



Lakewood Cemetery

A Self-Guided Tour





Welcome to LAKEWOOD

Founded in 1871, Lakewood's story begins with several early Minneapolis residents who helped build the city. Progressive and enlightened, they envisioned Lakewood as a place for the city's community members to be remembered in a peaceful and beautiful setting.

So many people, events and organizations represented at Lakewood have made a difference in the Minneapolis community. Some are known locally, while others are nationally recognized. This self-guided tour highlights some community memorials and a few of the individuals laid to rest at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD'S EARLIEST YEARS

Minneapolis was a simple riverfront outpost when Colonel John Stevens built the first permanent dwelling in the 1840s. In 1857, the town had rough wooden buildings and rutted dirt roads, but over the next 20 years, the city grew fast.

In 1871, 13 years after Minnesota achieved statehood, and four years after Minneapolis, with its 13,000 residents, was incorporated, Colonel William S. King had an idea. He approached George A. Brackett, Dorilus Morrison, Charles M. Loring and other public-spirited community leaders and proposed that they work together to establish a cemetery where, King said, "the encroachments of the city would never seriously interfere." At that time, the southern edge of the city was where Franklin Avenue is today. The founders chose Lakewood's beautiful site, surrounded by lakes, and welcomed the visitors who would travel by horse and buggy across unpaved roads.

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, typically a woman draped in flowing Grecian robes; Egyptian Revival, including pyramids and obelisks; and Medieval Revival, such as hefty, round Romanesque lines or delicate, detailed Gothic style. The first two styles are very popular at Lakewood. As you explore Lakewood, you'll also discover countless one-of-a-kind monuments.

GARDENS AND FLOWERS

Lakewood, now a recognized Level 2 arboretum, encompasses 250 acres teeming with cultivated and native wildlife and vegetation, forming a unique urban ecosystem. We take pride in the many important contributions we have made to landscape horticulture in Minnesota, and you will find a number of plant species here not found anywhere else in the state.

We continue this innovative spirit in our newest pollinator-friendly, resource-conserving garden area that surrounds our Welcome Center.

Another point of pride is our greenhouse operation. At one time Lakewood maintained six enormous greenhouses, each larger than a football field. We still have one of the largest cemetery operations in the country and each spring, our groundskeepers plant more than 95,000 flowers.



SELF-GUIDED TOUR *(Refer to map)*

1 – WELCOME CENTER

Opened in 2024, the Welcome Center is a stunning, state-of-the-art space where families can make plans for memorialization. Additionally, the community is welcome at events designed to bring greater understanding to the topics of death, grief and remembrance. The building is one of the first net-zero energy ready buildings in Minneapolis.



Note: Lakewood's former Administration Building, just west of the Welcome Center, was completed in 1929. Future plans for this building are in development.

2 – MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Our chapel, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was designed by Minneapolis architect Harry Wild Jones and completed in 1910. Jones' inspiration came from the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul. The chapel interior, by New York designer Charles Lamb, is inspired by the mosaic design in the San Marco Cathedral in Venice. Detailed chapel tour brochures are available in the Welcome Center.



3 – LIVING MEMORY TREE

Families can write personal messages of love and remembrance and then tie them to our beautiful Japanese Lilac tree. Free biodegradable ribbons are available in the Welcome Center.



4 – ARCHIE AND PHEBE GIVENS

Archie Givens (1919-1974) began working at age 14. At 28, he opened an ice cream parlor on the city's North Side. After the success of that business, he and his wife Phebe jointly opened the first racially integrated nursing homes in Minnesota. Twenty years later, the couple became the state's first Black millionaires. They generously gave to many causes, including the Givens Foundation for African American Literature at the University of Minnesota. In later life, Phebe became a member of the exclusive Minneapolis Athletic Club where her mother had worked, then brought her mother there as a guest. Phebe said it was a remarkable, symbolic moment in her life. (Chapel Garden 300)



5 – WALKER MEMORIAL

Thomas Barlow Walker (1840-1928) worked as a land surveyor in northern Minnesota. He began buying up timberlands and within 10 years was among the wealthiest and most influential men in Minneapolis. He supported the newly formed Minneapolis public library system, among other philanthropic undertakings. During the 1870s, Walker's interest turned to art. Initially, he opened his private collection in his home. Ultimately, he and his wife began planning a gallery to house the collection. The Walker Art Gallery opened in May 1927, shortly before his death.



Walker's wife, Harriet (1841-1917), helped establish a home for unwed mothers in 1876. Bethany Home, which stands at Bryant Avenue and 37th Street, is now the site of Walker Place and Walker Methodist Residence. (Section 46, Lot A)

6 – GARDEN MAUSOLEUM AND RECEPTION CENTER

The Garden Mausoleum and Reception Center, designed by HGA Architects and completed in 2012, has received 38 awards for architecture and landscape excellence. The one-of-a-kind building is an exquisite work of art, featuring abundant natural light and a close connection to Lakewood’s greatest asset—the landscape.

One notable resident here is comedic innovator Dudley Riggs (1932-2020), who started his career as part of his family’s circus act. When the audience heckled performers, Riggs asked for crowd input and improvised comedic scenes based on their answers. Eventually, he formed an improvisational comedy company in New York. An early critic watched several shows before he believed that the performers were coming up with their acts on the spot. In 1958, Riggs started the Brave New Workshop in Minneapolis, which continues successfully today. *(Room 107C, Tier North E)*



7 – MEMORIAL COMMUNITY MAUSOLEUM

The Memorial Mausoleum, completed in 1967, features Impressionist paintings, Italian marble, crystal chandeliers and 24 stained-glass windows.

Notable residents include “Tiptoe Through the Tulips” singer Herbert Khaury (1932-1996), better known as Tiny Tim. Known for his distinctive falsetto, he played the ukulele, and appeared on national TV shows including Ed Sullivan and the Tonight Show. *(Room 117, Tier 2)*

Black civil rights activist and newspaper publisher, Cecil Newman (1903-1976), was the grandson of former slaves and went on to become the first Black president of the Minnesota Press Club. *(Room 218, Tier 4)*



8 – FRIDLEY MONUMENT

Abram M. Fridley (1817-1888) was a farmer and a Minnesota state representative who introduced the first women’s suffrage bill in the Minnesota Legislature in 1870, half a century before the 19th amendment was ratified. Fridley, Minnesota, is named in his honor. His monument is one of the largest in Lakewood. *(Section 2, Lot 521)*



9 – WELLSTONE MEMORIAL

Paul D. Wellstone (1944-2002) was a U.S. senator and politician known for his grassroots campaigns and devotion to progressive causes. In 1970, he moved to Northfield, Minnesota, from the East Coast to teach political science at Carleton College. During his 21-year tenure, 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, a passionate advocate for human



rights, the environment and peace, died along with her husband and daughter in a tragic plane crash, that also claimed the lives of two pilots and three campaign staff.

(Section 1, Lot 13)

10 – FRANCIS MEMORIAL

According to legend, before Lakewood’s founding, Ellen Francis (died 1873) and her husband, Sir Joseph Francis (1801-1893) stood on the hill looking west over Bde Maka Ska. Francis 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 where she’d stood—Lot 1, Section 1. Sir Francis was an inventor who devoted his life to creating safer maritime equipment. He designed an enclosed metal lifeboat that is credited with saving thousands of lives. *(Section 1, Lot 1)*

11 – 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 could be heard ten miles away in St. Paul and the resulting fire engulfed six mills. It remains one of the worst disasters in Minneapolis' history. Notice the broken cog on the memorial symbolizing a life cut short. (Section 1D, Lot 6)

12– PILLSBURY MEMORIAL

John S. Pillsbury (1827-1901) moved west from New Hampshire in 1855. He tried his hand at several different businesses, including hardware, real estate and lumber, though his greatest success came when he co-founded C. A. Pillsbury and Company with his nephew. In politics, he first served as a St. Anthony alderman and then a state senator before being elected governor in 1875, a position he held for three terms. He was an early supporter of co-education at the University of Minnesota. (Section 2, Lot 285)



13 – KING MEMORIAL

Colonel William S. King (1828-1900), a Lakewood founder, politician, businessman, cattleman and newspaper publisher, founded a weekly newspaper known for strong editorials and opposition to slavery. King campaigned tirelessly for Abraham Lincoln and helped found and fund both the Minneapolis Tribune and the Pioneer Press. A lifelong champion of Minneapolis, King was dubbed "Old Thaumaturgus," a Greek word meaning miracle worker, by his colleagues. (Section 2, Lot 300)



14 – LESLIE C. KOUBA

Internationally known as one of the world's foremost painters of wildlife, Leslie 'Les' C. Kouba (1917-1998) is recognized as the founder of the wildlife art revival in the 1970s. Kouba grew up on a farm in Hutchinson, Minnesota. He sold his first painting at just 11 years old, for \$8, at a time when a family income was about \$22 a month. His prolific body of work appeared on many national magazine covers and two federal duck stamps. (Section 3, Lot 499)



15 – MAGGIE MENZEL

Nineteen-year-old Maggie Menzel, born in 1853, died on January 24, 1872. She was the first person buried at Lakewood. It may have been her passing that inspired her father Gregor to make a practice of visiting cemeteries whenever he traveled. In 1900, he became a member of Lakewood's Board of Trustees. (Section 2, Lot 58)



16 – MACKENZIE MEMORIAL

Twenty-six-year-old Eva MacKenzie (1865-1891) died in a Toledo, Ohio railroad disaster, trying to save her only two children, who are buried with her. (Section 3, Lot 21)

17 – MORRISON MEMORIAL

Dorilus Morrison (1814-1898), a Lakewood founder and colorful character, was a merchant and successful Maine lumberman before Minnesota's great pine forests brought him here in 1855. An enthusiastic supporter of Minneapolis, he served in the State Senate, and when Minneapolis became a city in 1867, he was elected its first mayor. He was president of Northwestern National Bank (now Wells Fargo), even though he had a known disregard for his personal bank balance and was frequently overdrawn, to the chagrin of his employees. (Section 2, Lot 35)



18 – WASHBURN MEMORIAL

Another Lakewood founder was Dorilus Morrison's neighbor and business partner, William D. Washburn (1831-1912). He moved to Minnesota from Maine in 1857 and 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. (Section 2, Lot 96)

19 – STEVENS MEMORIAL

Colonel John Stevens (1820-1900), the first authorized colonial resident on the west bank of the Mississippi River, was granted permission to occupy the site, which was then part of the Fort Snelling military reservation. In exchange, Stevens provided ferry service across the river to St. Anthony. His house, the first permanent dwelling in Minneapolis, was the center of community life—visited by immigrants, hunters, trappers, explorers and Indigenous People. The home now stands at Minnehaha Falls. (Section 6, Lot 192)

20 – 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 led to what has been called the best-located, financed, designed and maintained public open space in America, earning Loring the title, "Father of the Parks." (Section 6, Lot 261)

21 – 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. Brackett was elected Minneapolis mayor in 1873. He built an estate on the Lake Minnetonka peninsula now known as Brackett's Point. (Section 6, Lot 260)

22 – J.W. PENCE

John Wesley Pence (1829-1893), a prominent financier, built the Pence Opera House, which sat on the corner of Hennepin Avenue and 2nd Street. The elegant theater, opened in 1867, was the first cultural center in Minneapolis. The building stood until 1952. Pence's memorial monument, by the sculptor Carabelli, has been described by some as the finest piece of statuary at Lakewood. (Section 6, Lot 259)



23 – MAUDE ARMATAGE

Maude Armatage (1873-1965) and her husband lived near Lake Harriet in the 1890s on land given away to encourage settling in that then-remote spot. In 1921, after women won the right to vote, Armatage was one of the first women to run for public office in Minnesota and the first woman to serve on the Minneapolis Park Board. During her 28-year tenure, she led a movement pushing for more playgrounds and recreational programs. When she retired, the park board passed a resolution honoring her service. "To her, more than any other person, the people of Minneapolis owe a debt." (Section 14, Lot 62)

24– HARRY WILD JONES

Harry Wild Jones (1859-1935) was the gifted architect who designed Lakewood's historic Memorial Chapel. He was described as possessing both an artist's eye and engineer's intellect. He is known for prolific designs including homes for T.B. Walker, Marion Savage, and his own residence that still stands in Minneapolis' Tangletown neighborhood. Jones also designed churches, including the Minneapolis Scottish Rite Temple and businesses like Butler Square. He was the first formally trained professor for architecture at the University of Minnesota and served on the Minneapolis Park Board. (Section 4, Lot 264)



25 – UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ANATOMY BEQUEST PROGRAM MEMORIAL

This memorial honors the people who generously donate their remains, via the University of Minnesota, to support medical research and education for health professionals. (Section 40, Lot 439A)

26 – BILL GOLDSWORTHY

Born in Ontario, Canada, Bill Goldsworthy (1944-1996) was an original Minnesota North Stars professional hockey team member and one of their most popular players. He scored 48 goals in the 1973-74 season and 267 goals during his North Star career. He became famous for performing the “Goldy Shuffle” after he scored. Goldsworthy also played for the New York Rangers and Boston Bruins. He played in four NHL All-Star Games and was a five-time NHL All-Star, playing in 771 career NHL games. In 1992, his number eight jersey was retired by the North Stars. Look for the hockey pucks that fans often leave on his memorial to honor him. (Section 40, Lot 512)



27 – CHINESE COMMUNITY MEMORIAL

Since the early days of statehood, Minnesota has been home to a small but thriving Chinese community. It had been the custom for many Chinese Americans to send the remains of their loved ones back to China to be buried alongside ancestors. This became more difficult after the WWII-era Japanese invasion of China. This granite pagoda-styled monument, erected in the mid-1960s, marks a section in Lakewood where many members of the Minneapolis Chinese community have been buried. (Section 39, Lot 26)



28 – JO POND

In 1913, Lakewood converted a 15-acre Tamarack swamp into this beautiful 10-acre lake. The lake basin is 80 feet deep, the deepest in the area. Many families choose to scatter ashes along the beautiful lakeshore and hold a remembrance or traditional service here. Jo Pond is also the site of our annual Lantern Lighting Celebration in the fall.



29 – MARJORIE HUSTED

Marjorie Husted (1892-1986) was responsible for the success and fame of General Mills’ brand character, Betty Crocker. The company invented the character in 1921, but Husted worked to make Betty Crocker an empire. Initially, her five-member team answered homemaking questions, but under Husted, the fictitious homemaker became a radio and television star, newspaper columnist, and a book and pamphlet author, and eventually sold food, silverware and small appliances. Within three years of managing the department, Husted directed a staff of over 40. At the directive of General Mills’ president, when visitors met Husted, she was introduced as Betty Crocker. (Scattered in Jo Pond)

30 – RICHARD G. DREW

Richard G. Drew (1899-1980) really stuck to his ingenuity inventing both masking and Scotch tape. Drew, who dropped out of engineering school, worked at 3M, then a modest sandpaper manufacturer. While delivering trial batches of sandpaper to a local auto body shop, he noticed painters having difficulty masking car parts because the paint peeled off when the tape was removed. Drew devised a tape of cabinetmaker’s glue and treated crepe paper. It took a few tries, but eventually, the product worked so well that automakers began placing orders. Five years later, Drew developed the transparent Scotch® cellophane tape. The invention was a major asset during the Great Depression, popular for repairing ripped, torn or broken items like books, window shades, toys, clothing, and even paper currency. (Section 21, Lot 751)

31 – LENA OLIVE SMITH

Civil rights lawyer Lena Olive Smith (1885-1966) was the first Black woman lawyer in Minnesota. Throughout her career, she fought against discrimination, segregation and employment bias. She worked closely with Hubert Humphrey, helping him develop a civil rights platform. She practiced law and fought for civil rights until her death at the age of 81. (Section 22, Lot 341b)



32 – DR. ROBERT S. BROWN

The first Black physician licensed to practice in Minneapolis, Dr. Robert S. Brown (died 1913) graduated from Bennett Medical College in Chicago and settled in Minneapolis in 1889. Brown saw patients seven days a week in his downtown office, gave lectures around the Twin Cities and was very involved in the local business and social community. He was so popular that the St. Paul Black newspaper published frequent updates about his family and his clothes. (Section 19, Lot 324)

33 – OBERHOFFER OBELISK

Born in Munich, violinist and composer Johann Emil Oberhoffer (1867-1933) immigrated to New York in 1885. Twelve years later, he moved to Minneapolis, where he conducted the Schubert Club Chorus and Orchestra of St. Paul. He organized a permanent symphony orchestra and in 1903, conducted the first Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Later, he guest-conducted the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and the San Francisco, St. Louis and Detroit symphonies, and conducted concerts at the Hollywood Bowl. (Section 44, Lot 39)

34 – ELKS REST

This life-sized bronze elk by E.L. Harvey stands on a boulder overlooking Jo Pond, guarding members of the Brotherhood of Paternal Order of Elks. This fraternal organization began in 1868 as a social club for minstrel show performers and today provides youth scholarships, volunteer opportunities and programs for veterans. (Section 7, Lot 312)



35 – SOLDIERS MEMORIAL

Erected in 1923, this triptych-style monument honors Minnesota's Civil War, Spanish-American War and World War I veterans. It is the site of Lakewood's annual Memorial Day service. (Section 24, Lots A & B)



36 – GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC MEMORIAL

In 1889, Lakewood donated the land and the women's auxiliary of the GAR donated the memorial, which was erected to honor the Civil War dead. Near the memorial stands a Sawyer cannon made for the Union Army. Although the cannon represents a breakthrough in design, the shells performed poorly on the battlefield because the lead jacket expanded when the shell burst. This cannon is one of only two existing models, and the only one on public display. (Section 8)

37 – MINNEAPOLIS FIRE DEPARTMENT MEMORIAL

The Minneapolis Fire Department Relief Association monument honors deceased firefighters. Erected in 1892, the memorial features a fireman in the uniform of the day—a long coat and square-billed cap. (Section 9)

38– CLEVELAND MEMORIAL

One of the most famous landscape architects in the history of the United States, Horace Cleveland's (1814-1900) most significant accomplishment may be his role as primary architect of the Minneapolis Park's city-wide Grand Rounds greenspace system. Cleveland was a preservationist who respected the natural landscape. He wrote, "to be successful in the landscape architecture field, one must look forward a century, to the time when the city has a population of a million and think what will be their wants." Horace's son Ralph served as the second superintendent of Lakewood and under his guidance expanded Lakewood to its present size. (Section 9, Lot 95)

39 – FRANCES C. GREENMAN

Francis C. Greenman (1890-1981) was a vivacious and nationally known Minneapolis artist. She painted many celebrity portraits including those of conductor Emil Oberhoffer and actress Mary Pickford, and the official portrait for Minnesota governor, Karl F. Rolvaag, which still hangs in the State Capitol. It is said that Greenman sang as she painted to help relax her subjects. Greenman taught at the Minneapolis School of Art (now MCAD) from 1941-43 and was also an art columnist and critic for the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, today's Star Tribune. (Section 9, Lot 397b)



40 – UELAND MEMORIAL

Clara Hampson Ueland (1860-1927) was a champion of women's suffrage, serving as president of the Minnesota Women's Suffrage Association in 1919 when Minnesota ratified the 19th Amendment.



The Amendment gave full voting rights to many women in the U.S. After the Amendment was ratified, she remained involved 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. (Section 9, Lot 208)

41 – OLSON MEMORIAL

After graduating law school, Floyd B. Olson (1891-1936) became involved in Democratic Party politics. When his views were considered too radical, he joined the progressive Farmer-Labor party and was elected the state's first Farmer-Labor governor in 1930. He served during the worst years of the Great Depression from 1931-36. His compassion brought much-needed reforms and relief to the common worker, including the right to reach collective agreements, and to earn unemployment insurance and national retirement pensions. His death at the height of his popularity drew 30,000 people to Lakewood for his funeral. (Section 18, Lot 113)



42 – DR. 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 to help domestic violence victims. (Section 24, Lot 258a)

43 – WOOD PYRAMID

Charles Wood (1835-1905) was a railroad man and hotelier. Newspaper accounts of the family often noted the kindness and honesty of Charles and his wife, Eliza. The couple and their only daughter are entombed in this grand Egyptian Revival-style mausoleum. A growing interest in archaeological digs in the late 19th century fueled the popularity of this style of architecture. Egyptian motifs were used almost exclusively for cemetery or commemorative art, like the Washington Monument in D.C. The Wood family's private mausoleum was built in 1905 and was featured in many architecture magazines of the day. (Section 18, Lot 5)



44 – CHARLOTTE OUISCONSIN VAN CLEVE

An early women's suffrage leader, Charlotte Van Cleve (1819-1907) was the first woman elected to the Minneapolis school board. She was also a social reformer who helped start Bethany Home, which provided a place to live and support for young, impoverished mothers, many of whom had been forced to work as prostitutes. Van Cleve persuaded the city of Minneapolis to use money collected from brothel fines to fund the home. (Section 10, Lot 189)

45 – DUNWOODY OBELISK

William Hood Dunwoody (1841-1914), a 28-year-old Pennsylvania Quaker with little formal education, arrived in Minneapolis in 1869 with his wife, Kate (1845-1915). 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, 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. (Section 10, Lot 82)



46 – CARL ERIC WICKMAN

After arriving from Sweden at age 18, Carl Wickman (1887-1954) took a job as a drill operator in Hibbing, Minnesota. He was laid off a few years later and became a partner in a Hupmobile car dealership. He sold one car . . . to himself. With most iron miners too poor to afford cars, Wickman transported workers to a nearby mining town. Cramming 15 passengers into his eight-seat "touring car," the 27-year-old charged 15 cents a ride. On his first trip, in 1914, Wickman collected a grand total of \$2.25. This venture grew into the billion-dollar business we know today as Greyhound Bus Lines. (Section 24, Lot 292)



47 – SHOWMEN'S REST

Erected in 1960 by the Midwest Showmen's Association, this memorial marks the final resting place of outdoor entertainers of all kinds, including circus performers and fair concession stand operators. Many of these performers traveled for work and did not have permanent homes. (Section 28, Lot 245)

48 – CALLUM DEVILLIER

Callum deVillier (1907-1973) and his partner set a world record after dancing for more than five months in a Massachusetts dance contest. The reward was \$1,000, worth about \$21,500 today. During the Great Depression, dance marathons were a popular, but exploitative, entertainment racket, that on the upside did provide food and shelter. Partners would sleep, eat and shave as they danced. They were allowed to rest for about fifteen minutes each hour. deVillier went on to run a hair salon at Knollwood in St. Louis Park. He designed his own memorial. (Section 11, Lot 1072)



49 – JAKOB FJELDE AND PAULINE FJELDE

Brother and sister Jakob Fjelde (1859-1896) and Pauline (1861-1923) were born in Norway. Jakob, a sculptor, studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen. After immigrating to Minnesota, he created numerous bronze monuments, including Minnehaha Park's Hiawatha and Minnehaha from Longfellow's 1855 poem; Loring Park's Ole Bull, a Norwegian violin virtuoso; a



bust of Henrik Ibsen at the Como Conservatory; and one of his most famous pieces, the Monument to the 1st Minnesota Infantry, which stands at Gettysburg National Battlefield.

Pauline, a highly skilled textile artist, started a popular dressmaking and embroidery business. She and her sister, Thomane, were commissioned to embroider the first Minnesota state flag. Their work was so intricate that it earned a gold medal at the 1893 Columbian Exposition (World's Fair) in Chicago. Her work has been displayed at the Minneapolis Institute of Art, the Walker Art Center and other museums across the country. (Section 11, Lot 291)

50 – LOWRY-GOODRICH MAUSOLEUM

The Lowry-Goodrich mausoleum is one of the most lauded examples of Classical Revival funerary architecture in the country. A replica of the Parthenon in Athens, this mausoleum is the largest monument in Lakewood, and holds the Lowry and Goodrich families' cremated remains. Choosing cremation was unusual at that time.

Dr. Calvin Goodrich (1856-1915), 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, land developer and Lakewood founder, Thomas Lowry (1843-1909). During the 1870s, more than one-third of the property that is now Minneapolis passed through Lowry's hands. He built his family's home in the Minneapolis neighborhood still known as Lowry Hill, then at the edge of the city. Rumors abounded that the couple spent \$100,000 on their house, estimated to be about \$3.5 million today. (Section 27, Lot 1)

51 – ROCHELEAU MEMORIAL

In 1907, Minneapolis businessman Louis Rocheleau (1859-1932) commissioned a monument in memory of his wife, Charlotte, who died at age 37. At 45 feet, this granite monument is the tallest at Lakewood. Four teams of horses pulled the monument into the cemetery, and an elaborate system of ropes and pulleys was required to pull it upright. (Section 23, Lot 8)

52 – MARION W. SAVAGE

Marion Savage (1859-1916) was a penniless Iowa farmer when he moved to Minneapolis and started a veterinary supplies and stock food company. The business became successful in part because of Savage's revolutionary marketing methods, including catchy slogans and ads. As his fortune grew, he began to breed champion



horses and bought famed racehorse Dan Patch for \$60,000, estimated to be about \$1.2 million today. In 1906 at the Minnesota State Fair Track, Dan Patch set the world-record mile. The celebrity horse "endorsed" everything

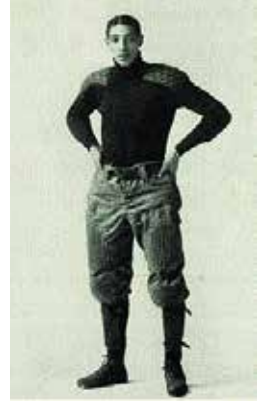
from cigars to washing machines, and the two traveled the country in luxury rail cars. Coincidence or kismet, both Savage and Dan Patch fell ill on July 4, 1916. Dan Patch died at age 20 and Savage died the following day. (Section 23, Lot 92)

53 – FRANCES ANDREWS

Conservation advocate Frances Andrews (1884-1961) grew up in Minneapolis near Loring Park. She spent summers in a small, rustic cabin on Lake Superior's Isle Royale, where she developed a passion for forests and the wilderness. As an adult in the 1920s, Andrews partnered with other prominent Minnesotan environmentalists to fight for the protection of the land that would become the Boundary Waters. The effort was successful. In 1930, President Hoover signed a law that helped safeguard land that eventually became part of the protected Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Years later, Andrews gifted a large plot of family land to the National Audubon Society to be preserved as a nearly wild, forested area. "It is good to live with large and old trees," she said. (Section 23, Lot 81)

54 – BOBBY MARSHALL

Attorney and multisport athlete Bobby Marshall (1880-1958) was the first Black American football player to play in the Big 9 (now Big 10). Marshall was nearly a household name in the early 1900s. As a freshman at the U of M in 1903, Marshall played on the Gophers' starting line. But Marshall also excelled as a law student. After graduation, he pursued two careers: law and sports. Eventually, his career focused only on athletics, but that was not entirely his decision. Pervasive racism meant that white clients were reticent to hire a Black attorney. And at the time, the Black community in Minnesota was not big enough to sustain multiple Black attorneys. He was one of the first Black professional football players and he was the first Black high school football coach in Minneapolis, and the first nationally at the collegiate level. (Section 15, Lot 423)



55 - RALPH AND EMILY GOODRIDGE GREY

Early Black pioneers, Ralph Grey (1830-1904), arrived in Minnesota and two years later his wife Emily (1834-1916) joined him. They made their home in St. Anthony, which is now Northeast Minneapolis. Although the Greys were ardent abolitionists, the complex racial dynamics of the time meant they did not have the luxury of being as vocal as their white allies in supporting the end of slavery. But in 1860, when an enslaved woman, Eliza Winston, was brought to Minnesota, Emily Grey and two of her friends filed a legal complaint for Winston's freedom. The case was brought before a judge who defied the recent Supreme Court Dred Scott ruling and granted Winston her freedom. For the rest of their



lives, the couple continued to actively promote racial equity and build community among all their neighbors. (Burial site not marked.)

56 – WIRTH MEMORIAL

Theodore Wirth (1863-1949), a horticulturist and park developer, 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." His son Conrad Wirth (1899-1993) was an integral part of President Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which planted an estimated three billion trees during the Great Depression. Later, he directed the National Park System. (Section 25, Lot 496)



57 – ADAMS MEMORIAL

Cedric Adams (1902-1961), a prolific journalist, at one period hosted 54 radio shows, eight television shows and wrote seven newspaper columns every week. His staff of seven helped answer his 20,000 monthly fan letters. He won many awards including the Headliners' award in 1940 for his stories on the coronation of George VI of England. (Section 26, Lot 203)

58 – 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. He successfully battled the city's prolific crime problem, especially in saloons, by making saloon owners responsible for every unlawful act committed at their business. (Section 31, Lot 3)

59 – MARS MAUSOLEUM

The Mars family mausoleum is one of the few Gothic-style monuments at Lakewood. Franklin C. Mars (1883-1934), suffered from a mild case of polio. His mother entertained him by teaching him to hand-dip chocolate candy. Eventually, he created the Mars and Milky Way candy bars. At one point, the family was the richest in the U.S. Employing 800 workers, Mars built an estate, Milky Way Farm in Tennessee. He was buried in a mausoleum there which was eventually moved to Lakewood. (Section 31, Lot 6)



60 – GARDEN OF MEMORIES SUNDIAL

Erected in the 1940s, time and weather conspired to cause this impressive monument to fracture. In 2022, the Lakewood Heritage Foundation, which supports the preservation and restoration of Lakewood's landscape, art, architecture and public spaces for the benefit of all, allocated necessary restoration funds. (Section 27)

61 – GARDEN OF THE PRAYING HANDS AND DR. REUBEN YOUNGDAHL

Beginning in 1951, Lakewood developed nine memorial park gardens. These gardens have just one upright monument to preserve the natural landscape look.

Dr. Reuben Youngdahl (1911-1968) began his ministry at Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church in 1938, and grew it to more than 10,000 members, the largest Lutheran church in America. (Section 60, Lot 313a)

62 – ANTHONY B. CASSIUS

Encouraged by his father, a former slave, Anthony Cassius (1907-1983) came north from Oklahoma. He took one of the few jobs open to Black Americans at the time, hotel porter. Working conditions and unfair pay eventually led him to become a labor activist. He also opened Dreamland Cafe, which became a South Side community hub. At the time, Black Americans weren't welcome in downtown restaurants or hotels. His restaurant became the place for the Twin Cities' Black community to eat, drink, organize and connect, including famous entertainers visiting the city, including Lena Horne. Eventually he secured a liquor license and opened a popular downtown bar, Cassius Bar. (Section 55, Lot 62)



63 – BEATRICE OHANESSIAN

Beatrice Ohanessian (1927-2008) was an Iraqi Armenian pianist, and Iraq's foremost concert pianist and first female composer. She toured as a soloist throughout Central and Eastern Europe, the Soviet countries, Scandinavian countries, Finland and the Middle East. She was a regular soloist with the Iraqi Symphony

Orchestra, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and others. She taught at the University of Minnesota and Macalester College. (Section 30, Lot 400)



64 – PERPICH MEMORIAL

Rudy Perpich (1928-1995) was Minnesota's longest-serving governor, an office he held from 1976-1979 and 1983-1991. Perpich tirelessly worked to improve education, create jobs, shape government policy and create programs to help working people and the poor. He chose Marlene Johnson for his 1982 running mate. She became Minnesota's first female lieutenant governor. Perpich appointed the first woman, Rosalie Wahl, to the state Supreme Court. Perpich was often considered to have eccentric ideas, but he made Minnesota visible on a world scale—successfully bringing to the state Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, the Super Bowl and the Mall of America. In 1996, Lola Perpich commissioned their memorial, a modern, stainless-steel monument by artist Gloria Tew. (Section 30, Lot 385)



65 – ROSALIE WAHL

Rosalie Wahl (1924-2013) began law school at 38, as the mother of four children, and gave birth to her fifth child before finishing. Upon graduation, Wahl worked for the newly-created state public defender's office, arguing 109 cases before the Minnesota Supreme Court. She developed William Mitchell's criminal law clinic program, the first of its kind in the nation. She was appointed as the first woman on the Minnesota Supreme Court by Governor Rudy Perpich in 1977. Wahl had an enormous impact on the law, women's equality, the legal system and legal education, writing 549 opinions over 17 years. She championed the underdog, the marginalized and the outcast. Additionally, while on the Supreme Court, she led the Court's Commission on Mental Health, the Gender Bias Task Force and the Racial Bias Task Force. (Section 30, Lot 490)



66 – HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

A champion of the people, Hubert H. Humphrey (1911-1978) began his political career as mayor of Minneapolis. In 1948, leading the progressive plank of the Democratic party, Humphrey passionately told the Democratic National convention, "To those who say that we are rushing this issue of civil rights, I say we are 172 years too late! To those who say this civil rights program is an infringement on states' rights, I say this: The time has arrived in America for the Democratic Party to walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights."



Humphrey served as a U.S. senator from 1948 to 1964 and again from 1970 until his death. He served as vice president under Lyndon Johnson from 1965 to 1969.

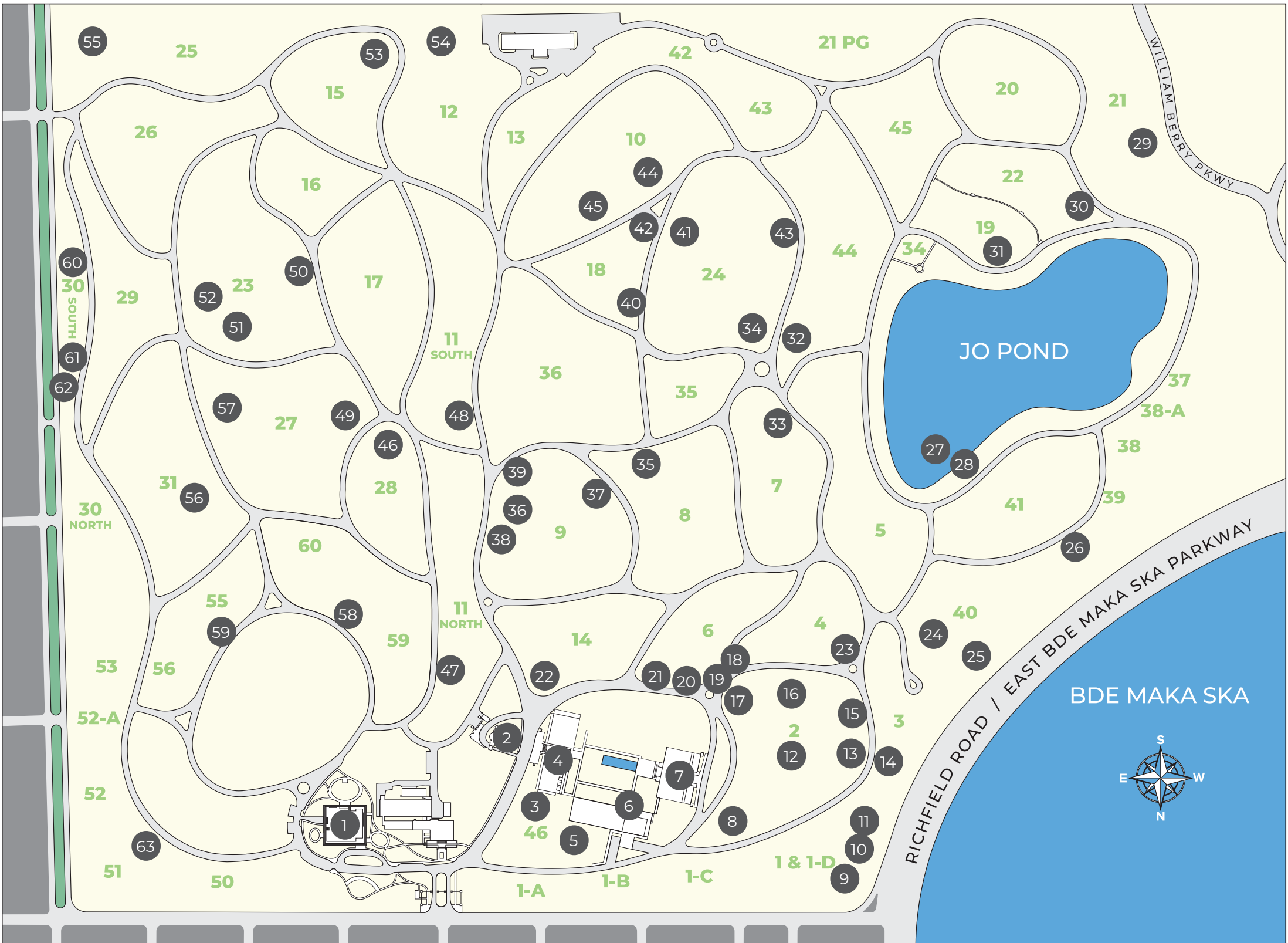
After his death, his body lay in state at the U.S. Capitol. Following that, a private funeral was held in Minneapolis. Although the funeral was not open to the public, on the frigid January day he was buried, a crowd of over 3,000 people came to Lakewood to honor and mourn Humphrey's death. In the days 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 and read the inscription he wrote before his death, "I have enjoyed my life, its disappointments, outweighed by its pleasures. I have loved my country in a way that some people consider sentimental and out of style. I still do. And I remain an optimist, with joy, without apology, about this country, and about the American experiment in democracy." (Section 51, Lot A)



MAP KEY

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|--|---|
| 1 – Welcome Center | 36 – Grand Army of the Republic Memorial |
| 2 – Memorial Chapel | 37 – Minneapolis Fire Department Memorial |
| 3 – Living Memory Tree | 38 – Cleveland Memorial |
| 4 – Archie and Phebe Givens | 39 – Frances C. Greenman |
| 5 – Walker Memorial | 40 – Ueland Memorial |
| 6 – Garden Mausoleum and Reception Center | 41 – Olson Memorial |
| 7 – Memorial Community Mausoleum | 42 – Dr. B. Robert Lewis |
| 8 – Fridley Monument | 43 – Wood Pyramid |
| 9 – Wellstone Memorial | 44 – Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve |
| 10 – Francis Memorial | 45 – Dunwoody Obelisk |
| 11 – Flour Mill Explosion Memorial | 46 – Carl Eric Wickman |
| 12 – Pillsbury Memorial | 47 – Showmen's Rest |
| 13 – King Memorial | 48 – Callum deVillier |
| 14 – Leslie C. Kouba | 49 – Jakob Fjelde and Pauline Fjelde |
| 15 – Maggie Menzel | 50 – Lowry-Goodrich Mausoleum |
| 16 – MacKensie Memorial | 51 – Rocheleau Memorial |
| 17 – Morrison Memorial | 52 – Marion W. Savage |
| 18 – Washburn Memorial | 53 – Frances Andrews |
| 19 – Stevens Memorial | 54 – Bobby Marshall |
| 20 – Charles M. Loring | 55 – Ralph and Emily Goodridge Grey |
| 21 – Brackett Memorial | 56 – Wirth Memorial |
| 22 – J.W. Pence | 57 – Adams Memorial |
| 23 – Maude Armatage | 58 – Eustis Obelisk |
| 24 – Harry Wild Jones | 59 – Mars Mausoleum |
| 25 – U of M Anatomy Bequest Program Memorial | 60 – Garden of Memories Sundial |
| 26 – Bill Goldsworthy | 61 – Garden of the Praying Hands and Dr. Reuben Youngdahl |
| 27 – Chinese Community Memorial | 62 – Anthony B. Cassius |
| 28 – Jo Pond | 63 – Beatrice Ohanessian |
| 29 – Marjorie Husted | 64 – Perpich Memorial |
| 30 – Richard G. Drew | 65 – Rosalie Wahl |
| 31 – Lena Olive Smith | 66 – Hubert H. Humphrey |
| 32 – Dr. Robert S. Brown | |
| 33 – Oberhoffer Obelisk | |
| 34 – Elks Rest | |
| 35 – Soldiers Memorial | |

EXPLORE LAKEWOOD

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, along with a variety of other tour guides, including one on the chapel, is available in Lakewood's Welcome Center.

CEMETERY HOURS

Our gates are open seven days a week, including holidays. Please check our website for seasonal hours.

WELCOME CENTER

Monday – Saturday: 8 AM – 4:30 PM

GARDEN AND COMMUNITY MAUSOLEUMS

Open seven days a week: 10 AM – 4:30 PM

MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Depending on availability, the Chapel may be opened. Please visit the Welcome Center for assistance.



LAKWOOD
CEMETERY • CREMATION • COMMEMORATION

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