LaFollette (1897-1965) served as governor of Wisconsin. (1895-1953) was a United States senator and Philip Fox sons were also active in politics: Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. right, she helped her husband in his political career. Their LaFollette (1859-1931), was the first woman to graduate Wisconsin governor, and United States senator. As a Bob", was a noted orator, a member of Congress, Marion LaFollette (1855-1925), known as "Fighting the most important families in Wisconsin's history. Robert 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 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 his 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.

LaFollette Family

Sec. 32 The Fairchild Family is one of Madison's most illustrious families. Jairus Fairchild (1801-1862) brought the Fairchild 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 1866-1872 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 a wound sustained in battle.

Some Forest Hill Facts

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

First burial, Josephine Rodemund, 1859, Section 1. Earliest war veteran, David Jacquish, 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.

Governers of the State of Wisconsin (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, 1911-1933 and 1935-1939
Albert Schmedeman, 1933-1935
Oscar Rennebohm, 1947-1951.

Sponsors

Forest Hill Cemetery, Gunderson Funeral Home, Fitch-Lawrence-Santillips Funeral Home, Cresa Funeral Home, Joyce Funeral Home, Ryan Funeral Home

Credits

Prepared by the Forest Hill Cemetary 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.

Printed on recycled paper 96/5000
Forest Hill Cemetery
1 Speedyway Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53705
608-266-4720

Listed In Forest Hills Fact Section or described with photo

Sedgwick

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.

Tenny
Sec. 29  Daniel K. Tenny (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 Tenny 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.

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 during the Civil War. She was a curator of the State Historical Society.

Villas
Sec. 31  William F. Villas (1840-1908) was in the original U.W. graduating class in 1858. He was on the Law Faculty at U.W. 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 U.W. a $30 million bequest. Villas Park was a gift to the city in memory of his son, Henry.

Van Slyke
Sec. 2  Napoleon Bonaparte Van Slyke (1822-1900) was an alderman who helped select the site for Forest Hill. He was president of the Dane County Bank (1822-1909) was an alderman who helped select the site for Forest Hill. He was president of the Dane County Bank, served as mayor, regent of the UW, and a member of the Territorial Legislature, he was 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 member of Madison’s first Board of Education. He was a Territorial Treasurer.

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 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 professor of the University from 1918-1925.

Mills
Sec. 5  Simeon Mills (1810-1895), one of the very first settlers of Madison, was justice of the peace, state senator, territorial treasurer, U.W. regent, and trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane.

Morrisson
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. 34  See Photo

Babcock
Sec. 9  John M. Olin (1851-1924), the founder of Olin Corporation, was a Madison attorney, was active in the Parks and Pleasure Drive Association. Olbrich Gardens and Park are named in his honor.

Steenbock
Sec. 8  Harry Steenbock (1886-1967) was a scientist who discovered the vitamins D, A, and B, and was a founder of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

Steenbock
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.

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.

Babcock
Sec. 9  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.

Lafollette Family
Sec. 4  See Photo

Confederate Rest
Sec. 34  See Photo

Mausoleum
Sec. 34  The Mausoleum was erected 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.