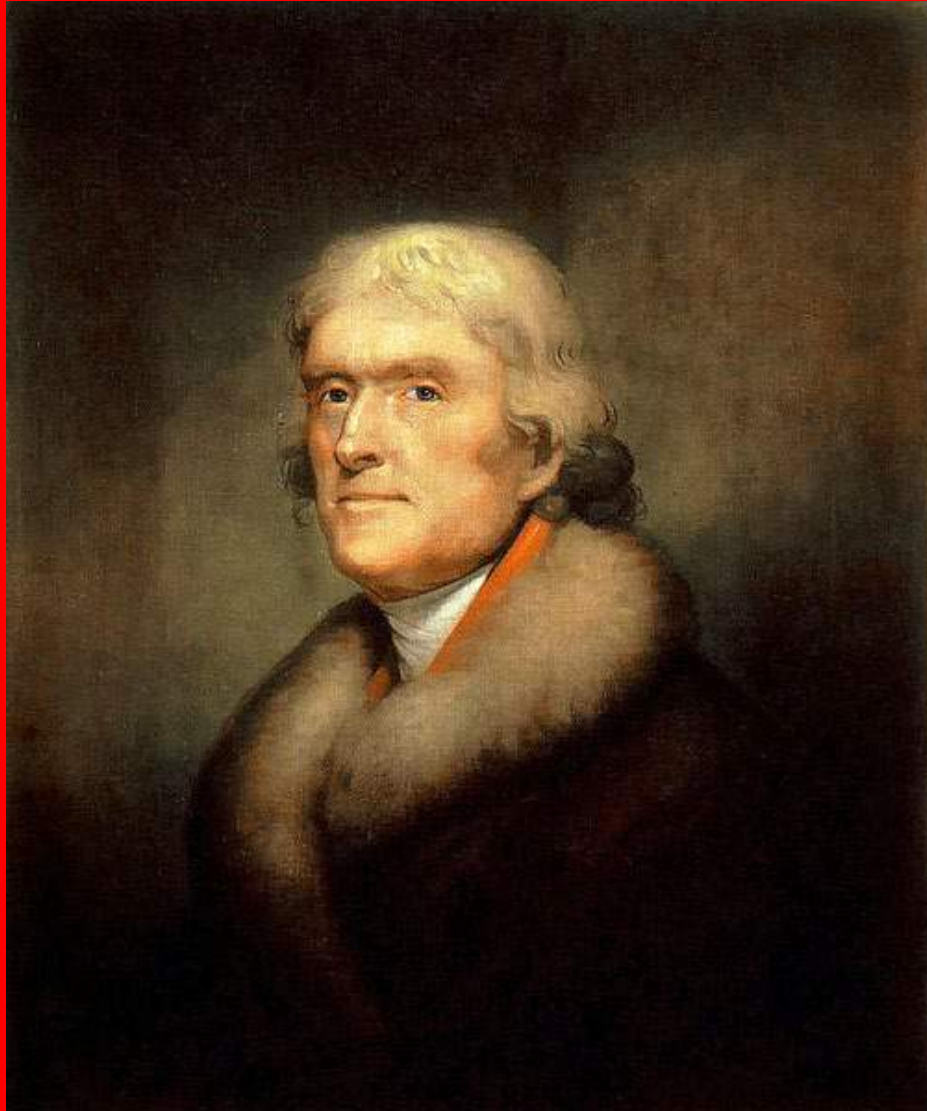
Thomas Jefferson was the first President to be sworn into office at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. This painting was created by Rembrandt Peale in 1805. It is courtesy of the New York Historical Society and Wikimedia Commons.

Aaron Burr, a well-known New York lawyer and former senator, was again their candidate for Vice President.
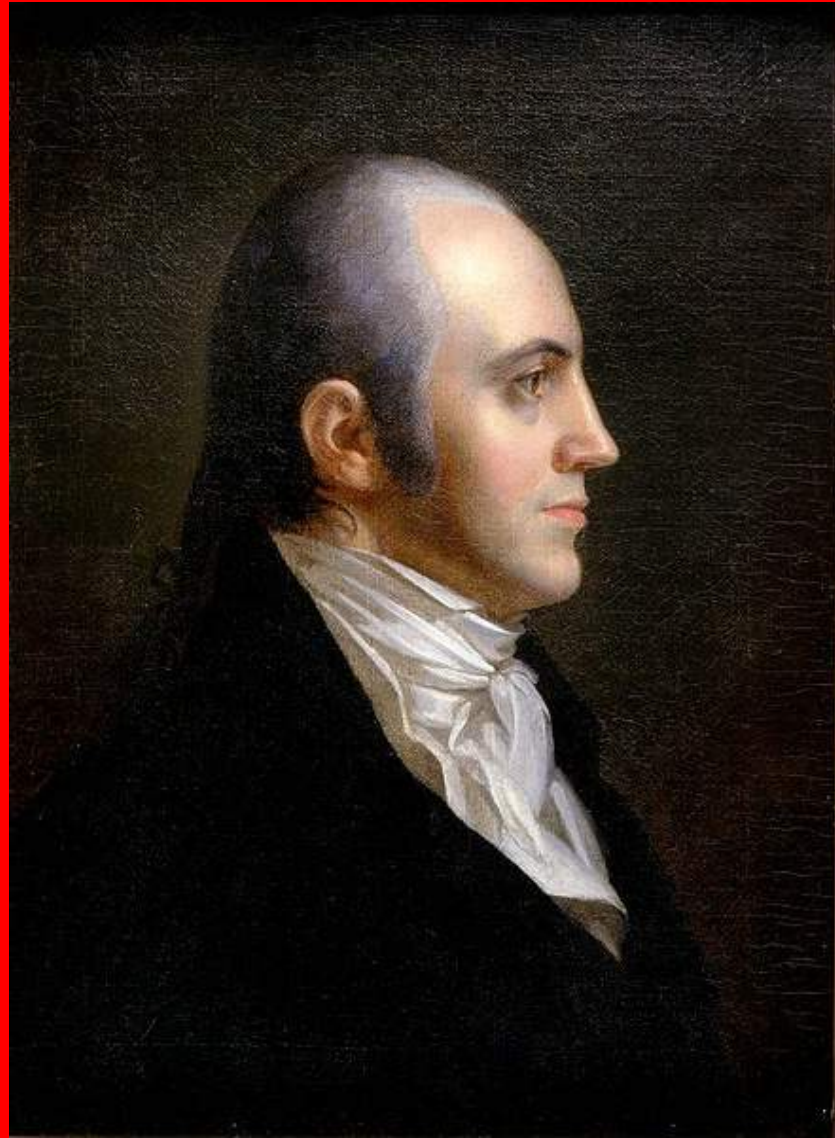

Aaron Burr (1756-1836) was a United States Senator from New York from 1791-1797. He was a Democrat-Republican. This painting was created by John Vanderlyn in 1802. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In the Election of 1800 Adams lost a lot of votes to Jefferson.

NH 6
VT 4

MA 16

RI 4

CT 9

12

8 7

NJ 7
DE 3
MD 5 5

21

4

8 4

3

8

4

Jefferson

Adams

Territories
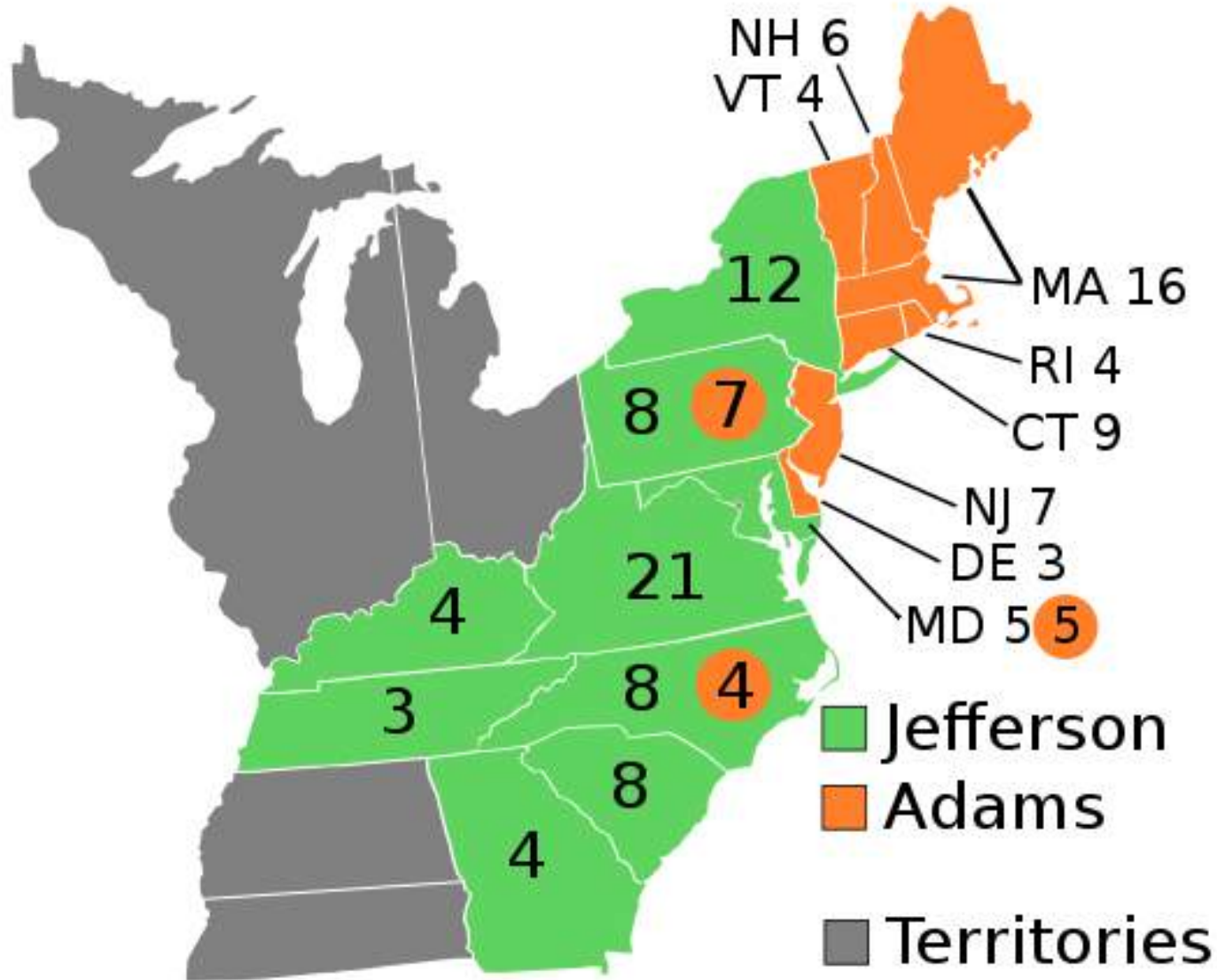
This map shows the electoral college results of the Presidential Election of 1800. Green represents states won by Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Orange represents states and votes won by John Adams and Charles Pinckney. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Both Democratic-Republican candidates (Jefferson and Burr) received 73 electoral votes.
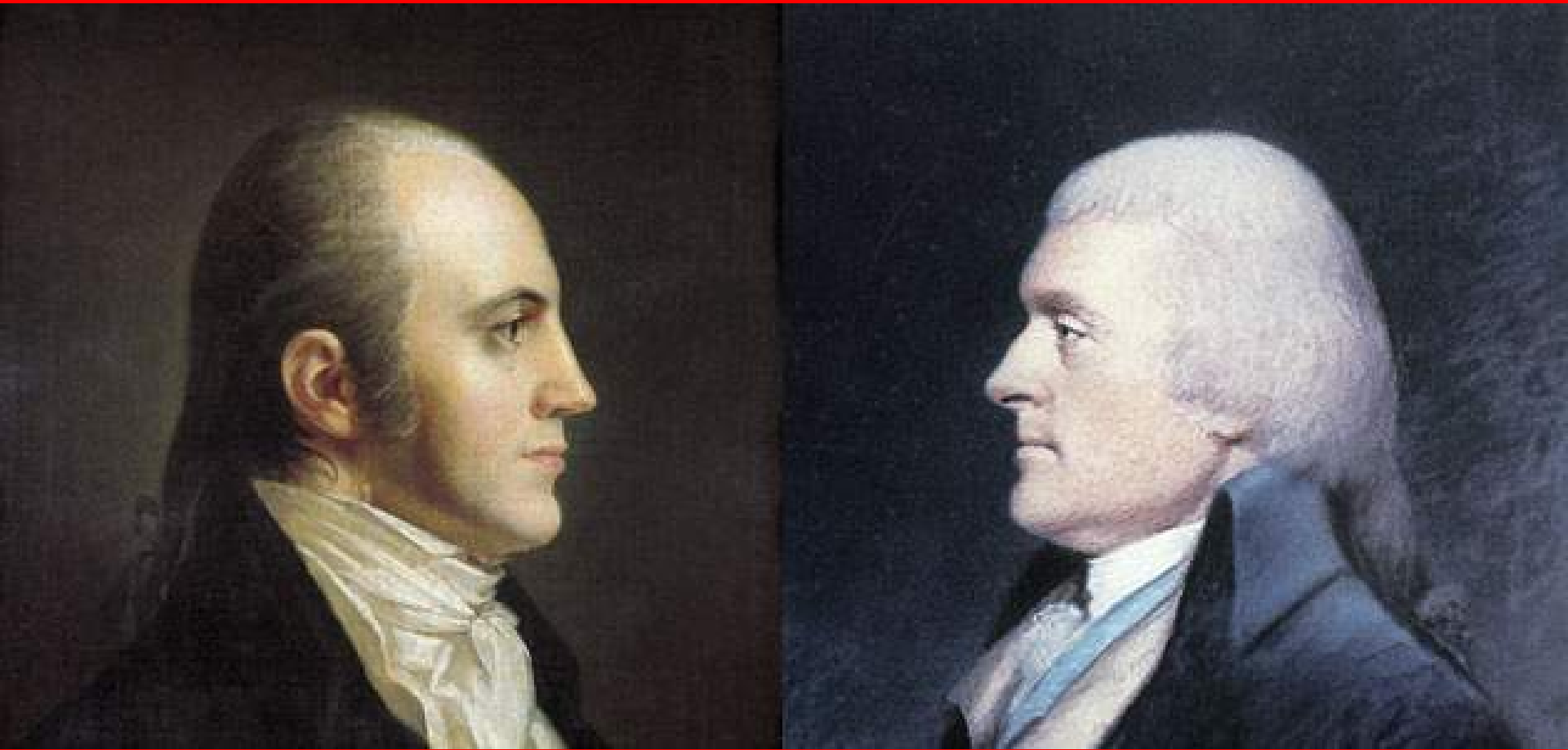
Aaron Burr is on the left. Thomas Jefferson is on the right. The tie vote between Jefferson and Burr in the 1800 election pointed out problems with the electoral system. The framers of the Constitution had not anticipated such a tie nor had they considered the possibility of the election of a President or Vice President from opposing factions - which had been the case in the 1796 election when the Federalist Adams was elected President, and the Democratic-Republican Jefferson was elected Vice President.. This image is courtesy of Smithsonian.com.

According to the Constitution, the tie-breaking vote now went to the House of Representatives.

The first House of Representatives Chamber was designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe and was constructed between 1803-1807. It was destroyed when invading British troops set fire to the United States Capitol in 1814. This is the second House of Representatives Chamber. It was redesigned by Latrobe, and finished by Charles Bullfinch between 1815-1819. This painting, *The House of Representatives* by Samuel F.B. Morse, was completed in 1822. It is courtesy of artandhistory.house.gov.

Alexander Hamilton decided to use his influence in support of Jefferson.

The Old House of Representatives Chamber is now known as National Statuary Hall. Each state is allowed to have two statues of prominent individuals to represent that state in the United States Capitol. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

After 35 rounds of voting, the House of Representatives elected Thomas Jefferson as the third President of the United States.


Placed between 1817 and 1819, this group originally stood above the Speaker's desk when the House of Representatives met the old Chamber which is now known as Statuary Hall.. An American eagle stands to Liberty's right, and the scroll in her right hand is the Constitution of the United States. To her left a serpent, the symbol of wisdom, is entwined around a section of a column.. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

After this election, the 12ᵗʰ amendment was passed. It called for electors to vote on separate ballots to elect the President and Vice President.
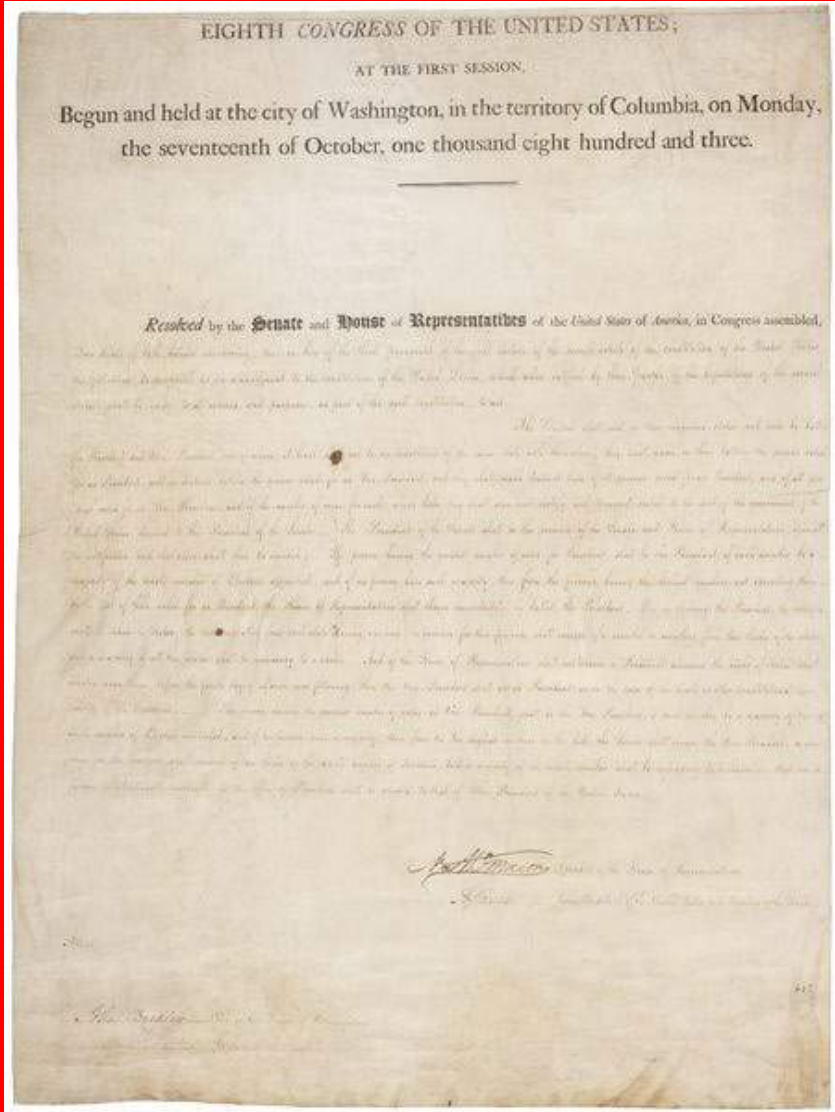

The Twelfth Amendment changed the process whereby a President and a Vice President are elected. It did not change the composition of the Electoral College. It has applied to Presidential elections since 1804. This image is courtesy of the National Archives and Wikimedia Commons.

Until his last night in office, John Adams wrote out appointments for many federal judges who would hold office for their lifetimes.
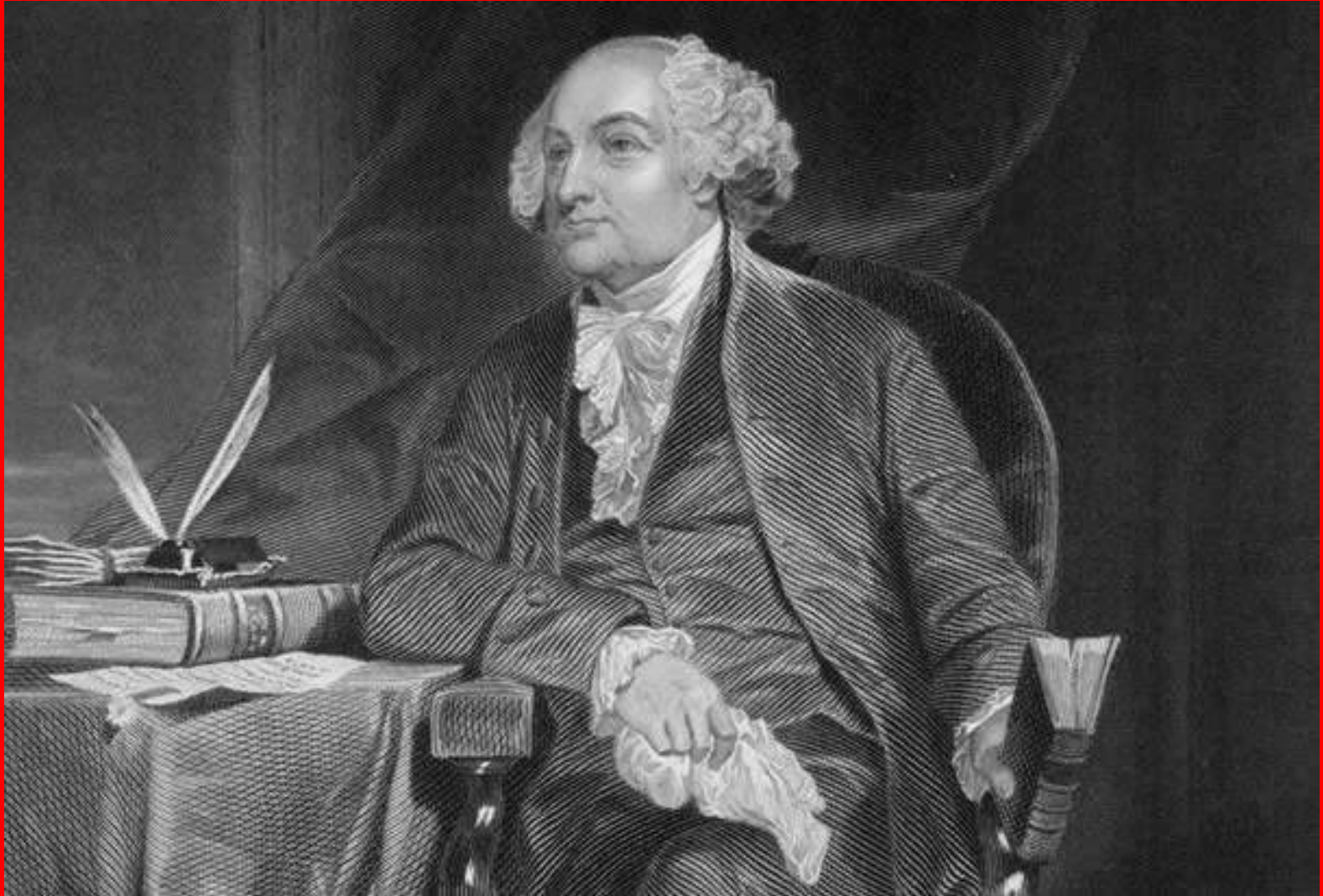
Following his 1800 defeat, Adams retired into private life. Depressed when he left office, he did not attend Jefferson's inauguration, making him one of only four surviving presidents not to attend his successor's inauguration. This image engraved from a painting by Alonzo Chappel. It was published in Evert Augustus Duyckinck's *The National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans*, in 1856.

The most important of these "midnight judges" appointed by Adams was John Marshall, named as chief justice.
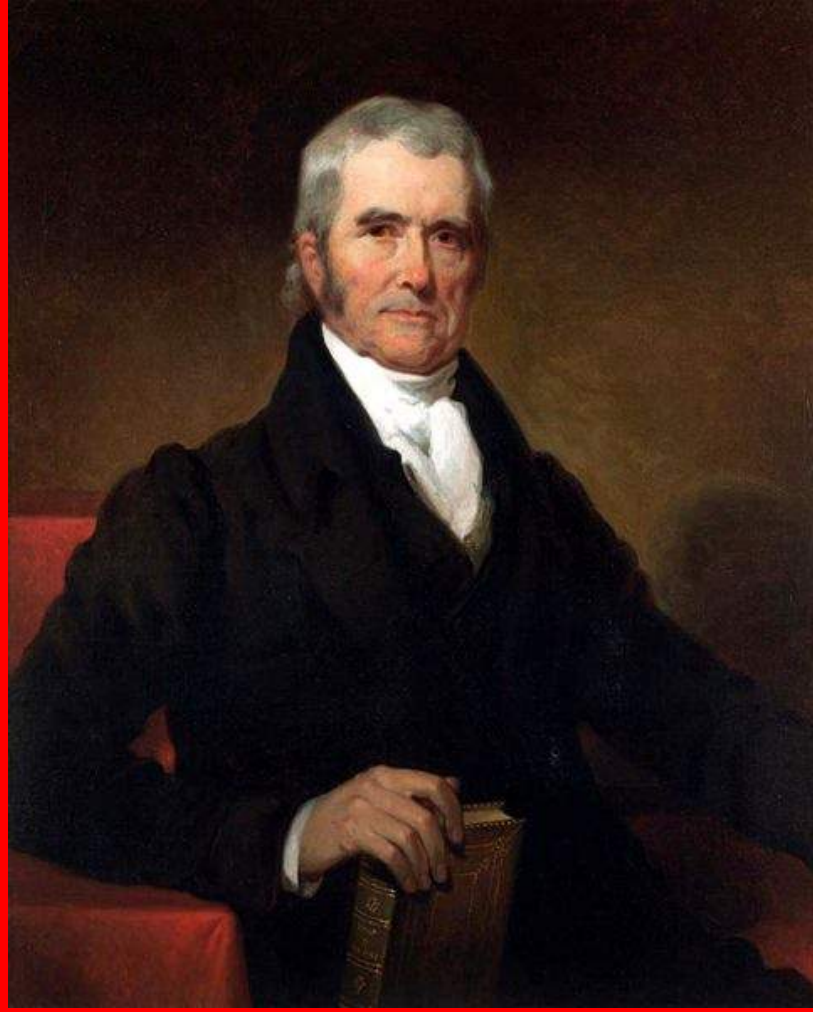
John Marshall (1755-1835) served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. After the war, he read law with George Wythe in Williamsburg, Virginia at the College of William and Mary. Henry Inman painted his original portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall in September 1831, when the jurist sat for Inman in Philadelphia. This painting is a copy of Inman's original that he made in 1832 for an engraver. This image is courtesy of the Library of Virginia and Wikimedia Commons.

One of the many positive contributions by the Federalists was the establishment of the U.S. Customs Service to collect money on items coming into the country.

Other names for this money collected on items/goods coming into the country are "taxes" or "duties" or "tariffs." The Customs Service was originally part of the Department of the Treasury. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A ship arriving into a port into the United States would pull up to a wharf which would contain warehouses ready to accept the items carried on the ship.

Other names for this money collected on items/goods coming into the country are "duties" or "tariffs." This image in Salem, Massachusetts was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

Here is the same wharf from the previous picture as it might have looked in the late 1700s-early 1800s.

This image is in the Salem, Massachusetts Visitors Center. A photograph of this image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

Many ports were overlooked by the United States Custom House.

This is the Customs House that existed in Salem, Massachusetts starting in 1819. It is the 13th and last Customs House that was constructed in the city. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

On top of the Custom House was an eagle symbolizing the authority of the United States federal government.

In 1826 a wooden eagle was placed on the roof of the Salem Custom House. Its original cost was $50. In 2004 the eagle was replaced with this fiberglass replica. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

The ship's captain, or his representative, would bring a listing of all of the cargo carried by the ship to the office of the Custom House, and start to fill out paperwork.

This is the Collector's Public Office. Here clerks would examine ship's manifests, and gather personal information from sailors for crew lists, and collected the taxes/duties placed on the merchants' cargoes. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

When the employees of the Custom House saw the ship approaching the wharf, they would have already started to grab their scales and other measuring devices to prepare to go down to the ship.

The 1819 Custom House at Salem, Massachusetts directly overlooks Derby Wharf, one of 50 wharfs in Salem at the height of its maritime history. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

Scales were used to weigh the cargo after it was unloaded onto the dock.

The United States Customs Service scale is on display at the Salem Visitors Center at Salem, Massachusetts. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

A hydrometer, which was used to measure the alcoholic content of liquids such as whiskey and rum was another important tool used by the Customs Surveyor.

The hydrometer, used to measure the alcoholic content of liquids such as whiskey and rum, was an important tool used by the Surveyor.

These devices enabled the Custom Service agents to determine the precise amount of alcohol to tax. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

This would be a typical scene as the Custom Surveyors determining if the items on the Captains' lists actually match the items that they are weighing and measuring.

Notice the Custom House is in the right background. The eagle had not yet been installed. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

Here is a closer view of the United States Custom Surveyors measuring and weighing.

The surveyors are measuring alcohol content from the barrels on the left, and weighing goods on the scales in the right center background. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

Ships paid the U.S. government anywhere from $25,000-$90,000 in duties on their cargo.

These figures are based on duties received at Salem, Massachusetts in the early 1800s. This is the Public Stores in Salem, Massachusetts. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

Customs taxes/tariffs/duties provided the United States government with its major source of income for approximately 125 years.

The Federal Income Tax Act of 1913 then started to provide the most money to the U.S. Treasury. This is another view the Collector's Public Office in the Custom House at Salem, Massachusetts. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 8, 2019.

Some items funded by the taxes/duties collected by the Customs Service included: The Louisiana Purchase…

OREGON COUNTRY

Louisiana Purchase

Louisiana Territory (1805)

1803

ILLINOIS TERR (1809)

MICH TERR 1805

IND TERR (1809)

OHIO 1803

(Span)

MISSISSIPPI TERR (1804)

Orleans Terr 1804

The Louisiana Territory was purchased for $15 million, or approximately three cents an acre. This image is courtesy of gatewayno.com.

…Florida…

The United States acquired Florida from Spain in 1819 for $5 million. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

…Alaska…

The United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867 for $7.2 million. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.
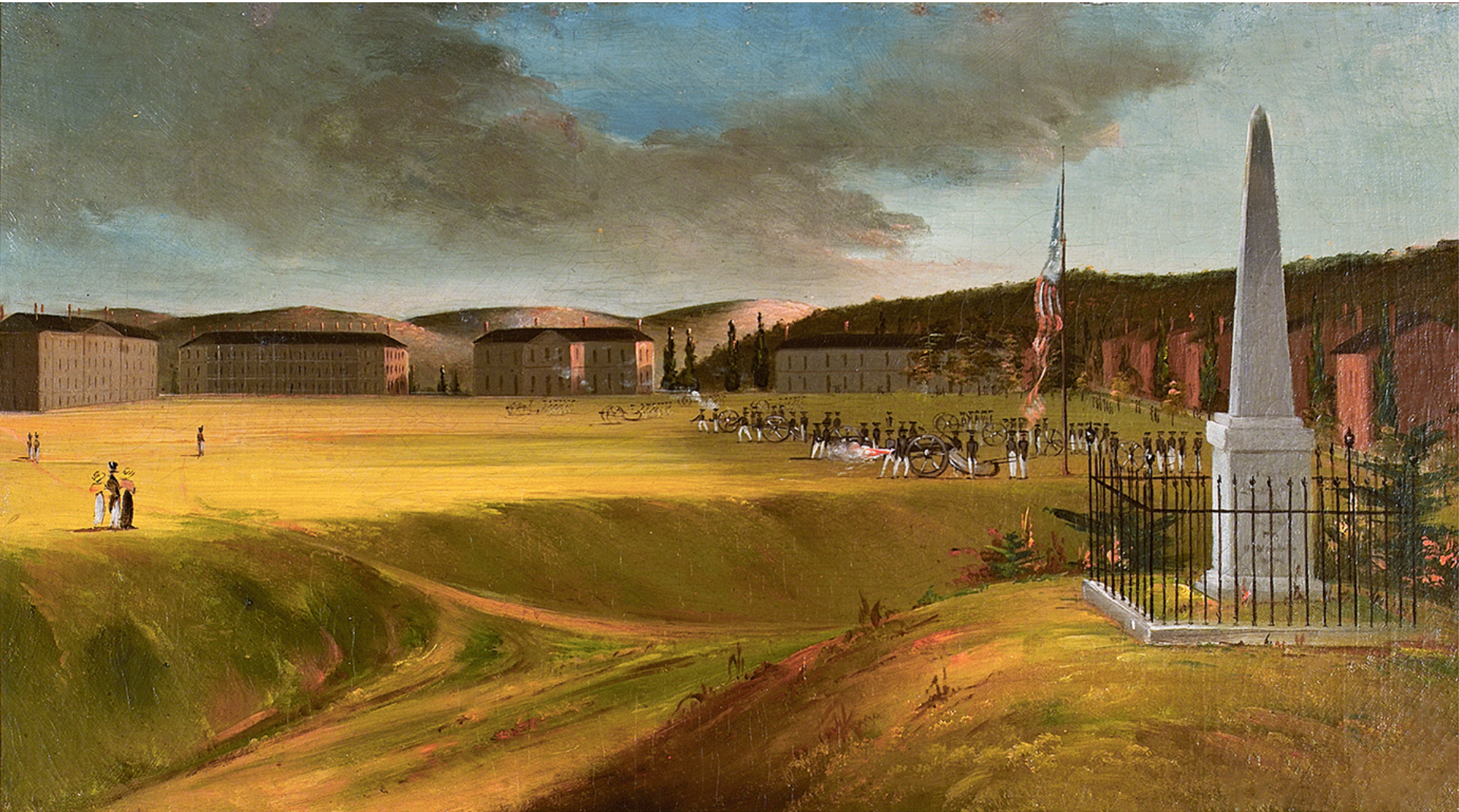
…the National Road…

In 1806 Congress approved $7 million in U.S. government funds to build the National Road which led to the West. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

… most of our country's lighthouses…

The Collector at a Custom House was responsible for a lighthouse at or near that port. This image shows the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.
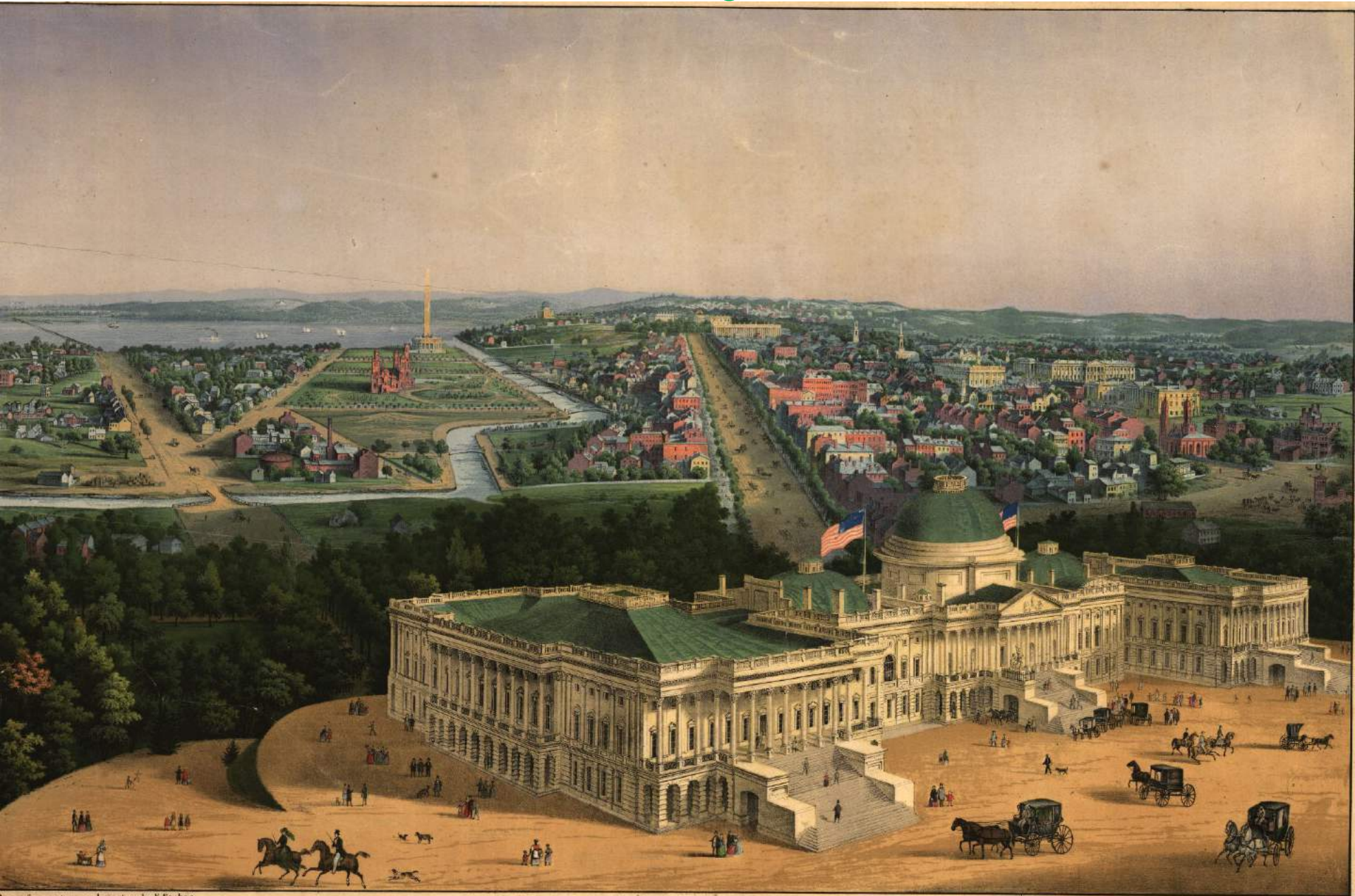
This painting by George Catlin shows the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York in 1827. This image is courtesy of the United States Army.

…The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland…
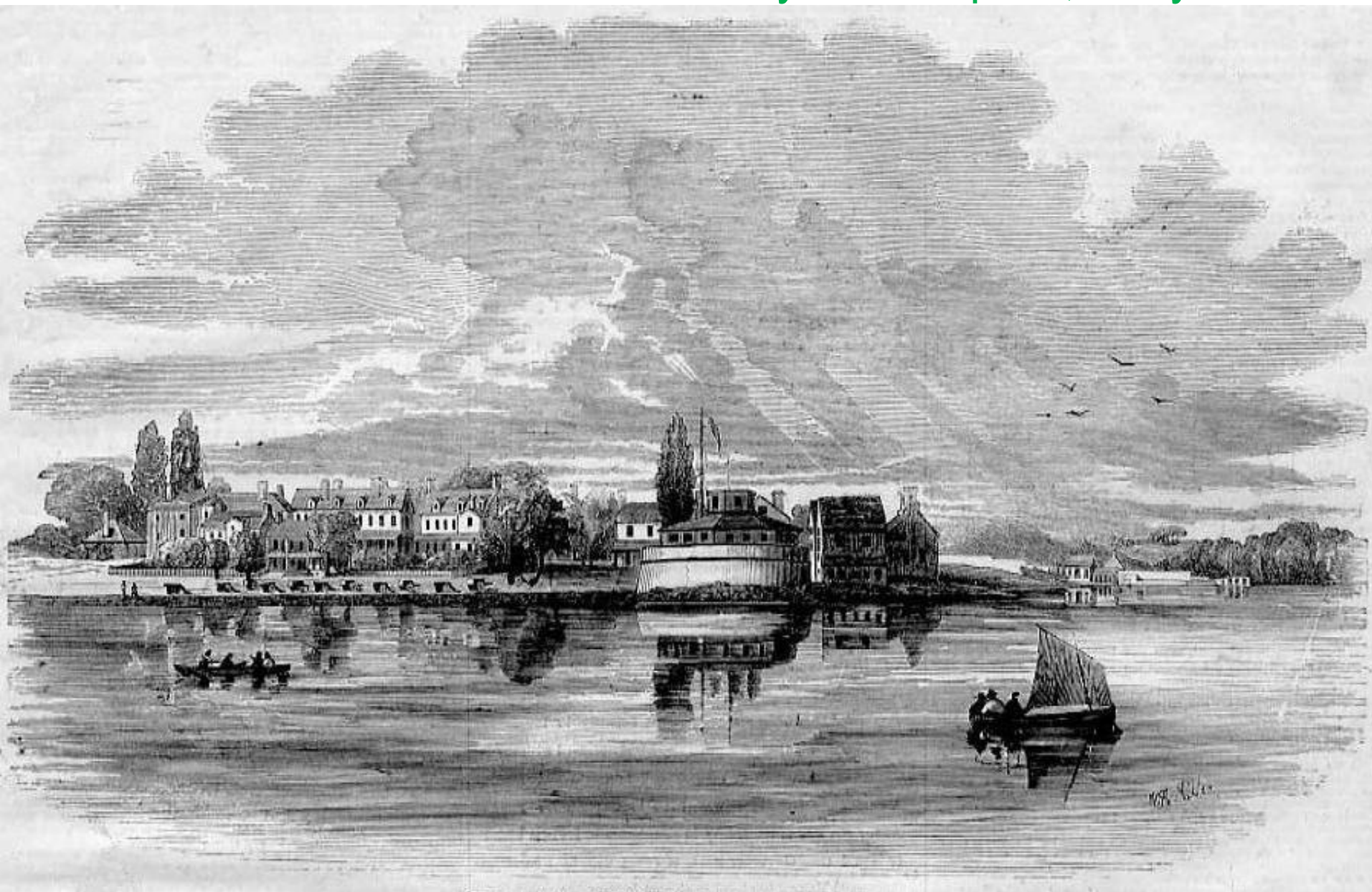
This image by W.R. Miller shows the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland in 1853. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

…and Washington, D.C.

This image by E. Sachse & Co. shows Washington, D.C. in 1852. Not all of the structures in the engraving were completed at the time the engraving was made. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, most of the Customs Service was merged with elements of the Immigration & Naturalization Service under the Dept. of Homeland Security.

They formed the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The Border Control is under this agency. The merger took place in March, 2003. This image is courtesy of the Department of Homeland Security.

The Investigative Arm of the Customs Service was merged with the Investigative arm of the Immigration & Naturalization Service to form Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).


The Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE) has received a lot of publicity regarding its handling of illegal immigrants. This image is courtesy of the Department of Homeland Security.

Besides the Federalist judges, and the Customs Service, another Federalist legacy was the new capital city, named for George Washington after his death in 1799.

A colorized version of an engraving of Washington in 1800. The view is looking northwest from the grounds of the United States Capitol. Pennsylvania Avenue is the road "running away" from the artist. The original black and white image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol Collection in the Library of Congress.

The city plan for Washington was drawn by a French-born architect, Pierre L'Enfant.
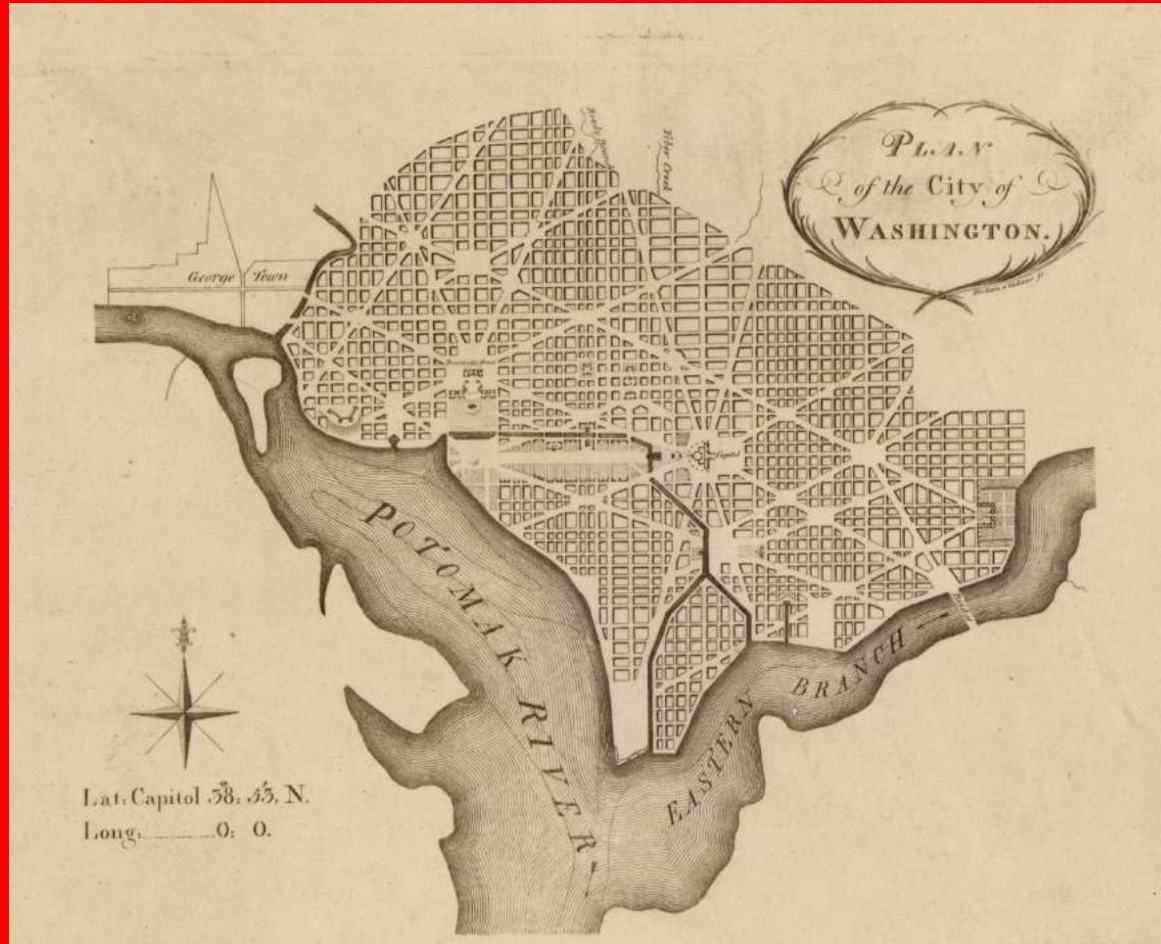
President George Washington appointed L'Enfant in 1791 to design the new capital city (later named the City of Washington). The plan specified that most streets would be laid out in a grid. To form the grid, some streets would travel in an east-west direction, while others would travel in a north-south direction. Diagonal avenues later named after the states of the union crossed the grid. The diagonal avenues intersected with the north-south and east-west streets at circles and rectangular plazas that would later honor notable Americans and provide open spaces. This drawing was completed by Pierre L'Enfant in March, 1792. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

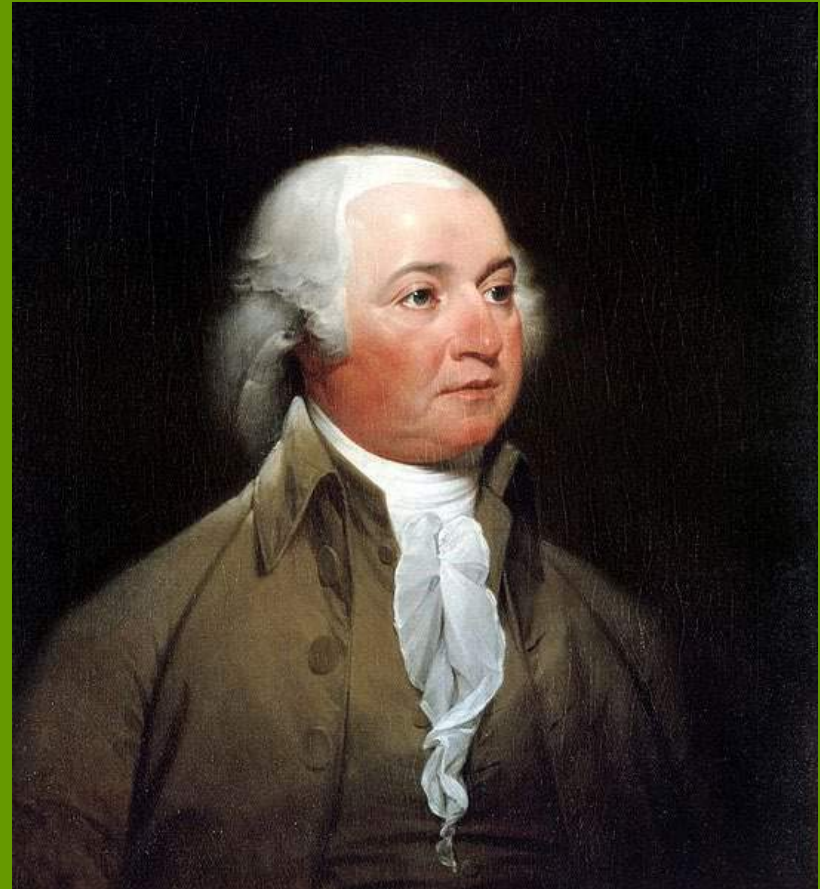# Pierre L'Enfant's grave is in Arlington National Cemetery outside of the Arlington House.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant (1754-1825) was first buried on Maryland plantation. His body was moved to Arlington in 1909. The marker over L'Enfant's grave is in the foreground. Landmarks visible in the background include graves at the cemetery, the Potomac River, the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, the Jefferson Memorial and the U.S. Capitol. This image is courtesy of beaufortcountynow.com.

LEQ: Who were the Federalist Party Presidents?

George Washington's official Presidential Portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1796. This image is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery and Wikimedia Commons.
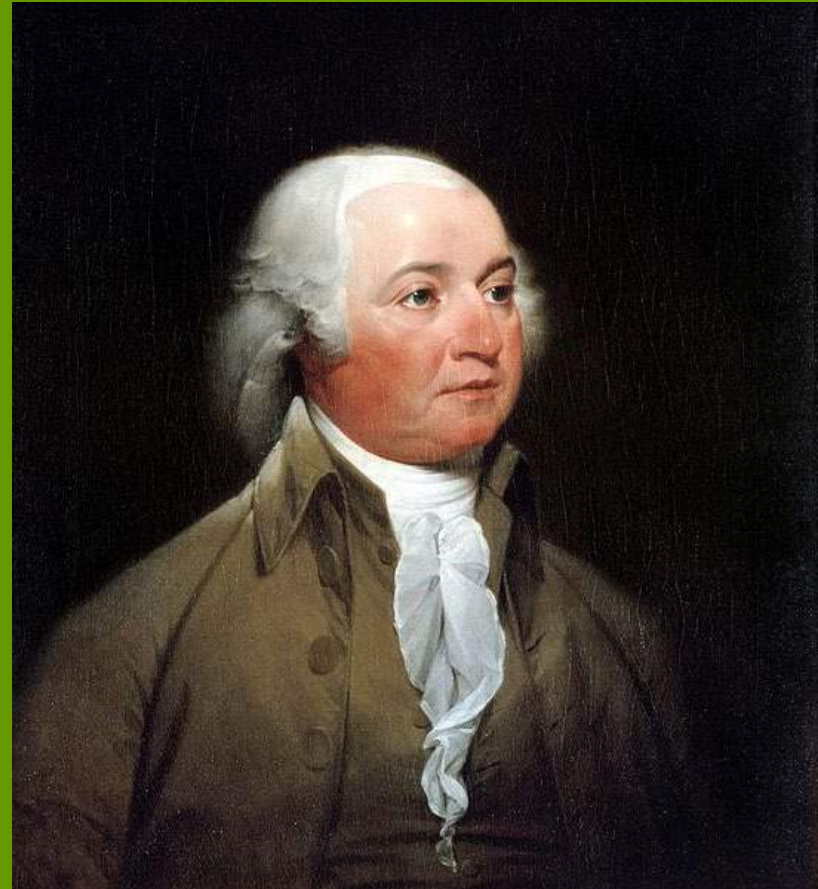

John Adams' official Presidential Portrait was painted by John Trumball circa 1792-1793 (before Adams was President). It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

LEQ: Who were the Federalist Party Presidents?
George Washington and John Adams

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