



LAKWOOD CEMETERY
A Self-Guided Tour

ELLEN M. JONES
WIFE OF
ARTHUR B. CHASE
BORN
APR. 20, 1845
DIED
JUNE 17, 1925



WELCOME TO LAKEWOOD CEMETERY

Since 1871, Lakewood Cemetery has been a haven in the heart of Minneapolis. With this self-guided tour of Lakewood, you will walk through 135 years of local history as you read about the people who made Minneapolis what it is today.

We invite you to explore these beautiful grounds. If you follow the map at the back of this pamphlet, the entire tour takes 1-1/2 hours driving or 2-3 hours walking.





ABOUT LAKEWOOD

Lakewood's story begins in the early days of Minneapolis. The city was only a riverfront outpost when Colonel John Stevens built the first permanent dwelling in the 1840s. By 1857, the town had only rough wooden buildings and rutted dirt roads. But in the next 20 years, Minneapolis grew fast.

In 1871, four years after Minneapolis was incorporated and 13 years after Minnesota achieved statehood, Lakewood Cemetery was founded. That year, Minneapolis had 13,000 residents and the city's southern edge was where Franklin Avenue is today. Lakewood's founders chose a site out in the country between Lakes Harriet and Calhoun, near where a Dakota Village had been for generations. Visitors traveled to Lakewood by horse and buggy on an unpaved road. By 1895, the Lake Harriet

Streetcar brought people to Lakewood from downtown Minneapolis for a nickel. Families made regular visits to pay respects to loved ones, enjoy the grounds, and stroll among the monuments.

Cemetery Art and Architecture

Between 1850 and 1930, many prominent architects and sculptors designed funeral monuments. Three styles were popular during the heyday of cemetery art: Classical Revival (a woman draped in flowing Grecian robes is typical), Egyptian Revival (the pyramid and obelisk), and Medieval Revival (hefty, round Romanesque lines or delicate detailed gothic style). You will see many of the first two styles as well as countless one-of-a-kind monuments as you explore Lakewood.

Gardens and Flowers

Lakewood has made important contributions to landscape horticulture in Minnesota. The cemetery once maintained six enormous greenhouses, each larger than a football field, and the grounds were planted with many unusual plant species. Today, a number of plant species found nowhere else in the state grow here. Lakewood still has one of the largest cemetery greenhouse operations in the United States, and groundskeepers plant more than 95,000 flowers each season. As a result, Lakewood is beautiful year-round.



SELF-GUIDED TOUR

(Refer to map)

1 – Administration Building

2 – Walker Memorial

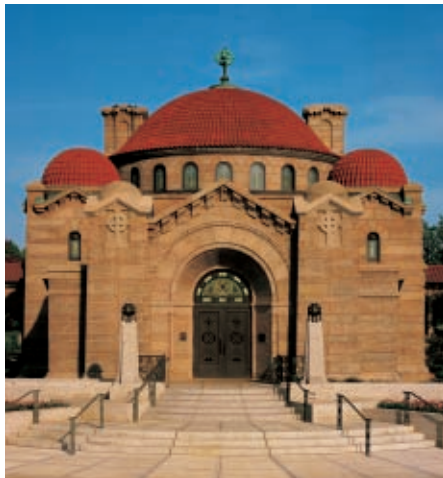
Thomas Barlow Walker (1840-1928) came to Minnesota in 1863 and began to acquire timberlands and set up sawmills throughout the state. Within 10 years, he was among the most wealthy and influential men in Minneapolis. During the 1870s, Walker's interests turned to art. In 1916,

Walker and his wife began planning a new gallery to house his art collection. The Walker Art Gallery opened in May 1927, shortly before his death.

T.B. Walker's wife, Harriet (1841-1917), Abby Mendenhall, and her two other friends established a home for unwed mothers in 1876. Bethany Home, at Bryant Avenue and 37th Street, is now the site of Walker Place and Walker Methodist Residence.

3 – The Lakewood Memorial Chapel

Lakewood's Chapel, completed in 1910, is the architectural centerpiece of the cemetery. The Chapel was designed by Minneapolis architect Harry Wild Jones, who also designed the first Lake Harriet Pavilion and Butler Square. Jones modeled the Chapel after the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul. The interior, by New York designer Charles Lamb, is modeled after the mosaic



design in the San Marco Cathedral in Venice. The Lakewood Memorial Chapel is on the National Register of Historic Places. A brochure available in the Chapel or the Administration Building describes the Chapel in detail.

4 – Pool of Reflections and Garden Crypts



5 – Memorial Community Mausoleum and Columbarium

Lakewood's Memorial Community Mausoleum, completed in 1967, is made of Minnesota granite, steel and bronze and decorated with Impressionist paintings, Italian marble, crystal chandeliers and 24 large stained-glass windows. The mausoleum has seven columbarium rooms with more than 2,000 individual and family niches for cremated remains. It also accommodates more than 3,000 crypts in corridors or semi-private alcoves.

6 – J.W. Pence

John Wesley Pence (1829-1893) was a prominent financier who built the Pence Opera House on the corner of Hennepin Avenue and 2nd Street. The elegant theater, opened in 1867, was the first cultural center in Minneapolis (it was torn down in 1952). Pence's monument, by the sculptor Caribelli, was once described as the finest piece of statuary at Lakewood.

7 – Brackett Memorial

George A. Brackett (1836-1921), a Lakewood founder, moved to Minnesota from Maine in the 1850s. He helped organize the Northern Pacific Railroad with William Washburn, Col. William King, and Dorilus Morrison in 1869. He helped establish the Minneapolis Free Dispensary, which later became the University of Minnesota Medical School. He was elected Minneapolis mayor in 1873. Brackett built an estate on the Lake Minnetonka peninsula now known as Brackett's Point.

In the Brackett plot lies Millie Bronson. Born into slavery, Bronson was brought north to Minneapolis during the Civil War. She lived with the Bracketts and cared for their children. She was especially devoted to Annie Brackett, who died in childhood. When she was very old, she said she would like to be buried beside Annie. Millie Bronson was more than 100 years old when she died in 1885.



8 – Charles M. Loring

Originally from Maine, Charles M. Loring (1832-1922), one of Lakewood's founders, spent 35 years developing the Minneapolis Park System. In 1890, the city's Central Park was renamed Loring Park in his honor. Loring's efforts to bring the beauty of nature to all citizens of Minneapolis made him known as "Father of the Parks."



9 – Stevens Memorial

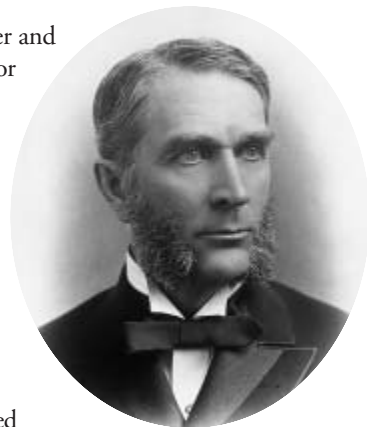
Colonel John Stevens (1820-1900) came to Minnesota in the late 1840s. His house, the first permanent dwelling in Minneapolis, was the center of community life—visited by immigrants, hunters, trappers, explorers, and Native Americans. Steven surveyed and platted his land, laid out city blocks, and gave away many lots to people who were willing to occupy them. Stevens' active role in the development of Minneapolis led to service in numerous public offices, including the Minnesota State Legislature. His house now stands at Minnehaha Falls.

10 – Morrison Memorial

Dorilus Morrison (1814-1898), a Lakewood founder, was a merchant and successful Maine lumberman before the great pine forests of Minnesota drew him here in 1855. An enthusiastic supporter of Minneapolis, he served in the Minnesota State Senate in 1864 and 1865, and when Minneapolis became a city in 1867, he was elected its first mayor. In the early 1870s, he was president of Northwestern National Bank (which became Norwest Bank and merged with Wells Fargo in the late 1990s).

11 – Washburn Memorial

Another Lakewood founder and Dorilus Morrison's neighbor and business partner, William D. Washburn (1831-1912), moved to Minnesota from Maine in 1857. Here he built a fortune in lumber, flour milling, and railroads, before turning to politics and going on to the U.S. Senate. In 1861, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Washburn to be Surveyor General of Minnesota. His brother, C.C. Washburn, joined him in Minnesota and founded the Washburn-Crosby Mill, which is now General Mills.





12 – Fridley Monument

Abram M. Fridley (1817-1888) was a frontier agent, a farmer, and a Minnesota State Representative who introduced the first women's suffrage bill in the Minnesota Legislature. Fridley, Minnesota, is named in his honor. His monument is one of the largest in Lakewood.

13 – Wellstone Memorial

Paul D. Wellstone (1944-2002) was a U.S. Senator and politician known for his grassroots campaigns and devotion to liberal causes. In 1970, he moved to Northfield, Minnesota from the East Coast to teach political science at Carleton College. During his 21 years at Carleton, he actively campaigned and organized on behalf of students, farmers, laborers, the rural

poor and the environment. In 1990, he caused a national upset when he defeated a two-term incumbent to become U.S. Senator—a role he held until his death.

His wife, Sheila, campaigned with Wellstone and was

an advocate for victims of domestic violence. Wellstone, his wife and daughter died tragically in a plane crash in northern Minnesota.



14 – Francis Memorial

Although, Ellen Francis (died 1873) and her husband, Sir Joseph Francis (1801-1893), lived in New York, they vacationed in Minneapolis before Lakewood Cemetery was founded. According to legend, as Ellen Francis stood on a hill one day looking west over Lake Calhoun, she told her husband she had never seen so beautiful a spot and wished it might be her final resting place. When the cemetery was laid out, Sir Francis immediately purchased the lot on the spot where she had stood—Lot 1, Section 1.

15 – Flour Mill Explosion Memorial

An obelisk erected in 1885 commemorates the 18 men killed in the infamous Washburn “A” Mill explosion of 1878. Built of limestone in 1874 by C.C. Washburn, the “A” Mill was the largest flour mill in the area. In May 1878, a spark set off an explosion that rocked the city like an earthquake. The explosion and resulting fire, which engulfed six mills, remain one of the worst disasters in Minneapolis’ history.





16 – Pillsbury Memorial

John S. Pillsbury (1827-1901) moved west from New Hampshire in 1855. He started a hardware business in St. Anthony. By 1860, Pillsbury was active in politics, first serving as a St. Anthony alderman and then a state senator before being elected governor in 1875, a position he held for three terms.

17 – King Memorial

Colonel William S. King (1828-1900), a businessman and newspaper publisher, had the idea for Lakewood Cemetery in July 1871. He and 14 others formed the Lyndale Cemetery

Association, named for King's father, Lyndon King. An outspoken abolitionist and lifelong champion of Minneapolis, King was dubbed "Old Thaumaturgus," a Greek word meaning miracle worker.



18 – MacKenzie Memorial

Twenty-six-year-old Eva MacKenzie (1865-1891) died in a railroad disaster in Toledo, Ohio, trying to save her two only children, who are buried with her.



19 – Maggie Menzel

Nineteen-year-old Maggie Menzel, who died January 24, 1872, was the first person buried at Lakewood Cemetery.



20 – Richard J. Mendenhall and Abby G. Mendenhall

Surveyor, banker, land agent, botanist, entomologist and a founder of Lakewood, Richard Mendenhall (1828-1906) was a businessman with a passion for science. Minneapolis' first florist, he built an enormous greenhouse on 1st Avenue and 8th Street, where he conducted botanical experiments and cultivated a multitude of plants. His wife, Abby (1832-1900), helped establish the Bethany Home for unwed mothers in 1876.

21 – Babyland



22 – Chinese Community Memorial

For most of its history, Minnesota has been home to a small but thriving Chinese community. Despite the high cost, early Chinese immigrants favored returning the bones of their deceased to China to be buried near ancestors' graves. The practice ended in the 1930s with the Japanese invasion of China. This granite pagoda-styled monument, erected in the mid-1960s, marks a section in Lakewood Cemetery where many leaders of Minneapolis' Chinese community are buried.

23 – Dr. Robert S. Brown

The first black physician licensed to practice in Minneapolis, Dr. Robert S. Brown graduated from Bennett Medical College in Chicago and settled here in 1889. He lived here until his death in 1927 at the age of 63.

24 – Oberhoffer Obelisk

Violinist and composer Johann Emil Oberhoffer (1867-1933) was born in Munich and in 1885 immigrated to New York. In 1897, he moved to Minneapolis, where he conducted the Schubert Club Chorus and Orchestra of St. Paul. He began organizing a permanent symphony orchestra in Minneapolis, and in 1903 he conducted the first Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. He was later guest conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra



and the San Francisco, St. Louis, and Detroit Symphonies, and conductor of concerts at the Hollywood Bowl.

25 – Soldiers Memorial

The Soldiers Memorial is a triptych-style monument to Minnesota's veterans of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. It is the site of Lakewood's annual Memorial Day service.

26 – Elk's Rest



This life-sized bronze elk by E.L. Harvey stands on a boulder overlooking Lakewood's lake. It guards members of the Brotherhood of Paternal Order of Elks, a fraternal organization. Many Elks who have died since 1900 are buried around the statue.

27 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Memorial

28 – Grand Army of the Republic Memorial

The Grand Army of the Republic Memorial was donated by Lakewood Cemetery Association in 1889 to honor the Civil War dead. Near the memorial stands a Sawyer cannon made for the Union Army. This cannon represents a breakthrough in cannon design and is the only existing model of its type remaining in the United States.



29 – Minneapolis Fire Department Memorial

The Minneapolis Fire Department Relief Association monument honors deceased firefighters. Erected in 1892, the memorial features a fireman in dress uniform—a long coat and square-billed cap.

30 – Ueland Memorial

Clara Hampson Ueland (1860-1927) was a champion of the women's suffrage movement in Minnesota. In 1920, she was president of the Minnesota Women's Suffrage Association when the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed giving equal voting rights to women. After the amendment passed, she remained in politics encouraging women to vote by forming the Minnesota League of Women Voters and becoming its first president. She also helped secure child labor laws and started the Minneapolis kindergarten system.

31 – St. Mary's Greek Orthodox Church



32 – Olson Memorial

Born in Minneapolis, Floyd B. Olson (1891-1936) worked as a stevedore, a miner, and in lumber camps in Canada and Alaska before returning to Minneapolis to study law. Olson quickly became involved in Democratic Party politics. In the 1920s, Olson joined the progressive Farmer-Labor Party and was elected the state's first Farmer-Labor governor in 1930. His death at the

height of his popularity drew 30,000 people to Lakewood.

33 – B. Robert Lewis

Dr. B. Robert Lewis (1931-1979), a veterinarian, was a member of the state board of education before becoming Minnesota's first black state senator. Elected in 1972, he represented St. Louis Park and part of Golden Valley. Lewis was an outspoken advocate for women's rights. He sponsored legislation to aid victims of family violence and established a statewide program for battered women and their families.

34 – Eitel Memorial

Born in Iowa, Jeanette Eitel (1875-1951) moved to the Twin Cities for nurse's training at Northwestern Hospital. During the Spanish-American War, she volunteered as an army nurse, spending two years in Manila and 18 months on Corregidor. With her husband in 1912, Eitel established Eitel Hospital and a nurse's training school near Loring Park.

35 – Lind Memorial

John Lind (1854-1930) was governor of Minnesota from 1899 to 1901—the first Democrat in 40 years. Lind was born in Sweden and settled in Goodhue County in 1867. Beginning a long career in Minnesota politics in 1886, he was a member of Congress for four terms and was an adviser to President Wilson.

36 – Dunwoody Obelisk

William Hood Dunwoody (1841-1914) was a 28-year-old Pennsylvania Quaker with little formal education when he and his wife, Kate (1845-1915), arrived in Minneapolis in 1869. He was hired by Gov. C.C. Washburn to open new markets in Europe for Minnesota flour, and by 1901 Dunwoody was one of 16 millionaires in Minneapolis. At his death in 1914, he bequeathed \$4.6 million to public and charitable institutions and \$2 million to establish an industrial trade school, Dunwoody Institute, to prepare young people for skilled trades.

37 – Showmen's Rest





38 – Lowry-Goodrich Mausoleum

The Lowry-Goodrich mausoleum is one of the most impressive examples of Classical Revival funerary architecture in the country. A replica of the Parthenon in Athens, this mausoleum is the largest monument in Lakewood Cemetery.

Dr. Calvin Goodrich (died 1915), Lakewood's first president, was a prominent physician and vehement abolitionist who helped many slaves escape to the North. He helped organize the Northwestern National Bank (which became Norwest Bank and is now Wells Fargo). His daughter, Beatrice, married attorney and land developer Thomas Lowry (1843-1909) in 1870. One of Lakewood's founders, Lowry created Lake Street in the late 1870s. In 1886, he consolidated the transit systems of Minneapolis and St. Paul into the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, which eventually became the MTC. In private life, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry were the toasts of Minneapolis society. Rumors abounded they spent \$100,000 on their house, located at the top of Hennepin Hill, now called Lowry Hill.

39 – Rocheleau Memorial

In 1907, Minneapolis businessman Louis Rocheleau (1859-1932) commissioned a monument in memory of his wife, Charlotte, who died at age 37 in 1906. At 45 feet, this granite monument is the tallest at Lakewood.

40 – Wirth Memorial

Theodore Wirth (1863-1949) was a horticulturist and park developer who came to the U.S. in the late 1880s from Switzerland. He became known as one of the most influential leaders of the local parks movement in America. In 1930, he received the Pugsley Silver Medal "for his services in developing

the Minneapolis Park System." Two of his sons and a grandson, Theodore J. Wirth, have shared Wirth's commitment to developing parks, each having illustrious careers as landscape architects, park planners and park superintendents.



41 – Adams Memorial

Cedric Adams (1902-1961) was a journalist whose work spanned newspapers, radio, and television. At one time Adams did 54 radio shows, eight television shows, and seven newspaper columns every week. His mail totaled 5,000 letters a week and occupied seven secretaries. Among frequent awards for reporting and radio work, he won the Headliners' award in 1940 for his stories on the coronation of George VI of England.

42 – Eustis Obelisk

William Henry Eustis (1845-1928) came to Minneapolis from New York in 1881. A lawyer and staunch supporter of the growing city, he was elected mayor in 1892. The city's major concern of the time was crime in the saloons, which Eustis successfully tackled by making every saloon responsible for every unlawful act that occurred there. In 1898 he was the Republican nominee for governor, but he lost to Swedish-born John Lind. In the 1920s, he donated land and money to establish the Michael Dowling School for Crippled Children.

43 – Mars Mausoleum

The Mars family mausoleum is one of the few examples of Gothic-style monuments at Lakewood. Franklin C. Mars was the creator of the Mars and Milky Way candy bars. He died in Maryland in 1934 at age 50, and was moved to Lakewood in 1945.

44 – Garden of Memories Sun Dial

45 – Garden of the Praying Hands & Dr. Reuben Youngdahl

This is one of Lakewood's nine memorial park gardens, the first of which was developed in 1951. Because each garden has only one upright monument, these memorial parks preserve the natural landscape. Dr. Reuben Youngdahl is buried here. His ministry at Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church extended from 1938-1968, during which time it grew to be the largest Lutheran church in America, with more than 10,000 members.

46 – Perpich Memorial

Rudy Perpich (1928-1995) was Minnesota's longest-serving governor over two terms—1976-1979 and 1983-1991. Perpich consistently worked to improve education, create jobs, and shape government policy and programs to help working people and the poor. He chose as his 1982 running mate Marlene Johnson, who became Minnesota's first female lieutenant governor, and he appointed the first woman to the state Supreme Court, Rosalie Wahl. He made Minnesota visible on a world scale. Often considered to have eccentric ideas, he



successfully brought to the state Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, the Super Bowl, and the Mall of America. Perpich's modern, stainless steel monument by artist Gloria Tew was commissioned for him by his wife Lola in 1996.

47 – Orville L. Freeman

Popular statesman Orville L. Freeman (1918-2003) was nominated for Minnesota governor five times—he lost in 1952, was elected in 1954, re-elected in 1956 and 1958, and defeated in 1960. He then served as U.S. Secretary of Agriculture (1961-1969) under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He is credited with starting Walter Mondale's political career by appointing him Minnesota attorney general in 1959.

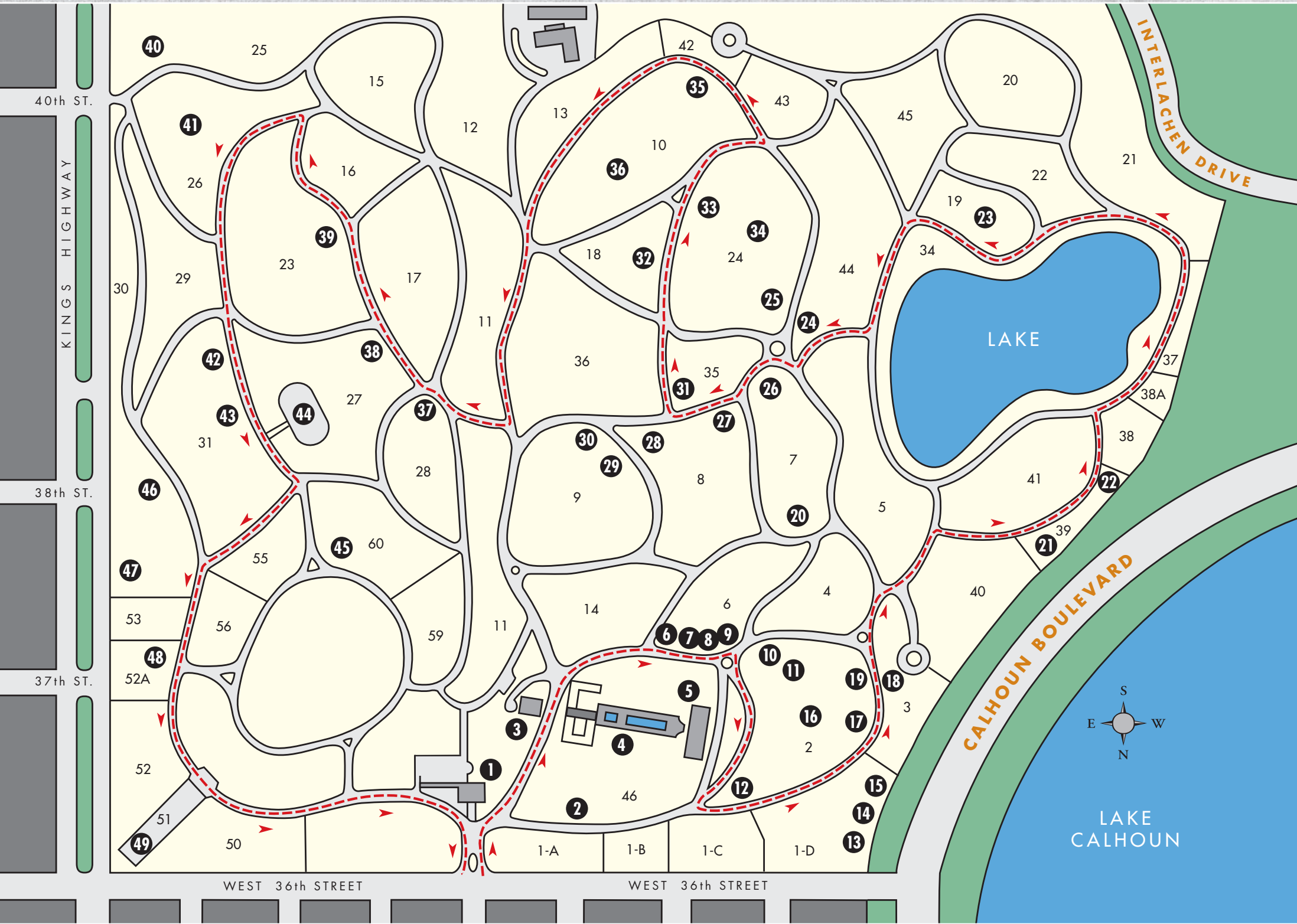
48 – Garden of Love



49 – Hubert H. Humphrey

A champion of the people and long known as “the Happy Warrior,” Hubert H. Humphrey (1911-1978) began his political career as mayor of Minneapolis. He was U.S. Senator from 1948 to 1964 and again from 1970 until his death, and he was Vice President of the United States from 1964-1968. On the cold January day of his funeral, more than 3,000 people gathered near Lakewood to mourn. In the days that followed, some 200 cars per hour drove through Lakewood to glimpse Humphrey's monument. People still come from all over the country to visit his grave.





LAKWOOD CEMETERY *A Self-Guided Tour*

MAP KEY

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- 2 – Walker Memorial
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- 49 – Hubert H. Humphrey

If you enjoyed this tour and would like more information about history and art at Lakewood Cemetery, you will enjoy reading *Haven in the Heart of the City: The History of Lakewood Cemetery*. The book is available in Lakewood's Administration Building and local bookstores.

We also invite you to take a copy of each of our other tour guides: "*Lakewood Cemetery: A Self-Guided Tour*" and "*Lakewood Memorial Chapel: A Visitor's Guide*." Both are available in the Administration Building, Mausoleum, and Chapel.

Lakewood Cemetery Hours

Gates are open 7 days a week, including holidays.

Summer: 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Labor Day to Fall Daylight Savings: 8 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Fall Daylight Savings to Spring D.S.: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Administration Building Hours

Monday-Friday: 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Saturday: 8 a.m. - 12 p.m.

Mausoleum Hours

Open 7 days a week, 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Lakewood Memorial Chapel Hours

Monday-Friday: 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

If locked, please seek assistance
at the Administration Building.

LAKEWOOD CEMETERY

Celebrating Life Since 1871

3600 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55408
(612) 822-2171

A nonprofit association governed by a board of trustees.