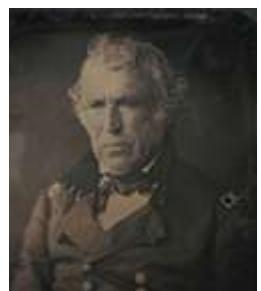


14. **SAMUEL ALLYNE OTIS** (1740–1814) was selected in April 1789 to serve as the inaugural secretary of the U.S. Senate. Later that month, it was Otis's duty to hold the masonic Bible that was used in the ceremony at Federal Hall in New York City when George Washington took the oath of office as the first president under the Constitution. Otis was secretary of the Senate for a record 25 years and reportedly never missed a day of work in that span. **R30/S14**

15. **WILLIAM PINKNEY** (1764–1822) was nominated as attorney general by James Madison in 1811 and served in his cabinet until 1814. **R29/S36**

16. **THE PUBLIC VAULT** was built in 1835 as a temporary space to hold the remains of public officials until interment. For congressmen there was no charge for the vault; others were charged a \$5 fee. In sum, the remains of over 4,000 individuals were held in the Public Vault, including those of presidents William Henry Harrison, John Quincy Adams, and Zachary Taylor. First Lady Dolley Madison was placed in the vault upon her death in 1849, because her son, **John Payne Todd R41/S230**, had bankrupted the family. She remained there for over two years. Madison was removed to the Causten Vault in 1852 and then permanently buried beside the president in Montpelier Station, Virginia, in 1858.



Zachary Taylor (c. 1849)  
by Mathew Brady, (LOC)



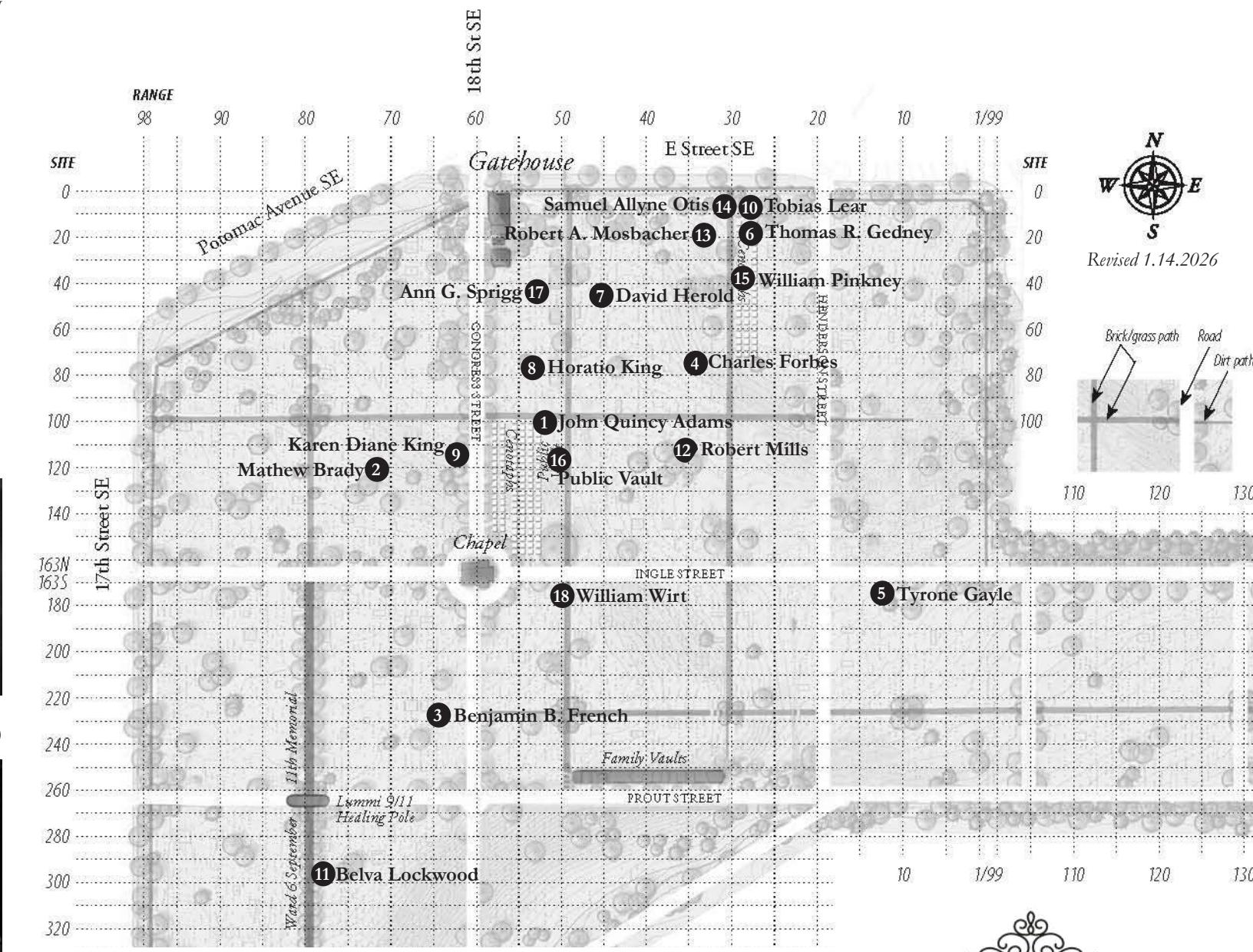
Dolley Madison (1848)  
by Mathew Brady, (LOC)

17. **ANN G. SPRIGG** (c. 1800–1870) ran a boarding house where Abraham Lincoln lived in the 1840s during his lone term in Congress. Years later, when Lincoln was president, he attempted to help Sprigg during her time of financial need by asking the Treasury secretary if he could find a job for her in the Department. **R53/S41**

18. **WILLIAM WIRT** (1772–1834) served as attorney general from 1817 to 1829 in the cabinets of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams. He holds the record for longest-served attorney general. Wirt finished in fourth place in the presidential election of 1832 as the Anti-Masonic Party nominee. **R50/S169**



Inauguration of Washington  
(1876), by Currier & Ives



**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 to help the Cemetery in its third century of service to the Nation's Capital.



## Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery

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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.



## DC's Greatest Undertaking

ESTABLISHED 1807

## Walking Tour PRESIDENTIAL

*History* comes to life in Congressional Cemetery. The creak and clang of the wrought iron gate signals your arrival at a one-of-a-kind window into the past.

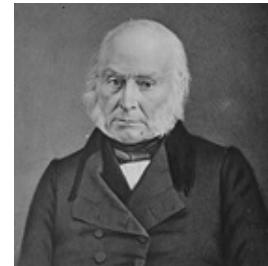
**O**n November 1, 1800, President John Adams and First Lady Abigail Adams moved into the White House, then known as the Executive Mansion. Since then, the office of the presidency has left indelible marks on American history in Washington, D.C. that can still be seen today. Much of this history can be experienced at Congressional Cemetery. Congressional was a temporary receiving space for presidents and cabinet members, and is the permanent home of dozens of individuals whose lives intersected with the commanders-in-chief and first ladies. They include cabinet members, assassination conspirators, photographers, architects, wayward sons, secretaries, landladies, and bodyguards.



William Henry Harrison  
(1840), by Albert Gallatin  
Hoit. National Portrait  
Gallery (NPG)

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.

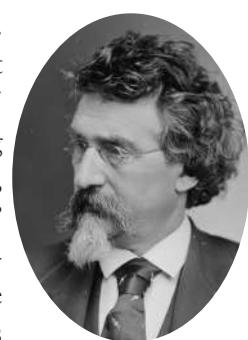
1. **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS** (1767–1848) was named minister to the Netherlands by George Washington in 1794 at age 26. He served as President James Madison's minister to Russia before President James Monroe nominated him as secretary of state in 1817.



Hon. John Q. Adams (1847) by Mathew Brady, Library of Congress (LOC)

JQA was the author of the administration's eponymous foreign policy, the Monroe Doctrine. Adams successfully ran for president in 1824, a campaign in which no candidate received a majority of electoral votes. It marked the second time that a presidential election outcome was decided by the House of Representatives and the first time the victor lost the popular vote. He lost his re-election bid to Andrew Jackson in 1828. Adams was the only person elected to the House after their presidency, serving from 1831 to 1848. He died on February 23, 1848 from a stroke he suffered in the Capitol two days prior. His body was placed in the Public Vault on February 26th and removed March 6th. He received a cenotaph in his memory, as was customary for members of Congress who died in office until the 1870s. His widow, First Lady Louisa Adams, was temporarily interred in the Causten Vault in May 1852. **R54/S101 (cenotaph)**

2. **MATHEW BRADY** (c.



Mathew Brady, (LOC)

1822–1896) was one of the most accomplished photographers of the 19th century, whose pioneering work earned him the sobriquet, "The Father of Photojournalism." His daguerreotypes, early photographs, vividly captured the likenesses of many famous personalities, including a remarkable 18 presidents -- all from John Quincy Adams to William McKinley, except William Henry Harrison. He notably took several photographs of Abraham Lincoln, including one that served as the basis for his portrait on the five dollar bill. Lincoln asserted that Brady's work "made me President of the United States." His other subjects included First Lady Dolley Madison and actor John Wilkes Booth, who subsequently assassinated Lincoln in 1865. **R72/S120**