

PRESIDENTS' GRAVES.

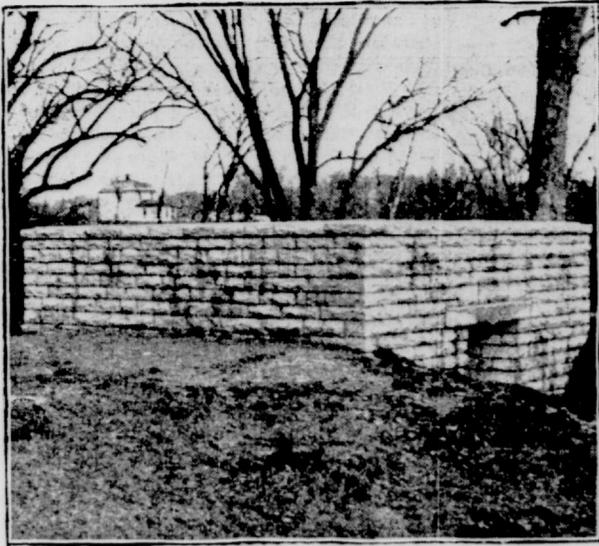
Burial Places of the Twenty-three Who Have Died.

An Englishman of intelligence probably could tell offhand where the bodies of most of the long line of sovereigns of the "tight little isle" are buried. It is safe to say that one would need more than the lantern of Diogenes to find an American who could name the burial places of over half a dozen of the twenty-three Presidents of the United States who have died. It is a fact worth stopping to think about that the body of not one of the chief executives of the United States lies within the limits of Washington, the capital of the country. This nation has no Westminster Abbey. When death has removed the chief executives of the United States, they have been buried in nearly all cases at the homes which they had left when they assumed office.

When it is remembered how widely apart the homes of the Presidents were, it is noteworthy that two cemeteries each contain the dust of two. John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams, lie in the Congregational graveyard at Quincy, Mass., and Monroe and Tyler are buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. Five are buried in Virginia, four each in New-York and Ohio, three in Tennessee, two in Massachusetts and one each in New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Some were buried on their estates, others in public cemeteries, and a few beneath monuments of a national character. Of the last mentioned, all died under tragic circumstances, and two of the three by the hand of an assassin while in office, Grant being the exception. It is expected that the body of President McKinley will be placed in a mausoleum of the same dignity as those of his predecessors who met death by assassination.

Probably the tomb of no President, or of any American, is better known to the people of the United States than that of Washington. It is a simple, vineclad vault of brick on his estate at Mount Vernon, the coffins of the first President and his wife within being protected from vandals by unostentatious iron barred gates in the entrance. Plain obelisks of the old fashioned type flank the shaded brick walk leading to the entrance. Washington died on December 14, 1799.

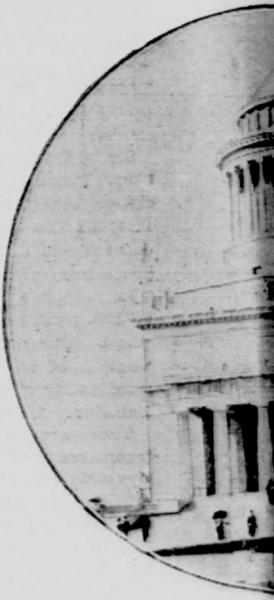
Beneath the porch of the Congregational Church at Quincy, Mass., a characteristic New-



WILLIAM H. HARRISON'S
North Bend, Ohio.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYS'S
Fremont, Ohio.



U. S. New-

England edifice, lie the bones of John Adams, the second President, and those of his son, John Quincy Adams, the sixth President. This church, because of this fact and of other associations, has been styled the Church of Statesmen. The story of the last moments of John Adams, whose end came on the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is familiar. "Jefferson survives," he exclaimed as his last words, unaware that Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration, had expired a few hours before.

A plain obelisk marks the resting place of the dust of Jefferson. It stands at Monticello, his estate near Charlottesville, Va., and was inscribed with this epitaph from his own pen: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia," but relic hunters have chipped much of it away.

A small cemetery in Montpelier, Va., contains the bodies of James Madison and his wife, Dorothy Madison, who is famed as one of the most fascinating of the social leaders who have lived in the White House. Madison's monument is, like that of Jefferson, an unostentatious obelisk. He died June 28, 1836.

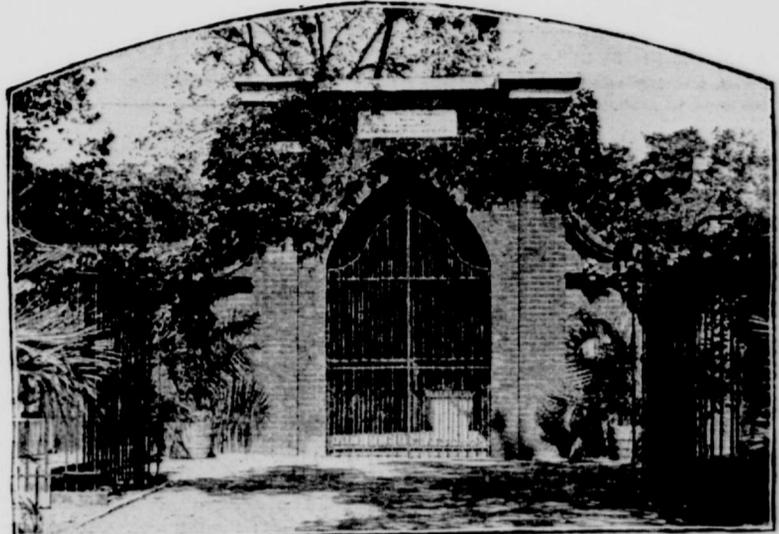
The body of the President who enunciated the famous diplomatic principle for the guidance of the Western Hemisphere which the United States is undertaking to enforce, James Monroe, lies in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, beneath a canopy. He also died on an anniversary of the signing of the Declaration, the fifty-fifth, and was buried in this city. In 1858 his body was removed to Richmond with public ceremony.

John Quincy Adams, who became President two years before his father's death, and was afterward buried beside him beneath the stones of the Quincy church, has a unique place in the political annals of the country. He continued to be an active factor in public life after he left the Presidential office. He became a member of the House of Representatives in 1830, and continued as a member until he died on February 23, 1848, two days after having been stricken with paralysis while in his seat in the House.

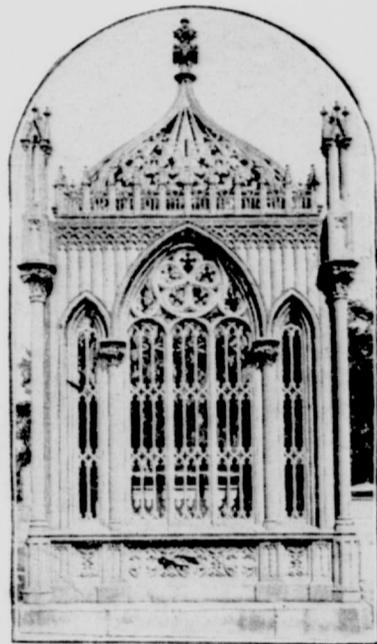
A domed canopy supported by Grecian pillars erected on a raised platform of stone, the whole suggesting the seat of some oracle, shelters the old fashioned tombstone over the bones of Andrew Jackson. It is on President Jackson's estate, near Nashville, Tenn, the Hermitage. He died on June 8, 1845.

The body of Martin Van Buren, the successor of President Jackson, who died on July 24, 1862, lies in the old Dutch cemetery at Kinderhook, N. Y., the town in which he was born.

By stretching the imagination one could find



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S
Mount Vernon, Va.



JAMES MONROE'S
Richmond, Va.



ABRAHAM
Spring
CHESTER A
Albany



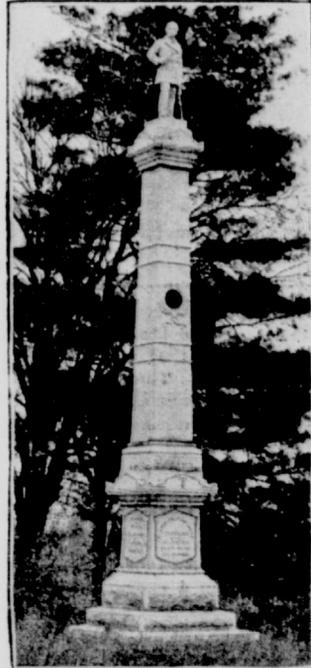
MILLARD FILLMORE'S
Buffalo, N. Y.



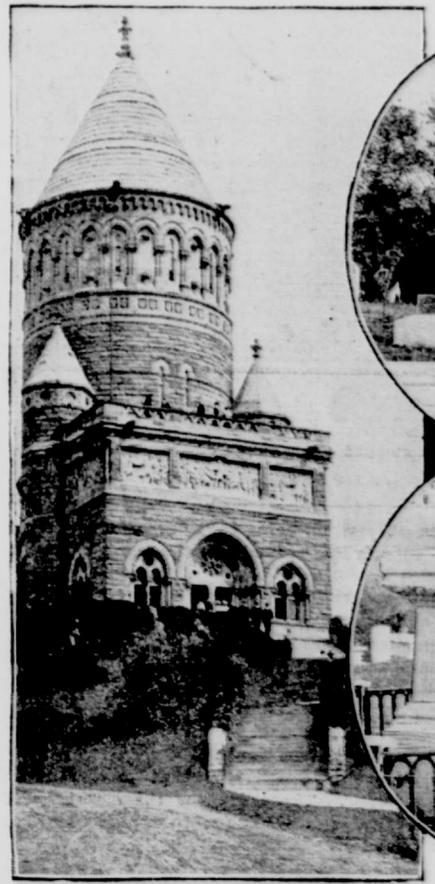
JAMES K. POLK'S
Nashville, Tenn.



ANDREW JACKSON'S
Near Nashville, Tenn.



ZACHARY TAYLOR'S
Springfield, Ky.



JAMES A. GARFIELD'S
Near Cleveland, Ohio.



JAMES BU
Lancaster