

of giving glass opalescent and iridescent qualities by exposing it to chemicals and fumes of molten metals during the glassblowing process. The walls of the sides and head of the chapel are decorated in panels of gold and glass mosaic, and the floor is marble mosaic.

The Chapel is available to lot owners at Lake View Cemetery for funeral services.

Wade Chapel is open April 1 through September.

Other memorials

Other major points of architectural interest include a granite memorial to the children and teachers who died in the tragic Collinwood School fire in 1908, and the John D. Rockefeller memorial (see map). The Rockefeller obelisk, a popular monument style of the earlier part of the twentieth century, is the highest monument of its kind.



John Hay Monument

Period styles can be seen throughout the cemetery. They range from the weeping angels of the Victorian period to arches, such as the Charles F. Brush Columns (see map), to monoliths and even modern geometric sculpture being done today.

Lake View today

For more than 125 years, Lake View Cemetery has offered Cleveland area families a wide selection of interment space in surroundings of beauty and dignity. Now, above-ground entombment and cremation niches in Garden Crypts, or in our new Lake View Mausoleum allow us to meet almost any need.



Lake View Mausoleum

The Mausoleum has a glass-canopied drive up entrance, comfortable interior seating and warm sunlit, fully carpeted walkways. The materials used are the same as used in many century-old buildings at Lake View. They are of the highest quality so your family's legacy will live for years to come.

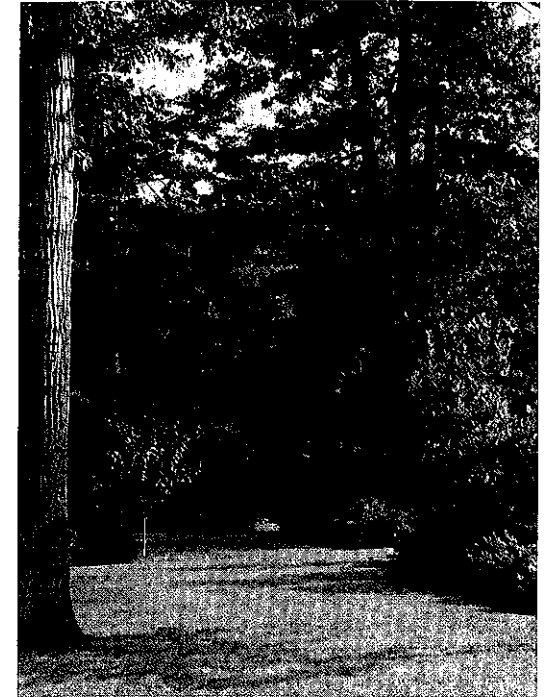
Lake View Mausoleum is one of the most inviting mausoleums you will ever visit. And one of the most beautiful buildings you will ever see.

With space available to meet interment requirements for the next 100 years, Lake View is committed to maintaining a high quality of service and the natural beauty of the historic non-sectarian cemetery.

Information on the range of services available, including the new Lake View Mausoleum can be obtained by visiting our office inside the gates at 12316 Euclid Avenue, or by calling 421-2665. Office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The cemetery grounds are open 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

The Lake View Cemetery Association

12316 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland, Ohio 44106



Lake View Cemetery Past and Present

In 1869, when the Cleveland city limits extended only to East 55th Street, a group of the city's leading citizens formed The Lake View Cemetery Association and established Lake View Cemetery in what was then open countryside.

Cleveland, Cleveland Heights and East Cleveland have since grown up around the 285-acre tract, but the rural atmosphere that existed when the cemetery was founded has been preserved and cultivated.

Lake View's history is filled with the names of those who made great contributions to the area's and the nation's industrial, civic, social and cultural development. Today it continues to be chosen as an honored, historic and beautiful final resting place for Cleveland people. The cemetery is the location of several memorials of

architectural significance, and its grounds are one of the most beautiful garden spots in the Cleveland area.

While the cemetery has been in operation for more than 125 years, it was conceived with such foresight that today there are still many attractive, developed sections with available lots of various sizes, as well as acres of undeveloped, beautiful woodlands.

We invite you to tour Lake View Cemetery, a Cleveland landmark.

A colorful, changing scene



Daffodil Hill in bloom.

Lake View Cemetery is one of the most impressive garden spots in the Cleveland area. The cemetery maintains what amounts to a comprehensive arboretum containing hundreds of varieties of specimen trees and shrubs along with magnificent growths of flowers.

Each spring, summer and autumn, as different varieties come into bloom, floral tour routes are laid out and marked so that the public can tour the 285-acre cemetery by car.

Lake View offers colorful, changing scenes throughout most of the year, from a hillside of more than 100,000 clumps of daffodils to azaleas, crabapples, rhododendrons, golden chain, wisteria and other varieties, both common and rare.

The undisturbed, wooded setting of Lake View supports a variety of wildlife and birds, making it an excellent place for birdwatching right in the city. Migratory geese and ducks often stop at our two lakes.

The cemetery maintains a color slide collection of flowers, shrubs and trees in the order of their bloom for use by garden clubs and other interested groups. Arrangements to borrow the slide collection can be made at the cemetery office.

Timeless architecture and priceless art

Spanning a history of more than 100 years, Lake View Cemetery contains memorials representative of a number of period styles up to the present day, including our Garden Crypts. Two of the cemetery's memorials, the Garfield Monument and Jephtha Wade Memorial Chapel, have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

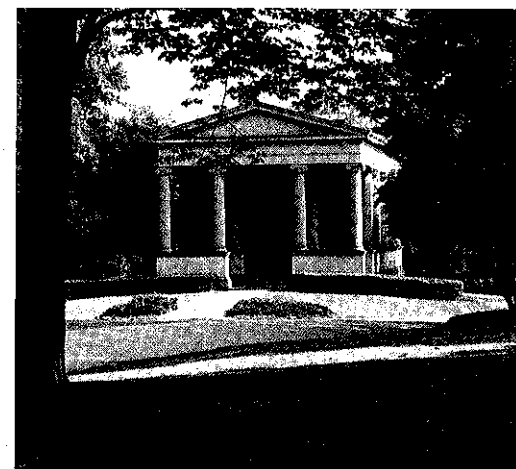
Lake View's best known memorial is the James A. Garfield Monument (see map), erected by the citizens of the United States in memory of the country's 20th President. The Monument was dedicated in 1890, and was designed by George H. Keller of Connecticut. The circular tower is built of Ohio sandstone and



The Garfield Monument.

stands 180 feet tall. A Carrara marble statue of the President, sculpted by Alexander Doyle, stands in the center of the Monument and is surrounded by stained glass windows and walls of mosaic. The building's exterior is decorated with a frieze divided into panels depicting the life of Garfield as a teacher, statesman, soldier, President, and the last panel shows his body lying in state in the Capitol Rotunda.

The Garfield Monument is open daily, April 1 through November 15.



Jephtha Wade Memorial Chapel.

Jephtha Wade Memorial Chapel (see map), built in memory of the founder of Western Union, is the cemetery's most significant piece of architecture. Built in 1901, the granite structure is classic in design and is located between the cemetery's two picturesque lakes.

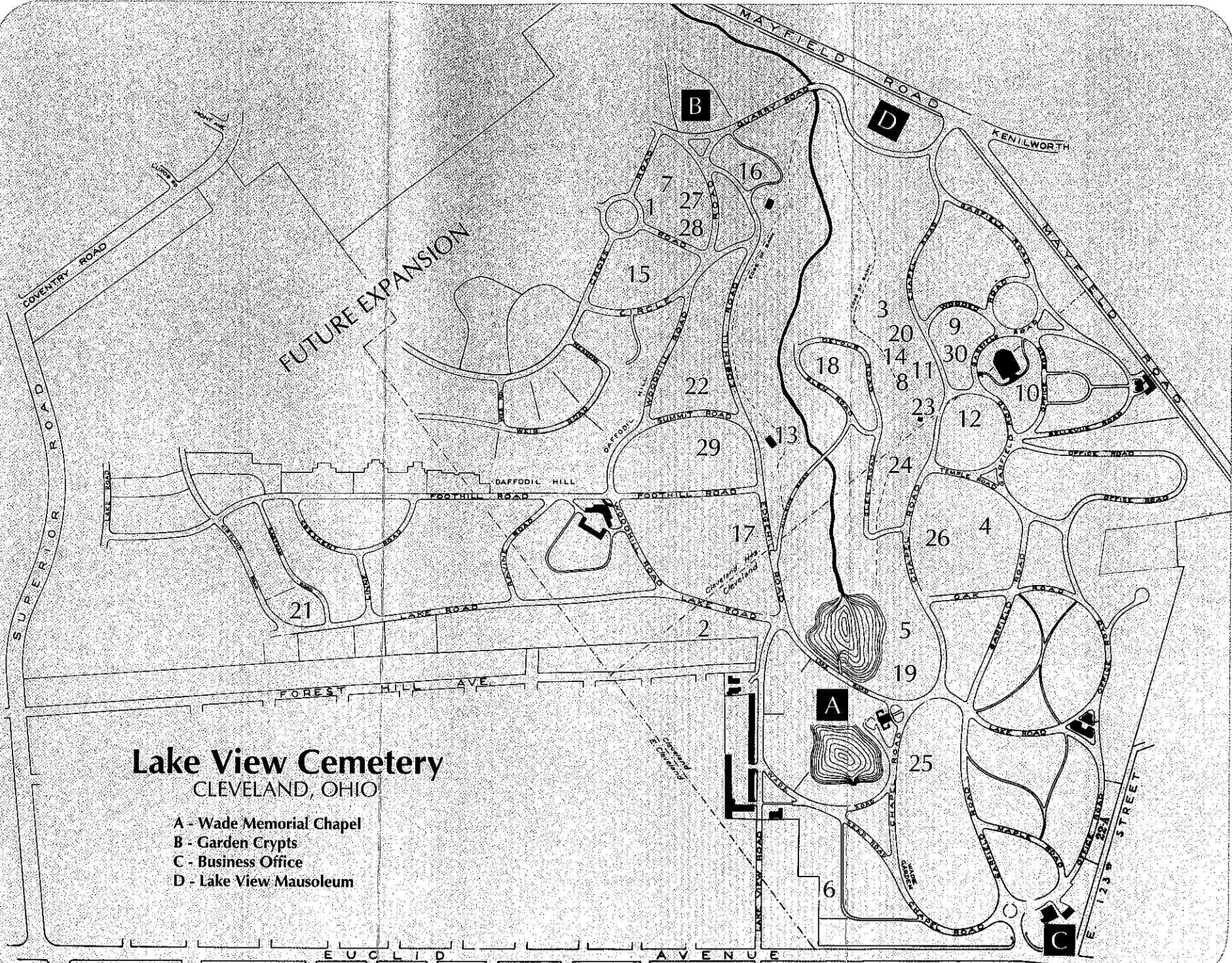
The entire chapel interior was designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany. Behind its four-ton bronze doors, the Chapel contains a priceless Tiffany stained glass window of a resurrection scene, one of the nation's most important Tiffany pieces.

The window is done in the Favrite technique developed by Tiffany, a method

Lake View Cemetery

CLEVELAND, OHIO

- A - Wade Memorial Chapel
- B - Garden Crypts
- C - Business Office
- D - Lake View Mausoleum



FUTURE EXPANSION

B

D

A

E U C L I D A V E N U E

A historic place

Many Clevelanders who have made a strong impact on the political, social, cultural and economic life of the city, the state, and the nation are buried at Lake View Cemetery. The graves of 30 of the 56 members of the Early Settlers Association Hall of Fame are located at Lake View, and 22 of Cleveland's past mayors are buried here.

Graves of Hall of Fame members are indicated on the map, and a brief biography of each is listed here.

1. Newton Diehl Baker (1871-1937)

Baker was elected mayor of Cleveland in 1912 and was appointed Secretary of War by President Woodrow Wilson in 1916. He served in that position through World War I until 1921. As Secretary of War, Baker urged the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

2. William Howard Brett (1846-1918)

Brett was the librarian who built the Cleveland Public Library into a city-wide system and introduced the open-shelf system. He organized and headed the library school at Western Reserve College in 1894.

3. Charles Francis Brush (1849-1929)

Brush was the inventor of the arc lamp, the first lamp to light any city electrically in 1879. A mechanical engineer, he perfected a dynamo in 1873 that powered the first electric street railway.

4. Joseph Carabelli (1850-1911)

Sculptor, 1st Italian Ohio Legislator, founder of the Lakeview Granite and Monument Works in 1880; called the "Father of Little Italy". Co-founded Alta House. In the Ohio House of Representatives he introduced the bill to make Columbus Day a legal holiday in 1910.

5. Leonard Case, Jr. (1820-1880)

The philanthropist founder of Case School of Applied Science, Case was also a benefactor of Cleveland Library, Western Reserve Historical Society and other civic and charitable institutions.

6. Charles Waddell Chesnutt (1858-1932)

Teacher, school principal, newspaperman and attorney, Chesnutt was the first great black novelist and short story writer, published in 1899. Critics place him among the foremost story tellers of his time.

7. Dr. George Washington Crile, Sr. (1864-1943)

One of the founders of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation. Surgeon in Spanish-American War and WWI. Performed first successful human blood transfusion. Made Cleveland Clinic world renowned.

8. Dr. Harvey Williams Cushing (1869-1939)

Cushing was a brain surgeon who pioneered many new techniques. His extensive book collection became the nucleus of the historical medical library at Yale. He won the Pulitzer Prize in 1926 for his biography of Sir William Osler.

9. Sereno Peck Fenn (1844-1927)

One of the three principal founders of the Sherwin Williams Co., serving as treasurer and vice-president. Fenn served as a director for the Cleveland YMCA from 1868-1920. In 1930 Cleveland YMCA School of Technology was renamed Fenn College in his honor. Fenn College became Cleveland State University in 1964.

10. James Abram Garfield (1831-1881)

A Civil War hero, Garfield was elected to Congress in 1863 and served until 1880 when he was elected 20th President of the United States. Garfield was shot by a disappointed office-seeker on July 2, 1881, and died from the wounds September 19, 1881.

11. Frederick Harris Goff (1858-1923)

Lawyer, president of the Cleveland Trust Company during the great expansion period, civic leader, established Cleveland Foundation. Achieved merger of Garfield Bank and Lake Shore Savings, with Cleveland Trust Company. Arbitrator in Street Railway disputes. Mayor of Glenville.

12. Caesar Augustin Grasselli (1850-1927)

Manufacturing chemist, banker and philanthropist, Grasselli was one of the industrialists who made Cleveland a manufacturing center. He also founded the Society for the Blind.

13. Marcus Alonzo Hanna (1837-1904)

Hanna married Charlotte Rhodes, daughter of a Cleveland coal and iron merchant, and reorganized the family company as M.A. Hanna & Co. Known as the "President Maker" he backed Garfield and McKinley, and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1897 and 1903.

14. John Milton Hay (1838-1905)

Poet, journalist, historian and statesman, Hay was private secretary to Abraham Lincoln for four years, Secretary to the American Legation in Paris in 1865, and ambassador to Great Britain in 1897. As McKinley's Secretary of State, he proposed the open door policy for China in 1899.

15. Max S. Hayes (1866-1945)

A National Socialist, a labor leader, social activist, political candidate opposing Samuel Gompers for three decades, and printer. In recognition of Hayes' role as a builder of the local union movement, Max Hayes Vocational High School was named after him in 1957.

16. Myron Timothy Herrick (1854-1929)

Herrick was a Cleveland attorney who helped found and became president of Society for Savings, now Society National Bank. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1904, and served as Ambassador to France from 1912 to 1929.

17. Adella Prentiss Hughes (1869-1950)

Concert pianist, helped to establish Cleveland Music School Settlement, founded the Musical Arts Association, then developed the Cleveland Orchestra which she managed from 1918 to 1933.

18. Jared Potter Kirtland (1793-1877)

Physician, naturalist and teacher, Kirtland conducted the first geological survey of Ohio. He was founder of Cleveland Medical College in 1843, and a member of its faculty until 1864. He also made important studies of the zoology of Ohio.

19. Samuel Livingston Mather (1817-1890)

A mining and shipping industry pioneer, Mather helped organize the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, now the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, in 1850. He was a major contributor to Cleveland's industrial prominence.

20. Dr. Dayton Clarence Miller (1866-1941)

Professor of Mathematics and Physics at Case School (Case-WRU). Pioneered work in surgical x-rays; produced first full x-ray of the human body. Contradicted some of Einstein's Theory.

21. Garrett A. Morgan (1877-1963)

Businessman and inventor. Created a gas mask; used it to rescue workers trapped in a 1916 explosion beneath Lake Erie. Invented first tri-color traffic stop. Founded "Cleveland Call" (now "Cleveland Call and Post").

22. Rufus P. Ranney (1813-1891)

Lawyer, 1851 delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio. Two times judge of Ohio Supreme Court. First President of the Ohio State Bar Association. Candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1859.

23. John Davison Rockefeller (1839-1937)

Financier and philanthropist, Rockefeller started his career as a store clerk and went on to found the Standard Oil Company in Cleveland in 1870. He was a genius at organization and devised the modern corporate trust. His benefactions during his lifetime totaled \$550 million, and the Rockefeller Foundation continues to support a multitude of civic and charitable causes.

24. Rebecca Elliot Cromwell Rouse (1799-1887)

Founder of the Martha Washington and Dorcas Society and organizer of the Soldier's Aid Society and the U.S. Sanitary Commission (fore-runner of Red Cross). Devoted her life to activities in several benevolent activities. Called "Mother of Baptist Church" in Cleveland.

25. Henry A. Sherwin (1842-1916)

A Cleveland business man who founded Sherwin Williams Co, the world's largest paint and sulfa drug base maker. Active in philanthropic work, he served as a trustee of the YMCA along with serving as a director for The Cleveland Trust Company, The First National Bank, and a trustee for the Society for Savings.

26. Charles Franklin Thwing (1853-1937)

Thwing, a prolific writer on education and history, was president of Western Reserve University during its greatest expansion from 1890-1921. He established schools of law, dentistry, pharmacy, social science, graduate school and the school of education.

27-28. Orris Paxton Van Sweringen (1879-1936) Mantis James Van Sweringen (1881-1935)

These brothers from East Cleveland became entrepreneurs in real estate and railroad management. They acquired stock control of the Nickel Plate, Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette and Missouri Pacific Railroads; built Shaker Heights, its rapid transit system and Terminal Tower.

29. Jephtha Homer Wade (1811-1890)

Wade organized and built a number of midwest telegraph lines which were consolidated in 1854 to form Western Union Telegraph Company. A philanthropist, he gave the city Wade Park. Wade organized the Lake View Cemetery Association and was its first president.

30. Alexander Winton (1860-1932)

Started as a bicycle manufacturer. He was a pioneer in the "horseless carriage" era who set the pace for Cleveland's auto industry. In 1897 manufactured a car that went "all the way from Cleveland to New York City" in 10 days. His most noted car was the Winton Six, and he was the first to sell automobiles commercially in the United States.