

90 pall bearers and 2,000 mourners. Local sculptor, Lot Flannery, created the 25-foot memorial, the tallest in the cemetery. \$2,500 was appropriated in 1864 “for the relief of the sufferers.” **R97/S142**

14. MATHEW BRADY

(1822–1896) is known as the father of photojournalism. His daguerreotypes vividly recorded personalities and scenes of the Civil War. Brady followed the Union Army into the Battle of Bull. The engraving of Abraham Lincoln on the five dollar bill is made from his photographic portrait. The chemicals used in early photography brought on blindness in Brady forcing him to rely on staff to take most images. When the federal government did not buy his photographic plates after the war, Brady was deeply in debt whereupon he moved in with his wife’s family in DC. **R72/S120**



Mathew Brady, Library of Congress



Cokie Roberts

15. Mary Martha Corinne Morrison Claiborne “COKIE” BOGGS ROBERTS (1943 – 2019) was an American journalist and bestselling author. Her career included decades as a political reporter and analyst for National Public Radio and ABC News, with prominent positions on *Morning Edition*, *The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*, *World News Tonight*, and *This Week*. **R53/121B**

16. THE PUBLIC VAULT was built by Congress in response to the many public burial. For Congressmen there was no charge for the vault; others were charged a \$5 fee. In sum, the remains of over 6,000 individuals were held until arrangements could be made for burials elsewhere, including those of Presidents John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, and Zachary Taylor. Dolley Madison was placed in the Vault upon her death in 1849, because her son had bankrupted the family, she remained there for five years. The Public Vault was built in 1835 for \$5,000 and repaired in 2005 at a cost of \$35,000.

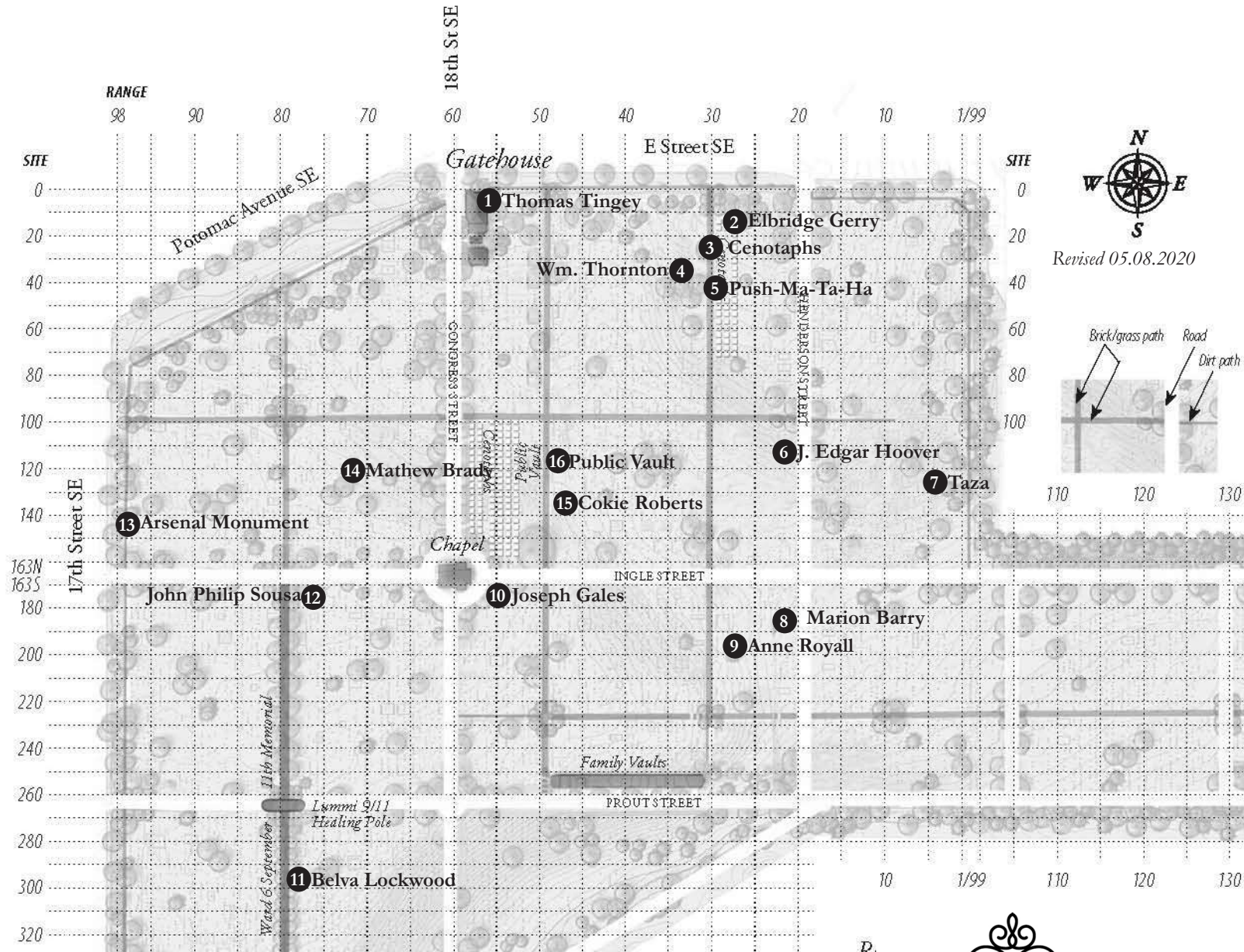


John Quincy Adams



Dolley Madison

By Hudson and Ellwell at the National Portrait Gallery



A WORD OF CAUTION: The centuries have made many grave markers and sites unstable. Please be careful near grave markers and watch where you step: depressions and sink holes lie hidden in grass, and footstones and corner markers can trip the unwary.

Join us!

The Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery is a private, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization established in 1976 and dedicated to the restoration, interpretation, and management of Congressional Cemetery. It is predominantly a volunteer-based organization relying on over 400 neighbors, history buffs, conservators, dogwalkers, and armed forces personnel each year to help restore and maintain this national treasure. In 1979, the Association succeeded in having Congressional Cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It became a National Historic Landmark in 2011. Please join the Association or make a donation and help in the third century of service to the Nation’s Capital.



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Funding for the preservation and maintenance of Historic Congressional Cemetery is provided in part by the Congressional Cemetery Endowment, which was created with matching funds provided by the Congress of the United States and administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The property is owned by Christ Church Washington Parish.



ESTABLISHED 1807

Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery
Walking Tour
INTRODUCTORY

History comes to life in Congressional Cemetery. The creak and clang of the wrought iron gate signals your arrival into the early decades of our national heritage. In 1790, the establishment of the District of Columbia as the new center of the nation brought prominent citizens from across the country to the banks of the Potomac River, along with the presidents, congressmen and justices, came builders, military leaders and merchants—and their families—to build the new government and its new capital. A suitable burying space within reasonable proximity to the community was soon in order, bringing about Washington Parish Burial Ground, established by private citizens in 1807. By 1820, it was known as the “national burying ground” due to the many grand funeral processions for prominent national figures. These important individuals from many walks of life create an exciting tapestry of American heritage: architects and builders, musicians and explorers, patriots and scoundrels, pioneers and diplomats, and veterans of every war.

This INTRODUCTORY TOUR highlights just a few of the hundreds of fascinating people buried in Congressional Cemetery. As you walk the trail of this self-guided tour, note the artistry and craftsmanship of the memorial stone carvings and try to decipher the cultural language of the iconography.

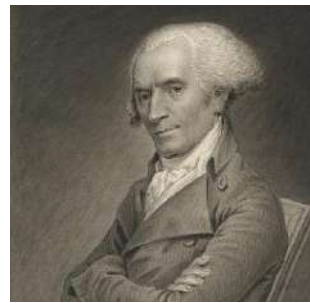


Congressional Cenotaph

The following are numbered to correspond with the map on the back. Please also refer to the Range (R) and Site (S) grid numbers to help locate each grave site.

1. COMMODORE THOMAS TINGEY (1750–1829) served in the British Navy before commanding merchant trade vessels in the West Indies. He emigrated to the North American Colonies around the outbreak of the American Revolution. In 1798, he officially joined the new U.S. Navy taking command of the 24-gun *Ganges*. In 1800, he was appointed to lay out and command the new Washington Navy Yard, a post he held until his death in 1829. When the British invaded the Capital in August of 1814, Tingeey was the last officer to leave the city, setting his Navy Yard afire on the way out, and he was the first officer to return to the smoldering ruins. A public service-minded gentleman, Tingeey served on the first public school board, Vestry of Christ Church, and the board of the Washington Parish Burial Ground (future Congressional Cemetery). **R57/S1**

2. ELBRIDGE GERRY (1744–1814) served as Madison's second vice president in 1812 until his death and is the only signer of the Declaration of Independence buried in DC. Born into a prominent merchant family in Marblehead, MA, his discontent with oppressive British taxation led him to participate in the revolutionary Committees of Correspondence and Continental Congresses before Independence was won. After the Revolutionary War, he was governor of Massachusetts when a redistricting bill became the butt of political jokes because a major district looked like a salamander, thus bringing "Gerrymander" into the political lexicon. He also served as ambassador to France. **R29/S9**



Elbridge Gerry, National Portrait Gallery

3. CENOTAPHS Although the term cenotaph means empty tomb, about 80 Congressmen are buried beneath the 171 unusual Aquia Creek sandstone memorials, which were erected to honor Congressmen and senators who died in office. The practice ended about 1870 when Congressman Hoar claimed the sight of them "gave new meaning to the horror of death." The average cost was about \$125 each.

4. DR. WILLIAM THORNTON (1761–1828) was a physician who did not practice medicine. He won the competition for designing the U.S. Capitol in 1793. As an amateur architect, he also designed the Octagon House, Tudor Place and Woodlawn. He won a gold medal for outlining a method of teaching the deaf to speak. His talents as a painter, novelist and writer, coupled with his social graces and enthusiasm for horse racing, placed him in the center of Washington social life. **R33/S39**



Dr. William Thornton, Architect of the Capitol

5. PUSH-MA-TA-HA (c.1764–1824) Choctaw Indian Chief, warrior and diplomat, served with Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. While in Washington seeking payment of debts owed by the Government to his nation, he died of croup in 1824 (the debts were unpaid until 1888). His military funeral, led by Senator Andrew Jackson, stretched a full mile with thousands in the procession and others lining the way to his resting place. The guns from Capitol Hill thundered the tribute he had requested, "that the big guns be fired over me." This stone replaces the weatherworn original. **R31/S41**



Push-Ma-Ta-Ha (1824), National Portrait Gallery

6. J. EDGAR HOOVER (1895–1972) served as the first director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Born and raised in DC, he earned his law degree at George Washington University night school. Hoover joined the Department of Justice in 1917 and rose to the Director's office at the age of 29. He reformed the FBI by removing political appointees and re-instituting legal and/or accounting backgrounds for agents. Hoover led the 1940s domestic security efforts against Nazi infiltration and against Communist suspects in the 1950s. He instituted the FBI's 10 Most Wanted list in 1950. **R20/S117**



J. Edgar Hoover (1924), George Grantham Rainin Collection

7. TAZA (Tahzay) (1842–1876) son of Apache Chief Cochise, was brought to Washington in 1876 along with 22 others of his tribe by an Indian agent with travel or expense money. To pay their way, they danced and were exhibited as side shows. Taza was fatally stricken with pneumonia. His silver-handled coffin was drawn to the cemetery in a "glass coach," and a two-hour service gave him the recognition he deserved as Chief of his tribe. The 1954 film *Taza, Son of Cochise* stars Rock Hudson as Taza. This marker was placed in 1971 by the American Indian Society of Washington; the sculpture is based on an 1866 photograph of Naiche, mistakenly believed to be Taza. **R2/S125**

8. MARION BARRY (1936-2014) was elected as the mayor of Washington, D.C. four times in: 1978, 1982, 1986, and 1994. Barry also served in various positions on the D.C. Council for fifteen years. Before he moved to Washington, D.C. in 1965, Barry presided over the Lemoine College chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and was the first national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). **R20/S191**



Marion Barry

9. ANNE ROYALL (1769–1854) is generally considered the nation's first newspaperwoman. She married William Royall in 1797. Upon his death in 1812 his family claimed his will was a forgery and succeeded in having it annulled. Left nearly penniless, she turned to writing to make a living and came to Washington to fight for her husband's veteran's pension. She is reputed to have acquired an interview with President John Quincy Adams by sitting on his clothes while the President bathed in the Potomac River. Her unflinching aggressive reporting earned her many enemies in Washington leading to a trial on the charge of "common scold." **R26/S194**

10. JOSEPH GALES, JR. (1786–1860) one of eleven mayors of Washington buried here. He was editor and owner of *The National Intelligencer*, a politically and socially powerful newspaper. Although born in England, his anti-British tirades earned him the enmity of the British Army and when they attacked the US capital in August



Joseph Gales (1844), U.S. Senate Collection

1814, they destroyed his presses even though all other private homes and businesses were left untouched. He was back in business the next day using borrowed metal type. **R55/S168**

11. BELVA LOCKWOOD (1830–1917) was nominated for President of the United States in 1884 by the National Equal Rights Party. Even though women did not have voting rights, she received 4,000 votes. Widowed in 1853, she was determined to attend college and graduated at age 27. Despite her fine academic rating and ten years in the teaching profession, two law schools denied her applications for fear that a 40-year-old woman would "distract the other students." The Vice Chancellor gave her private instruction, but the faculty withheld her diploma until President Ulysses S. Grant as a Chancellor of the National University Law School signed her diploma. Barred from arguing before the Supreme Court based on "custom," she successfully drew up legislation to allow women to practice in that court. She practiced law for 43 years, passing away three years before women earned the right to vote. **R78/S296**



Belva Lockwood (c.1880), Photo taken by M. Brady

13. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA (1854–1932) was born in SE Washington DC where his father, was a musician in the Marine Band. He enrolled in a private conservatory of music where he studied piano and other instruments. At the age of 13, he tried to join a travelling circus band, but his father enlisted him in the Marine Band. Sousa rose to become leader of the band for 15 years. Later, he organized his own band and toured the U.S. and Europe. Sousa composed the official song of the Marine Corps, "Semper Fidelis" at the request of President Chester A. Arthur. He produced numerous comic operas, novels, waltzes, songs and symphonic poems. His many marching band pieces earned him the title "March King". **R77/S163 SOUTH**



J.P. Sousa (1900), Library of Congress

12. ARSENAL MONUMENT memorializes the 22 women killed on June 17, 1864 at the Washington Arsenal when ceramic shells left in the sun to dry, ignited, causing the exposed gunpowder the women were using to fill cartridges to explode. The cortege to the cemetery was led by President Lincoln, a band,