# The Florida Case before the Electoral Commission

(February 1877)

The United States faced a major electoral challenge with the disputed Hayes-Tilden election of 1876. Democratic candidate Samuel J. Tilden won the popular vote for president on November 7 by a 250,000vote margin. Preliminary Electoral College tallies predicted that Tilden would defeat Rutherford B. Hayes, his Republican opponent. However, the ballots of four states— Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon-were called into question. Each of these states subsequently posted two sets of certified election results, one favoring the Democrats and the other favoring the Republicans. A total of 20 electoral votes were in dispute. Of these votes, Tilden needed only one to become president; Hayes would have to successfully claim all 20 of them to defeat his opponent. With the country still reeling from the Civil War and the election cutting to the heart of continuing sectional conflict, a peaceful resolution was crucial.

An impasse continued well into January 1877, with neither side willing to concede the election. The responsibility for resolving the conflict rested with Congress. But while the U.S. Constitution gives Congress certain election responsibilities—namely, that both the Senate and the House of Representatives must be present as the electoral certificates submitted by each state are counted—it gives no guidance as to what Congress should do if the validity of these certificates is disputed. Finally, on January 29, 1877, Congress created a special electoral commission to review the four states' ballots and to determine the final outcome of the election. The commission was composed of 15 members drawn evenly from both parties among the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court of the United States, together with a single independent justice to ensure partisan balance. David Davis, the independent justice first chosen, declined to serve, and he was replaced by Joseph P. Bradley, a justice appointed to the bench as a Republican but who was acceptable to the Democrats.

uring the summers of 1877 and 1878, well-known portrait painter Cornelia Adèle Fassett was permitted to set up a temporary studio in the U.S. Capitol's Supreme Court Chamber while the Court was not in session. Her aim was to paint a group portrait of the Electoral Commission's 1877 meeting in the room. The artist's recognition of the historic significance of this event merits praise. She deserves attention more for her ambition, however, than for her artistic achievement. The federal government did not commission the painting; Fassett created it independently. That she had to wait seven years before Congress agreed to buy it for \$7,500 (much less than her original asking price), and endure public criticism of the painting from newspapers, as well as from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, attests to her determination and endurance. Fassett was a competent painter of miniature portraits and her painting was admired for its realism. But the organizational demands



C. Adèle Fassett's self-portrait was based on a Mathew Brady photograph of the artist. (Architect of the Capitol)

of such an ambitious group portrait taxed her abilities. Compositionally, *The Florida Case before the Electoral Commission* appears rather stilted.

Fassett's painting has one significant precedent in American art: Samuel F.B. Morse's *The Old House of Representatives*, completed in 1822. That much larger painting shows a similar space, the House Chamber, from the same viewpoint as later selected by Fassett: the left side of the room and slightly above the head level of those on the main floor. This allowed a clear view of many faces. Fassett certainly knew

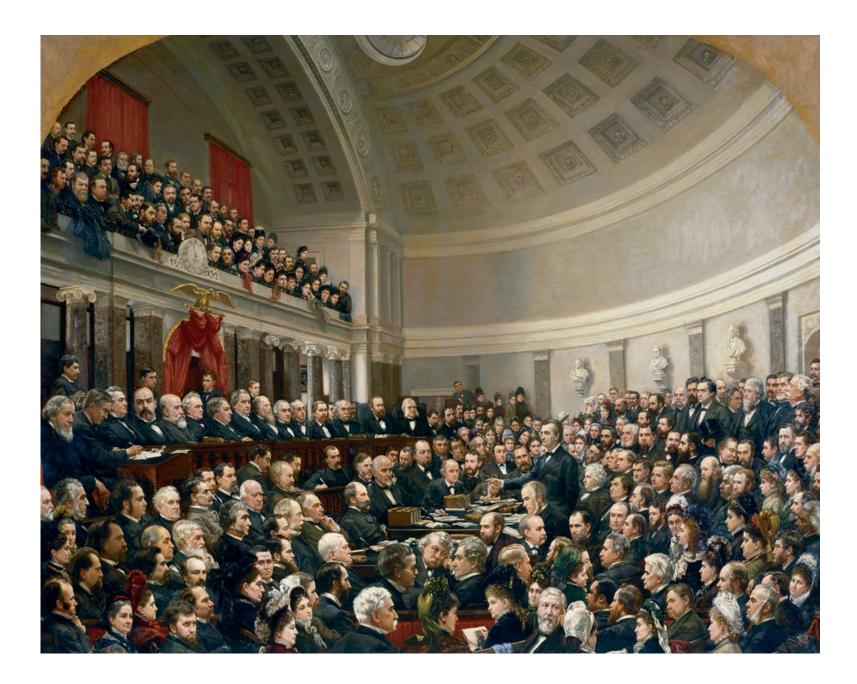
Morse's painting, because it had recently (1874) been displayed at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

The Morse painting is the masterwork of an excellently trained artist, deft at handling complicated perspective constructions and large groups of figures. Where Morse's figures form subgroups around a central focus, Fassett crowds most of her figures into receding rows. Even the face

#### The Florida Case before the Electoral Commission

### Cornelia Adèle Strong Fassett (1831-1898)

Oil on canvas, 1879  $60\ x$  75 inches (152.4 x 190.5 cm) Signed and dated (lower right corner): C. Adèle Fassett / 1879 Purchased by the Joint Committee on the Library, 1886 Cat. no. 33.00006



meant to attract our attention, William M. Evarts, counsel for Hayes, is nearly lost standing amid a sea of faces.

In fairness, Fassett includes nearly three times as many figures as Morse into a much smaller architectural space, and does so on a much smaller canvas. But Fassett includes virtually every person who was relevant to the political crisis, as well as other prominent figures in the capital city. James G. Blaine, for instance, who had unexpectedly lost

### The Florida Case before the Electoral Commission—continued

The Electoral Commission held its first public hearing on February 1, 1877, and deliberations continued for nine days. Legislators, cabinet members, the press, and prominent men and women of Washington society crowded into the Capitol's Old Senate Chamber (then serving as the Supreme Court's regular meeting place). The long and bitter debate began with the Florida case. Although Tilden had almost certainly won in the electoral balloting, Republicans prevailed and the commission's vote went to Hayes. Subsequent voting also followed party lines, with Bradley, the "independent" justice, joining the Republicans. By the findings of the commission, Rutherford B. Hayes received all of the disputed votes, and thus the required one-vote margin over Tilden. Though Democrats at first protested, they ultimately accepted the decision on the promise that federal troops would be removed from the South and Reconstruction brought to an end. Congress declared Hayes the victor on March 2, just two days before his term began.



The Old House of Representatives, painted by Samuel F.B. Morse in 1822, was the artistic precedent for Adèle Fassett's *Electoral* Commission.

(Corcoran Gallery of Art, Museum Purchase, Gallery Fund)

the Republican nomination to Hayes, appears at the lower foreground of the picture (below the standing Evarts), his handsome face turned to the viewer. Also present is the banker and art collector William Wilson Corcoran, seen in the row just below the commissioners, fourth from the left. Fassett took some artistic license—not all of the individuals depicted attended the hearings. Some of the faces were based on existing photographic portraits by Mathew Brady. Several relevant Brady photographs survive, including one of Fassett herself.

Among the 256 persons in Fassett's painting, more than 60 are women. Some are wives or daughters of political figures; others are professionals. Fassett included 17 female journalists in the press gallery and at least one painter in addition to herself on the main floor, Imogene Robinson Morrell. Morrell, prominently placed directly behind Evarts, had studied in Paris with Thomas Couture, had recently exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, and had settled in Washington, D.C. Morrell's portrait of John Adams Dix (p. 100) hangs in the Senate. Fassett, in front (right of center), holds her sketchbook, in which she has drawn Evarts's head.

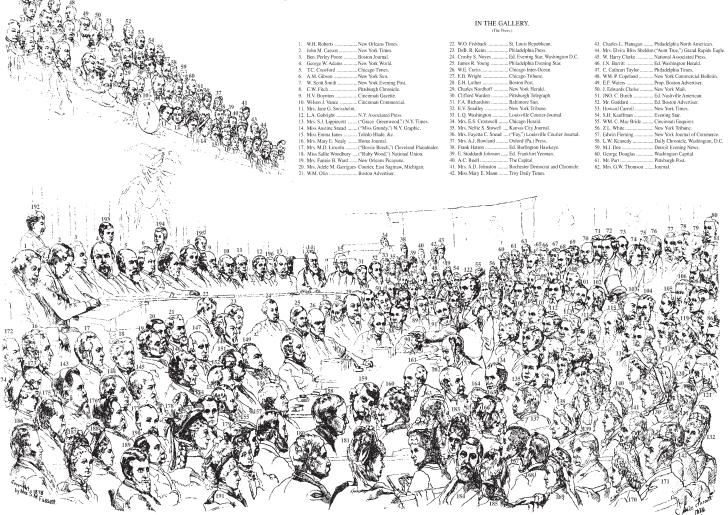
One of the most prominent professional women in Washington, D.C., at the time was the writer Mary Clemmer Ames. Her just-published *Ten* 

Years in Washington: Life and Scenes in the National Capital, as a Woman Sees Them vigorously advocated for woman suffrage and equality. Ames sits in the lower right corner of the painting, looking at the viewer, immediately below the great Frederick Douglass, champion of African American equality. Fassett clearly introduced her own concerns into this document, enlarging its record as a turning point in American political life.

Adèle Fassett was born in upstate New York. She experimented with miniature painting and studied art in Paris. After an early career in Chicago, Fassett moved to Washington, D.C., in 1875, where she painted successful documentary portraits of notable government figures. Her

1876 group portrait of the Supreme Court justices was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. It is now in the collection of the Supreme Court of the United States, along with her portrait of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite.

## Key to Ars. Fassett's Picture THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION



17.	William Windom	Senator, Minnesota.	62.	Mrs. Catherine Hardenbergh.
18.	W.W. Corcoran.		63.	John H. Flagg
19.	John J. Ingalls	Senator, Kansas.	64.	John Hitz
20.		Member of Congress, Kentucky.	65.	Charles Page Bryan.
21.	John H. Reagan	Member of Congress, Texas.	66.	George M. Adams
22.	B.E. Cattin	Assistant Secretary Electoral Com.	67.	Horatio King.
23.		Assistant Secretary Electoral Com.	68.	S.W. Dorsey
24.	James H. McKenney	Secretary Electoral Commission.	69.	M.B. Brady.
25.	John Sherman	Senator, Ohio.	70.	Ambrose E. Burnside
26.	Samuel Shellaburger	Counsel for Hayes.	71.	George C. Gorham
27.	William F. Cooper	Page to Electoral Commission.	72.	Samuel J. Randall
28.	D.F. Murphy	Stenographer Electoral Com.	73.	F.M. Cockrell
29.	George W. McCrary	M.C., Ia., and counsel for Hayes.	74.	J. Proctor Knott
30.	Morrison R. Waite	Chief Justice, U.S.S.C.	75.	John B. Clark, Jr
31.	John G. Thompson	Sergeant-at-Arms, H.R.	76.	H.B. Anthony
32.	John J. Nicolay	Marshall, U.S.S.C.	77.	Bainbridge Wadleigh
33.	W.H. Reardon	Marshall, Electoral Commission.	78.	Benjamin H. Hill
34.	E.P. Convaizier	Messenger, U.S. Senate.	79.	Fernando Wood
35.	Mrs. Z. Chandler.	-	80.	A.C. Harmer
36.	Miss G.A. Boutwell.		81.	Annanias Herbert
37.	John R. French	., Sergeant-at-Arms, U.S. Senate.	82.	G.A. Clark
38.	Mrs. G.F. Tucker.		83.	Augustus W. Cutler
39.	Mrs. Charles E. Hooker.		84.	A.R. Shepherd.
40.	Miss Caroline Bradley.		85.	S.L. Phelps
41.			86.	J.W. Powell
42.	Miss Lida Miller.		87.	S.A. Hurlbut
43.	Miss Julia D. Strong.		88.	John A. Kasson
44.	Prof. Joseph Henry	Smithsonian Institution.	89.	George W. Childs.
45.		Member of Congress, Wisconsin.	90.	James L. Andem
46.	Mrs. S. Virginia Field.	-	91.	Stanley Matthews
47.	Mrs. Mary A. Matthews.		92.	Mrs. J.A. Garfield.
48.	Mrs. Ruth A. Hour.		93.	George M. Robeson
49.	Mrs. Chapman Coleman.		94.	Alphonso M. Taft
50.	Hamilton Fish	Secretary of State.	95.	Belva M. Lockwood.
51.	Mrs. Julia K. Fish.		96.	George S. Boutwell
52.	Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.		97.	Aaron A. Sargent
53.	Mrs. Julia G. Tyler	(Widow of Ex-President Tyler).	98.	Dr. Peter Parker.
54.	Mrs. I.V. Swearingen.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	99.	James O. Woodruff
55.	Mrs. Virginia M. Wilson.		100.	Eugene Hale
56.	Mrs. Rachael H. Strong.		101.	Charles Foster
57.	Charles Gordon.		102.	John H. Mitchell
58.	Mrs. Imogene R. Morrell.		103.	W.P. Lynde
59.	Mrs. Jean M. Lander.			John D.C. Atkins
60.	Miss Katherine Lee Bayard.		105.	A.A. Hardenbergh
61.	John J. Patterson	Senator, South Carolina.		Thomas Ewing
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62.	Mrs. Catherine Hardenbergh.	
63.	John H. Flagg	Legislative Clerk, U.S. Senate.
64.	John Hitz	
65.	Charles Page Bryan.	
66.	George M. Adams	Clerk, House of Representatives.
67.	Horatio King.	
68.	S.W. Dorsey	Senator, Arkansas.
69.	M.B. Brady.	
70.	Ambrose E. Burnside	
71.	George C. Gorham	Secretary, U.S. Senate.
72.		Speaker, House of Representatives.
73.	F.M. Cockrell	
74.	J. Proctor Knott	
75.	John B. Clark, Jr	
76.	H.B. Anthony	
77.	Bainbridge Wadleigh	
78.	Benjamin H. Hill	
79.	Fernando Wood	
80. 81	A.C. Harmer	
87	Annanias Herbert	Messenger U.S. Supreme Court.
83	G.A. Clark	Doorkeeper, U.S. Supreme Court. Member of Congress, New Jersey.
84	A.R. Shepherd.	. Member of Congress, New Jersey.
85		Commissioner, District of Columbia.
86.	J.W. Powell	
87.	S.A. Hurlbut	M.C. Ill. and counted for House
88.	John A. Kasson	
89.	George W. Childs.	. M.C., Ia., and counsel for Engel.
90.	James L. Andem	Reporter for N.Y. Asso. Press
91.	Stanley Matthews	
92.	Mrs. J.A. Garfield.	Commercial Trayer
93.	George M. Robeson	Secretary of Navy.
94.	Alphonso M. Taft	Secretary of War.
95.	Belva M. Lockwood.	
96.	George S. Boutwell	Senator, Massachusetts.
97.	Aaron A. Sargent	Senator, California.
98.	Dr. Peter Parker.	
99.	James O. Woodruff	
	Eugene Hale	
	Charles Foster	
	John H. Mitchell	
	W.P. Lynde	
	John D.C. Atkins	
		Member of Congress, New Jersey.
106.	Thomas Ewing	. Member of Congress, Ohio.

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1 Al Thurman	Ohio.
2 7 7 - Barrer	Delaware.
Juan Fulling and of Plant	New Jersey.
4 O.P. Morton	Indiana.
15 Cest Emm	Vermont.
I 16	Pennsylvania.
7 Succe. F. Mille 8 Nothern Chippona 9 Stepheng Ruly 9 Stepheng Ruly 10 December 10 De	lowu.
8 Notification of Selection of	Maine.
Harry Pull	California.
10 Joseph Brad	ley New Jersey.
11 88 93 Payne	Otaio.
12 Eppartunton	Virginia.
12 Epparation of the second of	Massachusetts.
Member 14 Lagarfield	Ohio.
15 yeu + Hou	Massachusetts.
55 16 Maney Mane	New York.
Substitute for Allen G. Thurman during his illness.	

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	Hannibal Hamlin	
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	John A. Campbell	
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149.	Montgomery Blair	Counsel for Tilden.
	Matt W. Ransom	
1.51	Devil a Devillary Pital at	M.C., N.Y., counsel for Tilden.

152.	William C. Whitney	Counsel for Tilden.
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		Member of Congress, Georgia.
	J.D. Cameron	
		Member of Congress, New Yor
		Member of Congress, Illinois.
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160.	Jeremiah S. Black	Counsel for Tilden.
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163.	Matthew G. Emery.	
164.	Alex. Porter Morse	Counsel for Tilden.
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167.	Blanche K. Bruce	Senator, Mississippi.
168.	Henry W. Blair	Member of Congress, N.H.
169.	Miss M.Y. Frelinghuysen.	
170.	Mrs. Christine Tyner.	
171.	Sir Edward Thornton	British Minister.
172.	Hiester Clymer	Member of Congress, Pa.
173.	Mrs. Laura H. Tucker.	
	Mrs. Fannie H. Gordon.	
175.	John B. Gordon	Senator, Georgia.
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177.	S.S. Cox	Member of Congress, New Yor
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192.	Charles W. Hoffman	Librarian of Law Library, U.S.
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194.	Robert Brown	Page, Supreme Court U.S.
		Page, Supreme Court U.S.
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