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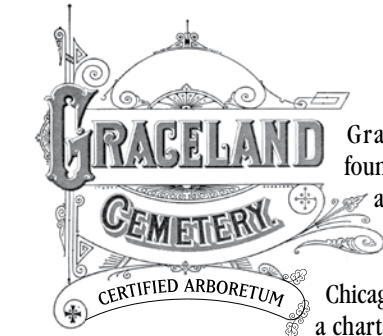
Graceland is of a type commonly known as a “rural” or “garden cemetery.” Garden cemeteries incorporate naturalistic elements like trees, lakes and ponds, and terraced lawns into the landscape design, weaving paths and plots into it to create a park-like atmosphere. As early as 1711 the architect Sir Christopher Wren had advocated the creation of burial grounds on the outskirts of town, “enclosed with a strong Brick Wall, and having a walk round, and two cross walks, decently planted with Yew-trees.” By the early 19th century, with urban populations expanding, the existing churchyards were growing unhealthily overcrowded with graves stacked upon each other, or emptied and reused for newer burials. As a reaction to this, the first landscaped cemetery was opened in 1804, as the Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris.

Inspired by the English garden movement, the garden cemetery in the US was a development of this style. Prior to this, urban burial grounds were generally sectarian and located on small plots within cities. The new design took the cemetery out of the control of the church, using an attractive park built on a grander scale, using architectural design and careful planting. The first of this type to appear in the U.S. were Mount Auburn Cemetery just outside Boston in 1831. The trend soon spread across New England and then westward.

From the outset, garden cemeteries were intended as civic institutions designed for public use. Before the widespread development of public parks, the rural cemetery provided a place for the general public to enjoy refined outdoor recreation amidst art and sculpture previously available only for the wealthy. And this was certainly true of Graceland. As early as 1861, when it was established, Chicagoans were making the trip north to Lake View via the train to spend the day there. Riders could depart North Water St. on the North Chicago Railway and travel round trip for ten cents. Its popularity was such that over the years it attracted everything from grave robbers and a lovelorn young man’s attempted suicide to state burials and even the relocation of a fully-grown elm tree from Grove Point!

It is our hope that this map/guide helps to expand your knowledge of this storied site and that of Chicago itself, and serves as a ready and practical resource for exploring Graceland.

Read the original versions of this text with additional information, and see attributions at www.gracelandcemetery.org.



Graceland Cemetery, founded in 1860, received a perpetual charter from the State of Illinois in 1861. Chicago itself wasn’t granted a charter until 1837, making this approximately 120-acre park of eternal rest one of the oldest spots in the city. Bounded by Montrose Ave. to the north, Clark St. to the west, Irving Park Rd. to the south and the CTA Red Line to the east, Graceland is a wonderful hidden jewel, reflecting the glory of old Chicago’s history and architecture.

Founded by Thomas Bryan, Graceland came about in part due to the Chicago City Council’s decision to ban burying the deceased in City Cemetery (now Lincoln Park). Its original 80 acres became its present 121 after negotiation with the residents of the township of Lake View (whose first settler, Conrad Sulzer, is actually buried in Graceland), and soon became the preeminent place of burial for Chicago’s elite. Graceland, in fact, has so many notable architects buried within its confines that it is known as the “Cemetery of Architects.”

Early designs for the cemetery by landscape architect H.W. Cleveland resulted (in the 1870s) in the sodding of all paths and individual plots, and the removal of fences and curbs around them, to create a more uniform appearance. William LeBaron Jenney, a renowned architect but less well known for his landscape work, contributed significant additional input and design which further shaped the Graceland garden cemetery model. Soon afterward, noted landscape architect and park designer Ossian Simonds created a permanent plan for Graceland using native plants and naturalistic landscaping techniques. Simonds, who had been a consulting landscape designer for Lincoln Park and founder and partner of the architectural firm of Holabird, Simonds & Roche, resigned in 1883 to begin a lifelong association with the cemetery. The original cemetery buildings, including the crematorium, the chapel, the waiting room and the office, were all designed by his former firm.

Today Graceland is beautifully maintained, with its incredible collection of history, monumental art and architecture and its arboretum of prized trees. A sanctuary for the families we serve, birds, wildlife and scores of daily visitors.

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white supremacists by knocking out “Great White Hope” champion James J. Jeffries. His memorial is a large stone monument, with a smaller one for his first wife, Etta. Victor Lawson Born in Chicago to a Norwegian immigrant laborer who prospered in real estate. He became publisher of the Chicago Daily News. Over 29 years, Lawson’s newspaper business innovations included advancements in promotion, classified advertising, syndication of news stories, serials, and comics. Lordo Taft’s 1931 “Crusader” stands guard over the grave. Lawson contributed anonymously to many charities, and even his grave is unmarked, except for the statue and the phrase, “Above all things truth beareth away the victory.”



First black heavyweight champion boxer, excoriated for twice marrying white women, and further offending

legislature. Elston Avenue is named for him. Elston, a British merchant, came to Chicago and manufactured soap, candles, and erected a distillery and brewery. He was school inspector and alderman, but lost his offices when his lands were removed from the city bounds by the



Renowned architect/engineer credited with inventing steel frame techniques, which led to the first skyscrapers. As West W. Root, and Louis Sullivan. Chicago’s first permanent white settler. He traded with the soldiers at Fort Dearborn and the natives. Originally



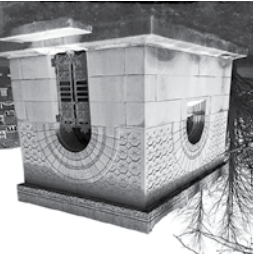
Graves built a hotel and was listed among “500 Chicagoans” on the census taken prior to Chicago’s incorporation. On his grave is a haunting bronze figure entitled “Eternal Silence” created by Lorado Taft in 1909.



Williams settled in Chicago in 1833 when the population numbered 200, and built a store on South Water Street, making his fortune in real estate and public utilities. His is a typical Victorian monument, a vine-covered woman holding a cross.



Chicago’s reputation as “Hog Butcher for the World” is due largely to Armour, builder of Chicago’s largest meat-packing company, and also a



The monument, erected in 1890 to Carrie Eliza Getty, deceased wife of Henry Harrison Getty, a prominent Chicago businessman. Considered to be among Sullivan’s finest city landmark in 1971 by the Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks. Frank Lloyd Wright called it “entirely Sullivan’s own, a piece of sculpture, a statue, a great poem.”



His decision evoked an outcry by businesses and the conservative press, which branded the governor as a friend to anarchists. A year later, Altgeld’s protest to President Grover Cleveland against the use of federal troops in the Pullman Strike produced further vitriolic attacks. Altgeld’s achievements as governor included improvements in the penal system and child labor legislation. Upon leaving office, he practiced law in partnership with Darrow.



Allegd was a reformist (Dec. 30, 1847–Mar. 12, 1902) eny to three of the men convicted in the Haymarket Riot. Clarence Darrow, labor leaders, and others to grant clemency. The following year he was petitioned by attorney voters. Inated for governor (1892) and elected by farm and labor county (1886–91), later nominated for governor of Cook the superior court of Cook (1893–97). He was elected to Democratic governor of Illinois

Born in Chicago, Wacker was a businessman and philanthropist, Vice Chairman of the General Committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago, and Chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission. As Commission Chairman, he championed Burnham’s plan for improving Chicago, including public addresses and publishing Wacker’s Manual of the Plan of Chicago (by Walter D. Moody) as a textbook for local schoolchildren.

of attractive displays including prices of goods and the value of heavy advertising, Palmer also allowed customers to take goods on approval and “charge” purchases. Soon most Chicago merchants adopted the “Palmer system.” In 1865 Marshall Field and Levi Letter took over creating Field, Palmer, and Letter – later Marshall Field & Co. He invested heavily in real estate, and brought all of Chicago’s principal stores to State Street, redefining its business district. He is best known for building the Palmer House Hotel. Palmer helped to lay out Lake Shore Drive, was an original incorporator of the Chicago Board of Trade, and helped plan the World’s Columbian Exposition.

then Chicago’s commercial goods store on Lake Street, in 1852 Palmer opened a dry goods store on Lake Street, and was among the first to appreciate the importance of attractive displays including

An American lumber tycoon, he came to Chicago and is famous for helping to found the Goodman Theatre through a gift of \$250,000. The donation was made in memory of his son Kenneth Sawyer Goodaman, a playwright who had envisioned a theater, which elevated professional training



Sullivan, an influential architect of the Chicago School, is often called the “prophet of modern architecture,” and conceived the phrase, “form ever follows function.” Among his works are the Auditorium Theatre, the Carson-Pirie Scott store, and the Chanley House. He influenced the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, who spent over six years as Sullivan’s chief draftsman. Sullivan’s architecture is a “mixture of plain geometry and undisguised massing punctuated with elaborate pockets of ornamentation in stone, wood and terra cotta.” He was buried with a small stone marker, but in five years a more fitting memorial was designed by Thomas Tallmadge with Sullivan’s profile set in one of his own designs.



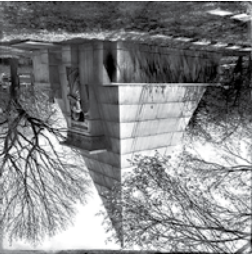
law. Ryerson, Sr. was a trustee at the Art Institute of Chicago, an incorporator of the Field Museum, involved in founding the University of Chicago and a member of its first board of trustees. The Ryerson Tomb, designed by architect Louis H. Sullivan, melded two Egyptian-styled buildings, the pyramid and the mastaba. It is unique among Egyptian Revivals owing to its lack of overt, exterior Egyptian decoration.



Corinthian column and exedra present today. Pullman made his original fortune by raising buildings. His system of using groups of men with jacks elevated buildings could continue to operate during the procedure. Pullman then invested in his Pullman rail car empire, culminating in the creation of the town bearing the Pullman name. At his death he was known for refusing to negotiate with unions, and his family feared desecration of his grave. Therefore, his Graceland tomb was built of steel-reinforced concrete. The grave was then sodded and fitted with the



Peter Schoenhofen was among Chicago brewers who enhanced production and expanded transportation options. The Schoenhofen Brewery and the brewery district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Administration Building and Powerhouse were designated Landmarks.



As the chief designing partner at the famous Burnham and Root firm, he created The Rookery and the north half of the Monadnock Building – at 16 stories, regarded as the world’s tallest office building with load-bearing walls.



Ryerson, Sr. (Jan. 6, 1818–Sept. 6, 1887), a successful lumber baron, became wealthier in Ryerson (1856-1932), joined the lumber business after several years of practicing

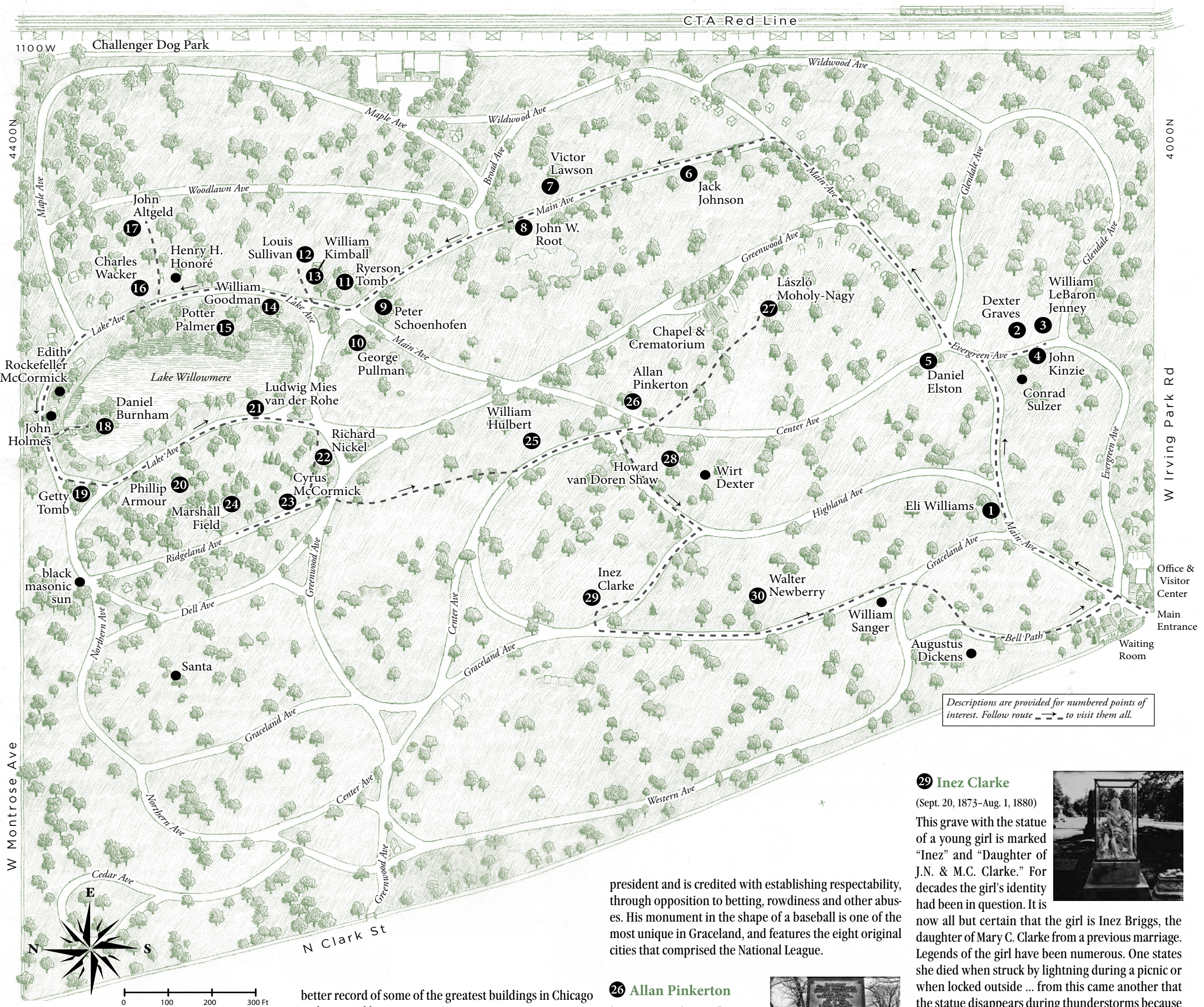
Renowned for luxury rail cars, Pullman made his original fortune by raising buildings. His system of using groups of men with jacks elevated buildings could continue to operate during the procedure. Pullman then invested in his Pullman rail car empire, culminating in the creation of the town bearing the Pullman name. At his death he was known for refusing to negotiate with unions, and his family feared desecration of his grave. Therefore, his Graceland tomb was built of steel-reinforced concrete. The grave was then sodded and fitted with the

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One of the greatest architects in the Chicago School, his early attempts at aesthetic expression of the height and the function of the skyscraper. As the chief designing partner at the famous Burnham and Root firm, he created The Rookery and the north half of the Monadnock Building – at 16 stories, regarded as the world’s tallest office building with load-bearing walls.

John W. Root (Jan. 10, 1850–Jan. 15, 1891)

John W. Root



philanthropist. Armour resisted trade unions and helped defeat strikes. His chief philanthropic interest lay in training young people. Armour Mission, a nondenominational community center, sponsored classes and activities for children. Armour Institute, later changed to Illinois Institute of Technology, taught engineering, architecture, and library science at nominal cost and would eventually welcome noted architects Mies van der Rohe and László Moholy-Nagy to the faculty.

21 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

(Mar. 27, 1886–Aug. 17, 1969)

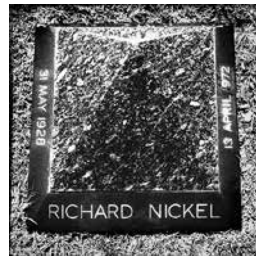
Mies spent the first half of his career in his native Germany. Emphasizing open space and revealing industrial materials used in construction, he helped define modern architecture and found the second Chicago School of architecture. The Armour Institute of Technology engaged Mies as director, Department of Architecture, seeking international stature, and Mies was a logical choice toward this goal. He had achieved international recognition as director of the Bauhaus school of design in Germany, 1930 through 1933. Mies' master plan for the IIT campus, and numerous buildings throughout Chicago, including the Loop Post Office, still stand as masterworks of modern architecture.



22 Richard Nickel

(May 31, 1928–Apr. 13, 1972)

Noted architectural photographer Richard Nickel ironically died in Louis Sullivan's Stock Exchange building, then under demolition. Nickel spent over 20 years cataloging and collecting the works of Sullivan and other building designers – measuring and photographing Sullivan buildings. He set up his camera about the time buildings were coming down, and he returned to sites at night to salvage decorative bits and pieces he could carry off – terra cotta, stone, metal castings. Through his efforts we have a much



better record of some of the greatest buildings in Chicago architectural history.

23 Cyrus McCormick

(Feb. 15, 1809–May 13, 1884)

McCormick was an industrialist and inventor of the first commercially successful reaper – a horse-drawn machine to harvest wheat – basing his work on that of his father and others. He formed what became McCormick Harvesting Machine Company where he innovated marketing and distribution techniques. McCormick's achievements have impacted agribusiness around the world.



24 Marshall Field

(Aug. 18, 1834–Jan. 16, 1906)

Marshall Field is a celebrated name in retail and Chicago history. In 1865 he and Levi Zeigler Leiter joined the merchandising firm of Potter Palmer. When Palmer withdrew, the firm became Field, Leiter and Co. In 1881 Field bought out Leiter for \$2,500,000, naming it Marshall Field and Company. In an age of unethical merchandising, Field emphasized customer service, liberal credit, the one-price system, the privilege of returning merchandise, and the department-store restaurant. Field is credited with the phrases, "Give the lady what she wants," and "The customer is always right." Field's estate was valued at \$125,000,000. Among his beneficiaries were the University of Chicago and the Columbian Museum (later the Field Museum of Natural History). His grandson Marshall Field III (1893–1956) founded the *Chicago Sun* (afterward the *Chicago Sun-Times*).



25 William Hulbert

(Oct. 23, 1832–Apr. 10, 1882)

Hulbert was part owner of the Chicago White Stockings, later to become the Cubs. He and Albert Spalding founded the National League in 1876. He was elected National League



president and is credited with establishing respectability, through opposition to betting, rowdiness and other abuses. His monument in the shape of a baseball is one of the most unique in Graceland, and features the eight original cities that comprised the National League.

26 Allan Pinkerton

(Aug. 25, 1819–July 1, 1884)

One of America's first undercover agents, Civil War scout and guardian of President Lincoln. Founded the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, providing detective services, capturing train robbers and counterfeiters. The agency had the world's largest collection of mug shots and a criminal database. The agency's logo, the All-Seeing Eye, inspired the term "Private Eye." Near Pinkerton's monument are memorials to two agents who helped foil an assassination attempt at Lincoln's inauguration, Kate Warne (described by Pinkerton as America's first female detective) and Timothy Webster (later hanged by the Confederacy as a spy).



27 László Moholy-Nagy

(July 20, 1895–Nov. 24, 1946)

Hungarian-born abstract painter, designer, typographer, photographer, filmmaker and theorist. After being severely wounded in the Austro-Hungarian Army, started to draw and paint. Appointed in 1923 to the Bauhaus at Weimar, first as head of the metal workshop, then experimented in photography. Moved in 1937 to Chicago, and became director of the New Bauhaus and later opened his own School of Design.



28 Howard van Doren Shaw

(May 7, 1869–May 6, 1926)

Shaw's privileged upbringing included the Harvard School (Chicago preparatory school), earning early acceptance Yale, architectural training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and extensive travel to Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and England, where he sketched measured drawings of significant architecture. He returned to Chicago, working in the office of William Le Baron Jenney (inventor of the steel frame skyscraper).



29 Inez Clarke

(Sept. 20, 1873–Aug. 1, 1880)

This grave with the statue of a young girl is marked "Inez" and "Daughter of J.N. & M.C. Clarke." For decades the girl's identity had been in question. It is now all but certain that the girl is Inez Briggs, the daughter of Mary C. Clarke from a previous marriage. Legends of the girl have been numerous. One states she died when struck by lightning during a picnic or when locked outside ... from this came another that the statue disappears during thunderstorms because Inez is so afraid.



30 Walter Newberry

(Sept. 18, 1804–Nov. 6, 1868)

Real estate investor Newberry organized the Whig party in Illinois and helped Ogden become Chicago's first mayor. He was president of Chicago's first Young Men's Library Association, a member of the board of health, the board of education, and a major contributor to St. Paul's Evangelical Church. An antislavery man, Newberry joined the Republican Party, and supported Abraham Lincoln for the Senate and the presidency. He donated to the Orphans Benevolent Association and helped to found the Chicago Historical Society. After his death, his wishes were carried out and \$2.1 million and some prime city property were donated to the Newberry Library, which became one of the world's great research libraries.



About the Authors

Jake Coolidge holds a Master of Arts in Geography and works as a freelance cartographer. His work is informed by his cartographic history research, his knowledge of geographic information systems, and his formal art training in printmaking. A recent transplant to Chicago, he's enjoyed learning local history working on this project. His work can be viewed at <http://www.jakecoolidgecartography.com>. **Joe Collier** holds a Master's Degree in Library and Information Science and works as a research librarian. When not designing buttons for his Etsy shop BadgesByQuake or wandering Chicago improving his mobile photography skills, he enjoys finding new ways to exercise his passions for public transit, architecture, history, and cemeteries. He (rarely) tweets @mcquake01.