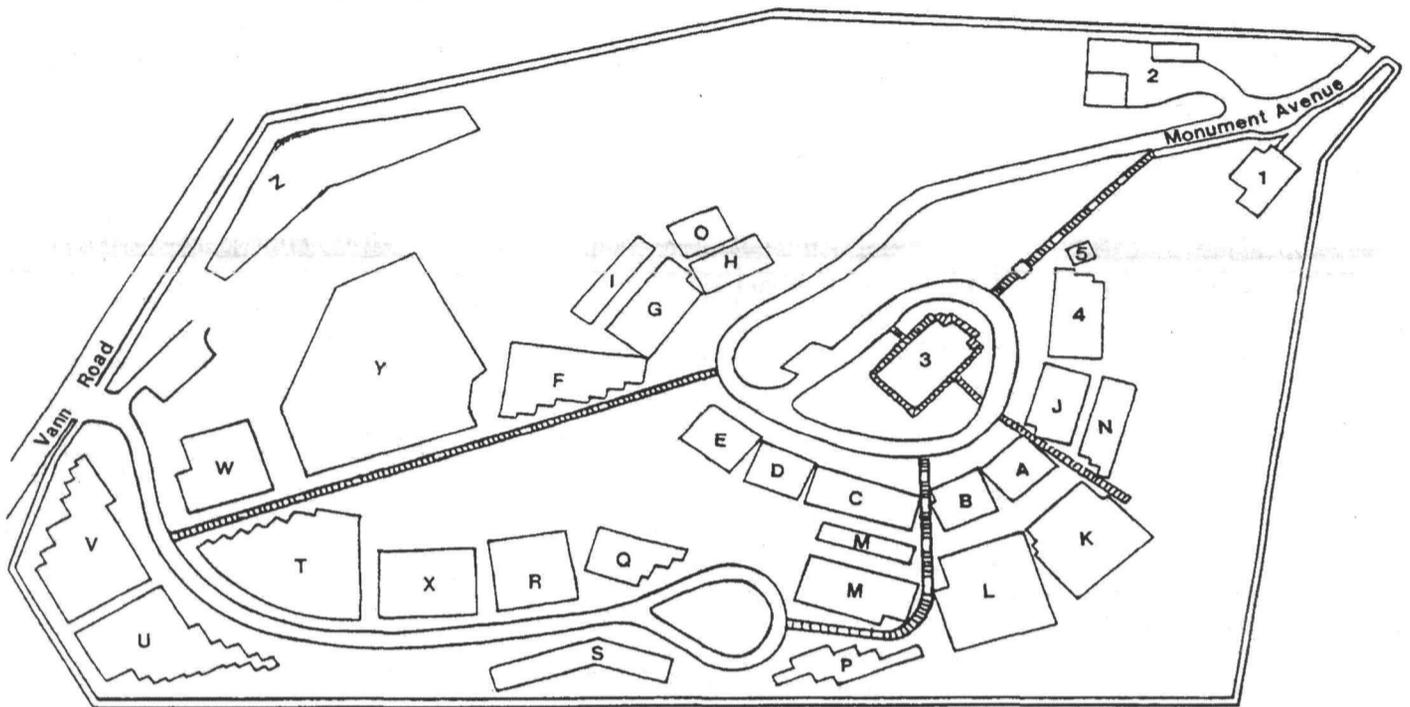




Andrew Johnson National Cemetery



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|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 Administrative Office | D Section | L Section | T Section |
| 2 Maintenance Area | E Section | M Section | U Section |
| 3 Johnson Family Burial Plot | F Section | N Section | V Section |
| 4 Officers' Section | G Section | O Section | W Section |
| 5 Superintendents' Section | H Section | P Section | X Section |
| A Section | I Section | Q Section | Y Section |
| B Section | J Section | R Section | Z Section |
| C Section | K Section | S Section | |

A President Dies

On July 31, 1875 a stroke claimed the life of the Seventeenth President of the United States. Andrew Johnson had requested that he be buried at his favorite spot in town. He also requested that he be buried wrapped in the flag of his beloved Union and under his head was to be placed his tattered copy of the United States Constitution.

When he was laid to rest, the entire town turned out along with the mountain folk who had supported him in his early political days. Special trains brought dignitaries and government officials, but most of the mourners were the "mudsills of society" - the hard working mechanics, laborers, tradesmen and farmers whose rights and interests Johnson had tried to protect throughout his political career.

The Monument



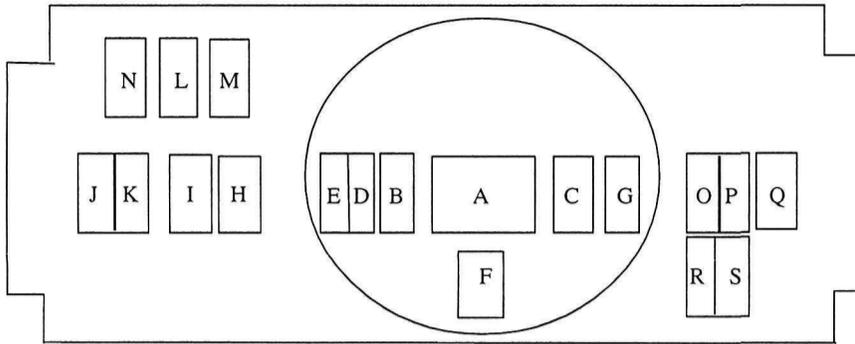
The stately grave marker over Andrew and Eliza Johnson's grave was erected at the expense of the family. Surviving children Martha Patterson, Mary Stover and Andrew Johnson, Jr., dedicated the monument on June 5, 1878. The Italian marble monument stands 27 feet tall and is decorated with the "Stars and Stripes". An eagle is perched atop a globe and "poised as if in defense from an expected attack". A scroll of the Constitution is above an open Bible, a hand points towards the constitution, emblematic of taking the oath of office. The inscription reads, "His faith in the people never wavered". At the time of the dedication in 1878, new markers were placed on the graves of Charles and Robert, Johnson's two eldest sons.

Charles, the oldest, was killed during his service to the Union Army during the Civil War.

Robert, the fourth child, also served in the Union Army and acted as personal secretary to his father during his presidency.

Andrew Jr. survived his father by four years. Like his brothers, he did not have any children but was survived by his wife.

Johnson Family Burial Plot



Andrew and Eliza had two daughters, both married and had children. Many of the family members buried in the family plot are descendants of Martha Patterson and Mary Stover. Martha, the oldest child, is remembered for her role as the hostess at the White House during her father's presidency. She exercised this role due to the sickness of her mother, Eliza, who had tuberculosis and died of that disease six months after her husband.

- A. Andrew and Eliza Johnson
- B. Mary Dougherty (mother of Andrew)
- C. Sarah Whitesides (mother of Eliza)
- D. Charles Johnson (son)
- E. Robert Johnson (son)
- F. Andrew Johnson, Jr. (son)
- G. Mary Johnson Stover (daughter)
- H. Martha Johnson Patterson (daughter)
- I. David Trotter Patterson (son-in-law)
- J. Belle Patterson Landstreet (granddaughter)
- K. Marth Landstreet Willingham (great-grand daughter)
- L. Andrew Johnson Patterson (grandson)
- M. Martha Barkley Patterson (daughter-in-law)
- N. Margaret Patterson Bartlett (great-grand daughter)
- O. Lillie M. Stover (granddaughter)
- P. Sarah Stover Bachman (granddaughter)
- Q. Andrew Johnson Stover (grandson)
- R. Andrew Johnson Bachman (great-grandson)
- S. Ethel I. Bachman (great-granddaughter-in-law)

The National Cemetery

Andrew Johnson was the first person buried in what would become Andrew Johnson National Cemetery. From 1906 until 1942, the War Department managed the National Cemetery. In 1942, the National Cemetery came under the administration of the National Park Service, becoming one of three units of the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Interred in the National Cemetery are veterans from the Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I and II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Iraq wars. A unique fact about the cemetery is that, unlike most National Cemeteries administered by the National Park Service, most graves are not associated with veterans from the Civil War.

The first official burial of a veteran within the National Cemetery occurred in 1909 with the interment of Solomon Hendrix. Today it is still an active cemetery. The National Cemetery is divided into sections, denoted on the map by letters. The cemetery is open for burials of qualified veterans of the United States Armed Forces and their spouses. The Superintendent is responsible for determining eligibility in accordance with current Department of Veterans Affairs regulations. To obtain more information on burials or the location of the specific grave, please contact the Administrative Office at the entrance to the cemetery or a Park Ranger at the Visitor Center located at the corner of College and Depot Streets.

Safety

For your safety, please use the walks and steps to go up and down Monument Hill. If you are driving, remember that all roads are two-way. Be alert to on-coming traffic.

Floral Regulations

In order to preserve the dignity and beauty of the cemetery, we ask that everyone observe these regulations:

1. Fresh cut flowers may be placed on graves at any time. Use of metal temporary flower containers is encouraged.
2. Floral items will be removed from the graves as soon as they become faded or unsightly.
3. Christmas Wreaths and floral blankets are permitted only from December 15 through January 15.
4. Artificial flowers and potted plants are permitted only during the colder months, from November 1 through April 1.
5. Breakable objects, plantings, statues, vigil lights or any other decorations are not permitted at any time.
6. Floral items shall not be attached to head stones.
7. Permanent in-ground containers are not permitted.