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WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?



This heart shaped monument was created as a show of support for local GIs serving in World War II. Neighborhood tributes like these were a common sight in many parts of Chicago during the war. So where would you find this one?

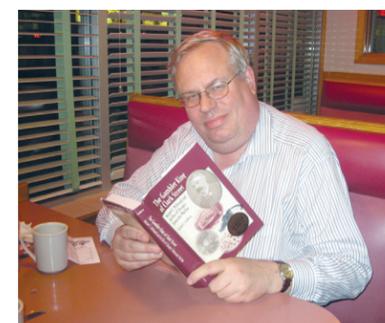
See next page for the answer.

North Side filled with reminders of Civil War, see p. 2
GRACELAND TOUR SET FOR APRIL 28, see p. 3

Local crime chronicler Lindberg speaks May 24

Richard Lindberg, author of 16 books on Chicago history, notorious crimes and sports, will be guest speaker at a Ravenswood/Lake View Historical Association book talk 6:30 p.m. Thursday, May 24, at Sulzer Library, 4455 N. Lincoln Ave.

His most recent books include "Shattered Sense of Innocence: the 1955 Murders of Three Chicago Children," co-authored with Gloria Sykes, recounts the 1955 Schuessler-Peterson Case and its' impact on Chicago's once-insulated Northwest Side; "The Gambler King of Clark Street: Michael McDonald and the Rise of the Chicago Democratic Machine"; "Heartland Serial Killers: Belle Guinness, Johann Hock and Murder for Profit in the Gaslight Era," and "Whiskey Breakfast: My Swedish Family My American Life," a memoir of growing up



Noted crime historian Richard Lindberg will give a book talk 6:30 p.m. May 24, at the Sulzer Library, 4455 N. Lincoln.

LINDBERG see p. 3

Dick Simpson takes candid look at 21st Century Chicago

How former 44th Ward Ald. Dick Simpson's 17th book ends is largely up to us, the political science professor and former 44th Ward Alderman told the Ravenswood/Lake View historical Association's annual meeting at the Sulzer Library, 4455 N. Lincoln Ave.

The Windy City is on the brink of deciding whether to continue as the nation's most corrupt city or clean up its act, said the author of "Twenty-First Century Chicago," drawing on a decade's experience as leader of the City Council's opposition during the twilight of Richard Daley the Elder's regime.

After more than 100 years of "machine" politics, Chicago has gone from being an industrial powerhouse to a service economy to a global hub so large and wealthy "we could apply for membership in the UN if it were just a matter of sheer numbers."

On the other hand, Chicago faces some serious problems typical of many emerging countries, said Simpson, the head of the University of Illinois Political Science department who did an extensive study of Sierra Leone, an African country with about the same size population as Chicago.

"We've lost population, jobs and housing stock. And the Great Recession is causing a lot of suffering with layoffs and government cutbacks," Simpson said.

And while still trying to become a world-class city, Chicago remains one of the most segregated places in North America.

Despite being 33 percent black, 34 percent white and 27 percent Hispanic, the city still hasn't learned how to be multi-cultural, Simpson said.

To make matters worse, he added, Chicago is trying to use 19th century forms of government to solve 21st century problems.

"Cook County is made up of 540 separate governments with the power to tax. And there are 1,200 such governments in the Chicago metropolitan region. And all our governments have run out of money. The state is more than \$5 billion in debt and Chicago is working to close a \$650 million budget gap, the county is \$300 million short, and the schools, the CTA and most suburban governments are in the same boat.

"You will end up payin' \$140 million in additional water fees and \$180 million more in school property taxes," he said.

Despite the end of the Daley dynasty, "the City Council remains a rubber stamp. Since Mayor Rahm Emanuel was sworn in, there have only been four dissenting votes cast by any of the 50 aldermen," Simpson told the Oct. 27 meeting.

He added that since he left the City Council, 31 then-current and former aldermen have been convicted of various crimes.

The way to end Chicago's reputation as "America's most corrupt big city" is to end machine politics, reform our government, rebuild our economy, end racial segregation, promote

SIMPSON see p. 3



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North Side filled with reminders of Civil War

By Patrick Butler

More than 150 years after the Civil War started, reminders of the “late unpleasantness” still abound here on the North Side.

The treasure trove starts at the Chicago History Museum, 1601 N. Clark, considered among the best Civil War collections in the entire country, thanks largely to the efforts of Confederate veteran and candy manufacturer Charles Gunther who moved the infamous Libby Prison from Virginia and reassembled it brick-by-brick from Virginia to South Wabash Avenue.



Reenactors fire a salute during Memorial Day services at Rosehill Cemetery.

Gunther later donated the front doors as well as the bed Lincoln died in and the table where Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to grant to the CHS, where it's on display with part of the rope used to hang abolitionist John Brown and a life mask of Abraham Lincoln by Chicago sculptor Leonard Volk.

Volk himself is buried under

Answer to WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

This is what's left of what was once a more elaborate monument on the northwest corner of Belmont and oakley.

Look for more in future issues

a life-size reclining statue of himself at Rosehill Cemetery, 5800 N. Ravenswood, where Volk also designed the 30-foot Civil War Soldiers and Sailors monument.

In addition to a scattering of memorials including the Chicago Board of Trade artillery battery monument are the graves of 14 generals, half-a-dozen drummer boys, and more than 300 other Civil War soldiers.

Not far from Rosehill's Ravenswood entrance are the tombstones of dozens of union soldiers who died in a South Side military hospital which eventually became a veterans' home and is now headquarters of the Chicago Catholic Archdiocese.

According to onetime cemetery historian David Wendell, Rosehill was under serious consideration to become the final resting place of Lincoln himself until Springfield's town fathers convinced the president's widow to bury her husband in his home town, where a tomb was already available.

As if to make his point, Wendell in 1996 staged what would have been Lincoln's Chicago funeral with half a dozen bands, hundreds of re-enactors, and a vintage horse-drawn hearse escorted by pallbearers in the same type of sky-blue Veterans Reserve Corps uniforms seen at Lincoln's funeral train made its way from Washington to Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery.

A few miles north at 4001 N. Clark St., Graceland Cemetery is home to the Pinkerton Compound.

Clustered around Alan Pinkerton, the original 'Private Eye, and head of Lincoln's secret service, the 1860s version of the CIA, are Kate Warn, the first female detective who together with Pinkerton accompanied Lincoln to Washington, helping to foil an as-



Rows of tombstones mark the graves of more than 100 Union soldiers who died of wounds and disease in an Army hospital on the South Side. The hospital later became an old soldiers' home, then an orphanage, and is now used as offices by the Chicago Catholic Archdiocese.

Photos by Patrick Butler

sassination plot in Baltimore en route. Another Pinkerton agent was Timothy Webster, the first Union spy executed by the Confederates.

Just down the street, at St. Boniface Cemetery, not far from the front entrance at 4901 N. Clark St., is a statue of a German-American infantryman standing eternal guard over the graves of his comrades.

An inscription at the base salutes the “heroic Germans who took part in the defense of the new Fatherland in the American Civil War, 1861-65.”

On the west side of the monument are the names of the officers and members of the Union Soldiers Monument Association.

Still more German Civil War casualties are buried in St. Henry Cemetery near Devon and Ridge, adjoining the former Angel Guardian Orphanage originally built for those soldiers' children.

By far the most renowned Chicago unit was the Irish Brigade, headed by Col. James Mulligan, a lawyer who died leading an attack with flag in

hand. Mulligan's reputed last words, “Lay me down and save the flag boys” are inscribed on his monument near the entrance to Calvary Cemetery

Overlooking Cannon Drive in Lincoln Park is an 1891 monument to Gen. Ulysses Grant. The nearby “Standing Lincoln” statue on North Avenue near Stockton Drive was created by Augustus Saint-Gaudens using the Volk's life mask of the 16th president. Lincoln's grandson unveiled the statue during the 1887 dedication.

A little north at Sheridan and Belmont is a statue of Gen. Phil Sheridan, ranked as one of the giants of the Civil War even though he was only a little over five feet tall. Sheridan was honored with a statue as much for the way he kept order during the 1871 Chicago Fire as for his performance during the Civil War. The statue was unveiled in 1924 by the general's daughter, Mary Sheridan.

For reasons of their own, pranksters have occasionally painted the nether regions of his horse in day-glow colors.

GRACELAND TOUR SET FOR APRIL 28

Long-buried secrets of Chicago's own “Valley of the Kings” will be unearthed during a 1:15 p.m. Saturday, April 28, tour of Graceland Cemetery, 4001 N. Clark.

Sponsored by the Ravenswood/Lake View Historical Association and led by its president, Patrick Butler, a longtime reporter for the *Booster* and *News-Star* newspapers, the two-hour walk will begin with stops at the grave sites of John Kinzie, Chicago's first white settler, and Lake View pioneer Conrad Sulzer, and Lorado Taft's iconic “Death,” marking the resting place of early land promoter and hotel proprietor Dexter Graves.



Lorado Taft's iconic “Death.”

The tour will also include the burial locations of Chicago Mayor Carter Harrison, who was assassinated at the end of the last day of the 1893 Columbian Exposition; Alan Pinkerton, an abolitionist detective who became Abraham Lincoln's

SIMPSON from p. 1

new businesses, and hold aldermen accountable.

And become active in neighborhood and civic organizations, he added.

“Twenty-First Century Chicago” (co-edited with Elmhurst College professor Constance Mixon) is an anthology of speeches, newspaper columns, memoirs and research reports on every topic from race and class to globalism, (co-edited with Elmhurst College professor Constance Mixon) by everyone from Mayor Rahm Emanuel and predecessor Richard M. Daley, Chicago reporter Kenan Heise, political consultant Don Rose, former city treasurer and WGN radio personality James Laski, and onetime Lerner Newspaper reporter Barbara Rose, as well as President Barack Obama.

LINDBERG from p. 1

in Norwood Park.

Considered by many his most monumental work so far, “Return to the Scene of the Crime” and “Return Again to the Scene of the Crime” is a veritable two-volume encyclopedia of Chicago misdeeds over more than a century.

He was also the head writer on the Edgar Allan Poe Award-winning “Encyclopedia of World Crime.”

It all started with “Chicago Ragtime: A History of the Chicago Netherworld, 1880-1920” and “To Serve and Collect: Chicago Politics and Police Corruption from the Lager Beer Riot to the Summerdale Scandal.”

While he was at it, Lindberg also wrote “Passport's Guide to Ethnic Chicago.”

And avid sports fan, the pro-



This pillared tomb in the priciest part of Graceland is the eternal Palmer House, the resting place of Potter and Bertha Palmer.

Photos by Patrick Butler



The towering pinnacle atop George Pullman's grave belies what's underneath - tons of rails, cross ties and concrete to keep his angry employees from digging up and desecrating the controversial industrialist's corpse.

chief spymaster; and U.S. Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller, the highest-ranking federal official next to Lincoln buried in Illinois.

Also planned are stops at Burnham's Island, where Chicago's most influential city planner is buried and the Potter Palmer tomb.

George Pullman is buried nearby un-

der ton of rails, cross ties, and concrete because the family feared his angry employees might desecrate the body.

Graceland was originally built outside the city limits for public health reason, but it was eventually absorbed by the city in an 1889 annexation.

Tickets are \$10 per person. No reservations are required.

lific Lindberg also wrote “The McMillan White Sox Encyclopedia”, “The Armchair Companion to Chicago Sports”, “Who's on Third? The Chicago White Sox Story”, “Total White Sox”; and “Stuck on the Sox.”

The former Lerner Newspapers and Chicago Tribune Northwest Suburban Bureau reporter is a lifelong Norwood

Park resident, graduate of Taft High School (and member of that school's Alumni Hall of Fame and Northeastern Illinois University.

He received the Illinois State historical Society's award last year for his then-just-released “Gambler King of Clark Street.”

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