

*General Maps:*  
U.S. 1

*Summary of Coverage  
Cemeteries*

Chapter 8 was supposed to deal with cemeteries. Only two studies, one rural and one urban, were sent in. Are we to believe that burial is beyond the ken of students of culture? Perhaps, since we have so little guidance here, it is time to suggest that we turn our attention to cults of piety toward the dead and to the mappable, landscape manifestations of these cults. Among the elements that seem relevant are grave orientation, depth of interment, adornment, cult objects, associated structures, cemetery vegetation, maintenance of grounds, date of celebration, and denominational and ethnic association. The customary approach of dealing with tombstone styles is of limited and secondary interest, unless different cultures utilize the same styles differently. We can gain understanding from tombstone styles, but mainly from the vantage of Kniffen's concept of the dominance of contemporary fashion. Under this approach, the differential acceptance of temporally diverse tombstone styles could be judged against a background of areally diverse folk and vernacular forms.

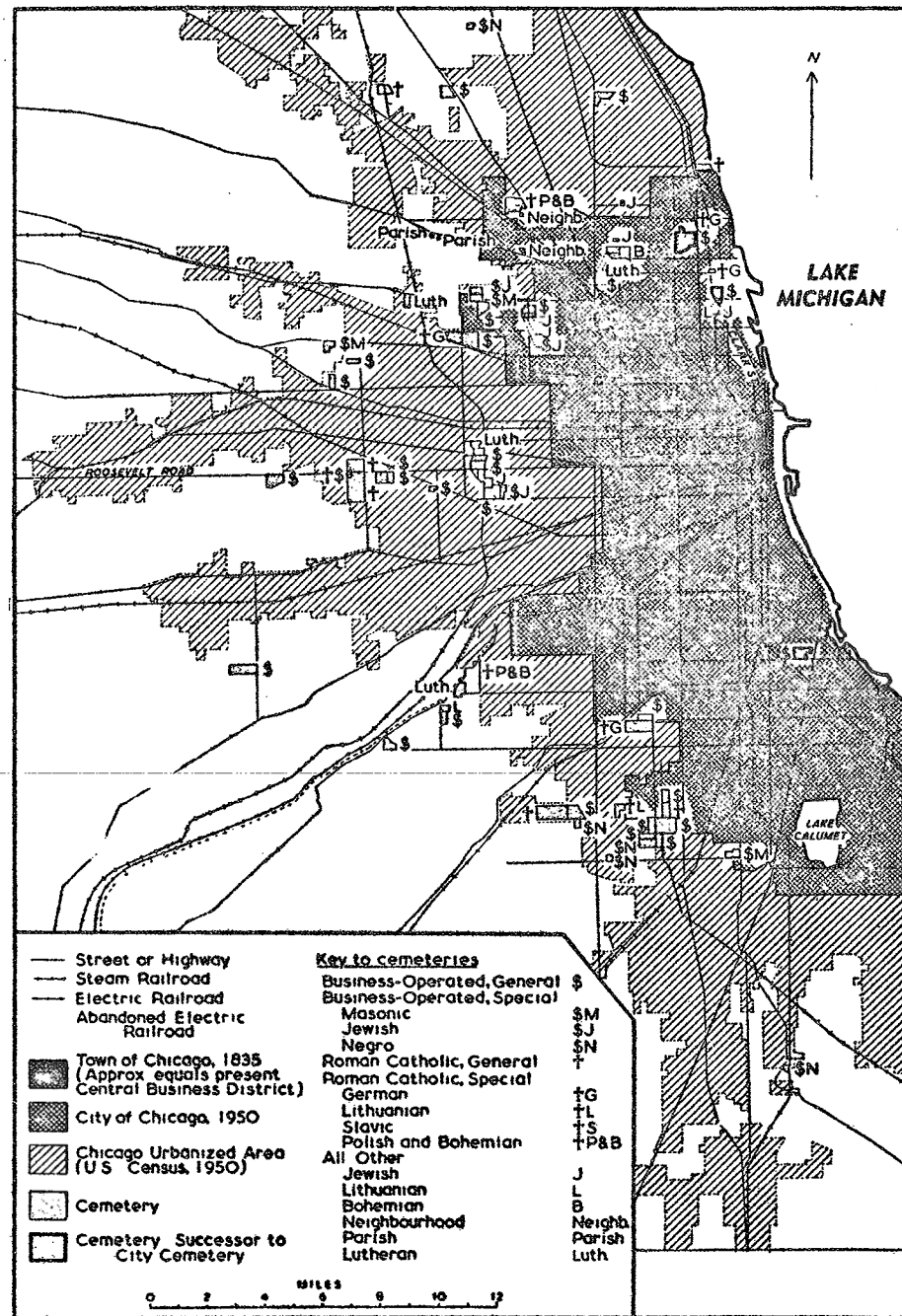


Fig. 1. Chicago and its cemeteries

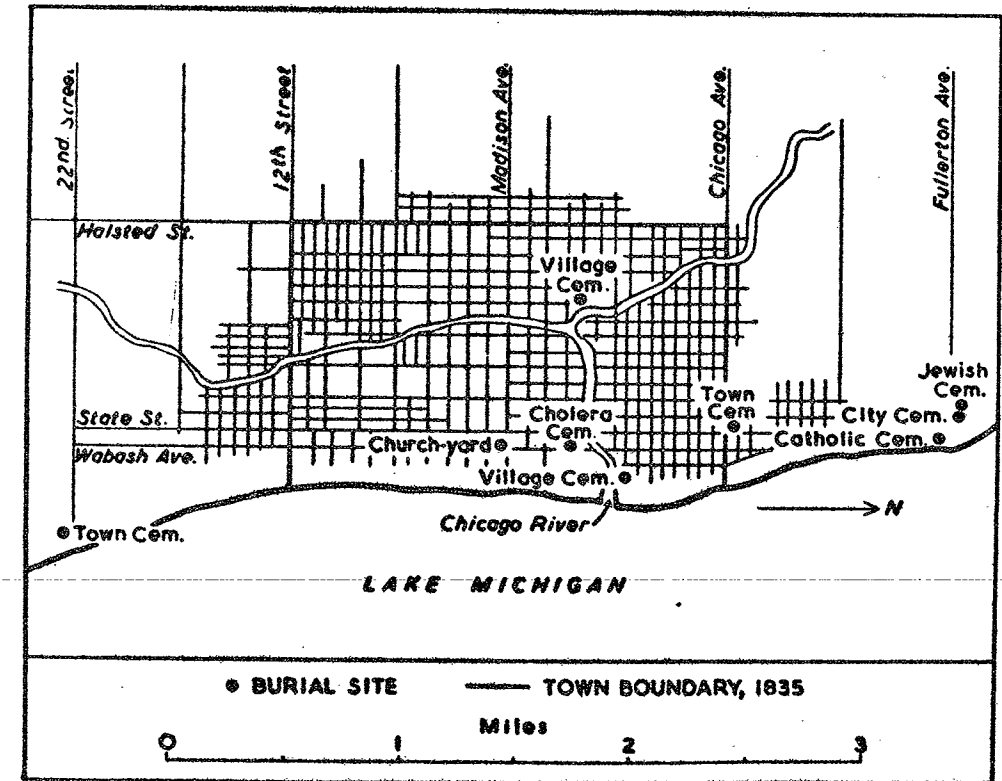


Fig. 2. Early Chicago burial sites. The cemeteries within the town boundaries were replaced by the two town cemeteries, which in turn were replaced by the three cemeteries on the extreme right (north). For town area of 1835 see also Fig. 1. (Shoreline well inland from today's artificial lake front.)

Pattison 1955

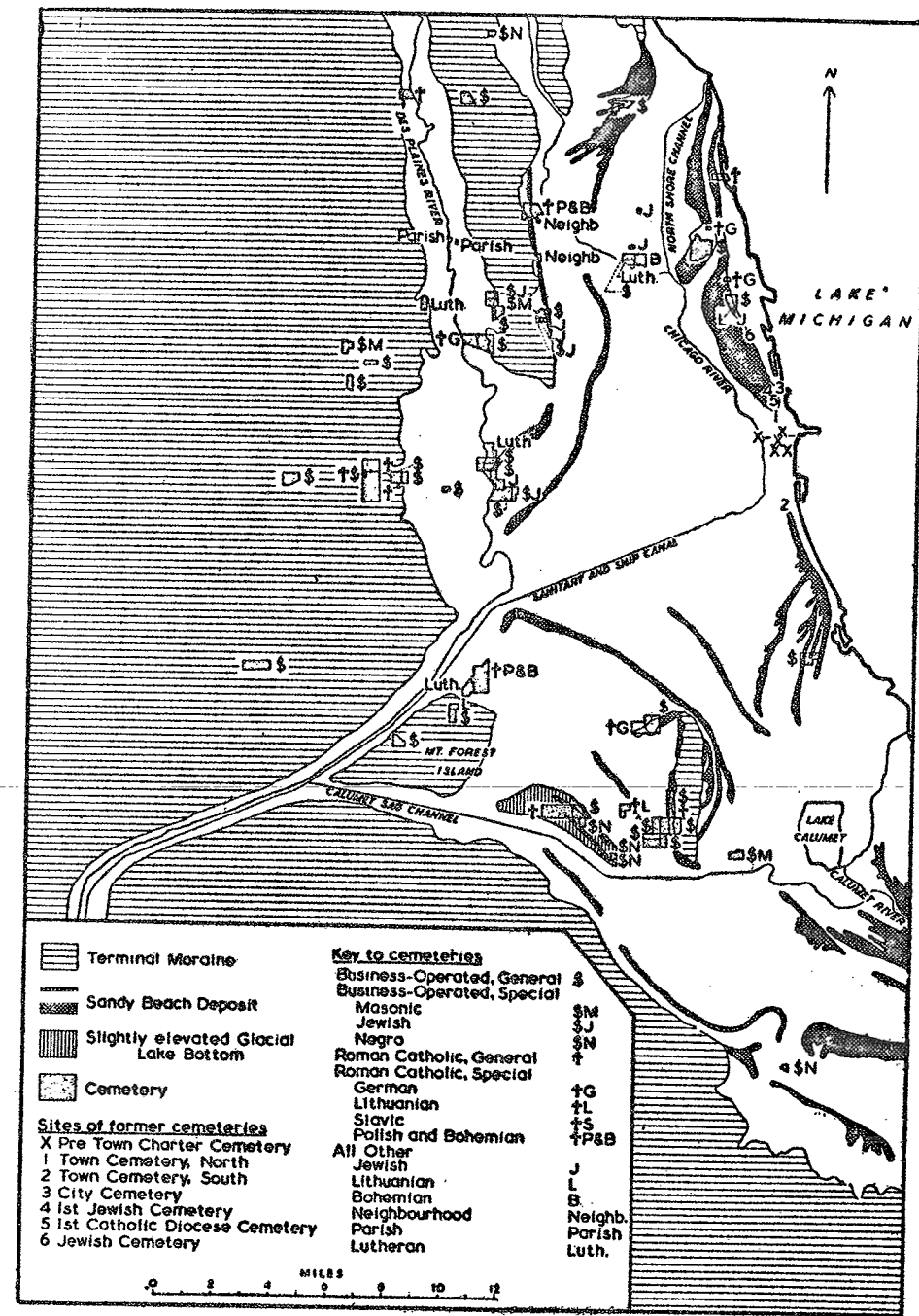


FIG. 3. Cemeteries and major natural features of Chicago and vicinity

Pattison  
1955

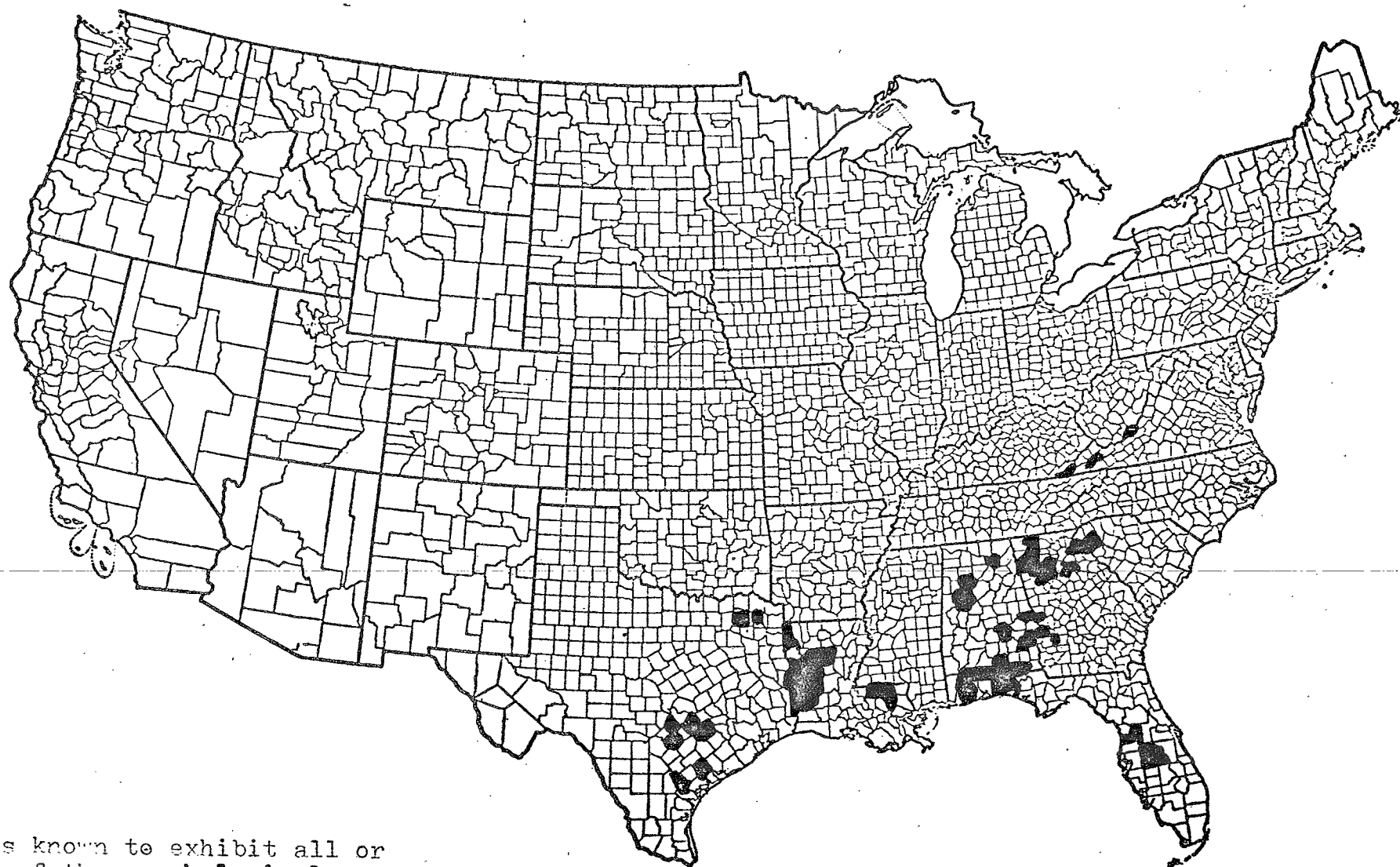


Fig. 2  
Counties known to exhibit all or  
several of the morphological  
traits of the folk graveyard.  
(Jeane, 1975) ↗ Upland South

*scraped bare, east-west orientation of graves, hilltop location,  
distinctive vegetation (cedars, crepe myrtle, etc.), and other traits.*  
— ed.

Jeane  
1975