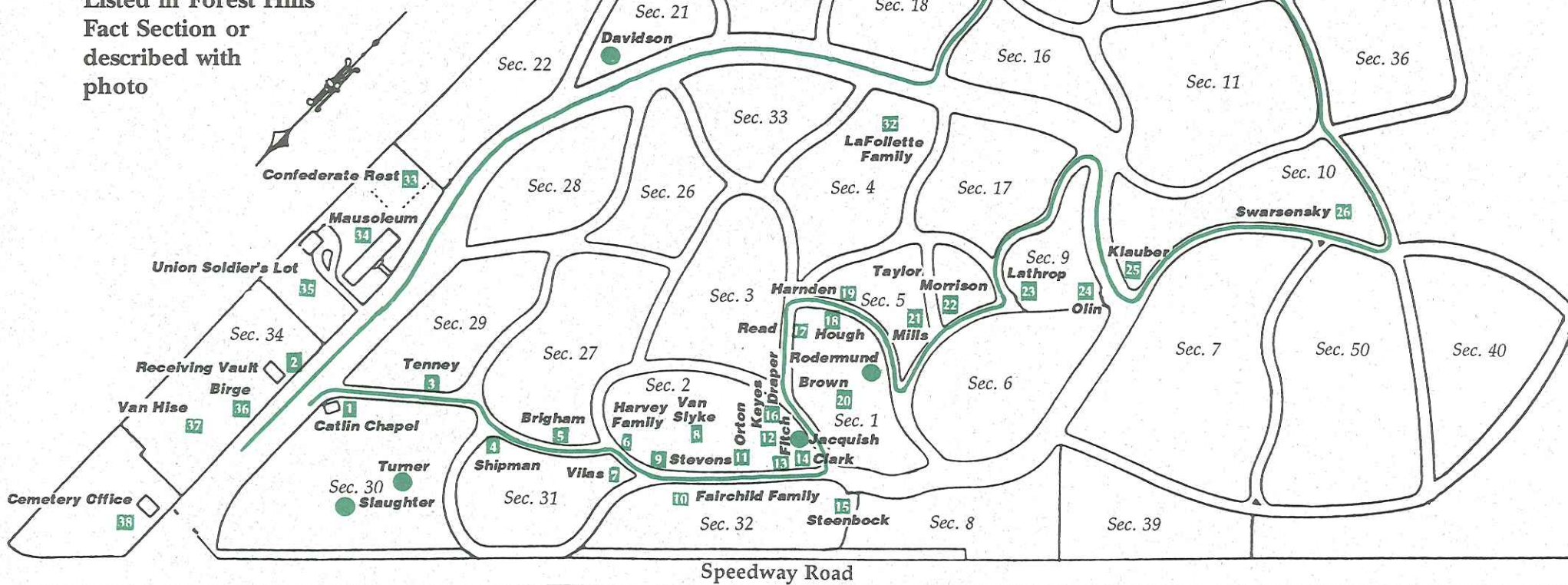


Forest Hill Cemetery

1 Speedway Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53705
608-266-4720

Listed in Forest Hills
Fact Section or
described with
photo



1 Catlin Chapel Sec. 30 See photo

2 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.

3 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.

4 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.

5 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.

6 Harvey Family Sec. 2 Louis Harvey (1820-1862) 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.

7 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.

9 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

11 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.

14 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.

15 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.

16 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.

18 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.

19 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.

20 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.

22 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.

23 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.

24 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.

25 Klauber 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.

26 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.

27 Effigy Mounds and Veterans' Section Sec. 35 See Photo

28 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.

29 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.

30 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.

31 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

34 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.

35 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.

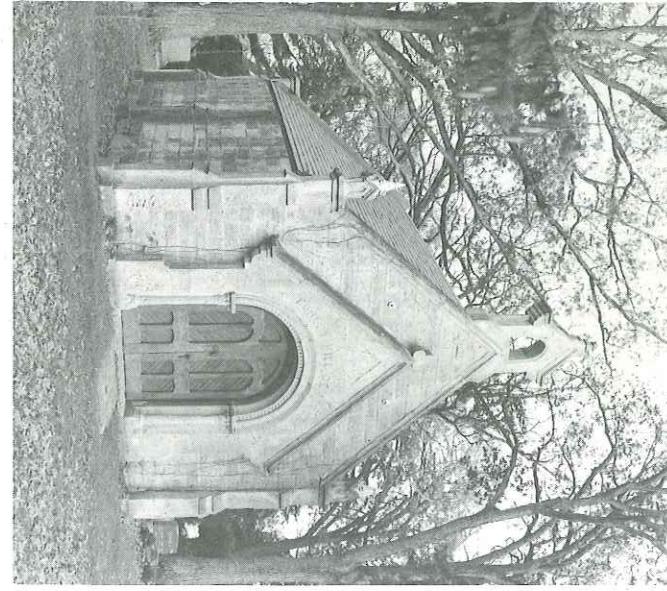
36 Birge Sec. 34 Edward A. Birge (1851-1950) was an important professor at the University. He was a pioneer in the field of limnology and carried out the first scientific investigation of the Madison and Wisconsin lakes. Later he was dean of the College of Letters and Sciences and president of the University 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.

38 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.

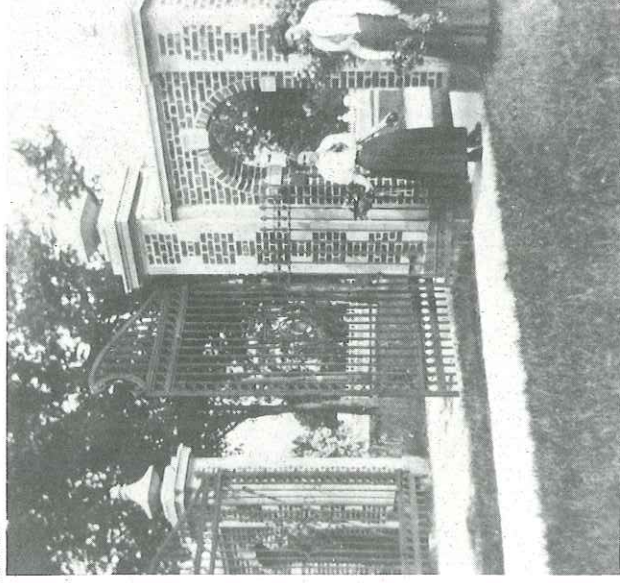
Forest Hill Cemetery

A Walking Tour



The Walking Tour

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



These gates were at the cemetery entrance until they were removed during the 1960's.

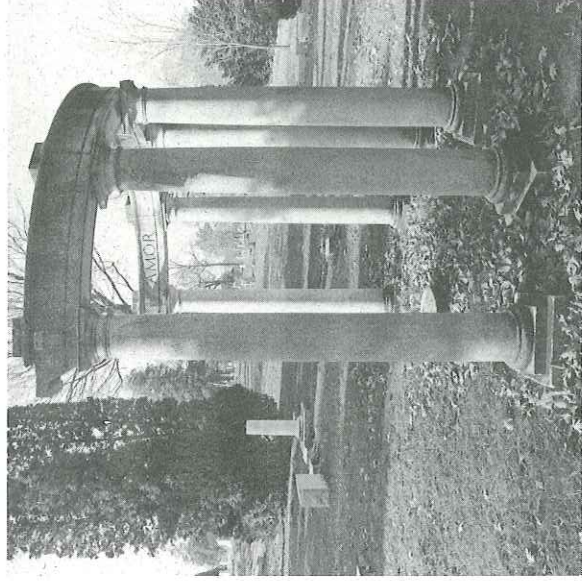
History of Forest Hill Cemetery

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

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

Catlin Chapel Sec. 30

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



Slaughter Family Sec. 30

Moses Stephen Slaughter (1860-1923) was a professor of Latin at the University of Wisconsin, and author of essays and monographs on classical and Latin subjects. His wife Gertrude Elizabeth Taylor Slaughter (1870-1963) was a civic leader, scholar, and author of several books. They shared an appreciation and love of the classics, which is reflected in their attractive monument.

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 Kodermund, 1859, Section 1.

Earliest war veteran, David Jaquish, War of 1812, Section 2.

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-Sanfilippo 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 Selery, and Henry Soder. Design, Henry Soder; typesetting, Thomas Brock; photography, Zane Williams.

Effigy Mounds and Veterans' Section

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

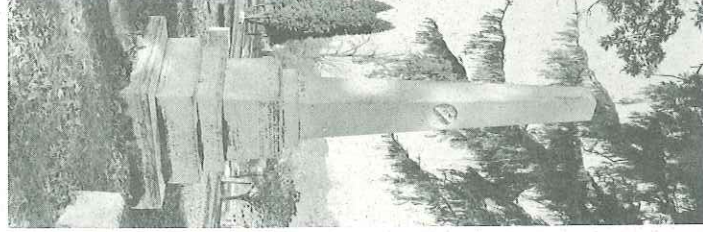


Confederate Rest Sec. 34 A large number of Confederate soldiers captured in 1862 at Island Number 10 on the Mississippi River were sent to prison at Camp Randall. Many sickened and died due to exposure and disease. They were buried in Confederate Rest.

By 1868 these graves were being neglected when a Louisiana-born widow named Alice Waterman came to Madison to manage the Vilas House Hotel. At her own expense she maintained the plot until her death in 1897. She is buried among "her boys".

Fairchild Family

Sec. 32 The Fairchild 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, Casius (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 a wound sustained in battle.



LaFollette Family

Sec. 4 The LaFollette family has been one of 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.

