Graceland’s site is commonly known as a “real” or “garden cemetery.” Garden cemeteries incorporate naturalistic elements like trees, lakes, and ponds, and terraced lawns into the landscape, creating paths and plantings to create a park-like atmosphere. As early as 1771 the architect Sir Christopher Wren advocated the creation of burial grounds on the outskirts of towns “inclosed 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 burial grounds were growing uncomfortably 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 1834, at the Protestant Cemetery in Paris.

Imitated by the English garden movements, the garden cemetery in the U.S. was a development of this style. Prior to this, urban burial grounds were generally octagonal and located on small plots within cities. The new design took a bit of time to develop, using an altogether park-like layout built on a grander scale, using architectural design and careful planting. The first of this type to appear in the U.S. was West Hollywood 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 suburban development of public parks, the rural cemetery provided a place for the general public to enjoy fresh outdoor recreation amid art and sculpture previously available only for the wealthy. And this was certainly true of Graceland. As early as 1864, when it was established, Chicagoans were making their way to Graceland from the city to spend the day there. Belvidere and South 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 great authors and a lenient young man attempted suicide to state burials and the relocation of a fully grown tree from Groove 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-reference for exploring Graceland.

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

Early designs for the cemetery by landscape architect H.W. Cleveland resulted in the 1870s in paths and individual plots, and the removal of fences and curbs around them, to create a more uniform appearance. William Le Baron Jenney, a renowned architect but less well known for his landscape work, contributed significant additional input and design which further shaped the Graceland garden environment. In the late 1880s, noted landscape architect and park designer Osian Simonds created a permanent plan for Graceland using native plants and naturalistic landscaping. In 1896, Simonds had been a consulting landscape designer for Lincoln Park and had advised on the creation of the 2,000-acre Belvedere. Simonds & Koch, resigned in 1897, to begin a lifelong association with the cemetery. The original cemetery buildings, including the crematorium, chapel, the visitors’ office and the office, were all designed by his former firm.

Today Graceland is beautifully maintained, with an incredible collection of history, monumental art and architecture and its arboretum, which is home to one of the nation’s largest collections of trees.

Continued on back cover
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.

**Ludwig Mies van der Rohe**

(May 2, 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, 1925 through 1933. Mies’ master plan for the IT campus, and numerous buildings throughout Chicago, including the Loop Post Office, still stand as masterworks of modern architecture.

**Ernie Banks**


Hall of Famer and prominent professional Major League Baseball player Ernie Banks, or more notably referred to as “Mr. Cub”, played for the Chicago Cubs from 1953 to 1971. Ernie Banks was the Cubs’ first African American player and one of the first Negro League players to join the MLB without first playing in the minor leagues. He is regarded as one of the greatest Cubs players of all time. In 2013, Ernie was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his contribution to sports.

**Richard Nickel**

(May 31, 1926 – April 11, 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 Prairie School architects. 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.

**Cyrus McCormick**

(Oct. 17, 1849 – May 15, 1934)

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 agriculture around the world.

**Marshall Field**

(Oct. 15, 1853 – Jan. 30, 1894)

Marshall Field is a celebrated name in retail and Chicago history. In 1863 he and Levi Zeigler formed a partnership to buy a horse-drawn machine that ‘harvests wheat’ – basing his work on that of his father and others. He formed what became Marshall Field Company in Chicago, where he innovated marketing and distribution techniques. McCormick’s achievements have impacted agriculture around the world.

In an age of unscrupulous merchandising, Field emphasized customers’ service, liberal credit, the one-price system, the privilege of great bargains, 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 Columbus Museum. Field is listed in the Field Museum of Natural History. His grandson, Marshall Field III (1893 – 1956) founded the Chicago Sun (afterward the Chicago Sun-Times).

**William Halbert**

(Oct. 23, 1832 – Apr. 10, 1882)

Halbert 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 receptability, through opposition to betting, rowdiness and other abuses. His monument in the shape of a baseball is one of the most unique in Grant Park, and features the eight original cities that comprised the National League.

**Allen Pinkerton**

(Dec. 27, 1850 – July 8, 1914)

One of America’s first undercover agents, Civil War scout and guardian of President Lincoln. Pinkerton 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).

**Lazlo Moholy-Nagy**

(Nov. 28, 1895 – Nov. 24, 1946)

Hungarian-born abstract painter, designer, typographer, photographer, film-maker and theorist. After being severely wounded in the Austro-Hungarian war, he returned to Hungary but, no longer able to make a living, he returned to Chicago and began teaching in the Office of William Le Baron Jenney (inventor of the steel frame skyscraper).

**Howard van Doren Shaw**

(Sept. 7, 1869 – May 9, 1952)

Shaw is perhaps best known for his buildings that included the Harvard School (Chicago preparatory school), the University of Chicago, the Art Institute of Chicago, Northwestern University, 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).

**Izzy Clarke**

(Sept. 28, 1873 – Aug. 1, 1941)

The greatest of the initial generation of a young girl is marked “Inez” and “Daughter of J. & M. C. Clarke.” For decades the girl’s identity had been in question. It is now all clear 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 it is a ghost.

**Walter Newberry**

(Sept. 8, 1846 – Nov. 1, 1914)

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.

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