

na Walska. To recapture his youthful vigor, Harold Fowler had a secret operation at Wesley Memorial Hospital, rumored to have involved the transplant of organs from a blacksmith. Chicago Society figures went about chanting:

*Under the spreading chestnut tree,
The village smith stands;
The smith a gloomy man is he;
McCormick has his glands.*

He became chairman of International Harvester after his brother, Cyrus Jr.

Joseph Medill 1823-1899

Medill was a Canadian born, American editor and publisher, who in 1855 built the Chicago Tribune (founded in 1847) and determined the paper's editorial policy. He wrote anti-slavery editorials and worked for Abraham Lincoln's nomination by the Republican Party (which Medill had helped to found in 1854) for his election as President in 1860.

In November 1871, a month after the Chicago fire he was elected Mayor of the city. He established the Chicago Public Library (1872-74). He resigned as mayor just 10 weeks before his term was finished in disgust over the beer riots. He then bought a controlling interest in the Chicago Tribune. Legend goes his last words were "What's the news?"

Marshall Field 1835-1906

Field learned retail merchandising in Massachusetts before joining Potter Palmer and founding Potter, Field and Leiter & Co. In 1867, he split with his partners and established Marshall Field & Co. In 1881, Field's became one of the nation's largest and most progressive retail stores enabling Marshall Field and his family to lavish philanthropy on the city. Daniel Chester French and Henry Bacon, who did the Lincoln Memorial, designed his monument at Graceland.

Carter Harrison Sr. 1825-93 and Carter Harrison, Jr. 1860-1953

The Harrisons together served ten terms as mayors of Chicago. Carter Harrison Sr. served two terms in the U.S. House of Representatives and five terms as mayor. He was a publisher who was assassinated on the last day of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Carter Harrison Jr. was a writer, editor of the Chicago Times, a Red Cross ambulance commander in World War I and a longtime Collector of Customs for Chicago. He was Chicago's thirtieth mayor and served from 1897-1905 and from 1911-1915. The Harrisons were descended from prominent Virginia and Kentucky clan - the Harrisons, who gave the country two Presidents and public officials dating back to colonial time in Virginia, where a Carter Harrison was supplier of a farmer named Thomas Jefferson in the hills overlooking Charlottesville.

Walter Newberry 1804-68

Walter Newberry was a Swedish-American originally named Newberg. He was a prominent lumber dealer and real estate magnate who endowed the world famous Newberry Library founded in 1887, for \$2.2 million as a "free" public library. He was twice a president of the Chicago School Board and founder and twice president of the Chicago Historical Society. Newberry died at sea and is buried in the cask of brandy used to preserve his remains. He gave the name Lake View to the township and neighborhood.

Lorenz Brentano 1813-91

Lorenz Brentano is the only foreign head of state to serve in the United States Congress. He was born in Mannheim in the Duchy of Baden, Germany and president of the provisional government following the failed 1848 revolution. He fled to the United States after being sentenced to life imprisonment. In Pottsville, Pennsylvania he established Der Leuchtturm, a German anti-slavery journal. He served as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1862, the Chicago Board of Education 1862-68 and was an 1864 delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1868, he was a presidential elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket.

Fred A. Busse 1866-1914

Fred A. Busse was Chicago's first four-year mayor from 1907-1911. He first entered politics in 1891 when he was elected town clerk of North Chicago. He served in the State Senate and House of Representatives and as Postmaster of Chicago. He was accused by his enemy, Harrison II, of being a captive of the traction and gas-company interests. Busse was married to a proud black woman who lived out her days in Bethany Methodist Home in the Edgewater community of Chicago.

George Manierre 1817-1863

George Manierre came to Chicago in 1835. An early member of the anti-slavery movement, he was one of the organizers of the Union Defense Committee in the early Civil War years. In addition, he was one of the organizers of the Law Institute, the Public Library, the Chicago Historical Society and the Republican Party. Manierre is also credited with pushing the plan for Lincoln Park when he served as a Chicago Alderman. Though Manierre was a Democrat, he began his legal career in the office of J. Young Scammon, a close associate of Abraham Lincoln and a resident of the Near North Side on Indiana Street, now Grand Avenue. He was a school commissioner and credited with reorganizing Chicago's school system.



"VALLEY of the KINGS"



GRACELAND CEMETERY TOUR

**Ravenswood Lake View
Historical Association**

c/o Conrad Sulzer Regional Library
4455 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, IL 60625
Phone: (312) 744-7616
www.ravenswoodhistorical.com

Dexter Graves 1789-1844

Famous “Eternal Silence,” or often-called “Death” statue by Lorado Taft, is as symbolic of Graceland Cemetery as the Water Tower represents Chicago. Constructed in 1909 of bronze on black granite, it marks the grave of Dexter Graves, one of the richest men in Chicago. Graves led one of the first pioneer groups of thirteen families to Chicago from Ohio via lake schooner in 1831 and set up one of the city’s first hotels.

Conrad Sulzer 1807-73

Conrad Sulzer was the first European resident of Lake View Township in 1837. He emigrated from Winterthur, Zurich Switzerland. Sulzer turned wilderness into a livestock farm and a horticultural garden, which stood at the northwest corner of the present-day Graceland Cemetery. For many years Montrose Avenue was known as Sulzer Road. He was the collector of Ridgeville Township and assessor of Lake View Township. The former Hild Regional Library was replaced by a new regional facility built at the corner of Montrose and Lincoln and named after Conrad Sulzer.

Kinzie Family Plot, John Kinzie 1763-1828

Born in Quebec, Kinzie moved with his family to Chicago, they were one of the first permanent European settlers. In 1812, he killed Jean La Lime in acclaimed self-defense; this was known as the first murder in Chicago. In 1837, Kinzie’s son John H. ran for mayor of Chicago but lost to William Butler Ogden. His great granddaughter, Juliette Gordon Low, was the founder of the Girl Scouts of America.

William Hulbert 1832-82

William Hulbert was the founder and first president of the National Baseball League, whose grave is within hearing shouts of Wrigley Field fans. His grave is marked by a baseball containing the names of the original teams in the league he founded on February 2, 1876, six years before his death. Hulbert as league president punished gamblers, prevented franchise jumping and threw the Cincinnati team out of the league for playing on the Sabbath and serving liquor in the stands. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1995.

Melville Weston Fuller 1833-1910

Melville Weston Fuller was the eighth U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice (1888-1910). Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and Samuel F. Miller, members of the Fuller Court, called him the best presiding judge they had ever known. He was elected as a Democrat to the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1861 and the State House of Representatives in 1862. He was also a member of The Hague Court of International Arbitration from 1900-10.

Pinkerton Compound

The Pinkerton Compound is marked by an obelisk to Allan Pinkerton (1819-84). Born in Scotland, he immigrated to the United States in 1842. In 1843, he was head of Dundee Township, Illinois on the Fox River. As early as 1844 he worked for the Chicago Abolitionist leaders, his home was a stop on the Underground Railroad. In 1849, he was appointed the first police detective in Chicago. During the Civil War, Pinkerton served as Head of the Union Intelligence Service and foiled an assassination plot in Baltimore while guarding Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame. Also buried here are Pinkerton agents Katie Warne and Timmy Webster, who was executed as a Union spy.

George M. Pullman 1831-97

An engineer and industrialist, Pullman lifted Chicago out of the mud by raising downtown buildings on jackscrews. He founded the Pullman Palace Car Co., which built the Pullman Sleeping Car and a company town, Pullman. He bitterly resisted unionization and annexation of “his” suburb by Chicago. He used federal troops, which left 30 strikers dead in violent suppression of workers in the Pullman Strike of 1894. In 1898, the Supreme Court of Illinois ordered Pullman to divest itself of the town, which then became a neighborhood of Chicago.

Frank O. Lowden 1861-1943

In addition to being George M. Pullman’s son-in-law, he was the twenty-seventh governor of Illinois (Republican) from 1917-21. Under his term the state government was reorganized and restructured, taxes were reduced, aid to public schools improved and approval gained for a waterway link between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. He was disappointed as a Republican aspirant for the presidential nomination in 1920, 1924 and 1928. He was also the head of the Pullman Company.

Louis Henri Sullivan (1856-1924)

Louis Sullivan was a distinguished architect who was associated with Danker Adler in the design of the Auditorium Building. He designed the Getty and Ryerson tombs here in Graceland Cemetery. Often called the “father of skyscrapers” and “father of modernism,” he was a mentor to Frank Lloyd Wright and to a generation of architects who belonged to the Prairie School. He was the designer of the former Carson Pirie Scott building in Chicago and his last known commission was the facade of Krause Music Store on the 4600 block of Lincoln Avenue, now designated a national architectural landmark.

Palmer Tombs

Potter (1826-1902) and Bertha Honore (1850-1918) Palmer were leaders in Chicago society. Potter Palmer was responsible for much of the development of State Street in Chicago. He founded a dry goods store, Potter Palmer and Company, on Lake Street in 1852. Palmer instituted a “no questions asked” returns policy. He was the first own-

er to advertise with large window displays that included price comparisons. In 1865, he brought in partners Marshall Field and Levi Leiter and the firm was renamed Field, Palmer, Leiter and Company. Eventually it developed into the mid-western chain, Marshall Field and Company. He built the Palmer House Hotel, and when it was destroyed in the Chicago Fire he rebuilt the hotel. He reclaimed swampland north of the commercial district and developed it into Lake Shore Drive. His mansion on Lake Shore Drive led to the established of the Gold Coast.

John Peter Altgeld, 1847-1902

Altgeld was a great jurist and twentieth governor of Illinois from 1893-97. He ran on a reformist platform and indeed improved the penal system and child labor laws. Altgeld was a leading figure in the Progressive Movement and was defeated due to his courageous pardoning of Haymarket Riot figures. He was known as the “Eagle Forgotten” because of a poem by that same name written by Vachel Lindsay. Upon leaving office he went into law practice with Clarence Darrow. Upon his death in 1902, Clarence Darrow claimed his remains and he was waked in an apartment in Uptown. Labor organizations, which were indebted to Altgeld, erected four bronze tablets on the monument. These tablets carry inscriptions that speak of the great trials and triumphs of a courageous governor. The tablets were stolen and sold for scraps several years later. The current tablets were affixed by labor groups of Illinois in the 1970s. Altgeld developed the great Unity Building, which stood on Dearborn Street across from the Richard J. Daley Center; it was torn down for Block 37.

Daniel H. Burnham 1846-1912

Daniel H. Burnham was an internationally known architect and city planner. He co-authored with Edward Bennett, the 1909 Plan of Chicago for the City Club of Chicago, which became a landmark study in urban planning. Some Chicago buildings he designed with partner John Wellborn Root include the Rookery completed in 1886, the second Rand McNally building completed in 1890, the Monadnock building completed in 1891 and the Masonic Temple completed in 1892. Burnham was chief of construction for the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893. He is buried on Burnham Island.

Cyrus Hall McCormick Sr. and Jr. and Harold Fowler McCormick

Cyrus Hall McCormick was the inventor of the reaper and founder of the company that evolved into International Harvester (now Navistar). Harold Fowler McCormick, son of Cyrus Hall McCormick Sr. married Edith Rockefeller and moved into a mansion at 1000 Lake Shore Drive that rivaled then Potter Palmer’s “castle” a few blocks north. Harold Fowler and Edith were divorced after he took up with a Polish opera singer, Gan-