Important Chicagoans such as Louis Sullivan, Marshall Field, Mies Van Der Rohe and George Pullman are buried amidst a landscape with native trees and some native understory flora. In the spring, migrating warblers and other songbirds can be seen in the shrubs and trees that flank the tombstones.

Early designs by William Saunders, assisted by Swain Nelson and followed by Horace W. S. Cleveland, laid out the cemetery's uniform appearance, without fences nor stone walls around individual plots. After additional land became part of the cemetery in the early 1880s, landscape architect Ossian Cole Simonds was asked to create a lasting plan for the site. He created an innovative design that used native plants and naturalistic landscape techniques before the Prairie School movement popularized such ideas, and dedicated most of his life (1880 to 1931) to making this the nation's premier rural cemetery.

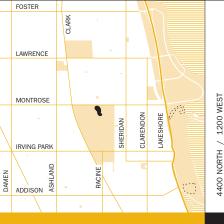
The entirety of the land and water at Graceland Cemetery is valuable for bird habitat. Flickers and downy woodpeckers nest here. Many different types of oaks and other native trees are present.

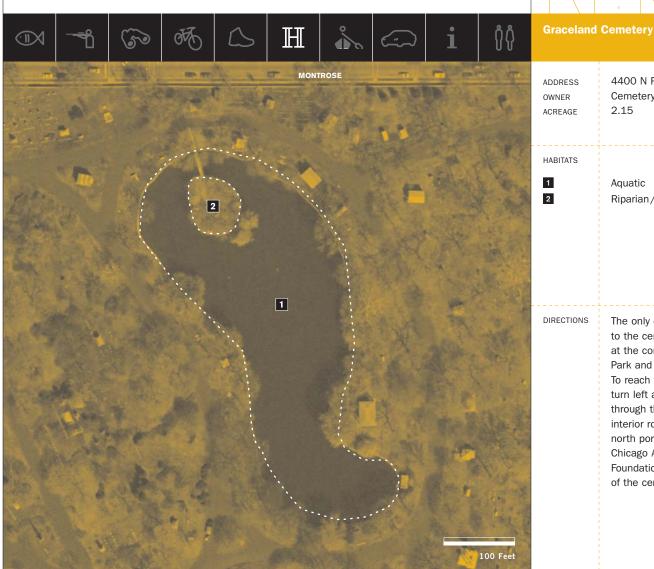
The area that is included as natural area in this Directory is the pond near the north wall of the cemetery 1. Limestone lines much of the edge; the remainder is flanked by grass or willows that stretch out over the water.

Increasing the numbers of native wetland plants around the pond would be in keeping with the overall natural ambience of the cemetery, and would improve the habitat for frogs, turtles, and other wildlife

GRACELAND CEMETERY

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4400 N Racine Ave Cemetery 2.15

Riparian / Water Edge

The only entrance to the cemetery is at the corner of Irving Park and Clark Street. To reach the lagoon, turn left and wind through the small interior roads to the north portion. The Chicago Architecture Foundation runs tours of the cemetery.

Chicago Habitat Directory 2005

Graceland Cemetery