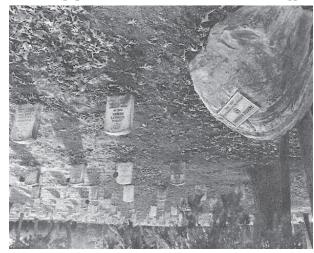
in Confederate Rest. and died due to exposure and disease. They were buried River were sent to prison at Camp Randall. Many sickened captured in 1862 at Island Number 10 on the Mississippi A large number of Confederate soldiers Sec. 34

Confederate Rest



American and more recent wars are buried around the turn of the century. Today, veterans from the Spanish 1). Three additional linear mounds were destroyed at the archaeologist Charles E. Brown (who is buried in Section mound (900-1200 A.D.) were saved from demolition by Two panther mounds and a linear Sec. 35

Effigy Mounds and Veterans' Section



Fairchild Family The Fairchild Sec. 32 Family is one of Madison's most illustrious families. Jairus Fairchild (1801-1862) brought the family to Madison in 1843. He was the first state treasurer, the first mayor of Madison, and built the elegant home that stood on the site of the Wilson Street State Office Building. His son, Lucius (1831-1896) served in the Civil War, where he rose to the rank of brigadier general. He lost an arm fighting with the Iron Brigade at Gettysburg. He was the governor of Wisconsin from 1865-1871 and served abroad in foreign service posts. Lucius' brother, Cassius (1829-1868) was an alderman and member of the state legislature, before going off to fight in the Civil War. He later died of complications from

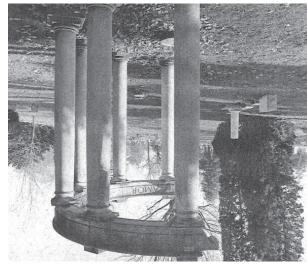




LaFollette Family

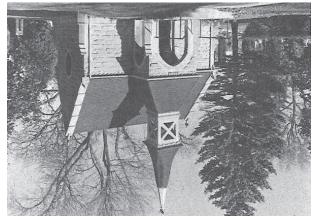
The LaFollette family has been one of Sec. 4 the most important families in Wisconsin's history. Robert Marion LaFollette (1855-1925), known as "Fighting Bob", was a noted orator, a member of Congress, Wisconsin governor, and United States senator. As a national leader in the Progressive Movement, he ran for President under its banner in 1924. His wife, Belle Case LaFollette (1859-1931), was the first woman to graduate from the UW Law School. A noted orator in her own right, she helped her husband in his political career. Their sons were also active in politics: Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. (1895-1953) was a United States senator and Phillip Fox LaFollette (1897-1965) served as governor of Wisconsin. love of the classics, which is reflected in their attractive author of several books. They shared an appreciation and Slaughter (1870-1963) was a civic leader, scholar, and Latin subjects. His wife Gertrude Elizabeth Taylor and author of essays and monographs on classical and was a professor of Latin at the University of Wisconsin, Moses Stephen Slaughter (1860-1923)

Sec. 30 Slaughter Family



buried in Rochester, New York. Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road. Catlin himself is 1848), first Dane County judge, and president of the district attorney, secretary of Wisconsin Territory (1846first postmaster. He was Madison's first lawyer, the first in 1836. He helped plat Madison in 1837 and served as Territorial Supreme Court at the first session in Belmont memory of John Catlin (1803-1874), the Clerk of the The Catlin Chapel was erected in Sec. 30

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Some Forest Hill Facts

The cemetery covers approximately 140 acres.

The Forest Hill Effigy Mound group is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

First burial, Josephine Rodermund, 1859, Section 1.

Earliest war veteran, David Jacquish, War of 1812,

Nobel Prize winner, John Bardeen (winner of two Nobel prizes in physics), Section 25.

Frederick Jackson Turner (1861-1932), Section 30, is recognized as one of the nation's foremost historians. He served as professor of American history at the University of Wisconsin and at Harvard, and he wrote "Significance of the Frontier in American History", a watershed essay that defined the role of the frontier in U.S. history.

Governors of the State of Wisconsin buried at Forest Hill (and date when they were governor):

Louis Harvey, 1862

Lucius Fairchild, 1866-1872

William Taylor, 1874-1876

Robert LaFollette Sr., 1901-1906

James Davidson, 1906-1911

Philip LaFollette, 1931-1933 and 1935-1939

Albert Schmedeman, 1933-1935

Oscar Rennebohm, 1947-1951.

Sponsors

Forest Hill Cemetery, Gunderson Funeral Home, Fitch-Lawrence-Sanfillipo Funeral Home, Cress Funeral Home, Joyce Funeral Home, Ryan Funeral Home

Credits

Prepared by the Forest Hill Cemetery Committee of Historic Madison, Inc. Committee members: Marge Lyford (Chair), Thomas Brock, Frank Custer, Douglas Evans, Mark Gajewski, Sue Haswell, Mary Betty Sellery, and Henry Soder. Design, Henry Soder; typesetting, Thomas Brock; photography, Zane Williams.

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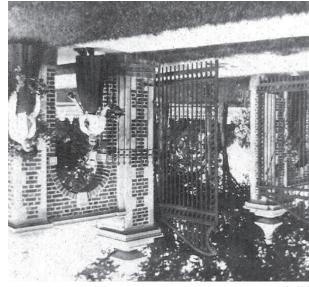
University of Wisconsin, many of whom have achieved place of numerous faculty and administrators from the state, and the nation. In addition, it is the final resting have played significant roles in the history of the city, the Forest Hill contains the graves of many persons who

creation of Mount Auburn Cemetery just outside Boston. cemetery plan which had first begun in the U.S. with the laid out. Forest Hill was an early example of the "rural" the park-like atmosphere that it had when it was first huge trees that have grown up, the cemetery still retains view of the lakes is considerably hidden today by the built effigy burial mounds at this location. Although the a thousand years earlier, resident Native Americans had place could be selected for the burial of the dead." In fact, the entire city and surrounding lakes. No more appropriate described the location as "high and sightly, overlooking was established in 1858. The mayor, George B. Smith, Owned by the City of Madison, Forest Hill Cemetery

History of Forest Hill Cemetery

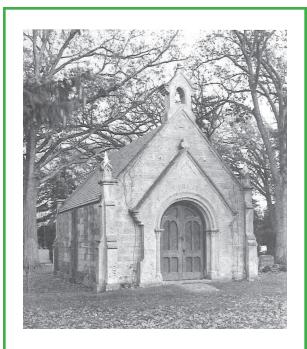
removed during the 1960's.

These gates were at the cemetery entrance until they were



Forest Hill. Visitors are encouraged to explore on their interesting grave sites and monuments to be found at back page). The tour includes only a few of the many with a photo or are listed in Forest Hill Facts (on the without a number are not on the tour but are described at the Catlin Chapel (see map inside). Names on the map The walking tour is 1.4 miles in length and begins

The Walking Tour

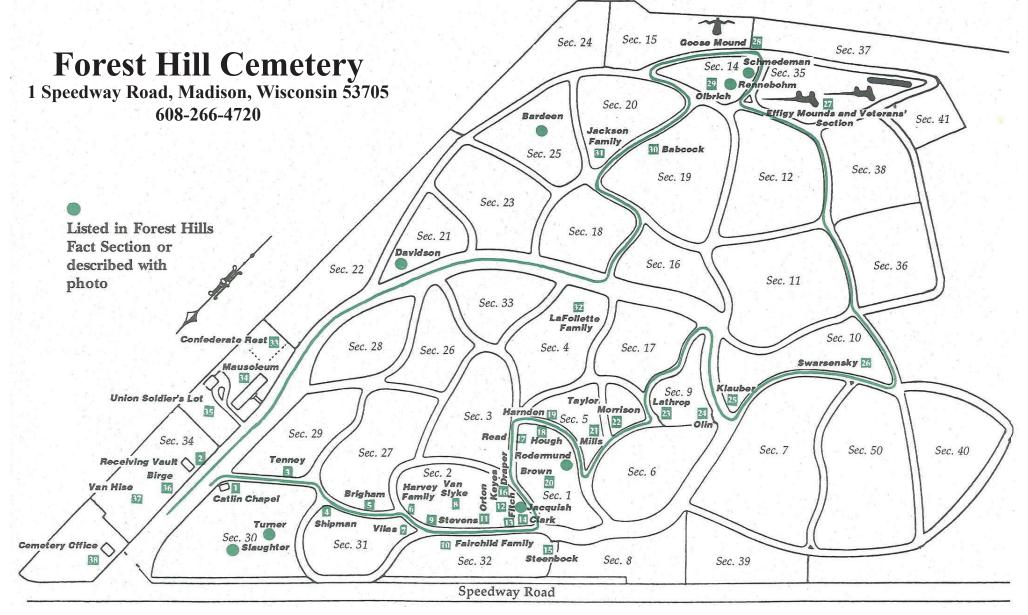


Forest Hill Cemetery

A Walking Tour

Published by Historic Madison, Inc. P.O. Box 2721 Madison, WI 53701

1993



- Catlin Chapel Sec. 30 See photo
- **Receiving Vault** Sec. 34 Built around 1865 to store bodies until the spring thaw permitted the digging of graves. Now used for routine storage. Photo on Front Cover.
- **Tenney** Sec. 29 Daniel K. Tenney (1844-1915), one of the first U.W. students, was admitted to the bar at age 21. He founded a prestigious Chicago law firm, but retired in Madison. He donated the land for Tenney Park.
- **Shipman** Sec. 31 Stephen Vaughn Shipman (1825-1905) was a Civil War veteran and an architect. In 1869, he designed the dome for Madison's second Capitol. He later practiced architecture in Chicago.
- **Brigham** Sec. 27 Ebenezer Brigham (1789-1861) was the first permanent white settler in Dane County. A member of the Territorial Legislature, he was one of the three commissioners who erected the first Capitol in Madison.
- was a member of the state Constitutional Convention in 1847, state senator from 1854-1858, secretary of state from 1860-1862, and governor from January to April, 1862. He drowned in the Tennessee River while bringing aid to Wisconsin troops after the battle of Shiloh. His wife Cordelia Harvey (1824-1895) ministered to Union soldiers and convinced President Lincoln to let her found the Harvey Hospital, the first soldier's hospital in the North during the Civil War.
- **Vilas** Sec. 31 William F. Vilas (1840-1908) was in the original UW graduating class in 1858. He was on the Law Faculty at UW and served on the Board of Regents. A leader of the Wisconsin Democratic Party, he was postmaster general and secretary of the interior under Grover Cleveland, and was a United States senator from 1891-1897. He left to the UW a \$30 million bequest. Vilas Park was a gift to the city in memory of his son, Henry.
- **8 Van Slyke** Sec. 2 Napoleon Bonaparte Van Slyke (1822-1909) was an alderman who helped select the site for Forest Hill. He was president of the Dane County Bank, was involved in the Madison Gas Company, and was a UW Regent.
- **Breese Stevens** Sec. 2 Breese J. Stevens (1834-1903) was a lawyer, involved in rail road, canal, and land grant litigation. He served as mayor, regent of the UW, and was a curator of the State Historical Society.
- 10 Fairchild Family Sec. 32 See photo
- **Orton** Sec. 22 Harlow S. Orton (1817-1895) was private secretary for Governor Farwell and later was a lawyer, State Supreme Court Justice, Mayor of Madison, and three-term member of the Legislature. An organizer of the State Historical Society, Orton Park was named after him.
- **12 Keyes** Sec. 2 Elisha W. Keyes (1828-1910), the powerful "Boss" of the Wisconsin Republican party, was mayor of Madison several terms, and wrote a history of Dane County in 1908.
- **13 Fitch** Sec. 2 Deming Fitch (1826-1917), a cabinetmaker and undertaker, was the first superintendent of Forest Hill, a post he filled for thirty years.

- Clark Sec. 2 Darwin Clark (1812-1899), one of the original permanent settlers of Madison, was with the crew that erected the first Capitol. He became a cabinetmaker and owned a furniture store for 43 years. As head of the Cemetery committee he helped lay out Forest Hill. He also helped build Grace Episcopal Church and served as a mayor of Madison.
- **Steenbock** Sec. 8 Harry Steenbock (1886-1967) was a professor of biochemistry at UW. He was one of the discoverers of Vitamins D, A and B, and was a founder of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.
- **Draper** Sec. 2 Lyman Copeland Draper (1815-1891) was Corresponding Secretary for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin from 1854 to 1887, and almost single-handedly made it one of the preeminent historical institutions in the country. He traveled extensively gathering manuscripts and reminiscences from old pioneers. His priceless collections are preserved in the Historical Society today.
- **17 Read** Sec. 1 Theodore Read (1835-1865) was the last Union general killed in the Civil War. He was an Assistant Adjutant General and Brevet Brigadier General in the Army of the James. He died on April 6, 1865 in a saber duel with Confederate General Dearing. His action delayed the retreat of Lee's army, and led to the surrender at Appomattox three days later.
- **Hough** Sec. 1 William M. Hough (1803-1858) as the county surveyor and city engineer, laid out the first sections of Forest Hill. His son, Capt. D.E. Hough, who died in the Civil War, is buried beside him.
- **Harnden** Sec. 5 Henry Harnden (1823-1900) fought as a Brigadier General in the Civil War. He was in command of the unit credited with capturing Jefferson Davis in May, 1865.
- **Brown** Sec. 1 Charles E. Brown (1871-1946), was a prominent archaeologist who headed the State Historical Society museum. He was especially active in cataloging and preserving local effigy mounds, including those at Forest Hill.
- **21 Mills** Sec. 5 Simeon Mills (1810-1895), one of the very first settlers of Madison, was justice of the peace, state senator, territorial treasurer, UW regent, and trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane.
- **Morrison** Sec. 5 James Morrison (1799-1860) was one of three commissioners working on the erection of the original Capitol. He built the American House hotel, and was a Territorial Treasurer.
- **Lathrop** Sec. 9 John H. Lathrop (1834-1857) and Leopold Lathrop (1835-1858), are sons of John Lathrop, the first president of the university. They died at an early age, about a year apart. The broken columns symbolize life broken off too soon.
- **Olin** Sec. 9 John M. Olin (1851-1924), the founder of the Madison Park System, was a lawyer and law professor. From 1894 to 1909) he was the president and driving force behind the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association. Due to his influence, nearly a quarter of a million dollars was raised by Madisonians to purchase, develop, and maintain parks.

- **Example 1** Sec. 10 Samuel Klauber (1827-1887), the first Jewish resident in Madison, operated a dry goods store on East Main Street. He was a charter member of the Gates of Heaven Synagogue, and a curator of the State Historical Society.
- **Swarsensky** Sec. 10 Manfred Swarsensky (1906-1981) was a survivor of the Holocaust. Coming to Madison to establish a new Jewish congregation, he served as rabbi of Temple Beth El for over 36 years and was honored for his participation in civic, ecumenical, and humanitarian works.
- **Effigy Mounds and Veterans' Section** Sec. 35 See Photo
- **Goose Mound** Sec. 15 The Goose Mound is an extremely rare form of the effigy mounds once found in abundance in Dane County. The head of the goose was cut off by the Illinois Central Railroad in the 1880s.
- **Olbrich** Sec. 14 Michael Olbrich (1881-1929), a Madison attorney, was active in the Parks and Pleasure Drive Association. Olbrich Gardens and Park are named in his honor.
- **Babcock** Sec. 19 Stephen M. Babcock (1843-1931), a distinguished professor at the University, invented the Babcock test, a way to determine the amount of butterfat in milk, a test which revolutionized the dairy industry. Babcock Hall, on the campus, is named in his honor.
- **Jackson Family** Sec. 20 The Jackson family included several physicians who started the Jackson Clinic in Madison.
- 32 LaFollette Family Sec. 4 See Photo
- **33 Confederate Rest** Sec. 34 See Photo
- **Mausoleum** Sec. 34 The Mausoleum was erected in 1916 by the Illinois Mausoleum Company and is built entirely of stone. It was enlarged in 1973 and is now owned by the City of Madison.
- **Union Soldier's Lot** Sec. 34 Union soldiers who died in the Civil War are buried in this area, along with eight children who died while living at the Soldier's Orphan's Home in Madison.
- **Birge** Sec. 34 Edward A. Birge (1851-1950) was an important professor at the University. He was a pioneer in the field of limnology and carried out the first scientific investigation of the Madison and Wisconsin lakes. Later he was dean of the College of Letters and Sciences and president of the University from 1918-1925.
- **37 Van Hise** Sec. 34 Charles Van Hise (1857-1918) was a professor of geology and a member of the U.S. Geological Survey. He was university president during the period that this institution established its national reputation.
- **Cemetery Office** The cemetery office was built in 1908 as a shelter and waiting room for street car customers when Forest Hill was at the end of the street car line. In those days, it was fashionable to come to Forest Hill by street car for a picnic.