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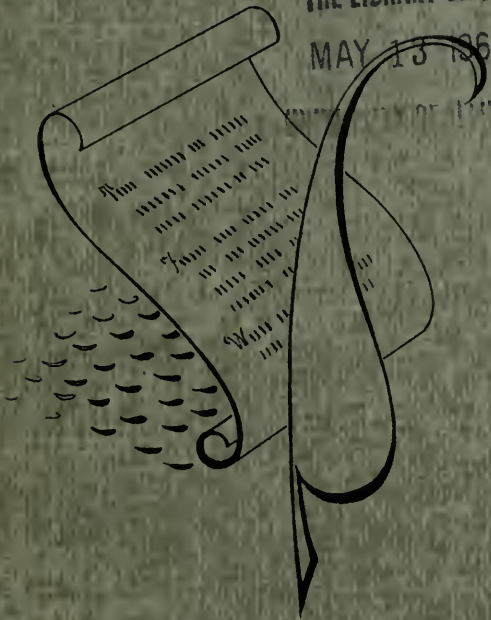
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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF ILLINOIS

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NO*53

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
[PONTIAC]





The Courthouse of Livingston County
Pontiac, Illinois

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF ILLINOIS

Livingston County (Pontiac)
No. 53

Prepared by
The Illinois Historical Records Survey Project
Division of Professional and Service Projects
Work Projects Administration

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JUNE, 1940

The Historical Records Survey Projects

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FOREWORD

The Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois is one of a number of bibliographies of historical material prepared throughout the United States by workers on The Historical Records Survey Projects of the Work Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Livingston County, is number 53 of the Illinois series.

The Historical Records Survey was undertaken in the winter of 1935-36 for the purpose of providing useful employment to needy unemployed historians, lawyers, teachers, and research and clerical workers. In carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political, economic, and social history. The archival guide herewith presented is intended to meet the requirement of day-to-day administration by the officials of the county, and also the needs of lawyers, business men, and other citizens who require facts from the public records for the proper conduct of their affairs. The volume is so designed that it can be used by the historian in his research in unprinted sources in the same way he uses the library card catalog for printed sources.

The inventories produced by The Historical Records Survey Projects attempt to do more than give merely a list of records - they attempt further to sketch in the historical background of the county or other unit of government, and to describe precisely and in detail the organization and functions of the government agencies whose records they list. The county, town and other local inventories for the entire country will, when completed, constitute an encyclopedia of local government as well as a bibliography of local archives.

The successful conclusion of the work of The Historical Records Survey Projects, even in a single county, would not be possible without the support of public officials, historical and legal specialists, and many other groups in the community. Their cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

The Survey was organized by Luther H. Evans and directed by him until his resignation in December, 1939, shortly after which he was succeeded by the present director, Sargent B. Child; it operates as a nation-wide series of locally sponsored projects in the Division of Professional and Service Projects, of which Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, is in charge.

F.C. Harrington
 Commissioner

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1. Introduction

2. Background

3. Methodology

4. Results

5. Discussion

6. Conclusion

7. References

8. Appendix

9. Glossary

10. Index

PREFACE

The undertaking now officially designated The Historical Records Survey Projects, was initiated nationally in January, 1936, as part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, now the Work Projects Administration. In Illinois the Survey became an independent unit in August, 1936, but continued to operate as part of the nation-wide project under the technical supervision of Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director, and under the administrative supervision of the Division of Professional and Service Projects. Dr. Evans resigned in December, 1939, and shortly thereafter was succeeded by the present director, Sargent B. Child. Alston G. Field and Howard E. Colgan were the first two state directors, the former serving until November 1, 1937, and the latter to May 16, 1939. On September 1, 1939, the Illinois State Library, of which Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes is State Librarian and Helene H. Rogers, Superintendent of State Library Divisions, became the sponsor of The Illinois Historical Records Survey Project. On January 15, 1940, this sponsorship was assumed by the University of Illinois.

In compiling this inventory of the archives of Livingston County, the Survey has sought to locate, describe and classify all extant county records and to make them more easily accessible to county officials, the general public, and research workers. It is believed that this inventory will be useful in the preservation of this valuable material, and as a guide to the archives wherein may be found so much important information in the field of history, sociology, political science, and economics. While some historians have realized this for many years, the general public has never been made aware of the intrinsic worth of this material. In the official documents of Livingston County are found the materials of another chapter in the story of the coming into the Illinois wilderness of settlers who created a territory and the rudiments of a simple frontier government, bought and sold land, built roads, established schools, and later founded a state.

The Illinois Historical Records Survey Project has proved to be of considerable assistance to local and county governments. Records have been rearranged and made more accessible, material believed to be lost has been located, indexing projects have been fostered, and county officials have been encouraged and induced to provide new equipment for their offices and better storage space for the records.

In addition, the program of the Project has been planned to dovetail with the long-range plans of the State of Illinois for the care of state and local archives. For example, the first step, the removal of all state records to a new Archives Building, has been materially aided by the preparation of preliminary inventories by survey workers for the various state departments. Furthermore, the program of the state for the preservation of county records, including the making of microphotographic copies of all important historical documents, obviously presupposes inventories such as The Illinois Historical Records Survey Project is now making.

The inventories being compiled by The Historical Records Survey Projects also make possible for the first time a scientific study of the question of record destruction. Under Illinois law no records may be destroyed without specific enabling legislation. This provision, together with the tremendous increase in the quantity of records in recent years, has made it impossible for either the state or the counties to take care of the documents adequately. Hence, a certain amount of record destruction has been inevitable. If, as seems probable, a study of these inventories should lead to the enactment of adequate and sensible legislation governing the disposition of public records, these compilations may prove to be the most important contribution of the Survey.

Preliminary work on the survey in Livingston County, the fifty-third on the alphabetically arranged list of one hundred and two counties in Illinois, was begun September 21, 1936, and completed as far as possible October 17, of the same year. The first field forms were then sent to the state office in

Chicago where they were received on March 31, 1937. All forms were returned to Pontiac on December 1, 1938, for a complete recheck and returned to the state office January 24, 1940. The inventory was taken by Cal Atkinson, William Buck, and Harley E. Dawson. The recheck of county offices was made by D.E. Pillsbury, R. Piper, and M.W. Sullins. Abstracting and transcribing of county board records, upon which much of the historical material of this inventory is based, was begun August 18, 1938, and finished May 3, 1940. This latter phase of the work was done by Eileen P. Close, Alice M. Judge, D. E. Pillsbury, R. Piper, Martin D. Robinson, and M. W. Sullins. All field work was done under the supervision of Kenneth C. Blood.

The inventory was prepared for publication by the state editorial staff of The Illinois Historical Records Survey Project at Chicago, under the supervision of Herbert R. Rifkind. Preparation of Part B of the inventory was under the direction of Martine O'Connor; Irving E. Barnett supervised the preparation of the legal essays; the historical sketch was written under the direction of Kathleen Summitt; and the format was prepared and collated by Edward J. McDonough. In addition, too much credit cannot be given to the other members of the editorial, research, and typing staffs for their intelligent and diligent cooperation in the compilation of this inventory.

All of the officers of Livingston County cooperated in every way with the workers, and grateful acknowledgement of their aid is hereby made. I also wish to express appreciation for the assistance rendered by the officials of the Illinois Work Projects Administration and the Illinois Writers' Project. For the cover design we are indebted to the Illinois Art Project.

The various units of the Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois will be available for distribution to governmental offices, libraries, schools, and historical societies in Illinois, and libraries and governmental agencies in other states. Requests for information concerning particular units of the Inventory should be addressed to the State Supervisor.

Royal S. Van de Woestyne
State Supervisor
The Illinois Historical Records
Survey Project

June 17, 1940

Leslie C. Arends
 Congressman, 17th District

Simon E. Lantz
 Senator, 16th District

Calistus A. Bruer
 Representative, 16th District

Rollie C. Carpenter
 Representative, 16th District

William Vicars
 Representative, 16th District

LIVINGSTON COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Judges.	Ray Sesler, William C. Radliff, Frank S. Bevan
Acting County Judges.	Homer W. Hall, W.G. Peacock
County Clerk.	James O. Scott
Circuit Clerk and Recorder.	H.D. Wolff
Treasurer.	Fred Singer
Sheriff.	Harold R. Davis
State's Attorney.	H.H. Edwards
Master in Chancery.	Neil Kerr
Superintendent of Schools.	H.W. McCulloch
Superintendent of Highways.	George Caviezel
Coroner.	Dr. H.L. Shafer
Surveyor.	Sam Bergstrom
Mine Inspector.	James Champley
Superintendent County Home.	Paul Bolen
Superintendent Old Age Assistance.	Harold D. Taylor
Superintendent Tuberculosis Sanitarium.	Otto L. Bettag
County Nurse.	Irene E. Kerrins
Examiner of the Blind.	Dr. A.B. Middleton
Probation Officer Circuit Court.	Charles E. Marquis
Probation Officer County Court.	Ann F. Lord
Farm Bureau Advisor.	John L. Stormont
President.	William F. Bressner
Home Bureau Advisor.	Jessie Campbell
President.	Mrs. Clarence Brownsey
Veterinarian.	Dr. E.J. Hart

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Henry C. Koopman, Chairman (Elected by board, June 7, 1940, vice Wm. A. Robinson, deceased)	James O. Scott, Clerk
---	-----------------------

<u>Township</u>	<u>Name of Supervisor</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Amity.	F.H. Rucker, Pontiac, R. 1.	1943
Avoca.	Roy Goold, Fairbury	1941
Belle Prairie.	Fred Elliott, Fairbury, R. 5.	1943
Broughton.	Hugh H. McCaughey, Emington (appointed vice Wm. A. Robinson deceased)	1941
Charlotte.	Henry Sterrenberg, Chatsworth	1943
Chatsworth.	Clair E. Kohler, Chatsworth	1941
Dwight.	Harold West, Dwight	1941
Eppards Point.	N.J. Wagner, Pontiac, R. 4.	1943
Esmen.	William A. Kimber, Odell, R. 3.	1941
Fayette.	Frank J. Kuntz, Strawn.	1943
Forrest.	J.W. Brown, Forrest	1943
Germanville.	Charles B. Schroen, Chatsworth.	1943
Indian Grove.	C.A. Purdum, Fairbury	1943
Long Point.	Charles Loudon, Long Point.	1941
Nebraska.	Henry C. Koopman, Flanagan.	1943
Nevada.	John Pellouchoud, Odell	1941
Newtown.	Arthur C. Dixon, Streator, R. 8	1941
Odell.	Fred Muir, Odell.	1941
Owego.	Francis Kennedy, Pontiac.	1943
Pike.	Fred W. Fischer, Chenoa	1943

<u>Township</u>	<u>Name of Supervisor</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Pleasant Ridge	J.R. Melvin, Forrest.	1941
Pontiac.	E.A. Murray, Pontiac.	1941
	F.H. Lester, Pontiac.	1943
	William F. Bressner, Pontiac.	1943
Reading.	Andrew Churney, 1418 S. Sterling St., Streator	1943
Rooks Creek.	Glenn Antrim, Graymont.	1943
Round Grove.	Oscar Fraher, Cabery.	1943
Saunemin	E.P. Greenough, Saunemin.	1941
Sullivan	Samuel Detwiler, Cullom	1943
Sunbury.	W.C. Ruddy, Blackstone.	1941
Union.	George H. Thomas, Odell	1943
Waldo.	John Hofer, Gridley	1941

MEMBERSHIP STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1940

Public Property. . .	Wagner, Greenough, Rucker, Kennedy, Hofer, McCaughey, Fraher
County Home and Farm	Kohler, Melvin, Kimber, Goold, Ruddy, Thomas, Lester
Pauper Claims. . . .	Sterrenberg, Rucker, Murray, Pellouchoud, Hofer
Fees and Salaries. .	Bressner, Greenough, Kuntz, Churney, Lester
Finance.	Brown, Wagner, Bressner, West, Purdum
Jail Accounts. . . .	Hofer, Wagner, Sterrenberg, Churney, Dixon
Education.	Dixon, Melvin, Schroen, Fischer, Purdum
Judiciary.	Fraher, Bressner, Loudon, Pellouchoud, Goold
Mines and Mining . .	Shroen, Antrim, Pellouchoud, Goold, Lester
Errors and Abatements	Kennedy, West, Greenough, Elliott, Rucker
Auditing County	
Clerk's Accounts. .	Thomas, Dixon, Ruddy
Auditing Circuit	
Clerk's Accounts. .	Goold, Fraher, Lester
Auditing County	
Treasurer's	
Accounts.	West, Detwiler, Purdum
Auditing Sheriff's	
Accounts.	Muir, Kohler, Churney
Elections, Town and	
Town Accounts . . .	Elliott, Kuntz, Kimber, Antrim, Muir
Agriculture.	Kimber, Hofer, Loudon, Kuntz, Ruddy
Jurors	Detwiler, Kimber, Murray, Pellouchoud, Kohler
Rules.	Fischer, Dixon, Thomas, Kennedy, Brown
Blind.	Melvin, Ruddy, Murray, Kohler, Brown
License.	Purdum, Kennedy, McCaughey
Official Bonds . . .	Greenough, Fischer, Brown
State Aid Roads. . .	Antrim, Detwiler, Elliott, Muir, Kuntz, Loudon, Sterrenberg
Sanitarium	Rucker, Schroen, McCaughey, Fischer, Murray
Noxious Weeds. . . .	McCaughey, Bressner, Wagner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Livingston County and Its Records System

	Page
1. Historical Sketch	3
The county's background: introduction; location; physical description; transportation; population; towns and villages; the French and British in Illinois; American occupation; the Indians of the Livingston region; pioneer and later immigrants. Administrative history of Livingston: organization of county; the county as a political and governmental unit; beginning of county government; the building of the courthouse and jail; early progress; adoption of township government; the county and the beginning of the industrial era; public service programs; political cast of Livingston County; some prominent citizens and their contributions. Economic development: growth of industries; agricultural development. Social and cultural development: schools; religious activities; the press.	
2. Governmental Organization and Records System.	46
Introduction. General administration. Finances: taxation; fiscal control. Administration of justice: courts; clerks of courts; ministerial officers; prosecutions; inquests; enforcement of law. Education. Recordation. Public works: roads and bridges; public buildings; drainage. Public services: public health; vital statistics; public assistance. Coordination of functions. Records system.	
Chart.	62
3. Roster of County Officers	65
4. Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records	72
Charts of county offices, showing percentage of records in depositories. 76,77	
Charts of depositories, showing location, contents, and condition 78-81	
Floor plans. 82-84	
5. Abbreviations, Symbols, and Explanatory Notes	85

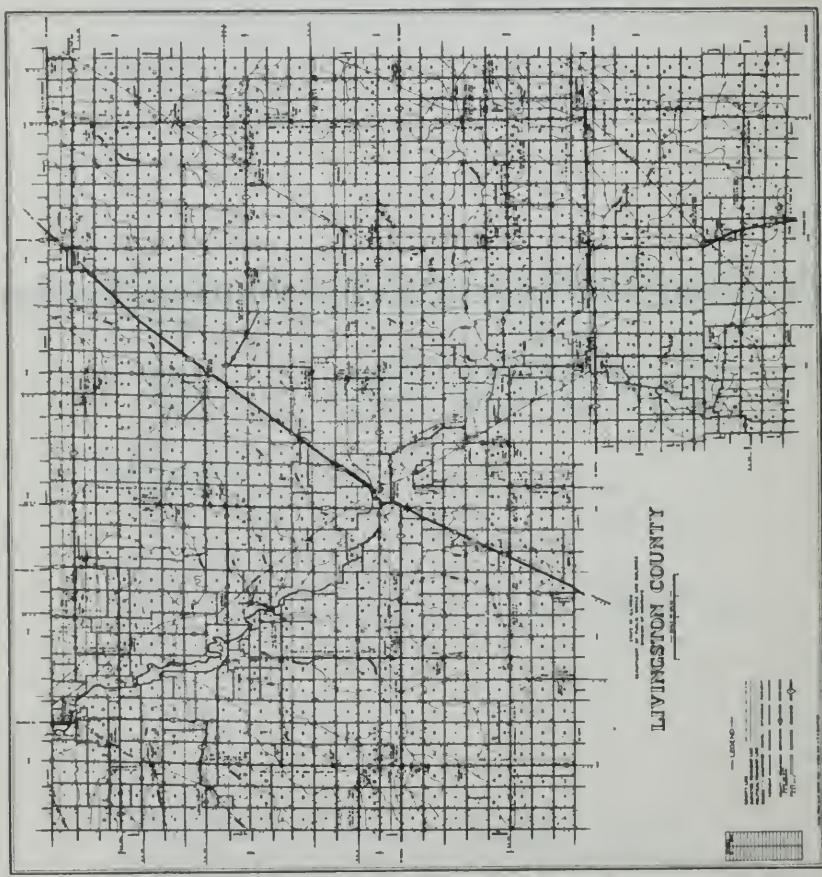
B. County Offices and Their Records

I. County Board.	89
Proceedings of board. Disposition of accounts: county budget and appropriations; bills and claims; registers of county orders; cancelled county orders; pension funds and applications; emergency relief; war bounties. Management of county properties: contracts; bond issues; insurance. Reports to board. Jury lists.	
II. County Clerk.	98
Taxation: lists of taxable properties, levies; collections, abatements; judgement, sale, redemption, forfeiture. Vital statistics: births; deaths and stillbirths; marriages; census. Licenses and registers: registers of officers; professional licenses and registers; estrays; marks and brands; liquor licenses; dog licenses; military records; patents. Elections. Official appointments, oaths, and bonds. Civil service rules. Maps and plats. Miscellaneous records. Fees, receipts and expenditures.	
III. Recorder.	114
Entry books. General indexes. Instruments recorded: general; deeds; mortgages - real property; mortgages - chattel property; certificates of levy, sale, and redemption; bonds of officers; other instruments. Plats.	
IV. County Court.	122
Proceedings of court. Dockets: court dockets; justice dockets. Fee books. Reports to court. Jury lists. Probation: juvenile; mothers' pension; adult. Inheritance tax. Naturalization. Office transactions: fee payments; court business.	

Table of Contents

	Page
V. Probate Court	134
Proceedings of court: general proceedings; wills, bonds, letters; inventories and appraisements; widows' relinquishment and selection; petitions, reports of sale; reports, current and final accounts. Dockets. Fees. Public administrator.	
VI. Circuit Court	143
Indexes. Proceedings of court. Transcripts. Dockets. Fee books. Reports to court. Jury lists. Bonds. Probation. Naturalization. Office transactions: receipts and disbursements; court business.	
VII. Sheriff	155
Process. Criminal records: jail records; reports; stolen property; identification. Fees, receipts and expenditures. Office transactions.	
VIII. Coroner	159
IX. State's Attorney.	160
X. Supervisor of Assessments	162
XI. Board of Review	164
XII. Collector	166
Collection. Settlement. Delinquent lists.	
XIII. Treasurer	168
Ledgers and journals. Registers of county orders. Cancelled county orders. Special accounts: school; probate; inheritance tax; highway; tax anticipation warrants; dog license; mothers' pension and relief; county institutions; vital statistics. Receipts, checks, and bank statements. Fees.	
XIV. Superintendent of Schools	173
Accounts of school funds. Sales of school lands. School districts. Teachers' records. Pupil records. Reports. School treasurers' bonds. Correspondence.	
XV. Superintendent of Highways.	178
Commissioners' records. Construction and maintenance records: plans, specifications, and contracts; material; labor. Allotments and claims. Warrants. Surveys. Office transactions.	
XVI. Surveyor.	182
XVII. Drainage Commissioners.	183
XVIII. Veterinarian.	186
XIX. Department of Public Welfare.	187
XX. County Nurse.	189
XXI. Tuberculosis Sanitarium	190
Patient records: case records; treatments. Reports. Office records: receipts and expenditures; employees; correspondence.	
XXII. County Home	194
XXIII. Examiner of the Blind	196
XXIV. Mine Inspector.	197
XXV. Farm Bureau	198
XXVI. Home Bureau	199
Bibliography.	201
Chronological Index	219
Subject Index	223

A. Livingston County and Its Records System



LIVINGSTON COUNTY

MISSOURI

LEGEND	
	SECTION
	TOWNSHIP
	RANGE
	ROAD
	WATER
	BOUNDARY
	SURVEY
	TOWNSHIP CENTER
	RANGE CENTER
	SECTION CENTER

PLATE NO. 100

I. HISTORICAL SKETCH

The County's Background

Introduction

The early part of the year 1837, when Livingston County was organized, was one of the most eventful and interesting periods in the long and colorful history of Illinois. The tenth General Assembly, with Lincoln, Douglas, and many other members who later achieved reputations in the state and nation, was then in session. It was this assembly which promulgated, in a spirit of extravagant confidence in the state's future, a publicly financed plan for internal improvements. The ambitious scheme included a program of construction of a statewide network of railroads, canals, and roads, and a host of minor improvements; although neither the funds nor the technical and administrative skill and experience was available for an undertaking of such magnitude, the act, nevertheless, was passed, approved, and hailed with the robust enthusiasm characteristic of the West.

The scheme proved a conspicuous success as an example of the boundlessness of human optimism and imagination; it was an equally conspicuous failure in its practical results - a fact that became clear two years later when, with but a fraction of the gigantic undertaking completed, the act was repealed, and the state left with a great burden of debt which it was many years in repaying.

The previous year (1836), Andrew Jackson, that embodiment of frontier vitality and democracy, had completed his second term in the presidency, the first westerner to achieve that high office. His election symbolized the growing importance of the robust West in the national government. The same year saw the beginning of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which would, it was hoped, eventually form the political and commercial link connecting East with West. In that year Chicago was incorporated as a city and began its phenomenal development which was to exert a powerful influence on the rest of the state and on the entire Middle West. Immigrants, especially from the northern and eastern states, were coming in great numbers, a good many of them with sizable sums of money, and speculation in land, townsites, and town lots was important. Illinois and the rest of the settled West was at that period fulfilling the ideals and hopes of Jefferson and Jackson for a country peopled by self-reliant farmers and small merchants. It was in that atmosphere of confidence and enterprise that the region of the present Livingston County, with about four hundred and fifty inhabitants within its boundaries, was organized into a separate, self-governing unit.

Location

Livingston is located in the northeast quarter of Illinois, partly within the highly fertile Grand Prairie region. Its north boundary is 102 miles south of the Wisconsin state line, and its east boundary 39 miles west of the Indiana line. The county seat, Pontiac on the Vermilion River, is 92 miles southwest of Chicago, lying about midway between that city and Springfield. The county is bounded on the north by La Salle and Grundy counties, on the east by Kankakee and Ford, on the south by McLean and Ford, and on the west by Woodford and La Salle counties. It measures 36 miles from east to west and 24 miles from north to south, with an additional rectangle of about 175 square miles constituting the southern portion of the eastern half of the county. In all its area is 1,026 square miles, making it fourth in size in the state; the counties of La Salle, McLean, and Iroquois, are slightly larger. It contains twenty-seven full congressional townships, namely: Amity, Avoca, Broughton, Charlotte, Chatsworth, Dwight, Eppards Point, Esmen, Forrest, Indian Grove, Long Point, Nebraska, Nevada, Newtown, Odell, Owego, Pike, Pleasant Ridge, Pontiac, Reading, Rooks Creek, Round Grove, Saunemin, Sullivan, Sunbury, Union, Waldo, and three fractional townships, Belle Prairie, Fayette, and Germanville. The forty-first parallel of latitude

Historical Sketch

passes through the second tier of townships in the northern part of the county.¹

Physical Description

Livingston lies within the geological area known as the early Wisconsin glaciation. An earlier glacier which covered the county, known as the Illinoian, partly leveled the region by rubbing down the hills and filling the valleys. The drift deposited by these glaciers consists of blue boulder clay containing beds of gravel and sand which form the source of the water supply. The average thickness of the drift is about 150 feet.²

The soils of the county are divided into the following five groups: upland prairie soils, upland timber, terrace, residual soils, and swamp and bottom-land soils. Brown silt loam covers about 775 square miles or practically 75 percent of the county; black clay loam occupies over 15 per cent of the county's area.³

The surface is gently undulating with broad stretches of level land particularly in those parts lying south, southwest, and northwest of the center of the county. North, east, and southeast of the center, the land is of a more rolling nature not, however, so broken as to offer serious danger from erosion. Few hills are found in the county except for bluffs along the bottom lands of the Vermilion River. The altitude varies from 821 feet to less than 600. The highest point lies in the Cayuga Ridge in section 5, township 25 north, range 8 east. Pontiac is at an altitude of 647 feet.⁴

The climate is characterized by a wide range between the extremes of winter and summer. The lowest temperature recorded was - 26°; the highest, 110°. The length of the growing season is about 164 days. From 1887 to 1920, the average annual precipitation for the county was 32.18 inches. The proportion of total rainfall occurring during each season was 17.9 percent for the winter, 30.4 percent for the spring, 28 percent for the summer, and 23.6 percent for the autumn.⁵

The county's main stream is the Vermilion River, flowing northwestward into the Illinois. A local poet, unable to restrain himself from the temptation to immortalize his native stream, composed this gentle and tactful piece:

"Vermilion is no classic stream,
She is not named in song and story;
No mighty deed or poet's dream
Have placed her on the page of glory ..."
However, "The Rubicon with all its fame,
When sifted down is but a sham;
Vermilion is a longer name,
And quite as wide above the dam,
And as for Caesar riding through it -
Why, any half-baked fool could do it -
Flow on, Vermilion, gently flow,
And turn the wheels of Williams' Mill;
Still on thy way rejoicing go -
A river is a river still,
And all the rivers known to fame
Are made of water just the same."⁶

1. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Livingston County, ed. Newton Bateman, Paul Selby, Christopher C. Strawn, and Others (Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1909), II, 619. Hereinafter referred to as Strawn, History of Livingston County.
2. Livingston County Soils, Soil Report No. 25, L. H. Smith and Others (Urbana: University of Illinois Agricultural Experimental Station, 1923), p. 13. Hereinafter referred to as Livingston County Soils.
3. Ibid., p. 7.
4. Livingston County Soils, p. 6.
5. Ibid., p. 1.
6. The History of Livingston County, Illinois, compiled by O. F. Pearre, W. H. Ferrin, H. H. Hill, and A. A. Graham (Chicago: W. Le Barron Jr., & Co., 1878), p. 226. Hereinafter referred to as Pearre, History of Livingston County.

Historical Sketch

The river has its rise in the extreme southeastern part of the county, emptying into the Illinois at La Salle, in La Salle County. At some points, Pontiac being one, the Vermilion affords water power which was used, as indicated in the poem, for grist and sawmills. It is fed by these tributaries in the county: South Branch, Indian Creek, Turtle, Wolf, and Mud creeks, Rooks Creek, Long Point and Scattering Point creeks, most of which have their rise in the county. These streams are living water fed by springs, affording ample drainage and water for stock in all parts of the county. In former years a considerable portion of the county was swampy. That section has been reclaimed by a thorough system of tile-draining, and now it constitutes valuable agricultural land.

Along the Vermilion and the other streams, and in groves through the county there were abundant growths of trees in the early years. There were oak, ash, maple trees from which the settlers made their sugar, black walnut, hickory, elm, and other varieties. Most of these have been used for building the cabins of the settlers, including the first courthouse, for fencing and fuel until the discovery of coal, for bridges, furniture, and the interiors of the dwellings. In 1854, when the first railroad came through the county, and for some years afterward much of Livingston County's timber was used to feed the engines as well as for ties for the roadbed. Until the late sixties when coal burning locomotives came into use, Pontiac served as a wooding station for every engine along the line of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.⁷

Animals found in the county are minks, weasels, muskrats, raccoon, opossum, some squirrel and rabbits, and a rather large number of red fox which are even yet hunted and trapped. In the early years there was an abundance of deer, prairie chicken, quail, wild geese, ducks, and turkeys. After the completion of the first railroad, sportsmen from Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities descended on the county and soon exterminated the deer and left only a few of the game birds.

A good quality of coal, readily accessible, underlies the soil of the southern and western parts of the county. It was first discovered in the latter fifties, cropping out of the ground in Reading Township, and was sold by the owner of the land at one dollar a load, regardless of size of load.⁸ Limestone suitable for building purposes is found on Indian Creek not far from Fairbury and in some parts along the banks of the Vermilion River. Stone quarries are located outside Pontiac city limits: some of the stone is used in crushed form for township roads. In Sunbury Township there is a deposit of sandy clay which is especially suitable for making tile and brick.

Geologic and geographic factors have made Livingston County ideally suited for farming. As an agricultural county, it is one of the richest, most fertile and productive in the state, having more arable land than any other county - almost its entire area is tillable. Out of an approximate land area of 667,520 acres, 644,571 acres are in its 3,575 farms which average 180 acres each.⁹ The average value per farm in 1930 in Livingston was \$30,595 as compared with the average value for farms in the state of \$15,553. The total value per acre of land in the county was \$169.46, and in the state, \$108.68.¹⁰

The principal crops are corn and oats, with lesser amounts of spring and winter wheat. In the production of corn the average yield per acre in the county for the years 1924-1933 was 36.5 bushels, compared with the state's average of 34.9 bushels.¹¹ Within the past few years the soybean has been introduced and is gradually becoming established as one of the staple crops of the county. In recent years, the value of sweet clover has become recognized and this product is rapidly taking its place among the important forage crops of the county.

7. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 621.

8. Ibid., p. 617.

9. Information Pertaining to Farm, Home and Community (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1936), p. 4, 12. Hereinafter referred to as Farm, Home and Community.

10. Ibid., p. 76.

11. Ibid., p. 28, 30.

Historical Sketch

At one time Livingston was the greatest corn producing county in Illinois. In 1907, not a particularly good year for corn because of frost and too heavy rainfall, the corn yield was 12,000,000 bushels; besides the corn used for home consumption, there was more of the cereal shipped out of Livingston County in that year than the amount raised in the states and territories of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.¹²

The livestock interests, including dairy products, are of considerable importance in the county's economy, their value amounting in 1929 to 21.1 percent of the farm income. The percent of income derived from crops in that year was 66.2.

The manufactures of the county, concentrated largely in and around Pontiac, are those of farm implements, shoes, auto brakes, and candy. In 1933 there were twenty-two manufacturing establishments in the county with a total value of products of \$1,534,349.¹³

Transportation

The farmers, merchants, and industrial concerns enjoy excellent transportation facilities in the county with outlets through four main and five branch lines of railroads and a network of paved roads. The railroads are the Wabash, Alton, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria and Western main lines, and the Alton branch from Peoria to Dwight; the Wabash branch from Streator to Forrest; Illinois Central branch from Kankakee to Minonk; Illinois Central branch from Bloomington to Kankakee, and the New York Central branch, formerly the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. The concrete highways are the United States Route 66, and State Routes 116, 23, 47, 24, and 17. In 1935, the total mileage of state-aid secondary roads was 392.¹⁴

Population

The national census of 1930 showed a population in Livingston County of 39,092, almost the same as the preceding census of 1920 when it was 39,070. The population density in 1930 was 37.5 per square mile, much less than the average for the state of 136.2. The highest population in the county's history was in 1900 when it reached 42,035.¹⁵ The loss of population may be accounted for by the growth of farm tenantry and the consequent lessening of individually owned farmsteads, and the emigration of the county's youth to the large industrial centers of this and other states in quest of wider opportunities.

The first census of the county in 1840 showed the county's population to be 759. By 1850 it had doubled to 1,552. Between the mid-century and 1870, the years of intensive railroad building and growth of industry which attracted great numbers of immigrants both from the northern states and from foreign countries, the county's growth in population was greater than at any time before or since. From 1,552 in 1850, it reached 11,637 in 1860, and 31,471 in 1870. In the following census it was 38,450, remaining at a standstill in 1890 when it was 38,445.¹⁶ Of the total population in 1930, 17,370, or 44.4 percent constituted the county's farm population. The balance were concentrated in its two cities, one town, and thirteen villages.¹⁷

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12. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, p. 620-21.
 13. Biennial Census of Manufactures, 1933, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census (typed MSS., Illinois State Planning Commission), p. 10.
 14. Farm, Home and Community, p. 78.
 15. Population Bulletin, First Series, Illinois, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1930), p. 8. Hereinafter referred to as Population Bulletin: 1930.
 16. Tenth Census of the United States: 1880, Population, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883), p. 57; Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900, Population, United States Census Office (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901), p. 16.
 17. Farm, Home and Community, p. 3.

Historical Sketch
Towns and Villages

The largest and oldest center in the county is the city of Pontiac with a population in 1930 of 8,272, of which 92.7 percent are native white; 5.3 percent are foreign born, and 1 percent are Negroes. The city is showing a constant growth, having had a population of 6,664 in 1920, while in 1939 its population was estimated at 9,500.¹⁸ The public land in Pontiac was donated to the county by Henry Weed, Lucius W. and Seth M. Young, the proprietors, at the organization of the county. The deed was entered July 27, 1837.¹⁹ In 1851, Jesse W. Fell of McLean County, who had considerable interests in Livingston, laid off Fell's addition to Pontiac, donating the public square, streets, and alleys to the addition.²⁰ The town of Pontiac was incorporated by legislative act on February 12, 1856. That act, however, was found to be faulty, and on February 10 of the following year, the legislature passed and approved an act legalizing the incorporation.²¹

A curious transfer of property in Fell's addition was effected a few years later, when Thomas Crowell and O. Easton sold two lots in consideration of several barrels of liquors, including "best Cognac Brandy, Old Bourbon Whiskey, Old Rye Whiskey, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Common Whiskey", and designated amounts of camphor, quinine, opium, calomel, linseed oil, turpentine, and other chemicals and extracts.²²

Pontiac is situated in the township of the same name in the center of the county on the Vermilion, ninety-two miles southwest of Chicago. It is served by the Alton, Illinois Central, and Wabash railroads, and highways 66, 116, and 118. There are two banks in the city with total deposits of \$2,685,000; in addition, postal savings deposits amount to \$423,000.²³

Built on a twenty-acre tract within Pontiac are the twenty-six handsome buildings of the Pontiac branch of the Illinois State Penitentiary. The buildings, housing 2,068 inmates in 1939, are surrounded by fine lawns and shade trees, one of the most attractive spots in the city despite its grim function. Originally the institution was established as a reform school for juvenile offenders under 16 years of age, by an act of the legislature approved March 5, 1867,²⁴ and was known as the "State Reform School." By an act of June 18, 1891,²⁵ the institution was reorganized, the age admission was raised to 21 years, and its legal designation changed to the Illinois State Reformatory. It continued to function as a reformatory until 1933, when by an act of the legislature approved June 30, it was made a part of the state penitentiary system and placed under the control of the State Department of Public Welfare.²⁶

The only other city in Livingston is Fairbury in Indian Grove Township with a population in 1930 of 2,310. Its main industry from the beginning has been coal mining. Because of the general decline of mining in recent years, the city has been gradually losing part of its population; in 1920 there were some 200 more persons than in 1930.²⁷ Other industries and businesses in Fairbury are the manufacture of women's dresses, the making of beverages, operation of gravel pits, and extensive trading in grain, livestock, and poultry. A few miles from Fairbury is the birthplace of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, originator of the old age pension plan known as the "Townsend Plan."

The only community in the county designated as a town is Chatsworth, in the township of the same name, with a population in 1930 of 981.²⁸ Among

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18. Editor and Publisher, the Fourth Estate Market Guide for 1940, James Wright Brown, President, (New York: The Editor and Publisher Company, November 25, 1939), v. 72, No. 47, p. 67. Hereinafter referred to as Editor and Publisher.
 19. Deed Record, v. A, p. 64.
 20. Ibid., v. D, p. 392.
 21. Priv. L. 1857, p. 362.
 22. Deed Record, v. Q, p. 332.
 23. Editor and Publisher, p. 67.
 24. L.1867, p. 38.
 25. L.1891, p. 52.
 26. L.1933, p. 780.
 27. Population Bulletin: 1930, p. 24.
 28. Ibid.

Historical Sketch

its industries are the manufacture of tile, brick, and tanks. It was incorporated March 8, 1867.

Next to Pontiac in point of population and fame through the state is the village of Dwight in Dwight Township. Its population in 1930 was 2,534, one of the few centers in the county showing a gradual increase in population. In 1910, it had 2,156 persons, and in 1920, 2,255.²⁹ In the village is located the famous Keeley Institute, where since its establishment in 1879 about 400,000 patients have been cured of alcoholism and drug and cigarette habits. The institution and the cure were originated by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, who was a practicing physician at Dwight. His cure proved so great a success that from the original institute grew a system which covers the whole United States and many foreign countries.³⁰ Two and a half miles from Dwight, on 160 acres of land is situated the state reformatory for women. It was created by an act of June 30, 1927, which carried an appropriation of \$300,000 for the initial expense of establishment. The institution, which is under control of the State Department of Public Welfare includes a clinic, a hospital, and facilities for educational and vocational instruction.³¹ Also in Dwight is located the Veterans Administration Facility Building with a capacity of 225 patients. The institution was established for the care and treatment of disabled war veterans. Besides the usual retail businesses in the town, there is a granite works nearby, and poultry farms occupy much of area immediately surrounding.

Dwight was incorporated as a town on March 24, 1869;³² it preferred, however, village status, and on July 23, 1872, reverted to a village, remaining as such to the present. As the town of Dwight it was laid off by Richard P. Morgan Jr., the proprietor of the site, on January 30, 1854. It was surveyed by Amos Edwards, county surveyor.³³

The other villages in the county, with their populations, are Campus, partly situated in Broughton and partly in Round Grove townships, with a total of 160 inhabitants; Emington in Broughton and Union townships with a population of 151; Strawn in Fayette Township with 221; Forrest in the Township of Forrest with 915; Long Point in the township of the same name, 254; Flanagan in Nebraska Township, 631; Odell in Odell Township, 908; Reddick village with 43 inhabitants in Round Grove Township and 162 in Kankakee County; Saunemin in the township of the same name with a population 376, and Cullom Village in Sullivan Township with 489 inhabitants.³⁴

Illinois enjoys the distinction of having more instances of abandoned settlements than any other state in the Union. The state was settled during the pioneer era more rapidly than any other in the Middle West, and innumerable villages and towns were founded in the hope of becoming population centers. In Livingston County a number of such towns were laid out, flourished for a time, and then died. One of these is the town of Richmond, laid out in 1851 for Henry Jones and Henry Loveless, the proprietors.³⁵ With prospects of the Chicago and Alton Railroad going through, it boomed for a time and became one of the most important towns in the county. The road, however, missed it by two miles and that made an end to the career of the town.

New Michigan, laid out in 1850,³⁶ faded away when coal was discovered at Streator some six miles to the northwest. In the latter fifties the little town had the only academy in the county.³⁷ Avoca town expired when the town of Fairbury was laid out in 1857. The little settlement was started in the early forties.³⁸ Another casualty was Sullivan Center which gave up in face of competition from neighboring towns. The same fate befell the

29. Population Bulletin: 1930, p. 24.

30. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 710-13.

31. L.1927, p. 208,209.

32. Priv. L.1869, IV, 261.

33. Deed Record, v. D. p. 389.

34. Population Bulletin: 1930, p. 24.

35. Deed Record, v. C. p. 174.

36. Ibid., p. 389.

37. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 640.

38. Ibid.

Historical Sketch

villages of Murphy Station, Norman, Potosi, Zookville, and Windtown which received its name from a windmill within the village.³⁹ One of these settlements, the village of Cardiff in Round Grove Township, still retained a slender place in the census of 1930 with its 28 inhabitants. In 1910 it was a thriving village with 1,031 population.⁴⁰ In 1940, only ten inhabitants remained. Abandoned buildings are crumbling, and those that remain stand doorless and windowless in an unpremeditated welcome to the elements. Its decline began shortly after the turn of the century with the lessening of the activities and output of its mine which was the principle source of its income.

The French and British in Illinois

For the better part of a century, dating from the claim made by Daumont de Saint Lussan at Sault Ste. Marie in 1671, the Illinois country was a possession of France. The explorations of Jean Nicolle, of La Salle, of Marquette and Jolliet, and men of lesser fame, opened the territory to the penetration of white men. Missions for the Indians were established along the Wabash, the Illinois, and the Mississippi; trading posts of the fur companies were set up, and Fort St. Louis, La Salle's base of operation, was built near the Starved Rock. A few small colonies, such as Cahokia and Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, and Vincennes on the Wabash, were founded, and a seat of government for the district was set up at Fort Chartres. But in the main, the interest of France in the great Northwest was in its use as a resource, through the rich fur trade, rather than in the development of the land by home-building colonists. The trapper, the coureur de bois, the voyageur penetrated the forests and streams in pursuit of their business, and left the country little changed.

In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris which ended the long struggle for supremacy between the French and British in the New World, the entire Mississippi Valley and Canada were ceded to Great Britain. It was not until 1765, however, that British troops entered Fort Chartres to take formal possession of the Illinois country, and the French regime was definitely ended. Although some remnants of the French civilization persist in the localities of the old villages, the century of French rule exerted little influence on the basic institutions controlling the lives of the Americans who later peopled Illinois.

The authority of the British in this region lasted only eighteen years, and was constituted in a military government under a succession of five commandants. Their authority was confined to the few fortified points along the rivers; as far as the rest of the great region was concerned, British sovereignty was purely nominal. The British colonial policy was so unwelcome to the Americans in the colonies along the seaboard, that it brought about the Revolutionary War which resulted in the loss to Britain of the entire region below the Canadian line.

American Occupation

On the fourth of July, 1778, in the midst of the Revolution, Colonel George Rogers Clark, with a handful of soldiers from the backwoods of Virginia, captured the British fort at Kaskaskia, and won claim to all the Illinois country, to be added to the domain of Virginia. By an act of the General Assembly of Virginia in December of the same year, the territory comprising Illinois and practically all of Indiana, was designated as the County of Illinois.

In 1784 Virginia ceded all her claims to the territory to the United States Congress; three years later Congress formulated the celebrated Ordinance of 1787 by which it created, out of the lands ceded by Virginia and other states, the "Northwest Territory" from which were carved the present states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota. A government was set up later in the same year by the appointment by Congress of General Arthur St. Clair as Governor and Winthrop Sargent as Secretary. St. Clair, however, was unable to reach Illinois until April,

39. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 640.

40. Population Bulletin: 1930, p. 24.

Historical Sketch

1790; from this time may be dated the actual functioning of the American system of government in Illinois.⁴¹

The Indians of the Livingston Region

The territory of the present Livingston County was in no way involved in either the French or British possession of Illinois. Removed from navigable waters, it remained undisturbed in the hands of the Kickapoo Indian tribe until of the arrival of American settlers in the early thirties. Previously it had been occupied by tribes of the Illinois nation, but a long and disastrous war with the Iroquois had decimated the ranks of the Illinois and forced their remaining bands south and westward. The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, coming down from the north, moved in upon their lands.⁴²

When these two tribes divided the land between themselves, the Pottawatomies chose the region around the Fox River, and the Kickapoos retained that section which included the present Livingston County. In 1828, they removed their headquarters - a large village on Salt Creek near the site of the present town of Le Roy - to within the present bounds of Livingston County. In the spring of 1830, they erected a large council house at Oliver's Grove south of Chatsworth, at the time known as Kickapoo Grove, where Martin Darnall with his family first made their settlement. There they put up a village of wigwams, their colony numbering 630 souls, men, women and children.⁴³

The relationship between the Livingston settlers and the Indians was friendly. Besides hunting and fishing the Indians cultivated some corn, beans, potatoes, and tobacco on small, scattered patches of land. From time to time they gathered in their large council house to transact their tribal and communal affairs.

Father Jesse Walker, a pioneer Methodist minister in that vicinity, established a mission among them and ordained a member of their tribe as a minister to hold religious services among his people. For a prayer book they used a board on which they traced symbols or characters. When the Black Hawk War broke out in 1832, a deputation of settlers from Livingston and McLean counties visited the camp of the Kickapoos to ascertain their intentions, being aware that Black Hawk had sent an emissary to solicit their aid. At the meeting from this county were Martin Darnall, the McDowells, William Popejoy, Abner Johnson, Uriah Blue, Isaac Jordan, John Hanneman, and Franklin Oliver, who acted as chairman. The settlers were courteously treated by the chiefs who told them that they had declined the importunities of Black Hawk; although some of the young braves wanted to go on the warpath, the older men were endeavoring to discourage them. The meeting was ended in the evening of May 24, with a religious ceremony enacted by the reds who had been converted to Christianity. After some singing and exhorting - "an Indian stepped forward and asked to be whipped for his sins he had committed during the week. . . Fourteen stripes were given him by these Indians, with smooth hickory rods about three feet long. The stripes were received without a movement to indicate pain. . . This example was followed by fifty others, who received fourteen to twenty-eight stripes laid on with such force that any one of them left a mark. . . When each applicant for stripes had been whipped, he turned around and shook hands with the men who bore the rods."⁴⁴

The settlers, in spite of this demonstration, did not feel reassured,

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41. Clark had set up courts for the administration of civil affairs at Kaskaskia and at Cahokia, but since their connection with the state government of Virginia was tenuous at best, and after the cession of the Illinois to Congress was severed completely, they may be disregarded except as interesting examples of the persistence of the desire for self-government among an isolated people. For a discussion of these courts see St. Clair County, Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois, No. 88 (Chicago: Historical Records Survey, Works Projects Administration, 1939), p. 29-45. (Mimeographed)
 42. See W.D. Strong, Indian Tribes of the Chicago Region, Anthropology Leaflet No. 24, Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago, 1926).
 43. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 230.
 44. Strawn, History of Livingston County, p. 618.

Historical Sketch

and after their return from the meeting they assembled at the McDowell cabin and decided to return to their former homes in Indiana, since they had only two rifles between them. On May 29, seven families from the Avoca settlement, numbering about 30 people, left in their ox-driven wagons for Indiana, coming back to their Illinois homes in November after the close of hostilities.

By that time the Indians, at least the tribes east of the Mississippi River, began to understand the binding force of treaties. Hitherto they had persisted in the view that only those who signed the documents were bound by them, while those who did not sign might feel free to repudiate the whole transaction and continue to assert privileges which they formerly enjoyed. They also grasped the significance of private property after they had watched the growth of farms and cabins and witnessed the private use made by the whites of land and other gifts of nature. To them, land, wild game, and running water were common property the same as air and sunshine.

In his autobiography dictated after his defeat, Black Hawk expressed the Indian's feelings about ownership of land in these words: "My reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. The Great Spirit gave it to His children to live upon and cultivate as far as necessary for their subsistence, and as long as they occupied and cultivated it they have the right to the soil, but if they voluntarily leave it, then any other people have a right to settle on it. Nothing can be sold but such things as can be carried away."⁴⁵

By the treaty of Edwardsville made in 1818, the Kickapoos ceded their land in Illinois to the United States Government.⁴⁶ In return, the tribe was to receive an annuity and undisputed possession of lands west of the Mississippi. Among the last of the tribe to leave Illinois were the band in this county. In September 1832, they were removed by the government to land reserved for them west of St. Louis.⁴⁷

Some Indian burial mounds at one time existed in the county, but are nearly all obliterated. A number of village and camp sites have been identified. One, especially, known as Rollins Grove, is still attracting visitors. Henry J. Meis of Livingston, and J. B. Grotevant, and James Smith have made interesting collections of arrows, arrowheads, spades, battle axes, and various other Indian implements found in the county.⁴⁸

Pioneers and Later Immigrants

The prairie lands of Illinois, which included the Livingston region, were among the last to be settled by the pioneer. Because of the danger of prairie fires which occurred in the dry season, of the convenience of locating near building material and fuel supplies, and of the difficulty of plowing the tough and mucky prairie soils with the wooden or cast-iron implements then in use, it was a practical necessity for the pioneer to make his settlement near groves of trees. In addition to that, the prairies were infested by the dreaded Pontiac or blue-tailed flies - a menace to the farmers and their animals. After the invention of the self-scouring steel plow in 1836-37, and its broad use after the forties which had an incalculable effect on the settlement of the West, the value of the prairies was quickly recognized. The resulting cultivation incidentally eliminated the fire hazard and the diseases of fever and ague.

The first white men to locate in the territory were Valentine M. Darnell, Frederick Rook, and Isaac Jordan, who came to what later were named Belle Prairie, Avoca, and Rooks Creek townships in the fall of 1829.⁴⁹ These men

45. Autobiography of Black Hawk and A General History of the Black Hawk War of 1832, Dictated by Himself to Antoine Le Clair, U.S. Interpreter, ed. J.B. Patterson (St. Louis: Continental Printing Co., 1882), p. 72, 73.
46. "Treaty with the Kickapoos" in Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties, ed. Charles J. Kappler (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904), II, 129.
47. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 619.
48. Livingston County Historical Association, Bulletin No. 1 (Pontiac: Kiwanis Club of Pontiac, March 5, 1925). No paging.
49. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 232. In another history of the county the name Jordan is spelled Jourdan (Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 626).

Historical Sketch

with their families were the only white people in this locality to witness the long remembered "deep snow" which fell in the winter of 1830-31, and about which many accounts have been written, some of them highly imaginative.

During 1830, Garret M. Blue and Andrew McMillan located on Rooks Creek, and Jacob Moon established himself and his family at Moon's Point.

Two years later William McDowell with his five sons and two daughters came from Ohio and settled in the present Avoca Township on the Little Vermilion. The same year John Hanneman, William Popejoy, and Franklin Oliver located in the settlement.

With the conclusion of the Black Hawk incident and the removal of the Kickapoos, settlement became much more rapid in the northern part of the state. In 1833, Dr. John Davis, the county's first physician came, to make his home in Livingston. Among other settlers of the same period were Daniel Rockwood, Henry, E.F., and James Weed, John Recob, John Johnson, the Murray family, Squire Hayes, John Chew, Daniel Barackman, John Downey, and Joseph Reynolds and his brothers.⁵⁰ The names of these settlers are familiar in the records of the county, since most of the men served at various times in the early days as officials of the new county.

These pioneers came from states in the north, east, and south where an independent economic existence had already at that early date become difficult to attain. In the northern states the best lands had been bought off soon after the Revolutionary War by a few wealthy families, leaving to the average homeseeker the choice between the farming of submarginal lands or employment at long hours and extremely low wages in the many factories that were springing up there. In the south the best lands had been acquired by the great plantation owners even before the Revolution, and the small farmer with energy, hardihood, and a love of freedom and independence abandoned certain poverty and semi-slavery and took his chances on the frontier. It was this common economic background, the common experiences as frontiersmen, and the inspiring sight of vast, boundless free prairies that has furthered and reinforced in the West the American tradition of freedom, that remains a vital factor in our social and political practices. The westerners have done much political and social pioneering and experimentation with such contributions to American democracy as the doctrine of equal suffrage regardless of sex, and such political devices for the control of the government by the people as direct nominations, the initiative and referendum, the recall, and the popular election of United States senators.

The early settlers who came to Livingston were largely from the states of New York, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island - Indiana and Ohio furnishing the greater number.⁵¹ Among the early settlers was a group of Norwegians from the colony brought over in 1825 by Cling Pearson. Originally, the fifty-three who came over under his guidance settled in Cling County, New York. In 1834, he induced a number of them to remove to La Salle County in Illinois, to a settlement bordering Livingston. Some of them later made their homes in Livingston, supplemented by new arrivals from Norway in later years.⁵² In the late forties began a large immigration of Germans and Scandinavians who were driven from their homes by political and economic repression. They were a liberal and intelligent class of people who found it easy to adapt themselves to the western way of life. In the West, their assimilation and Americanization was rapid and natural, the frontier melting all races into a new people. They brought with them new and advanced methods in education, agriculture, and commerce which have had a substantial and invigorating influence on the country. After the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the beginning of railroad construction, the Irish began coming in, followed by immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

In the early sixties, a number of German Mennonites settled in the southern portion of the county. They professed to be followers of Amah, a preacher in Germany and a dissenter from the original Mennonite body. Some

50. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 233,235.

51. Ibid., p. 285,286.

52. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 736.

Historical Sketch

of their doctrines and customs were unusual, but they proved to be a frugal and industrious people.⁵³

By the census of 1860, there were 1,528 foreign-born inhabitants in the county in a total population of 11,637.⁵⁴ In 1870, out of a total population of 31,360, there were 6,031 foreign born;⁵⁵ in 1900 out of 41,532, the foreign born numbered 7,228⁵⁶ of whom the majority came from England, Germany, Ireland, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Hungary, Canada, and Scotland.⁵⁷

Generally, the first settlers were squatters - farmers who made an improvement on a selected piece of land before entering it legally in the Danville land office, preemption rights giving them the opportunity to secure it. Land sales through the public land offices in the West in 1836 rose to unprecedented volume, reaching a total of 20,000,000 acres, whereas in the previous year 15,000,000 acres had been sold, and in 1834 only about 4,000,000.⁵⁸ These sales did not include land purchased with the government scrip given Revolutionary War soldiers as bounty, bounty warrants of 1812, canal grant lands, or school lands purchased from the states by settlers. Speculation in land, lots, and town sites was at its height in 1836. That wave of unrestricted speculation was halted after the executive order of President Jackson issued July 11, 1836, directing receivers of public money to accept no payment but in specie, except in the case of settlers buying not over 320 acres of public lands.⁵⁹

Log cabins were the only dwellings used by the early settlers. Trees were chopped down, logs cut and drawn together by oxen around the spot where the house was to stand. Large trees were cut and split into puncheons for the floor, and when this was all laid, the men of the entire settlement gathered together and within the day raised the cabin. The cracks were chinked and daubed, and a large fireplace, built of rock and common clay with a chimney made of sticks and mortar mixed with straw, was erected. The door, made of clapboard or puncheons, was hung with wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch; a string or a piece of rawhide was tied to the latch, and put through a small hole in the door to unfasten it. The roof was generally made of clapboards. The only articles not made on the place were the sash and window glass, when glass instead of oiled paper was used. These items were bought in Ottawa or Peoria, whither they had been shipped by boat from St. Louis.

Prior to 1851 there was not a grist mill in Livingston County, and the farmers had to travel to Dayton, a few miles beyond Ottawa, to get their cereals ground. Ottawa was at that time a thriving community, and was the market place for Livingston County farmers; there they sold or bartered their produce for salt, sugar, tobacco, powder, lead, and indispensable manufactured articles. It took four or five days to make the round trip.⁶⁰

The pioneer women played fully as important a part in the stern adventure of wresting a living from an untried land as their mates. The spinning, carding, weaving, knitting, and sewing were only part of their many tasks, not the least of which was bearing and rearing large families in that primitive environment, all of which they accepted with a fortitude as heroic as that of the men.

Some years after the settlement of the state, when an increase of ease

53. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 737.

54. United States Bureau of the Census, Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Population (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864), p. 79, 83, 102, 570.

55. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Population (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883), p. 431.

56. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Population (Washington: Government Printing Office), I, 499.

57. *Ibid.*, p. 745.

58. Frederick L. Paxson, History of the American Frontier 1763-1893 (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1924), p. 319, 320.

59. *Ibid.*, p. 321.

60. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 625.

Historical Sketch

and relaxation had brought leisure for reflection, the pioneers themselves recognized the drama of their part in the winning of the West. Societies of early settlers sprang up in many of the state's counties, where the old timers gathered to reminisce and relate their experiences. An old settlers' society was organized in Livingston County in 1875, holding its first meeting in the new courthouse. Unfortunately, with the passing away of the settlers, the societies disappeared leaving few written records, and it was not until many years later that county historical societies began to be organized with the aim of recovering and preserving historical material of that vital period in American history. In Livingston a historical society was organized in 1914.

The first postmaster to serve Pontiac after the organization of the county was Cornelius W. Reynolds. He was succeeded by Jerome Garner. It is told of Garner that, upon receiving his appointment, he purchased a bell-crowned, stovepipe hat in which he kept all mail that arrived at Pontiac. He was a confirmed fisherman, and when a citizen expected a letter or desired to mail one, he would betake himself up and down the Vermilion until he found the official, who would solemnly remove his hat, perform the duties of his office, and resume his fishing with his private postoffice back in its accustomed place.⁶¹

The first marriage license issued by County Clerk A.W. Beard was to Williamson Spence and Mary Darnall, but in the record the groom was called plain "Williamson;" the writer of one history of the county surmises that "it is not improbable that the clerk - H.A.W. Beard - was an old bachelor, and took delight in mutilating marriage licenses; for the next license authorized Simeon Mad, instead of Simeon Madden, to marry Elizabeth Rutherford."⁶²

Administrative History of Livingston

Organization of County

Toward the end of 1836 there were enough settlers in the Livingston region to justify its creation into a separate county. In the issue of the Sangamo Journal for September 3, 1836, appeared an unsigned notice dated August 6, 1836, that a petition would be presented to the legislature asking for the formation of a new county out of parts of McLean and La Salle counties and the attached part of Iroquois, with a boundary which included the present area of Livingston and the east half of townships 25 and 26 north, in range 5 east. The petition led to the passage of the "Act to establish the County of Livingston" which was approved February 27, 1837.⁶³

At the suggestion of Jesse W. Fell, a well-known figure in the state, a personal friend of Lincoln's to whom Lincoln wrote his autobiographical letter, and one of the committee sponsoring the organization of Livingston, the county was named for Edward Livingston. Livingston, a member of an old, distinguished, and wealthy New York family, and a lawyer by profession, served as mayor of New York City, Representative in Congress from New York and later from Louisiana, United States Senator from the latter state, Minister to France, and Secretary of State under Jackson.⁶⁴ According to the writers of two histories of the county it was in recognition of his reputed authorship of President Jackson's proclamation to the South Carolina nullifiers that he was honored by having the county named after him.⁶⁵ If the story is true it is a rare instance of public recognition being given a ghost writer in his lifetime.

Livingston was the sixty-sixth county in the state to be organized.

61. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 242, 248.

62. *Ibid.*, p. 243.

63. L. 1837, p. 83.

64. Counties of Illinois, Their Origin and Evolution, compiled and published by Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State (Springfield: Printed by authority of the State of Illinois, 1934), p. 64. Hereinafter referred to as Counties of Illinois.

65. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 631; Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 253.

Historical Sketch

In the same year, five other counties were formed: Bureau, Cass, Boone, De Kalb, and Stephenson.⁶⁶ The boundary of Livingston, as given in the act of organization, remains unchanged: Beginning at the northwest corner of township thirty, north of range three east of the third principal meridian; east on the line between townships thirty and thirty-one north, to the range line between range eight and nine east, thence south between the last mentioned ranges to the southeast corner of section thirteen, of township twenty-five north of range eight east, thence west through the middle of the last mentioned township to the range line between the last mentioned ranges to the township line between townships twenty-six and twenty-seven north; west between the last mentioned townships to the range line between ranges numbered two and three east, and thence north between last mentioned ranges to the place of beginning.⁶⁷

As population increased a tendency arose to decrease the size of counties. Transportation and communication facilities were not yet sufficiently developed to overcome the inconvenience of long trips from the outer parts of the county to the seat of justice to transact county business. The quickest remedy for the situation was to make smaller counties. Two attempts were made to decrease the area of Livingston County. In 1852-53, a petition was presented to the General Assembly for the formation of a new county to be called Prairie, which would have included land taken from Livingston and several neighboring counties. The petition, however, was tabled.⁶⁸ Again in 1859, before the formation of the county of Ford, some citizens from McLean and Woodford petitioned the senate of the twenty-first General Assembly for the formation of a new county out of Woodford, McLean, La Salle, and Livingston. When the County of Ford was created in response to this and other petitions, no part of Livingston was taken. That was the last serious attempt to reduce the territory of this county.⁶⁹

The County as a Political and Governmental Unit

A second influence in the movement to create smaller and more numerous county units was the less tangible but nonetheless vital factor of participation in local politics. Before the great development of industry and its influence on state politics, and prior to the growth in number and influence of incorporated cities with independent judicial and administrative powers and political organizations, the county was the most important political unit in the state. Besides being the field for the organization of political parties it was, particularly in the West, the only training ground in the art of politics and government for those who had the talent and ambition for that calling. It was - and to an extent still is - in the counties that the politicians and officials, through constant, direct, and intimate contact with the people, gained the wisdom and experience to face the great complexities of collective government and to prepare themselves for posts in state and national bodies. Abraham Lincoln, traveling from county to county in the wake of the circuit judges, and meeting and talking with a great many people, is an example of the politically minded individual who in this manner accumulated expert knowledge of mass characteristics and the handling of mass problems.

Under the impact of greatly increased population, and especially because of the disproportionate influence of capital concentrated in industry swiftly developing in the midst of a civilization which was politically, economically, and socially adjusted to agriculture, much of the political initiative has passed from the counties to the cities and other groupings. Under the influence of these factors the relationship of the people to their government in the counties, and the relationship of the county to the state government have undergone significant changes, as will be shown in these pages from data drawn from entries in the records of Livingston County, which is typical of most counties in the state. Aside from this, there was also a change in attitude, in both the politicians and the people as a whole, toward the

66. Counties of Illinois, p. 58.

67. L. 1837, p. 83.

68. William Barge, "Genesis of Livingston County" (Mss. in Chicago Historical Society), p. 15.

69. Ibid., p. 16; Journal of the Senate of the Twenty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois (Springfield; Bailhache and Baker, 1859), p.360.

Historical Sketch

philosophy of politics itself, which in the early years was largely a matter of personal issues and individual theories of government.

Livingston County's first governing body was the county commissioners' court provided by the Constitution of 1818, composed of three elected members whose powers and term of service were designated by subsequent acts of the legislature.⁷⁰ They were to hold four sessions each year on the first Monday in March, June, September, and December. The commissioners' courts were to have their own seal and appoint their own clerk. The last provision was changed by an act of February 7, 1837, making the office of clerk elective.⁷¹ They were authorized to control the revenues of the county, to issue licenses, to have control of roads, canals, and bridges, and were granted the power of punishment for contempt.⁷² By subsequent acts the legislature broadened and defined the original functions of the commissioners' court, adding limited judicial powers such as administration of probate and other specialized judicial matters.⁷³ The principal duties of the court were concerned with the keeping of vital statistics, the administration of poor relief - this activity has been of late largely taken over by the state and Federal governments - the maintenance of schools, the care of highways, the administration of tax machinery and election procedures, and the recording of land titles.

Beginning of County Government

In the act of organization, James Piatt of Macon County, William B. Peck of Will, and Thompson S. Flint of Tazewell were appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for the county. They were to meet "in the house of Andrew McMillan on the first Monday of June next and proceed to select a proper site provided that it shall be located on public land if a proper site on such land can be found." But if the location were made on land belonging to an individual, the owner was required to donate to the county a tract of not less than twenty acres on which the public buildings should be erected, or, in lieu thereof, a sum of at least three thousand dollars to be applied to the erection of public buildings.

The act also provided that an election be held in Andrew McMillan's house on the second Monday of May next (May 8, 1837), for a sheriff, coroner, recorder, and surveyor, and three county commissioners who would hold their offices until the next general election, which would be held in August of 1838. The temporary clerk and the judge of probate were required to give to the elected commissioners certificates of their election, and an abstract of the election was to be transmitted to the Secretary of State as required by law. The county was attached to the first judicial circuit, and until its organization according to the act, it was to continue to form a part of La Salle and McLean counties in all general elections.

Within ten days after their election, the county commissioners were to meet as a court and appoint a clerk, lay off the county into justices' districts, and order an election to be held for justices of the peace and constables.⁷⁴

The first court was held at the house of Andrew McMillan⁷⁵ on May 18, 1837. Commissioners Jonathan Moore and Daniel Rockwood were present and sworn in; the third commissioner, Robert Breckenridge, was absent. The first act of the court was to appoint Abram W. Beard as clerk, administering to him the prescribed oath and accepting a bond of \$1,000 signed by James Holman and John Recob as sureties. The court then ordered the clerk to set up records to be kept as follows: "Book A, the recorded proceedings of the County Comrs. Court of a common and general nature and Signed by the members of said Court; Book B, the record of the Court dividing the County into

70. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4.

71. L. 1837, p. 49.

72. L. 1819, p. 33, 175.

73. For a more detailed account of the functions of this court see Chapter I, County Board; Chapter V, Probate Court.

74. L. 1837, p. 83-85.

75. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 1. In the records McMillan is spelled with an "a", in the enabling act it is spelled with an "e".

Historical Sketch

Election precincts, Road Districts and Alteration Plats of Roads, the appointment of Supervisors and to be signed by members of said Board. Book C, the record and amount of credits allowed to individuals with the statement of service, number of County orders and amount allowed to each individual. Book D, containing the grant of Licence for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, Tavern, grocery and all other licences except that of marriage and also all records of permits given by Clerk in vacation which two last books with any others not signed by members of said Court shall at all times be subject to their inspection and to others who are interested."⁷⁶

John Recob was appointed treasurer, posting a bond of \$1,000 with Michael Murray and Nicholas Hesstner sureties. Before adjourning the court laid a tax (amount not given) on the following property: on all horses over three years old, sheep over one year old, on all clocks, watches, wagons, and pleasure carriages."⁷⁷

According to the writers of two histories of Livingston County, this court functioned without the formality of election. One historian writes, "The first County Commissioners and the first Sheriff performed the duties of their offices without any authority from the state, and, as they are all dead, the manner in which they obtained any authority to act will perhaps remain a mystery." He based this conclusion on the absence in both the county archives and records of the Secretary of State, of certificates of their election.⁷⁸ The other writer states, "the returns show that the election was held by precincts (Pontiac, Indian Grove, etc.), on June 6, 1837, and the total vote as shown by the records is 110. From the records in the county court, we find that the first county commissioners' court was held at the home of McMillan on May 18, 1837. The reason of the discrepancy between the date of the election and the date of the holding of the commissioners' court is not clearly shown by the returns."⁷⁹

Whether these conclusions as to the extra-legal functioning of the court are justified is not certain. Until its organization, Livingston was attached for judicial purposes to La Salle and McLean counties. It is not improbable that a special election was held on or before May 18, and the returns sent to either of those counties. Although according to a provision in the act of organization, the returns of this election were to be made to the Secretary of State, failures to make returns and recordings of the first special elections were not uncommon in new and inexperienced counties. At any rate, at the next meeting, held on June 6, the court was composed of the same personnel and continued its functions in a normal manner.

At this meeting the clerk's fees were fixed at \$1.50 per day's service; he was allowed \$8.25 for the purchase of books, and William Springer and Thomas Pindell were appointed as trustees of the school section in township 23, 4 east. The county had previously been divided into three precincts, Indian Grove, Center, and Bayou.⁸⁰

On June 24, the court met to accept the report of the locating commissioners, who stated that they had selected the southeast quarter of section 22, township 28 north, range 5 east of the third principal meridian, which was claimed and occupied by Henry Weed, Lucius W. Young, and Seth M. Young. The proprietors gave a signed agreement to the locating commissioners in which they engaged to give to the county, in accordance with the provisions in the act, \$3,000 toward the erection of public buildings, two hundred square feet of ground, exclusive of streets, at the point of location for a public square, and one acre of ground in Pontiac not less than twenty, nor more than thirty rods from the courthouse site for the purpose of erecting thereon a jail and stray pen. In addition, the donors undertook to build a public bridge across the Vermilion at Pontiac within two years.⁸¹

The contract was executed June 22, witnessed by the clerk, Abram W.

76. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 1,2.

77. Ibid., p. 2.

78. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 243.

79. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 631,632.

80. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 3,4; Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 632.

81. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 6,7.

Historical Sketch

Beard, and signed by the donors and by C.H. Perry, who was the first merchant in the county, James McKee, who had water privileges at Pontiac, and Jesse W. Fell, as sureties. The donors posted a bond of \$5,000 binding them to the contract. The terms of the bond did not include mention of the five thousand-dollar donation.⁸² A deed for the land was made on July 27, 1837, according to which "the streets are sixty-six feet in width except Hazel Street which is 50 feet & the alleys are 20 feet in width; . . . at the North East Corner of the Public Square is a stone planted from which to make future surveys. The town to be known and designated as the Town of Pontiac." The deed was certified by John W. Reynolds, justice of the peace, and accepted for the county by the county commissioners.⁸³

Shortly after the establishment of the seat of justice at Pontiac, an attempt - not unusual in young counties - to relocate the county seat was made by rival interests. The result was an act approved by the legislature March 1, 1839, directing that an election be held to determine by vote the permanent placement of the county seat.⁸⁴ At a special term held August 2, 1839, the county commissioners examined bonds "for donation for fifty acres of land each provided the County Seat is located on certain Specified place." A bond submitted by Daniel Rockwood, James Weed, and Stephen S. Hubbard was approved. Bonds by James Holman, John D. Marks, and Joseph Reynolds were not accepted. At the election of August, 1839, the results were 81 votes in favor of removing the county seat, and 56 against; for locating on Hubbard's, Weed's, and Rockwood's donation, 78 votes, for locating on Holman's site, 1 vote.⁸⁵ Since the vote did not give the required two-thirds majority for removal, the county seat remained at Pontiac.

On July 11, 1837, the court convened at Pontiac and issued a license to Cornelius W. Reynolds to keep a grocery and dry goods store on payment of a five-dollar license fee for one year. The clerk was ordered to make out a bill of the amount due each of the county officers for services rendered since the county's organization.⁸⁶

At the meeting on September 4, the court examined the bond of the new county clerk, Mathias J. Ross. Treasurer John Recob was allowed \$10.50 for making a list and duplicate of taxable property in the county. The judges and clerks of the past election were allowed seventy-five cents each per day for their services and five cents per mile of travel. The county commissioners received compensation at \$1.50 for each day's service.⁸⁷

At the next meeting, on December 4, the clerk was ordered to make out a statement of the fiscal condition of the county and post it in his office for public examination. On application of Joseph Reynolds, the court appointed Samuel Boyer and John Bradley to examine Reynold's fence "to determine whether it is a lawful fence." The following day, James McMillan was appointed the county's first school commissioner and posted the required bond. The sheriff having failed to receive his commission, the court appointed Joseph Reynolds in his place, authorizing him to proceed with the collection of taxes upon giving satisfactory bond. E.F. Weed submitted a plat of a state road which the legislature had authorized to be built from Danville to Ottawa. The court ordered the sheriff to summon grand and petit jurors. The grand jury was composed of Jeremiah Travis, Martin Darnall, James Spence, Francis J. Moore, Isaac Wilson, Nathan Popejoy, Isaac Barket, Bennett Miller, James Weed, William Hubbard, Garrett M. Blue, James McMillan, Myric D. Eddington, James Campbell, Jacob Moon, Daniel Barackman, Emsley Pope, Jacob Dickinson, Samuel Boyer, Samuel Norton, Amos Lundy, John Chew and A.W. Breckenridge. Members of the petit jury were Hugh Steers, James Cooper, Richard Moore, Wilson G. Donaho, Charles Brooks, Richard Ball, John Miller, Caleb Mason, Isaac Wacker, Elias Brock, Isaac Hare, William Jones, Truman Rutherford, Thomas N. Reynolds, Phillip Dean, William K. Brown, William Springer, Elsey Downey, Thomas Morehead, Myram Ames, Thomas Hodgens, Moses

82. County Commissioners' Record, v. A., p. 8-11.

83. Deed Record, v. A, p. 64.

84. L. 1839, p. 217.

85. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 37,38. The legal descriptions of the sites offered are not given in the record.

86. Ibid., p. 12.

87. Ibid., p. 13,14.

Historical Sketch

Allen, Henry Cline and Samuel Bruce.⁸⁸ This jury, however, was not called upon to act, since the first circuit court in the county was not held until October 21, 1839. According to Judge W.G. McDowell, the historian of the old settlers' society, "the first regular term of circuit court was held in the spring of 1840, in the Weed log house, and the jury held its deliberations on a lot of saw-logs which lay on the banks of the river. . . The first trial by jury in the circuit court was between Isaac Wilson and Nathan Popejoy, in which Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were attorneys, after which they spoke on the political issues of the day. . . They spoke in the street, or rather open prairie, from the top of a dry-goods box. Judge David Davis of Bloomington was also there as one of the prominent attorneys. The judge and all attorneys came across the country from Springfield and Bloomington in buggies and on horse-back."⁸⁹

With the meeting of December 6 ended the first year's effort at self-government of Livingston County. At the last term, in addition to Mathias J. Ross, C.H. Perry acted as deputy clerk. Beginning with the middle of 1837, a financial panic, caused in part by overstretching of the state's credit and by over-expansion in public building, was on in full force. It was reflected in tax collections in Livingston County for that year, which, according to the sheriff's report submitted to the court at its meeting on March 7, 1838, amounted to a total of \$68.71. This caused the court to order a one-half percent tax levy on an enlarged list of property which included town lots, horses over three years old, all horned cattle over three years, and sheep over one year old, on wagons, carriages, clocks, watches, jacks, jennets, mules, hogs over one year old, on all stock-in-trade, on all moneys loaned on interest, on all farming and mechanics' tools, sawmills, distilleries and factories, and on all household furnishings excepting cupboard ware and wearing apparel.⁹⁰ In place of Mathias Ross, who removed from the county, the court appointed James S. Munson as clerk. Ross was allowed \$20 for extra services for nine months, \$2 for furnishing stationery and postage, and \$2.50 for one day's service at the current term. Sheriff Joseph Reynolds was allowed \$3 for three days' attendance at the March term of court, and \$12 for summoning jurors. C.H. Perry was allowed \$5 for the use of his room to hold court.⁹¹

The first regular election in the county, held in August, 1838, resulted in the choice of a new court composed of Uriah Springer, Albert Moon, and William Popejoy; Mathias B. Miller was elected county treasurer. The commissioners drew lots to determine their length of service, as provided by law. William Popejoy drew a year's term, Albert Moon, two years, and Uriah Springer, three years.⁹²

Beginning with 1839 and continuing for many of the formative years, a great part of the attention of the courts of Livingston County was centered on the building of roads. At every meeting petitions for roads were presented by citizens and acted on by the county commissioners' court and the county court. The instinct for intercommunication and the understanding of the value of adequate transportation facilities has been a prominent characteristic in the makeup of the pioneers, and to this instinct much of the country's great progress is owing. When James Duncan was governor, he urged the laying out of public highways while the state was still unsettled and straight roads could be constructed between the important settlements with little difficulty or expense.⁹³ The legislature responded in 1834 by granting forty-two state roads, and the following year forty more were added. In addition, the legislature gave authority to the county commissioners to "alter, change and re-locate" roads located by state authority, except "the great western mail route of the Darwin and Charleston turnpike."⁹⁴

A comprehensive road law for the state was approved by the legislature

88. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 13-19.

89. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 633.

90. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 19.

91. *Ibid.*, v. A, p. 21-24.

92. *Ibid.*, p. 25-27.

93. Alexander Davidson and Bernard Stuve, A Complete History of Illinois from 1673 to 1884 (Springfield: H.W. Rokker, 1884), p. 417.

94. L. 1839-40, p. 51,52.

Historical Sketch

February 12, 1827, which vested the county commissioners' courts with the superintendency of the public roads within their counties. By the provisions of this law, the county commissioners were to establish road districts and appoint supervisors at every March term or soon thereafter. The supervisors had the authority to call upon every able-bodied male person between the ages of 18 and 50 residing within his district, to perform the necessary labor upon the roads and bridges and to keep them in repair. A fine of seventy-five cents a day was imposed on those refusing road work, and a supervisor refusing to accept his appointment was to be fined \$5.00; for neglect of his duties he was liable to be indicted and fined in a sum between \$3.00 and \$20.00. His only compensation was exemption from militia duty and jury service.

Roads were to be not less than thirty, nor more than fifty feet wide; bridges need not exceed sixteen feet in width. Roads were to be opened when petitioned for by at least thirty-five voters, who were required to deposit with the county clerk a sufficient sum of money to pay the viewers. If the viewers' report were favorable to establishing the road, the deposit was returned, but if not favorable, the deposit was used to pay the expenses of viewing. The county commissioners were to appoint three viewers to each road applied for.⁹⁵

At the March term in 1839, C.W. Reynolds presented the plat of a state road leading from Peru, La Salle County, through Livingston to the state line in the direction of La Fayette, Indiana, which had been authorized by a legislative act of July 21, 1837. The county's proportionate share of the cost of the road, \$39.50, was appropriated, and an order issued by the court to each individual along the course of the road for his part of this sum. Supervisors for seven road districts were appointed, and an order issued to them that all hands in their district be required to contribute two days' road work each.⁹⁶

The assessment and collection of taxes, a delicate and difficult matter at any time and especially so in the new West where there was a pronounced reluctance to submit to a tax, was put on a more efficient basis in the county at a special term on April 9, 1839. A separate assessor was appointed for each of the precincts, and a collector, Nicholas Hefner, was appointed by the court for the ensuing year. The tax rate was increased to seventy-five cents on a hundred dollars, and taxable property was expanded to include stud horses, "stock in trade and all other description of personal property, of the stock of incorporated companies, slaves and servants of color."⁹⁷

95. R.L.1827, p. 340-46.

96. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 29,33,34.

97. *Ibid.*, p. 31, 32. Slavery was introduced into Illinois in 1720 by Philip Renault, a French settler, who brought with him five hundred slaves from San Domingo. The Ordinance of 1787 (Art. 6th) expressly prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory for the future, but by a later interpretation the prohibition was held not to affect the existing slaves belonging to the French. After the organization of the Indiana Territory, of which Illinois was a part, the territorial legislature permitted a form of slavery known as indenture of servants. The indenture was for an agreed number of years, at the expiration of which the slaves were freed. The children of the slaves were to serve their owners until the males reached the age of thirty-five, and females thirty-two years. In 1810 there were about 168 slaves in Illinois Territory; in 1820, 917; in 1830, 746. (John Reynolds, *My Own Times* [Chicago: Fergus Printing Co., 1879.], p. 132,133). The State Constitution of 1818 (Art. VI, sec. 2) prohibited the extension of slavery; the French, however, were still permitted to hold their slaves. Two decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court on slave cases, in 1844 and 1845, one arising in Randolph County, the other in St.Clair, set the rule of the Ordinance of 1787 that prohibited the introduction of slavery into the Northwest Territory, above the articles of the Constitution of 1818 which countenanced slavery in limited form (See *Borders vs. Borders*, 5 Ill. 341; *Jarrot vs. Jarrot*, 7 Ill. 1). There is no record of slave ownership in Livingston County; the inclusion in tax assessment lists of the terms "slaves and servants of color" was a formality in the tax lists of almost all counties in the state. That

Historical Sketch

At the December term the treasurer's statement accounted for a total of \$193.22, of which \$122 were in county orders, \$54 in wolf certificates and \$17.22 in delinquencies. The tax rate was reduced to one-half percent, but an additional twenty cents on one hundred dollars was imposed as a state tax. Half the fees of the assessors were to be paid by the county, the balance by the auditor of public accounts of the state.⁹⁸

The Building of the Courthouse and Jail

The courts were being held at various private houses in Pontiac, including those of J. Avery and John Foster, the latter of whom was the first settler on the site of Pontiac and the operator of the first hotel.⁹⁹ On September 3, 1839, an agreement was entered into with Henry Weed and the Youngs, the proprietors of the site of Pontiac, for the erection of a courthouse on the public square. The agreement was signed by commissioners Uriah Springer and Albert Moon for the county, and by Henry Weed, Carlton H. Perry, James McKee, John F. Henry, and Jesse W. Fell for the contractors. Perry and McKee had the previous year constructed a sawmill at Pontiac and were to saw the lumber used in the construction of the new building. The agreement called for a frame structure thirty feet in length from east to west by twenty-two feet in width from north to south; it was to be two stories high, the first story ten feet, the second eight feet; the foundation was to consist of eight pillars two feet below the surface and eighteen inches above ground, the spaces between them to be filled up with a stone wall. The first story was to contain five fifteen-light and one twenty-four-light windows and two three-foot wide doors. The floor should be laid with oak or ash planks one-fourth inch thick; the stairway leading to the second story was to be banistered. The second story was to be divided into three rooms and a hall according to an attached plat. The outside of the building to be weather-boarded with walnut or "lynn" planks neatly "plained", and the whole painted with two coats of white paint. Brick chimneys were to extend from the joist of the second story two feet above the comb of the roof, which would be shingled with walnut shingles. The building was scheduled to be finished and ready for occupancy "within the period of twelve months from and after a sufficient rise in the Vermilion River to enable the proprietors of the Saw Mill in said Town of Pontiac to put said mill in operation".¹⁰⁰

On completion of the building the county commissioners agreed to surrender to the builders the three thousand-dollar obligation which was assumed by them in the agreement of June, 1837, conditioned on their building the courthouse.¹⁰¹

At a special term of court held July 23, 1842, county commissioners Nicholas Hefner and Daniel Barrackman accepted the completed building from the contractors. In 1848, a two-hundred-forty-foot oak fence and a string of hitching posts was built around it. For a number of years after its completion the jury rooms, empty between court sessions, were rented out for \$2 or \$3 a month.¹⁰² This courthouse was in use until 1856 when a new brick structure costing \$14,000 was built.

there was much antislavery sentiment in the county is evidenced by the fact that there were several stations of the "underground railroad", for the main line to Canada led through Livingston. James Stout, a young lawyer of Pontiac, was the conductor of one of the stations. While assisting a Negro boy to make his escape, he with his brother Dr. Joseph Stout, John Hossack and C.B. King were arrested for breaking the Fugitive Slave Law, and were tried in a celebrated case before Judge Caton at Ottawa. Stout pleaded his own case and was acquitted. Hossack and the others, upon whom sentence was passed at the Federal Court in Chicago in September, 1860, were fined \$100 and sentenced to ten days in jail; Dr. Stout was given a fifty-dollar fine and a ten-day sentence; King was fined ten dollars and given a one-day jail sentence. (Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 746,747,749).

98. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 45,53,56.

99. Ibid., p. 40,58; Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 241.

100. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 46-49.

101. Ibid., p. 49,50.

102. Ibid., v. A, p. 89,116,127,145,168,189,209,211,225.

Historical Sketch

At the time the courthouses were erected no plans for a jail were being made, and indeed none was built until thirty years after the organization of the county. Prisoners of the county were taken to Joliet, Ottawa, and Bloomington prisons, Livingston County paying the expense of feeding and guarding them. Finally, in March, 1866, steps were taken to build a jail for the county. The board appointed a special committee composed of John Dehner, B.F. Hotchkiss, J.G. Strong, and R.B. Harrington to take charge of the plans and erection of the jail, and passed a resolution appropriating \$8,000 from swamp-land funds - the whole cost of the building not to exceed \$10,000. The plan for the sturdy two-story stone structure was made by W.G. Thompson, an architect of Joliet. In July, the contract was let to Don Bogart of Chicago, who made the lowest bid of \$16,950. When, however, the building was completed and accepted on January of the following year, the total cost came to \$17,748.59.¹⁰³ It stood unchanged until the winter of 1906-7, when it was remodeled and modernized at considerable cost.

Early Progress

During the first decade of the county's existence, when its population grew slowly, the administration of its affairs was continued by the commissioners' courts in an unhurried and unexciting manner. In 1840, the court accepted a bridge built by Isaac Whisher across the Vermillion at Pontiac. In 1847, another bridge was contracted for, to cost \$450. The builders were Henry Jones, James H. Demoss, and Phillip Rollins. The full revenue for 1841 amounted to \$183.09; the indebtedness of the county in June, 1843, was \$912.66. The treasurer's statement at the March term, 1845, revealed that he had in his hands a total of twenty cents in silver. He made oath that the county orders paid to the court at the December term and destroyed by them were all the funds that had come to him from the previous treasurer. The court ordered "that rate of Taxation for the year 1845 be five mills on the dollar unless otherwise ordered by the legislature (in that case as high as allowed in the new November bill)."¹⁰⁴ Only a few licenses to peddlers and storekeepers were issued in those years, the charge for which was \$5 and \$10 per year.¹⁰⁵

The poor of the county, who were the old, the incapacitated, and widows were cared for by private persons who were paid from the county treasury. The responsibility of finding homes for them and contracting for their care was in the hands of the justices of the peace until 1849, when three overseers of the poor to each precinct were appointed by the court.¹⁰⁶

The court made yearly appointments of three trustees of school lands for each congressional township in the county. The post of school commissioner was elective beginning with 1841, at which time Samuel Boyer was chosen. His duty was that of fiscal agent in the sale of school lands and in the lending out or distribution of school funds to the townships. In June, 1843, Samuel Boyer made the first report by a school commissioner of the county: received from the state auditor, \$74.21; received in interest, \$6.00; sale of land in section 16, township 29, purchased by J.W. Reynolds at \$5.00 per acre, \$100.00.¹⁰⁷

At the June term, 1843, the court made appointments of boards of three election judges for each of the three precincts, who were to act also as justices of the peace and constables for the ensuing four years. In addition, four boards of election judges, each composed of three members, were appointed to act in all general and special elections in the county. In a special election in 1845, Samuel C. Ladd was elected clerk of the court, continuing as a popular county official for many years.¹⁰⁸

During the middle forties and later, when the state's credit was re-

103. Court Record, v. 86, p. 403-5,420,449,450. In a history of the county, the cost of this jail was given as \$32,000 (Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 650,651).

104. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 60,86,108,143,144,146,209.

105. Ibid., v. A, p. 219,229,254.

106. Ibid., p. 227,245,261,280.

107. Ibid., v. A, p. 67,75,78,107.

108. Ibid., v. A, p. 102,103,153,154.

Historical Sketch

established and the status of Illinois as a free state had been definitely determined, large numbers of settlers began coming in; the influx was for the most part from New England and the northern seaboard states, reinforced by enlightened German and Scandinavian immigrants.

One of the results of this ingress of new population was agitation for a new state constitution more suitable to the time and the people. A constitutional convention was called at Springfield in the summer of 1847 to draft the instrument. Livingston County, with its neighbor McLean, was represented by Samuel Lander, who served on the committee on the organization of departments and offices connected with the executive department of the state government.¹⁰⁹ A statewide election was held in March, 1848, to vote on adoption or rejection of the proposed constitution and the separate articles. The result of the vote in Livingston was, for the constitution, 71, against, 25. For the separate article preventing the immigration of free persons of color to the state, and the settlement therein of slaveholders for the purpose of freeing their slaves, 89 assenting votes were cast, and 12 in opposition. For the two mill tax which was intended to retire the state debt, there were 71 votes for and 35 votes against.¹¹⁰

This second state constitution abolished the county commissioners' courts and substituted a county court consisting of a county judge and two associate justices who should exercise both judicial and administrative functions. At the same time, the constitution ordained that the General Assembly should provide by law for optional township organization modeled on the New England plan. The law providing for township organization was passed and approved by the legislature on February 12, 1849.¹¹¹ In addition, many laws have since been passed reenacting, amending, and recodifying the original township law of 1849.¹¹²

Among other provisions in the constitution was one prohibiting the formation of new counties with areas of less than four hundred square miles, and the changing of the time of holding elections from the first Monday in August to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This change was made at the demand of farmers for whom the interruption during the harvesting season in August was a serious inconvenience.¹¹³

For the first eight years under the new constitution, Livingston was governed under the county court system. The first court, elected November 6, 1849, met on December 31, and was composed of James C. McMillan, county judge, with Phillip Rollins and James Bradley associate justices, and S.C. Ladd county clerk. At the same election a vote was taken on the question of township organization; of the total number of persons voting, 164, only 59 voted on the question - 52 for, and 7 against. This not being a majority of the total, township government, for the time being, was lost.¹¹⁴

The members of the new court at the December meeting took their oaths of office which contained, aside from the usual pledge to support the constitutions of the state and the nation, a detailed and ironbound pledge not to engage in duelling. The bonds of all the officers were examined, payments were made to the sheriff, constables, judges and clerks of the last election, and a payment of sixty-two and a half cents to John A. Fellows for chopping wood for the courthouse stove. At the adjournment, the judge, justices, and clerk were allowed \$2.50 each for the day's attendance at court.¹¹⁵ On account of the death of Judge McMillan, a special election was held September 17, 1850, at which Murrell Breckenridge was elected to fill his place. His

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109. Journal of the Convention Assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847 (Springfield: Published by Authority of the Convention, 1847), p. 4, 116.
110. County Commissioners' Record v. A, p. 223; Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 634.
111. L.1849, p. 190.
112. See L.1851, p. 216; L.1871-72, p. 756; R.S.1874, p. 1066; L.1877, p. 212; L.1885, p. 251; L.1889, p. 109; L.1895, p. 319; L.1903, p. 353; L.1909, p. 470; L.1917, p. 793; L.1921, p. 845; L.1929, p. 774; L.1931, p. 906; L.1933, p. 1115.
113. Constitution of 1848, Art. VI, sec. 9.
114. County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 272.
115. Ibid., v. A, p. 273-80.

Historical Sketch

bond was for \$1,000. The bond of Henry Loveless, sheriff and collector, was for \$6,000.¹¹⁶

At the March term, 1851, the tax rate for the ensuing year was set at four mills on the dollar, juries were selected, and Nelson Buck was paid \$5.00 for a plat of Pontiac and was commissioned to make a large map of Livingston County for which he was to be paid at the rate of \$2.00 for each eight-hour day expended in making the map.¹¹⁷

At the June term, bonds of county officers were examined; petitions for roads and reports of road viewers accepted; payments were made for road work and other services performed for the county; the treasurer's report and the quarterly revenue were received; reports of the justices of the peace and overseers of the poor were accepted.¹¹⁸

Proceedings at the September term included the hearing of a petition to keep a pauper; payments for various services for the county; reports of justices of the peace of fines assessed; selection of juries; examination and approval of assessment lists for 1851; appropriation of \$600 toward the construction of a bridge for which the citizens of Pontiac had petitioned.¹¹⁹

The largest amount of county business was transacted at the last term of the year, in December. At the court meeting beginning December 4, treasurer W.S. Gray reported that he had no money in his hands and had not received any since his last report in June. Sheriff and Collector Henry Loveless turned over to the court \$214.40 in county orders and jury certificates, a part of the revenue due for 1850. His report stated that the total revenue for that year amounted to \$868.08; delinquencies and errors, \$12.19; his percentage on collections, \$42.79. Clerk Samuel C. Ladd presented his bill against the county, totalling \$80.04 itemized as follows: for making computation of taxes for 1851, \$26.02; for making a copy of the assessor's book for the collector, \$26.02; for making a poll book at the last election, \$3.00; for ex-officio service for one year as clerk of the circuit court, \$25. The sheriff's bill against the county was \$1.26 for goods furnished a poor person, \$10.50 for serving summonses on jurors, \$1.00 for cleaning the courthouse, \$2.00 for attending circuit court two days; \$0.40 for calling the jury four times, and for ex-officio services for one year \$30, totalling \$45.16. The court paid a bill for keeping a poor person; received money for fines and reports made by justices of the peace and constables; examined bonds of treasurer, school commissioner, county judge and justices, clerk, justices of the peace and constables, and collector; accepted petitions for roads and appointed viewers; made payment to witnesses and constables in a circuit court case; selected juries for the March term of circuit court, gave permission to directors of school district number two to hold school in the courthouse upon payment of \$1.50 per month, and ordered payment of \$1.00 for a load of wood for the courthouse stove. The court adjourned after four days in session; payment to the judge, and clerk was allowed at \$2.50 per day, the sheriff at \$1.00.¹²⁰

At the September term, 1852, the court appointed Willet S. Gray the county's first drainage commissioner. This appointment was in compliance with a legislative act of the same year, requiring each county court to appoint a drainage commissioner who should attend to the sale of swamp and overflow lands in the county, and arrange contracts for drainage work to be done.¹²¹ These swamp lands had been granted to the respective states in which they lay by Congress two years previous.¹²² In Illinois the lands thus granted were put under the jurisdiction of the county courts, and the stipulation made that the funds realized from their sale be used for the building of roads and bridges, and for the promotion of education, or for "such other purposes as may be deemed expedient by the courts."¹²³ As has been noted,

116. County Court Record, v. 5, p. 20,23,24,28.

117. Ibid., p. 35-39.

118. Ibid., p. 44-51.

119. County Record, v. 5, p. 52-57.

120. County Court Record, v. 5, p. 59-73.

121. L.1852, p. 178,182.

122. 9 U.S.S.L. 519.

123. L.1852, p. 178; L.1857, p. 122; L.1859, p. 201,202.

Historical Sketch

the Livingston County court appropriated a part of its swamp-land funds to the building of a jail.

At the same meeting the county was reapportioned into seven precincts named Reading, Bayou, New Michigan, Center, Mud Creek, Indian Grove, and Avoca. In 1855, the court granted a petition to divide Center precinct, and named the new portion Dwight.¹²⁴

Adoption of Township Government

The last election for a county court took place in 1857; the members elected were Henry Jones county judge, and J.P. Morgan and Jacob Angle associate justices. Two more precincts were added, Nebraska and Days. In response to petitions, the question of township organization was again submitted to a test. The result was a clear triumph for the decentralized township system. In a total of about 1,000 votes cast, 738 were for township organization and only 40 were against.¹²⁵

The court appointed a committee composed of John Darnall, Robert Thompson, and Absalom Hallam to lay out the county into townships as provided in the legislative acts of 1849, 1851, and 1857.¹²⁶ The committee made their report to the court in January, 1858, having divided the county into the following twenty-two townships, the names for which were chosen by the inhabitants: Nebraska, Long Point, Reading, Pike, Rooks Creek, Amity, Newtown, Eppards Point, Pontiac, Esmen, Sunbury, Belle Prairie, Worth, Avoca, Owego, Odell, Nevada, Olivers Grove, Saunemin, Dwight, Broughtonville, Round Grove.¹²⁷ Subsequently, Broughtonville was shortened to Broughton; Worth was changed to Indian Grove, and Olivers Grove to Chatsworth. In 1859 Pleasant Grove was created; two years later the towns of Waldo and Forrestville were added, and the latter was renamed Forrest in 1865. In 1863, the town of Sullivan was added; in 1864, Union; in 1865, Charlotte, and in 1869, Germantown. In 1870, Fayette, the last township, was created, making a total of the present thirty townships.

In each town there is elected one supervisor, and in the more populous towns assistant supervisors are also elected - the town of Pontiac is represented by one supervisor and two assistants - who together comprise the county board. Aside from the supervisor, each town elects a town clerk, assessor, collector, three commissioners of highways, justices of the peace, and constables. The supervisor acts as town treasurer, and serves together with the clerk and justices of the peace on a board of town auditors. Elections for township officers are not subject to the primary laws.

The board of supervisors met for the first time on May 10, 1858, with twenty of the twenty-two supervisors present. On motion of George M. Bedinger, Isaac G. Mott was elected temporary chairman, and a committee on certificates of election was chosen. After adjournment the committee made a report on the election certificates which was approved and ordered on file. Isaac G. Mott was later elected permanent chairman, and a set of twenty-two rules for the conduct of the business of the board was adopted. The chairman appointed members for the following committees: judiciary, finances, town accounts, equalization of taxes, miscellaneous claims, paupers, jail and jail accounts, public buildings, roads and bridges, and swamp lands. The committee of finance was ordered to report on the financial condition of the county, and the committee on public buildings, on the county's building. The bonds of the justices of the peace were examined and approved by the board.¹²⁸

The board ordered that the committee on swamp lands - whose duties had by this time assumed important proportions - to make a report the following day and that the committee be allowed to employ counsel.¹²⁹ J.R. Woolverton

124. County Record, v. 5, p. 98-101,210.

125. Ibid., p. 434.

126. L.1849, p. 190; L.1851, p. 38; L.1857, p. 183; County Record, v. 5, p. 466-68.

127. County Record, v. 5, p. 466-68.

128. Court Record, v. 86, p. 18-24.

129. Ibid., p. 22.

Historical Sketch

was elected by the board as swamp-land commissioner, and was ordered to give a bond of \$25,000. The money now in the hands of the county judge, and future funds to be derived from sales of swamp lands, were ordered to be distributed in this manner: one half to the school commissioner as a school fund to be by him distributed the same as the state school fund, the other half to the county treasurer to be paid out on the order of the board for roads, bridges, or for general county purposes. For the years 1863 to 1875, a total of \$64,408.06 in swamp-land funds was accounted for.¹³⁰

At this session, the method of raising money to defray town expenses was referred to the committee on town accounts; the committee on jail and jail accounts was instructed to report a plan for a jail and the probable cost of erecting one; an order was issued that no license for the sale of "Ardent Spirits" in this county shall hereafter be granted; consideration of a request by the Agricultural Society for a donation was postponed till the annual meeting; the committee on judiciary was ordered to select juries for the September term of the circuit court; the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in both newspapers printed in the county; the committee on miscellaneous claims reported that for services at this session there was due to the members of the board and to S.S. Saul, the county clerk, a total of \$118.00. The members were paid at \$2.00 per day's service.¹³¹

To test the order of the board regarding nonissuance of liquor licenses in the county, John B. Ostrander petitioned the board at the September session for a license to sell liquor in Reading. His petition was referred to a special committee which later decided against the petitioner.¹³²

The committee on town accounts recommended that the following rates of taxes be assessed on every \$100 of property in these towns: Pontiac, 4 cents; Esmen, 18 cents, 5 for town expenses and 13 for a burial ground; Dwight, 7 cents; Avoca, 23 cents; Long Point, 20 cents; Newtown, 4 cents; Amity, 12 cents; Owego, 25 cents; Belle Prairie, 3 cents; Sunbury, 15 cents, 5 for town expenses and the balance for roads and bridges; Reading, 37 cents, 7 for town expenses and the balance for roads and bridges; Broughtonville, 5 cents; Pike, 7 cents; Rooks Creek, 18 cents; Nevada, 3 cents; Saunemin, 6 cents; Indian Grove, 8 cents; Nebraska, 3 cents, and Round Grove 22 cents.¹³³ A tax of twenty cents on each one hundred dollar valuation was levied for county purposes for the year 1858.¹³⁴

The County and the Beginning of the Industrial Era

With the end of the decade 1850-1860 came the end of frontier civilization in the state and within its counties, and a rapid transition began to a civilization dominated by the machine and industry. In politics, government, economics, and the conditions of day-by-day life, the transition at times amounted to complete breaks with the accustomed past. The emergence of the Republican party in 1857 clarified for the time political issues and resulted in the two-party system which has been followed, with a few isolated breaks, ever since. The shock of the Civil War centered the attention of the citizenry on national instead of dominantly local issues, and the outcome of the war brought about a clearer relationship between the states and the national government and effectively removed sectionalism from the politics, and to an extent from the economics, of the nation. But it is the great development in industry and finance that has had the deepest influence on the people and their governments.

Under these conditions the second constitution of the young state was found to be inadequate and insistent demands began to be heard throughout the state in the sixties for the adoption of a new charter more suitable to the times. These demands culminated in the call for delegates to a constitutional convention in Springfield in 1869 and the adoption the following year of the third constitution, under which the state still functions.

The delegates representing the forty-fourth district, which was compos-

130. Court Record, v. 86, p. 26-28,41; Supervisors' Record, v. C, p. 164,165.

131. Court Record, v. 86, p. 22-24,28.

132. *Ibid.*, p. 39,41.

133. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

134. *Ibid.*, p. 41.

Historical Sketch

ed of La Salle and Livingston counties, were George S. Eldridge, Joseph Hart, and Nathaniel J. Pillsbury. Eldridge, who served on the committee of roads and internal navigation, offered two propositions: one, with regard to the creation of new counties, and the other concerning the collection of fees by county clerks. Pillsbury offered a resolution suggesting the election in each county of a judge of a court of common pleas, the state to be divided into judicial circuits of not less than four counties in each circuit, and the judges of the courts of common pleas to constitute a circuit court for the trial of appeals and writs of error from the individual courts of common pleas. Pillsbury also introduced a resolution - antedating by half a century the twenty-first amendment to the national constitution - prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state; this was to be submitted to a vote as a separate proposition. None of these propositions was incorporated in the constitution as presented. They served, however, to bring to the attention of the people, and to discussion by the delegates these questions of general interest.

The Constitution of 1870 had much less effect on the political and administrative life of the counties than the two preceding instruments. Its emphasis was mainly economic at a period when an agricultural people was faced with the colossal problem of adjustment to a new and rapidly expanding industrial civilization.

One of the important administrative measures adopted by this constitution, with a direct effect on the counties, was that for proportionate representation, providing that the General Assembly shall apportion the state for the election of legislators every ten years beginning with 1871, by dividing the state's population by fifty-one, the quotient to be the ratio of representation.¹³⁵ Another was the provision that each county was to elect a county judge, county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, surveyor, coroner, and a clerk of the circuit court who was to act also as recorder of deeds in counties under sixty thousand population. Hitherto all circuit clerks had been ex-officio recorders.¹³⁶

A fundamental change was brought about by the insertion of the clause which forbids the creation by special act of any corporation other than those for banking or municipal purposes. This eliminated special legislation and thereafter the statutes were no longer designated in separate volumes as "public" and "private."¹³⁷

Of great importance was the provision in regard to railroads and warehouses. In the constitution railways are declared public highways for the use of all persons for the transportation of persons and property under the regulation of the laws. Reasonable maximum rates were to be established by the General Assembly, which was empowered to pass laws to correct abuses and to prevent discrimination and extortion in freight and passenger rates.¹³⁸ Provision was made that "all elevators or store houses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not are declared to be public warehouses;" the General Assembly was to pass laws for the inspection of grain for the protection of producers, shippers, and consumers.¹³⁹

The constitution forbade the General Assembly to involve the credit of the state or to make appropriations in favor of railroads or canals.¹⁴⁰ It also instructed the General Assembly to "provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the state may receive a good common school education."¹⁴¹

In the first decades of the industrial stage the farming elements of the state did not take kindly to the powerful financial and capitalist class whose interests were felt to be at variance with the interests of the state

135. Constitution of 1870, Art. IV, sec. 6.

136. Ibid., Art. X, sec. 8.

137. Ibid., Art. IV, sec. 22.

138. Ibid., Art. XI, sec. 12.

139. Ibid., Art. XIII, sec. 1.

140. Ibid., Art. IV, sec. 20.

141. Ibid., Art. VIII, sec. 1.

Historical Sketch

and the people. Entries in the records of Livingston County in those years lose at times the formality of archival language and reveal with feeling the experience and attitude of an agricultural people toward business. On the occasion of the completion of the new courthouse in 1875, the board adopted a resolution expressing satisfaction with the integrity of the contractors, Calwell, Clark and Company which read in part, ". . .they (the builders) have demonstrated a truth, which in this generation is rarely proven, that a public building can be constructed according to principles of honor and integrity and according to contract."¹⁴²

The suspicion of business interests, based on many costly experiences, was unequivocally expressed in a communication from Effingham County read and endorsed by the board of supervisors of Livingston in February, 1900: "Whereas, great efforts are being made at present by interested manufacturers of bicycles, automobiles and bicycling clubs and others to obtain State Aid for the purpose of constructing hard roads. . . and Whereas, the farmers of the State of Illinois have already overburdened themselves with taxes in order to secure the construction of railroads and other means for the transportation of the products of their farms; therefore be it Resolved that it is the sense of the farmers of Effingham County that the whole agitation for State Aid in construction of hard roads in the interest of farmers is a fraud, a gross falsehood and an imposition upon the farmers of the State, and only in the interests of a few manufacturers. . ."¹⁴³

Whatever may have become of the antagonism and suspicion toward the business interests, in the matter of accepting aid from the state, not only for road building but for a variety of other purposes, there was a complete change of attitude in Livingston, as well as in every county in the nation as the twentieth century wore on. The World War, prohibition, crime, and especially the deep and vast economic crises have precipitated problems with which the county unit was quite unable to cope. This is significantly shown by frequent entries in the records of the county - and Livingston is typical in this respect of most counties in the nation - petitioning the state and national governments for new laws and devices which would aid the county with its problems. That was a new note in the heretofore jealously guarded self-sufficiency of the county as a governmental unit. On February 15, 1912, the board adopted a resolution requesting the state senators and representatives from this district to bring about the passage of a law which would provide public work for those found guilty of nonsupport of legal dependents.¹⁴⁴ In 1917, the board wired a communication to the chairman of the Congressional House Agricultural Committee stating that as one of the leading agricultural counties in the United States "We want to do all in our power to bring the present war to speedy yet decisive end, and we believe that in order to do so our government must take steps to curtail the prices of food," and in case this was done, "we demand that the prices of the necessaries that we must buy should, in fairness, also be controlled."¹⁴⁵ A foreshadowing of the present parity payments to farmers.

In February, 1924, the board asked the legislature for a law permitting semiannual tax collections, and for another law empowering boards of supervisors to pass and enforce measures to regulate the conduct of amusement places outside of corporate limits of cities.¹⁴⁶ The following year, the board sent requests to the legislature for laws to suppress crimes and criminals, for laws to provide for state police, and for a law which would compel county collectors and treasurers to deposit county funds in the name of the county and not in their own names.¹⁴⁷

In 1926, the board adopted a resolution urging Illinois senators and representatives in Congress to vote for the proposed Dickerson bill to relieve the depression among the farmers; also a resolution asking the board of review to adjust land values in the county: "Whereas, we are now passing one of the greatest agricultural depressions that our country has ever

142. Supervisors' Record, v. C, p. 149.

143. Ibid., v. G, p. 286.

144. Ibid., v. J, p. 125.

145. Ibid., v. K, p. 78.

146. Ibid., v. L, p. 350,369.

147. Ibid., v. M, p. 69,94,101.

Historical Sketch

known. . . not temporary but continued over a period of several years,. . . Whereas, the farmers have labored long and hard to extricate themselves from the creeping palsy of low prices for farm products,. . . and Whereas we find we have been unsuccessful in bettering our condition whether by our own individual efforts or by organized efforts to correct these difficulties we are facing. . . therefore we ask the Board of Review to look into the assessed value of land in our adjoining counties and so reduce our values as to compare with like values in our adjoining counties.¹⁴⁸

In 1933, the board recommended to the legislature that the present compulsory school attendance law which provides that children who have completed the eighth grade before the age of sixteen must attend high school unless necessarily and lawfully employed, be set aside temporarily for the reason that "such compulsory attendance has resulted in hardship and dissatisfaction under the present economic depression."¹⁴⁹ At the same session the board adopted a resolution urging the state legislature and Congress to act on the "Beshers plan" to aid agriculture. "Whereas, the fourth year of the world depression finds agriculture which is the chief industry of our country suffering most keenly from the deflation which for ten years has been reducing markets, limiting production and lowering prices to such an extent that we have arrived at the place where either we must begin to scale down all debts or in some manner increase the income of the general public, agriculture and industry alike, or experience such tax rebellion and repudiation of debts as are at this time causing grave concern in many parts of these United States,. . . therefore we urge the Congress of the United States to pass a law" for the adoption of the "Beshers plan."¹⁵⁰ This plan provided that petroleum products that might be used as a fuel in internal combustion engines should be blended ten percent with ethyl alcohol derived from agricultural products grown within continental United States.

Thus the county government, originally planned as the local administrative agent for the state, as well as the administrative body for the simple local affairs, has progressively come to face problems of such formidable proportions that its statutory powers and all available local measures have been found inadequate. It had, perforce, to relinquish part of its traditional initiative and to turn to the state and national governments for help to solve problems which were no longer local.

Reflecting the growth of population, the development of industry and the economic and social changes in the nation, is the internal financial condition of Livingston County. For the year 1850 the total collections of taxes amounted to \$868.08.¹⁵¹ But two years later, when railroad construction began and land prices made a sharp rise, the collections came to \$2,817.83, of which the state tax amounted to \$1,540.96, the county tax to \$1,021.49, and the road tax to \$255.58.¹⁵² In 1854, when the first railroad came through the county and business was booming, the tax levy amounted to \$8,701.63. In that year, for the first time, a comprehensive, businesslike statement was made by the clerk, G.W. Boyer, of the assessment and property listing in the county:

Kind of Property	Number	Valuation
Horses.	1,511	\$ 83,290
Neat cattle	4,518	61,371
Mules and asses	43	1,745
Sheep	1,577	1,594
Hogs.	4,352	5,789
Carriages and wagons.	361	15,489
Clocks and watches.	380	1,325
Pianos.	1	40
Goods and merchandise		8,682
Moneys and credit		30,389
Unenumerated property		22,089
Aggregate		\$ 251,803

148. Supervisors' Record, v. M, p. 320,378.

149. Ibid., v. O, p. 19.

150. Ibid.

151. County Record, v. 5, p. 69.

152. Ibid., p. 141.

Historical Sketch

Deductions	\$ 8,131
Total value of taxable personal property	223,672
Total value of lands	699,681
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Total value of real and personal property	\$923,353
State tax at 49 1/3 cents per \$100	4,538.74
County tax at 4 mills	3,666
School (special tax)	496.89
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Total tax levied	\$ 8,701.63 ¹⁵³

The Civil War brought about the first big change in the county's finances. In spite of the greatly expanded field for taxation owing to developed industry and rise in the value of property, more money had to be found to meet the emergency expenditures of the war. On February 2, 1865, the legislature passed a law giving Livingston County authority to levy a special tax up to three percent for the creation of a fund to pay bounties to its soldiers. In addition, another law was passed on February 13 of the same year authorizing the board of supervisors to levy an extra tax of fifty cents on the hundred-dollar valuation for war purposes.¹⁵⁴

Livingston, along with most of the counties in the earlier period of the state's history, had its usual complement of defaulting officers,¹⁵⁵ in spite of the high bonds required - in 1875, \$160,000 was demanded from the collector and \$68,000 from the treasurer.¹⁵⁶ In 1876, the finance committee wrote in their report that they had come to the conclusion "that from the nature of their business fraud might be practised in some instances and the moneys be diverted from their proper channel, and that it would be impossible to set up a barrier that would in all cases answer the purpose for which it was intended."¹⁵⁷ This official awareness of untoward situations had the desired effect, for the following year the committee reported that "The Public in general will be gratified to know that the accounts of all our County officers are kept in a manner suggestive of honesty and ability and that all is done that can be done by them for the public welfare."¹⁵⁸

In 1905, the finance committee fixed the budget of the county at \$90,500 proportioned in this manner: for support of paupers and payment of all pauper claims, \$1,200; for aid to townships in building bridges, \$9,000; for fees and salaries of county officers, employees, deputy hire, and incidental expenses, \$8,000; for repairing and improving county buildings and property, \$10,000; for remodelling, rebuilding and improving sheriff's residence and jail, \$20,000; for fees of jurors, witnesses, constables, and for other court costs and expenses, \$10,000; for purchasing supplies for county officers and employees, \$4,000; for boarding prisoners and for supplies for the jail, \$3,500; for election expenses, \$2,000; for support of the blind, \$1,000; for legal expenses, \$1,000; for county and miscellaneous expenses, \$10,000. To meet this budget, the committee recommended that an assessment not to exceed fifty cents on the hundred-dollar valuation be levied on all the real personal, railroad and telegraph and telephone properties in the county.¹⁵⁹

A resolution was adopted by the board in 1907, that owing to the progressive increase of petitions for the rebate of taxes, and since it is good business sense and the duty of every taxpayer to look after the proper assessment of his property, therefore, the board will thereafter consider only those petitions asking for rebate on the ground of clerical error.¹⁶⁰

The budget of 1910 was fixed at \$94,000, and the tax rate not to exceed twenty-five cents on \$100. The 1915 levy was for \$108,200; tax rate, thirty-five

153. County Record, v. 5, p. 202.
 154. Priv. L. 1865, p. 102, 134.
 155. Supervisors' Record, v. C, p. 219, 263, 358, 390, 405.
 156. Ibid., p. 55.
 157. Ibid., p. 167, 168.
 158. Ibid., p. 335.
 159. Ibid., v. H, p. 552.
 160. Ibid., v. I, p. 223.

Historical Sketch

cents on \$100.¹⁶¹ The total assessed valuation of property in the county in 1923 was \$46,762,567. For the following year the budget was fixed at \$304,000 which included expenditures for the tuberculosis sanitarium, mothers' pension fund, and maintenance of state-aid roads. Delinquencies for that year were very low, amounting to only \$834.58 in personal tax, and \$9.54 in real estate forfeitures.¹⁶²

The following table of abstracts of locally assessed real estate, personalty and railroad property in Livingston County for the year 1935 illustrates in figures the development of the county and the increased complexity of its administration in the comparatively brief period of a hundred years:

<u>Personalty</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Passenger automobiles.	6,416	\$ 367,300
Trucks and busses.	1,223	57,940
Cattle	25,373	465,469
Horses and Mules	13,793	523,808
Sheep and Goats.	4,335	9,275
Swine.	12,441	82,794
Household furniture.		599,322
Office and store furniture		66,730
Personal effects		72,330
Machinery and equipment.		658,979
Merchandise, goods in process.		640,339
Money - cash and bank deposits		201,768
Net credits.		91,635
Taxable stocks and bonds		109,315
Mortgages and notes.		237,098
All other personalty		368,240
Capital stock (domestic)		89,565
Net receipts - fire insurance.		9,981
Public utility personalty.		1,019,313
Penalties.		6,910
Total personalty		\$5,678,111
<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Unimproved lands . . . . .	...	...
Improved lands		\$24,284,140
Improvements		3,581,940
Total lands.	653,070	\$27,866,080
Unimproved lots.		256,450
Improved lots.		1,152,700
Improvements		3,994,100
Total lots.		5,403,250
Total real estate		\$33,269,330
Railroad Property Locally Assessed		
Land (Class D).		
Lots (Class D).		400
Personal property (Class C)		2,900
Total railroad property.		\$3,300
Total property locally assessed.		\$38,950,741 ¹⁶³

The total assessed value of railroads in the county was \$4,546,226 of which \$3,300 was assessed locally. In addition to this figure, the assessed value of buildings on the railroad right of way amounted to \$58,699.¹⁶⁴

161. Supervisors' Record, v. J, p.30,469.
162. Ibid., v. L, p. 207; v. M, p. 238.
163. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Tax Commission Assessment Years 1935 and 1936 (Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois), p. 109.
164. Ibid., p. 215.

Historical Sketch

Public Service Programs

One of the standard items on the county's budget from the earliest has been the care of the indigent and the adoption of other welfare measures as the need arose. Prior to the eighteen-fifties the method of caring for paupers was essentially the same in all counties of the state as it was in Livingston - farming them out to private bidders by the sheriff or justices of the peace. The great increase of population, however, made this method undesirable from the point of economy and unwieldiness, and a general move throughout the state began for centralized housing, care, and supervision of the indigent. In 1859, Livingston County purchased a farm of 160 acres in Eppards Point Township, four miles southwest of Pontiac, for housing and caring for the poor and insane of the county. A building was erected immediately, and this was replaced by a larger one the same year.¹⁶⁵ The committee on poor farm and poorhouse reported in 1876 that the expense of management of the farm during the past year was \$2,973.33, the number of inmates given care was forty-four, and that "each additional year increases the number of paupers to be taken care of by the County. There being now nineteen in charge, which will no doubt be increased to twenty-five before the winter is over, . . . many applicants have been refused admission, but not until your committee have thoroughly investigated their condition and are satisfied that they are not entitled to admission. The paupers now in charge are mostly old people and infirm, but few of them able to work. Yet from these few much work has been obtained."¹⁶⁶ Those curably insane were by this time sent to state asylums, but the incurables were still housed and cared for at the poorhouse. The need for separate housing for them became imperative, and the poor farm committee recommended to the board in 1877 the building of separate quarters. The following year a building was constructed¹⁶⁷ which was used until 1908, when all the insane in the county were transferred to state institutions.¹⁶⁸

In an exhibit of the products and management of almshouses shown at the National Conference of Charities held in Pittsburg in 1917, Livingston County tied in the scoring with an Indiana institution for third place.¹⁶⁹ At present there is a hospital in connection with the farm which is, however, for the use of the inmates of the county farm only. Livingston does not have a county hospital.

With the passing of time which brought a broader understanding and tolerance for those unfortunate enough to need public aid, and which also brought about a far more widespread need for assistance, much of the odium formerly attached to that circumstance has disappeared, this alteration in attitude is reflected in the changes of the name of the institution. Originally it was called the poor farm and the inmates, paupers. Later it was changed to the county farm and home, and the county farm, and the inmates referred to as poor persons. Now it is known as the Livingston County Home and Hospital and the inmates are referred to as the aged and infirm.

After the financial crash of October, 1929, which brought about an unprecedented, nationwide depression in all phases of economic life, the county unit found itself quite unable to cope with the widespread need for help. The national government, in its traditional and essentially American manner, took over the greater part of the burden, as it has done on similar occasions in the nation's history.¹⁷⁰ Various measures of relief for the needy were instituted during 1932 and are still in operation. During the month of November, 1934, the number of families in Livingston County receiving unemployment relief from all public funds was 768, or 8.8 percent of the county's 1930 population. For the six-month period from June through November of that

165. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 715,716.

166. Supervisors' Record, v. C, p. 180,181.

167. *Ibid.*, p. 313,314,344,540.

168. *Ibid.*, v. I, p. 235,277.

169. *Ibid.*, v. K, p. 135.

170. The homesteading rights, parity payments and other benefits to farmers, land grants to builders of roads, canals, and railroads, monetary subsidies to industries, and bounties to soldiers in the form of land grants or cash bonuses are some further examples of government assistance.

Historical Sketch

year the total relief expenditures amounted to \$150,306.64, of which \$116,263.02 were Federal funds, \$30,540.26 state funds and \$3,503.36 local.¹⁷¹ In 1937, the county levied a seventeen-and-a-half percent relief tax on the assessed valuation of the county's property valuation of \$42,880,132, which netted the sum of \$71,653.20.¹⁷² The responsibility of administration of relief in Livingston rests with the township supervisors; the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission acts as a statistical and allocating agency.

One of the methods of taking up the slack of unemployment in industry, agriculture and the professions is the Work Projects Administration. In Livingston County a list of some of the work accomplished by this agency in the four-and-a-half-year period ending December 31, 1939, includes the construction and repair of over 360 miles of streets and roads, repairs to 150 bridges and viaducts, the building of 103 new culverts and the reconstruction of 230 others, erection of three new buildings, among which is the armory built for the Illinois National Guard, and the reconstruction of four other buildings, the installation of sewers, improvement of levees and retaining walls, library work, Braille projects, and the operation of dental and medical clinics. In addition, workers are employed on such cultural projects as the Illinois Writers and the Historical Records Survey, which are centralized outside the county. The writers collect and prepare interesting material for local and state guide books. The Historical Records Survey makes a study of such records of the lives of a people as collections of manuscripts, early imprints, church records, Federal, state, and municipal archives, and the records of county government such as are contained in this volume, with a view not only toward the preservation of this invaluable material, but toward an exposition of the working of American democracy through its various cultural and governmental agencies.¹⁷³

In the latter part of the eventful decade 1930-1940, it was beginning to be widely recognized that measures for social security, along with relief, were a national need. As a result, laws were passed establishing unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and limitations of work hours in some industries as a partial solution of the technological unemployment problem. It is not impossible that the old age pension system, together with some of the public health measures, will eventually make county farms unnecessary; they will at least greatly decrease their necessity. For the year 1937, a total of 678 persons received old age assistance in Livingston in a total sum of \$10,742.¹⁷⁴ From February, 1915 to February, 1940, 175 persons received mothers' pensions, which is a county responsibility, amounting in all to \$279,715.75. Blind pensions were paid by the county beginning with June, 1904. Up to February, 1940, 186 persons received this pension. In the years immediately preceding 1940 payments averaged about \$25,000 a year.¹⁷⁵

Sometime previous to 1913, a group of people in the county organized themselves to combat the spread of tuberculosis. They called the organization the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. In that year Doctors Piper, Middleton, and Marshall and the Reverend Ryan appeared before the board of supervisors as representatives of the society regarding the establishment of a county sanitarium for tubercular patients. The following year, the board made an appropriation of \$750 for the employment of a visiting nurse to give instruction in the care and prevention of the disease. In 1916, Dr. Piper, Miss Spath, and W.D. Tharber from the society again appeared before the board to confer on the advisability of circulating a petition for the establishment by

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171. Biennial Report of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission through November 30, 1934 (Published by authority of the State of Illinois), p. 8, 12.
 172. Biennial Report of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, July 1, 1936 through June 30, 1938, p. 152.
 173. Official Report, Work Projects Administration, District #4, Decatur, Illinois, March 1940.
 174. Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Bureau Report No. 1. Tabular Summary of Statistics of Public Assistance under the Social Security Act for 1937 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938), p. 21.
 175. County Treasurer's Ledger, p. 300-325, 376-381, 392, 393.

Historical Sketch

the county of a sanitarium as provided by a legislative act of June, 1915.¹⁷⁶ To this proposition the board gave its consent. In 1917, the board granted \$1,500 to the society for the care of patients in tents, which were lent to the society by citizens. In September of the following year the board deeded real estate to provide grounds for the sanitarium and appropriated that year \$25,000 towards the sanitarium fund; the following year \$60,000 was allocated and in 1920, \$96,000. In June, 1924, the annual report of the Livingston County Sanitarium Board accounted for an expenditure of \$18,266.15 between August, 1923, and May, 1924; the total number of patients cared for in the hospital was 44, in the dispensary, 212. The visiting nurse made 931 calls and examined 60 schools. The dispensary expenses are met by a Christmas seal fund.¹⁷⁷

A development from the original society is the present Livingston County Tuberculosis Association organized in 1939. The association has representatives in each township in the county. A full-time executive secretary, who is also a certified public health nurse, is employed. Her responsibilities include a county-wide educational program, follow-work on known cases of tuberculosis for private physicians and for the county sanitarium, and a project for finding new cases in the county. This work is supported entirely by the sale of Christmas seals.

One of the outstanding private institutions in the county is the St. James Hospital in Pontiac. In 1904, a number of doctors of the county signed a resolution emphasizing the need of a hospital in the county, and invited the Franciscan Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church to establish such an institution. The county board expressed hearty sympathy with the proposition and called upon citizens to give the project their full support.¹⁷⁸ The Right Reverend J.L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, took an interest in the movement and commissioned the Reverend James A. Dollard, a Pontiac pastor to take charge of the organization. A site with an old mansion on East Water Street was chosen for which \$12,500 was paid. In January, 1907, the hospital was opened by the Franciscan Sisters.¹⁷⁹ The original building was destroyed by fire in 1919. In 1921, a new four-floor building, the present hospital, was constructed.

Political Cast of Livingston County

With a few notable exceptions the political habits and character of the county have been rather even through its hundred years' history. The first two state and national elections in 1838 and 1840 resulted in slight Whig majorities. From 1842 until the organization of the Republican party the county voted approximately two to one Democratic.¹⁸⁰ In 1856, James Stout an Abolitionist and rising young attorney of Pontiac, became one of the leaders in organizing the Republican party in the county. In that year, Owen Lovejoy, running for Congress in the third congressional district, of which Livingston was a part, was given the county vote.¹⁸¹

In 1872, an unprecedented political movement took form in Livingston County and in many parts of the state. The year had been especially good in the production of corn, the county's most important crop. With the exceptional yield the prices fell and the farmers felt that the railroads should, in justice, reduce their freight rates to absorb at least part of the losses the farmers were facing. It took two bushels of corn to pay the freight on one to the seaboard. About this time the legislature had passed an act requiring all railroads and warehouses to reduce their rates; the railroads, however, openly defied the law. The desperation and anger of the farmers

176. Supervisors' Record, v. J, p. 244,324,532.

177. Ibid., v. K, p. 68,207,359; v. L, p. 397.

178. Ibid., v. H, p. 401.

179. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 713,714.

180. Illinois Election Returns 1818-1848, v. I, Statistical Series in v. XVIII, Collections of the Illinois Historical Library, ed. Theodore Calvin Pease, (Springfield: Illinois State Historical Library, 1923), p. 109,112,115,118,127,130,145,150,156,161,165,178,334,366,381,393,420, 452; The Whig Almanac and United States Register for 1849 (New York: Greeley and McElrath), p. 48,57.

181. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 655.

Historical Sketch

expressed itself in the call of a convention in Pontiac on January 6, 1873, at which the Livingston County Farmers' Association was organized, Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry were formed, and many cooperative stores started. At the November election, in 1873, the Anti-monopoly party carried the county by a majority of 1,400, electing R.R. Wallace county judge, George W. Langford county clerk, Joseph Stitt county treasurer, and M. Trambaugh county superintendent of schools. This party gradually grew into the Greenback party. In the presidential election in 1876, they polled, in Livingston County, 1,170 votes for Peter Cooper for President, the largest vote cast for that ticket in any county in the United States.¹⁸²

With that exception the county gave clear majorities to the Republican party in all state and national elections from 1856 to 1912.¹⁸³ In that year of a split in Republican ranks, the county gave a plurality to the Democratic candidate for President, Woodrow Wilson, although the combined vote of the Republican and Progressive parties was 2,340 higher than the 3,334 given to Wilson.¹⁸⁴ From 1914, the county was once more in the Republican column by large majorities until the presidential election of 1932, when for the first time since the Civil War party allegiance was largely abandoned throughout the nation and the people were voting for a leader they hoped would find a solution for the country's critical economic position. The county gave Franklin D. Roosevelt 10,024 votes against 8,403 for Herbert Hoover, which was, incidentally, the largest combined vote in the county's history up to that time.¹⁸⁵ In the 1936 presidential elections the county returned to its Republican traditions, although in the total vote of 19,991, the Republican candidate, Alfred E. Landon received only 1,611 votes more than Roosevelt.¹⁸⁶ In the primary elections in April, 1940, Livingston is again showing a decided preference for the Republican candidates on the state and national ticket.¹⁸⁷

In 1940, Livingston County was a part of the seventeenth congressional district, the sixteenth senatorial and the eleventh circuit district.¹⁸⁸ Henry C. Koopman is chairman of the board of supervisors elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William A. Robinson and James O. Scott is county clerk. The board is composed of the following: John Hofer representing Waldo Township; Henry C. Koopman, Nebraska; Charles Loudon, Long Point; Andrew Churney, Reading; Fred W. Fisher, Pike; Glen Antrim, Rooks Creek; F.H. Rucker, Amity; Arthur C. Dixon, Newtown; N.J. Wagner, Eppards Point; E.A. Murray, F.H. Lester, and William Bressner, Pontiac; William A. Kimber, Esmen; W.C. Ruddy, Sunbury; Fred Elliott, Belle Prairie; C.A. Purdum, Indian Grove; Roy Goold, Avoca; Francis Kennedy, Owego; Fred Muir, Odell; John Pellouchoud, Nevada; Frank H. Kuntz, Fayette; J.W. Brown, Forrest; J.R. Melvin, Pleasant Ridge; E.P. Greenough, Saunemin; George H. Thomas, Union; Harold West, Dwight; Charles R. Schroen, Germanville; Clair E. Kohler, Chatsworth; Henry Sterrenberg, Charlotte; Samuel Detwiler, Sullivan; Hugh H. McCaughey, Broughton, and Oscar Fraher, Round Grove Township. The standing committees in 1939-1940, were those on public property, county home and farm, pauper claims, fees and salaries, finance, jail accounts, education, judiciary, mines and mining, errors and abatements, auditing of county clerk's accounts, auditing of circuit clerk's accounts, auditing county treasurer's accounts, auditing of sheriff's accounts, elections, towns and town accounts, agriculture, jurors, rules, blind pensions, licenses, official bonds, state-aid roads, sanitarium, and noxious weeds.

Some Prominent Citizens and Their Contributions

Among the prominent men and women of Livingston County in the past and

182. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 662.
183. Tribune Almanac and Political Register (New York: Greeley and McElrath), for years 1856, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1878, 1880; The Daily News Almanac and Political Record (The Chicago Daily News), for years 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912.
184. The Chicago Daily News Almanac and Year Book, 1912, p. 360.
185. Ibid., 1934, p. 250.
186. Blue Book of the State of Illinois 1937-1938, compiled by Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State (Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois), p. 674. Hereinafter referred to as Blue Book.
187. "Vote by Counties on Presidential Candidates" in Chicago Daily Tribune, April 11, 1940.
188. Blue Book, p. 659, 661, 662.

Historical Sketch

those now living are Col. Richard P. Morgan, former member of the board, a widely known civil engineer and friend of Lincoln's to whose memory the board paid a fine tribute at a session in June 1910;¹⁸⁹ Dr. J.M. Mitchell, member of the original board of directors of the tuberculosis sanitarium, later president of the board, mentioned with respect in the county records;¹⁹⁰ Mary J. Dowrie, for many years probation officer of the county and recognized throughout the state as a leading probation officer;¹⁹¹ Judge Nathaniel J. Pillsbury who served with distinction for eighteen years on the circuit and appellate court benches; Christopher C. Strawn and Otho F. Pearre, both prominent lawyers and each the author of a history of the county; and Colonel Frank L. Smith, noted politician, banker, and realtor.

To preserve the legacies, tangible and intangible, of past generations for the use and enjoyment of generations yet to come, and to encourage interest in local history, the Livingston County Historical Society was organized in 1931 with the Reverend John H. Ryan president, W.W. McCulloch vice-president, H.J. Meis secretary, G.C. Armstrong treasurer, and Joe S. Reed custodian. The officers and directors in 1940 are J.H. Ryan, president, and G.C. Armstrong, secretary and treasurer; the directors are L.W. Tuesburg, C.E. Stratton, C.T. Bennett, Norton Rice Porter, L. Burton Orr, and Mrs. J.C. Dawson.

The County's Military Record

Out of a population of 15,576 in 1860, the county sent into the Union Army 1,444 soldiers who, through the long years, took part in most of the famous battles.¹⁹²

A full company of Livingston men participated in the brief Spanish-American War. The company was originally organized as the Pontiac Cadets in 1892 with A.J. Renoe as captain. It became a National Guard unit in 1896, and two years later the company was ordered to Springfield to be mustered into the United States Army for service in the war. It participated in the capture of Arrogó, Patillas, Machete and Guyama, and in operations against the Spanish forces in the Cagay Mountains.^{192a}

As a memorial to the men of Livingston County who served in these wars, a soldiers' and sailors' monument, bearing the figure of a soldier at ease mounted on a pedestal of classical design, was erected by the county. It was dedicated June 3, 1903, by President Theodore Roosevelt.¹⁹³

In the World War, the county participated with 1,291 soldiers, sailors, and marines, many of whom enlisted at the beginning of the war. Of this number 98 lost their lives in service.¹⁹⁴

Economic Development

Growth of Industries

By the time rail transportation came to Livingston County and provided an outlet to and from the great seaboard and gulf markets, those towns in the state which were situated on navigable waters had already developed industries both for local needs and for export, by the Great Lakes route to the east and by the Mississippi River to the southern markets. This factor, the slow growth of population up to 1850, and the suitability of the land to profitable farming, precluded the possibility of the development of important industrial centers in Livingston. The businesses which were started in the county in the early years were calculated to answer the needs of the local

189. Supervisors' Record, v. J, p. 20.

190. Ibid., v. N, p. 612.

191. Ibid., v. U, p. 217.

192. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 671-75.

192a. Ibid., p. 675, 676; from records of John A. Sutherland, Past Commander United Spanish War Veterans.

193. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, p. 677, 678.

194. From Burnell R. Phillips, Past Commander of Aarvig-Campbell Post, American Legion.

Historical Sketch

people, and have developed to the extent that their products or services could be marketed in the vicinity. Grist and sawmills, needed by every settler and newcomer, were the first enterprises started in the county. Garrett M. Blue erected a horse-driven sawmill in Rooks Creek Township about the time the county was organized. In 1838, C.H. Perry and James McKee built a sawmill in Pontiac and some years later a gristmill was attached. Mr. Perry opened the first general store in Pontiac. He was the local capitalist, owning the only piano, "store bought" carpet and looking-glass in the vicinity. John Foster kept the first hotel in the town where he entertained Douglas, Lincoln, and other distinguished lawyers and judges.¹⁹⁵

The Chicago and Mississippi, now the Chicago and Alton, was the first railroad constructed through the county, coming in 1853-54. Soon afterward the Illinois Central was built, and in 1858-59, the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw came through the county.¹⁹⁶ The railroads brought about a general stimulation of business, and by the census of 1860, there were twenty-four manufacturing establishments in the county with a total production value of \$141,418, of which milling with four establishments and a production value of \$113,382 was by far the most important industry. The other enterprises were blacksmithing, three establishments; boots and shoes, three; carriages, four; coal, four; lumber, two; and tin, copper and sheet-iron ware, two manufactures.¹⁹⁷ In 1880, there were seventy-eight manufacturing establishments in the county, employing on the average 266 workers; the wages paid amounted to \$71,403, and the value of products to \$478,240.¹⁹⁸ The census report at the beginning of the new century shows a considerable gain in the county's industrial development over the previous years. The number of establishments rose to 200 and the number of employees to 709; \$271,867 was paid in wages, and the value of products was \$1,248,837. The total capitalization of all the enterprises was \$856,332.¹⁹⁹

Statistics for the year 1929 show an interesting trend in the county's business life which, on a reduced scale, reflected the same development throughout the nation. Since the World War there had been an ever greater tendency in the country's institutions of finance, commerce, and industry for centralization in the hands of fewer, but more powerful corporate groupings. In Livingston County this development was evidenced by a drop of from 200 separate industrial establishments in 1900 to 39 in 1929. In every other respect, however, figures contradict the drop in the number of enterprises. The value of products for the latter year was almost three times that of the former, reaching the sum of \$3,535,499. The number of wage earners was 1,649, a little more than double the number in 1900, and the amount of wages paid was \$1,048,432.²⁰⁰

After the financial crash in 1929 and the resulting nationwide business depression, the county's industries took a sharp drop from the peak of the boom years. In 1933, there were 22 establishments in the county; the number of wage earners dropped to 797, or 51.7 percent of the 1929 number; wages earned amounted to \$414,338, or 57.7 percent of 1929, and value of products was \$1,534,349, 56.6 percent of the 1929 figure.²⁰¹ Since 1933, there has been a distinct improvement in business conditions in Livingston County. There is no evidence, however, that the trend toward centralization has been reversed, and its full effects on the economic as well as social life in the nation, bound to be considerable, have not as yet been fully realized.

The development of industry in the county was facilitated by easy access to coal which was mined on a commercial scale in the early sixties. Henry L. Marsh is credited with being the pioneer in coal mining in the county, through his discovery in 1860 of a vein of coal on his tract of land near Fairbury.²⁰² However, five years previous to that, the legislature

195. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 241,244.

196. Ibid., p. 280.

197. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, v. III, Manufactures, p. 96.

198. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, v. III, Manufactures, p. 108.

199. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, v. VIII, Manufactures, p. 168,169.

200. Biennial Census of Manufactures, 1933 (Typed MSS. in Illinois State Planning Commission, Chicago), p. 10.

201. Ibid.

202. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 227.

Historical Sketch

approved an act incorporating the Pontiac Coal Company in the names of Henry Perkins, and Kersey H. and Jesse W. Fell, with a capital stock of \$25,000.²⁰³ But it was Marsh's success that inspired others in the enterprise, and in 1865 a shaft was sunk at Pontiac. The legislature passed acts the same year incorporating three coal mining enterprises in the county, the Empire, the Kankakee, and the Pontiac coal companies.²⁰⁴ In 1865 and 1867, the legislature passed acts enabling the inhabitants of the towns of Pontiac and Dwight to levy a tax for the purpose of making experimental openings for coal and other minerals.²⁰⁵ The experiment in Pontiac proved successful and as a result mines were started there; in Dwight, however, no coal was found.

The year 1867 was an active one in that business in the county. The legislature passed two more acts incorporating the Vermillion River and the Central coal companies. The latter was granted the right to engage in the mining of coal, iron, salt and other minerals in La Salle and Livingston counties, and to connect their works with the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Illinois River.²⁰⁶ More shafts were sunk at Fairbury in 1868, near Streator in 1872, at Cornell in 1875, and at Cayuga in 1878.²⁰⁷ The peak of production was reached in 1893 when 542,516 tons were mined in fourteen mines.²⁰⁸ Since then, there has been a yearly decrease in production; only 15,381 tons were taken from the county's ten mines in 1938.²⁰⁹ In part this precipitate decline may be attributed to the discovery and exploitation of mines nearer to industrial centers, and to the substitution in recent years of other fuels for coal.

In 1939, there were ten active mines in Livingston, six being shaft and slope mines, the rest small strip mines. The most productive of the mines is at Fairbury, the others are at Streator. The total production of the mines in that year was 13,352 tons, all of which was sold to local trade. A total of sixty men were employed, working in all 4,874 man days.²¹⁰

The inhabitants of Livingston County are served (1940) by fifteen banks, a number indicative of the enterprise and energy of the county's business elements. The banks are the Farmers State Bank, and First National Bank of Cullom, Campus State Bank, Citizens Bank of Chatsworth, Bank of Dwight and First National Bank of Dwight, Taylor State Bank of Emington, Flanagan State Bank, First State Bank of Forrest, Farmers National Bank and First National Bank in Fairbury, State Bank of Graymond, Pontiac National Bank and Illinois State Savings Bank of Pontiac, and the State Bank of Saunemin.

Agricultural Development

Although Livingston County land is now considered some of the most productive in the state, the county was one of the last in this section to be settled. Prior to the invention of the self-scouring steel plow in 1837 and its general use in the forties, there were sufficient practical reasons for settlers to avoid prairie lands. One of the principal ones was the difficulty of plowing prairie soils with the mold-board, cast-iron-tipped plow then in use, to which the prairie muck stuck fast. It required two or three yoke of oxen to draw a plow through the tough soil. In the case of Livingston County, there was a more specific reason for its being settled more slowly than the adjoining counties. Much of the county is flat and not as easily drained as rolling land. That portion was classed as swamp and overflow land, too wet for cultivation. Also, the lack of navigable streams for shipment of farm produce and the importation of merchandise in exchange was a serious impediment to settlement prior to rail transportation. After the building of railroads in the county and the introduction of tile drainage

203. L.1855, p. 590,591.

204. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 227; Priv. L. 1865, p. 59,74,83.

205. Priv. L.1865, p. 337; Priv. L.1867, p. 126.

206. Priv. L.1867 p. 389,438.

207. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 227,228.

208. Statistics of Coal in Illinois in 1893, Twelfth Annual Report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics (Springfield: H. J. Rokker, State Printer, 1894), p. 15.

209. Fifty-seventh Coal Report of Illinois, 1938, Department of Mines and Minerals (Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois), p. 118,119.

210. Letter from Steve L. Faletto, State Mine Inspector, February 21, 1940.

Historical Sketch

about 1878, these rich lands began to be developed as farms. Not only did settlement become very rapid but land values in Livingston increased far above the average for the state. In 1910, the average value of an Illinois farm was \$15,505, while for that section of the state which includes Livingston it was \$20,720.²¹¹

Census figures for 1850, about twenty years after the first settlement was made, show only 185 farms in Livingston County, with an aggregate of 13,334 acres of improved lands and a total value of the farms amounting to \$181,125.²¹² The increase in the number of farms and in land values in the following thirty years was remarkable even when measured against the tremendous development of Illinois in that era. The number of farms in 1880 reached 5,261, the aggregate acreage of improved lands, 619,479; the total value of farms increased to \$19,262,892, exclusive of the value of farm implements which amounted to \$677,122.²¹³

Corn, wheat, rye, and oats were the principal crops in the county in the early years. Progressively, corn took its place as the most important single crop, much of it being used for feeding the large number of dairy and meat cattle. In the average trend in acreage in Livingston for the years 1924-1933, corn occupied 286,677 acres; oats, 213,230 acres; hay, 19,880, spring wheat, 6,852; winter wheat, 6,008; barley, 3,022, and soybeans, 2,772 acres.²¹⁴

The calculation of farm income derived from the various sources in 1929 shows that corn yielded 66.2 percent, livestock 13.2 percent, livestock products, 12.9 percent, and forest products, .1 percent. Of this income the producer and his family used 7.6 percent as contrasted with the average for the state of 10.7 percent.²¹⁵

Revolutionary changes have taken place in the experiences of the three generations of Livingston County farmers. From the almost biblical simplicity of the art of husbandry in 1837, farming has advanced by great strides to the complexities of the present era. The present-day farmer must not only have a capacity for hard work, but he must of necessity be a good business man with a knowledge of both domestic and foreign markets; he must have a knowledge of mechanics to care for his machinery, a knowledge of chemistry and bookkeeping. And with all of that he runs yearly risks of losses through economic factors far removed from his control, even of the ultimate loss of his land and the fate of becoming a tenant farmer. Thus the paradoxical situation exists that, although the productivity and the value of the farms of Livingston County are far above the average for the state, as is shown in the following table, no less than 76.4 percent of the county's land is operated by tenant farmers, and the mortgage indebtedness in the county is over 100 percent of that for the state as a whole on the owner-operated farms.

	Livingston County	Illinois
Total value per farm April, 1930 ²¹⁶	\$30,595	\$15,553
Land only	25,496	11,912
Buildings	5,099	3,641
Dwellings	2,295	1,803
Total value per acre	169.46	108.68
Land only	141.22	83.24
Crop yield index, ten year average 1924-1933	100.6%	100.2%
Percent of owner operated farms mortgaged		
in 1930.	49.9%	41.3%
Average mortgage debt per farm.	\$12,721	\$ 6,182
Average mortgage debt per acre.	78	51

211. Ernest Ludlow Bogart and John M. Mathews, The Modern Commonwealth 1895-1918, v. 5, Centennial History of Illinois, (Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission, 1920), p. 69.

212. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Agriculture, p. 220-24.

213. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Agriculture, v. 2, p. 46,47.

214. Farm, Home and Community, p. 33,34,37,39,41,43,45,47.

215. Ibid., p. 73.

216. Ibid., p. 4,30,73,75-78.

Average tax on land and buildings per acre in 1929	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.15
Number of farm automobiles in 1930.	3,963	
Number of motor trucks.	1,158	
Number of farm tractors	2,101	
Number of farms in 1935	3,575	
Acres per farm.	180	

In the counties lying in the same section of the state as Livingston, the percentage of tenancy is approximately as high as that of Livingston County, whereas in the southern counties where the land is less fertile the percentage is much lower. One reason is that because of the high value of the northern farms, farmers were able to raise larger sums by mortgage and foreclosures were more frequent than on the less valuable southern farms.²¹⁷

Those settlers who meant to work on and live by the land began to face difficulties in the early years of settlement when they were forced to combat land speculators and claim jumpers, whom they considered more dangerous than the Indians. Against them the farmers formed organizations which made up in persuasiveness what they lacked in finesse. Andrew Jackson's famous Specie Circular issued in 1836 and directed against the speculators, was the first concrete measure undertaken by the Federal government to help the farming element. Since that time the farmers' problems have become increasingly more numerous and complex, and in the same ratio less responsive to individual and local efforts at regulation, and the government, responding to strong pressure from farmers' organizations, has taken an increasingly active interest in the condition of the nation's farmers. The national government's part in agricultural affairs has been especially significant in the turbulent years since 1929, with measures of unprecedented scope taken to help the farmers individually and through their organizations to overcome some of these difficulties. The end of the 1930-1940 decade finds the conditions of farmers improved over what they were in the first several years after the financial crash of 1929, though not yet at the point of stabilization that gives the farmer more than transient security. Unlike the World War of 1914-18, the current conflict in Europe has not provided the farmers of the United States with increased markets, owing to the fact that the warring nations have instituted rigid rationing of their domestic food supplies since the out-break of hostilities.

Cooperating with the Federal and state departments of agriculture and with the extension department of the University of Illinois is the Farm Bureau of this and other counties; the county agents have also come to play a highly important role in farm life. In Livingston, the Bureau was first organized in 1912 under the name of the Livingston County Soil and Crop Improvement Association, with W.H. Bentley president, J.W. Porter vice-president, C.A. Rollins secretary, and Herbert Powell treasurer. In 1920, the name was changed to the Livingston County Farm Bureau. The officers in 1937 were, Charles Lauritzen president, William F. Bressner vice-president, and Reid R. Tombaugh secretary-treasurer; the board of directors was composed of M.E. Fitzgerald, Donald Allen, Edd Shafer, Fred Oltman, Joe Erschen, A.B. Hirstein, Ed. Ganzert, L.A. Pearson, William Householder, A.S. Thompson, Guy K. Gee, Earl E. Gourley, Bertion Shane, L.H. Follmer, William Ringler, Clarence Ely, Charles Mortimore (deceased), and S.A. Allbrecht. A glance at a partial list of activities of the Farm Bureau will give an indication of the great strides made in the agricultural life of the county since the time of the grandfathers of the present generation; rural electrification, rural recreation and sports, rural sociology, development of cooperative production of grain, livestock, and livestock production, development of cooperative distribution, promotion of farm accounting and management, agricultural eco-

217. The percentage of farm tenancy in McLean County is 75.3; in Champaign, 75; in DeWitt, 75.1; in Douglas, 71.3; in Ford, 79.7; in Grundy, 73.5; in Iroquois, 72.8; in Piatt, 74.5. (Farm, Home and Community, p. 75). In the southern county of Johnson it is 25.1 percent; in Jefferson, 23.8; in Clay, 25; in Massac, 25; in Effingham, 26.7; in Franklin, 21.8 (Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, v. 2 part 1, p. 569, 570, 571, 573).

Historical Sketch

nomics, soil conservation, insurance, and petroleum service, the encouragement of a rural youth movement, and a number of other activities which were undreamed of less than a century ago.²¹⁸

Social and Cultural Development

Schools

In the promulgation of cultural achievement through such institutions as schools and libraries, Livingston County has been consistently progressive. One evidence of this is the almost complete nonexistence of illiteracy; only 1.1 percent of the population in 1930 was unable to read and write. Soon after the pioneers achieved a measure of security in their new and harsh surroundings they began giving serious attention to education for their young. This was especially true in the upstate counties where the strongest cultural influence was from the northern states. Much substantial encouragement to education was given by the pioneer preachers who come here with the first settlers, some of them able and far-seeing men.

In the frontier stage, education in Illinois was a primitive and haphazard affair. Until the appearance of teachers after the settlements grew thicker, the children received elementary instruction from some member of the family or from an itinerant preacher - provided, of course, that they were literate. When the settlements became more populous, a self-designated schoolmaster appeared and set up a subscription school in the cabin of a settler, charging, for each pupil two or three dollars per term in money or produce. This was the type of school that Lincoln attended. About them he wrote to Jesse W. Fell, "There were some schools, so-called but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', 'writin', and 'cipherin' to the rule of three. If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard."²¹⁹

The national government gave practical encouragement to the furtherance of education in the newly acquired northwestern territory, when Congress passed an ordinance on May 20, 1785, providing that one section of each congressional township in the public lands of the territory be reserved for the use of schools.²²⁰ This act was confirmed by the Ordinance of 1787, and the enabling act under which Illinois was admitted into the Union set aside section 16 of every congressional township for the benefit of schools.²²¹

In the spirit of the Ordinance of 1787 which declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged," the state legislature approved an act on January 15, 1825, submitted by James Duncan, providing for the establishment of free schools in the state by means of a tax. The act read in part, "To enjoy our rights and liberties, we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people . . . and believing that the advancement of literature always has been and ever will be the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government, like ours, to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole."²²² These brave words did not save the act in the face of the pioneer dislike for, and incapacity to pay taxes, and two years later the section dealing with the method of financing the schools suffered an amendment which made the intent of the original act inoperative for prac-

218. Annual Report Livingston County Farm Bureau, 1937, Pontiac, Illinois, p. 1,2,4.

219. The Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln, ed. John G. Nicolay and John Hay (New York: F.D. Tandy Co., 1905-6), V, 286-89.

220. Journal of the American Congress, v. V, chap. IV, p. 520,521; also reprinted in Howard Cromwell, The Educational Significance of the Early Federal Land Ordinances (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1922), Appendix A, p. 129.

221. Ordinance of 1787, Art. 3rd; 3 U.S. Stat. L. 428.

222. L.1825, p. 121.

Historical Sketch

tical purposes.²²³ Later laws provided for the sale of the seminary lands that had been secured to the state by Congress at the time of admission, and of sections 16 for the support of schools, for an annual vote by the inhabitants of school districts to determine their willingness to submit to a school tax, and for a school commissioner in each county to administer the sales of school lands and the funds derived therefrom.²²⁴ It was not, however, until the free-school act of 1855 was put into operation that common school education in the state began its true progress. This law provided for the support of schools by a tax, and for their supervision by a state superintendent of public instruction; teachers were required to present certificates of their qualifications and to keep records of attendance and promotion.²²⁵

In the atmosphere of greater enlightenment which prevailed in the fifties, and an existence more eased from the pioneer struggles, an attempt was made in Livingston County to provide for higher than the elementary school education then available. In 1856, a number of citizens in the county sponsored the establishment of the New Michigan Academy under the presidency of E.B. Nevell. The original school was in operation for only one year and not having sustained attendance and financial help, it was discontinued for two years but was reopened in 1859 with Otho F. Pearre as president. Under his leadership it was fairly successful for a period of three years, but after his withdrawal and removal to Pontiac, the school declined. Poor location and lack of financial support were against its successful continuance, and after a few years it was abandoned altogether.²²⁶

Meanwhile, public school education was developing rapidly in the county, thanks to the practical financial provisions in the law of 1855. The tax money was considerably augmented by funds derived from the sale of swamp lands, and administered under the leadership of several able county superintendents of schools. The early school laws left to the ability, imagination, or whim of the local officials much of the procedure in the administration of schools. In 1891, County Superintendent Henry A. Foster undertook to initiate some important reforms in school management for which there were no provisions in the law. Before he did so, he went before the voters at a township meeting asking for and receiving their approval. The reform embodied a uniform system of textbooks monthly and term reports from teachers, and monthly and term examinations in districts schools, the introduction of a course of study, instruction of teachers in the use of the course of study and the conducting of examinations, annual issuance of county diplomas, and the holding of graduation exercises for the county schools.²²⁷

In point of financial support, increased educational facilities, expansion of curricula and enrollment, the schools of the county made long advances, as the following figures for 1937, a hundred years after the organization of Livingston, will show: total value of school property, \$2,284,220; number of libraries 256, number of volumes in the libraries, 49,774; total enrollment in elementary schools, 5,451 in secondary schools, 1,924; total number of elementary school teachers, 341, of high school teachers 103; average annual salaries of male teachers, \$1,322.55, of female teachers, \$810.56. Among all the county's children between the ages of 12 and 21, there were only eight who were unable to read and write, of whom seven were boys and one girl.²²⁸ Five of the county's schools have vocational courses in agriculture. During the ten years period 1923-1932, the county sent an annual average of 69 students to the University of Illinois, besides an undetermined number to other colleges and universities within the state and elsewhere.²²⁹

A well trained and experienced public health nurse employed by the

223. R.L.1827, p. 364,365.

224. R.L.1827, p. 366-68; R.L.1829, p. 150,158; L.1845, p. 51-74.

225. L.1855, p. 51ff.

226. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 680.

227. Ibid., p. 683.

228. John A. Wieland, Statistical Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction State of Illinois for the Year Ending June 30, 1937, (Printed by authority of the State of Illinois) p. 7,9,17,29,39,43,123.

229. Farm, Home and Community, p. 89.

Historical Sketch

board of supervisors and attached to the office of the county superintendent of schools, is in charge of the county school health program. In her work, she cooperates with teachers, school authorities, parents and the medical and dental professions. Periodic inspections of school children, to which the parents are invited, are made, and immunization programs and dental inspections are organized in communities desiring them.

Among the many good schools in the county are three Roman Catholic schools; St. Patrick's School of Chatsworth was dedicated in 1883 and given in charge to the Sisters of Providence, of St. Mary's of the Woods, Indiana. In 1899, the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, Indiana, took charge of the teaching duties. In 1916, a new school of four rooms was built. The enrollment in 1939 was about 50.

St. Paul's Parochial School has both a grade and high school which is fully accredited. The original building was erected in 1895 by Father Selva; it was remodeled by Father Barry in 1914. The teachers are the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic of whom there are nine in both the grade and high school; with an enrollment in 1940 of 90 in the grades and 86 in high school. St. Mary's Parochial School in Pontiac, a modern two story brick and stone building was erected in 1902. The classes are in charge of five Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin, teaching up to and including the eighth grade. The present enrollment is 185.

Religious Activities

The early church in Illinois enjoyed an exceptional influence, not only in its exclusive field of religion, but in the social and political life of the state and the communities as well. This well deserved position was earned by the sincerity and unselfish devotion of their calling of the ministers who brought an understandable religious doctrine, spiritual comforts, and interest in education to the settlements and homes of the pioneers. The early preachers, whether they were educated men such as John Mason Peck, or those of limited learning but of abundant will and devotion, led the same life as the people to whom they preached, sharing the hardships of the frontier with the doughtiest of the pioneers. In return, they received from the people unlimited confidence and devotion and, later, substantial practical help in establishing churches. In the deed records of Livingston County, as well as the records of other counties, are found numerous entries of grants of land by the settlers to various denominations soon after the first difficulties of the frontier were overcome.²³⁰

Eleven denominations are engaged in the religious work of the county. They have fifty churches in operation with a combined membership of 9,051, plus the unlisted membership of the eleven Roman Catholic and two Christian Science churches. The Methodists, who were the first to initiate religious activity in Livingston, beginning in the present Avoca Township in 1833, had in 1939 twelve churches with a total membership of 4,934.²³¹ The Presbyterians began their work in Dwight in 1856; in 1939 they had one church with 599 members.²³² The Disciples of Christ first started their work in Pontiac in 1859. In 1938, the total membership in the six churches in the county

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230. A deed for a piece of land in Pontiac was given by James Taylor to the American Bible Society for the consideration of \$1.00 (Deed Record, v. S, p. 477); a quitclaim deed to five acres in township 29 was executed by John Hampton and his wife Weighty in favor of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church (ibid., p. 546); a deed to two lots in Chatsworth was executed by William H. Osborn and wife in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church (ibid., p. 599); Chanute and Cropsey made a warrantee deed for a one-dollar consideration to the trustees of the New School Presbyterian Church in Fairbury (ibid., v. Q, p. 371).
231. Journal and Year Book of the 116th Session of the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 12-18, 1939 (Decatur, Illinois: Huston-Patterson Corp., 1939), p. 852.
232. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 128,490; Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1857), p. 410; Minutes of the Synod of Illinois of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. June 13-15, 1939 (Galesburg, Illinois: The Wagoner Printing Co., 1939), p. 183.

Historical Sketch

was 921.²³³ The work of the Roman Catholic church began in Chatsworth in 1864; in 1935 there were eleven churches with an unlisted membership.²³⁴ The Congregationalists first organized in Dwight in 1865; in 1938 they had three churches with 411 members.²³⁵ The Evangelical Lutherans began in Dwight in 1867; they had, in 1939, three churches with 415 members.²³⁶ Next in point of time came the Baptists who began their work in Chatsworth in 1871; the combined membership in the five churches in the county in 1939 was 825.²³⁷ The Evangelical Church first organized a congregation in Dwight before 1878; their 1939 membership in the five churches was 451.²³⁸ The United Lutherans began their work in Pontiac in 1907; in 1939 their membership in the one church in the county was 359.²³⁹ The Episcopalians have one church in Pontiac with 136 members.²⁴⁰ There are two Christian Science churches in Pontiac and Dwight with unlisted memberships.²⁴¹

The Press

In the matter of newspaper publication, development did not begin in Livingston until the fifties, when the county's great wealth in soil finally found recognition and immigration began at a greatly accelerated pace. From then on, there began a parade of journalistic ventures which included no less than forty-six publications, some of them expiring after one or two issues.

To start a paper in pioneer days all one needed was a few cases of type, a bundle of paper, a Washington hand press, and a "devil." The product, compared with the modern newspaper, was a primitive as the flail compared to the combine. Local fights, articles on political and religious subjects, or a good joke on some prominent citizen were treated at length. When Lincoln lectured in Pontiac the notice of his being there and comment on the lecture was treated in about a quarter of a column.²⁴² But whatever did go into the paper and however crude the writing, it was strictly the opinions, ideas, and doctrines of that publication. Syndicated jokes, cartoons, news, and political, economic, and sociologic philosophies were unheard of in those days.

The Reverend Thomas Cotton, a Methodist minister, brought out the first paper in the county in 1853, the Vermilion Herald, published in New Michigan. Not having sufficient funds and backing, it lived through only one issue. In 1855, the Livingston County News made its appearance in Pontiac, with J.S. France as editor and proprietor. In less than three months it too expired

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233. Nathaniel S. Haynes, History of the Disciples of Christ in Illinois, 1819-1914 (Cincinnati: The Standard Publishing Co., 1915), p. 262-64; 1938 Year Book, July 1, 1937 - June 30, 1938, of International Convention of Disciples of Christ (Indianapolis: Year Book Publishing Committee, n.d.), p. 354.
 234. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 395; The Official Catholic Directory for the Year of Our Lord 1935 (New York: P.J. Kenedy & Sons, 1935), p. 446-49.
 235. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 493; The Year Book of the Congregational and Christian Churches, Statistics for 1938 (New York: Executive Committee), p. 103,110.
 236. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 493; Statistical Year Book of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States for the Year 1938 (St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1939), p. 95-97.
 237. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 393-95; Illinois Baptist State Convention, Report of the 95th Annual Session of the Illinois Baptist State Convention, October 17-19, 1939, p. 93.
 238. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 493; Official Proceedings of the 95th Annual Session of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Church, April 18-23, 1939, p. 76.
 239. Minutes of the 20th Annual Convention of the Illinois Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America, May 8-11, 1939, p. 80.
 240. The Living Church Annual, the Year Book of the Episcopal Church 1940 (New York and Milwaukee: Morehouse-Gorham Co., 1939), p. 212,330.
 241. The Christian Science Journal (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society) LVIII (April, 1940), 13,14.
 242. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 697.

Historical Sketch

for lack of money. A few months later, two good newspapermen, M.A. Rence and Philip Cook, arrived and encouraged by local businessmen resurrected the News. In 1857, Cook withdrew to engage with William Gagan in the publication of the Sentinel. The News was sold to a Bloomington printer and it continued for a few years as a strongly Democratic, antiwar paper; this unpopular policy lost it the support of most of its subscribers. The Pontiac Sentinel, coming out in 1857 as a strong Republican paper made a success; in 1860, Editor Cook was elected county treasurer, and Michael E. Collins became editor. In 1867, Henry C. Jones and M.A. Rence commenced the publication of the Free Press in opposition to the Sentinel. This paper and the Sentinel were merged in 1869, issuing under the name of the Sentinel and Press. A short time later the publication was renamed the Sentinel.²⁴³

Some of the other papers founded during the Civil War period and the era of industrial expansion when great political and economic questions were begging for expression were the Constitution in 1864; the Pontiac Republican in 1865; the National Union in 1866; the Democrat in 1868; the Peoples Advocate, a prohibition paper, in 1870; the Free Trader in 1871; the Pontiac Herald in the same year; Ford's Livingston County Democrat in 1878; the Pontiac Gazette in 1880; the Pontiac Observer in 1881 - all published in Pontiac. In Fairbury, the Intelligencer started in 1863, the Journal in 1866, the Independent in 1871, the Blade in 1876. In Dwight, the Weekly Courier and the Star were started in 1864, the Dwight Star and Herald in 1889, the Daily Messenger in 1890. In Chatsworth the Palladium was first published in 1873, and later renamed the Plaindealer. The Cornell Journal of Cornell came out in 1890, the Chronicle of Cullom in 1898, the Saunemin Gazette in 1888, the Joker of Emington in 1903, the Home Times of Flanagan and the Rambler of Forrest, in 1863, the Independent of Odell in 1869, and the Advocate of Long Point in 1883.²⁴⁴

The thirteen newspapers published in Livingston in 1940, their editors and political leanings are the Journal of Cornell, a weekly independent, A.E. Tiffany, editor; the Chronicle-Headlight of Cullom, also a weekly independent, edited by Louis A. Van Alstyne; the Plaindealer of Chatsworth a weekly Republican sheet, edited by S.J. Porterfield; the Banner, a bimonthly published by the Sons of Veterans, and the Star and Herald, a weekly Republican, both published at Dwight by Dustin and Holbrook, publishers; the Joker of Emington, a weekly independent, edited by R.J. Shultz; the Home Times of Flanagan, a weekly independent issued by the Home Times publishers; the Corn-Belt News a weekly Democrat of Forrest, edited by A.D. Fansler; the Blade of Fairbury a weekly Republican edited by J.A. Patterson, and the Local Record also of Fairbury, a weekly independent Democrat edited by M.A. Anderson; the Advocate of Long Point, a weekly independent edited by A.E. Tiffany, and the News of Odell, a weekly independent edited by Charles E. Ward. Pontiac has two newspapers, the News Review, a weekly independent, edited by W.P. Sanford, and the Leader, independent Republican, begun in 1896 as the first daily in the county and still continued as a daily evening paper. The editor is L.V. Pearre.²⁴⁵

243. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 697,698.

244. Ibid., p. 698,699.

245. Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, 1939, ed. J. Percy, H. Johnson (Philadelphia: N.W. Ayer and Son, Inc.), p. 200,220,221,223-226, 234,241,244.

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

Introduction

The county in Illinois is a corporate body¹ and an administrative unit of the state; its governmental organization is at all times largely an expression of this dual nature.

The growth of the county as a body politic is reflected, in each of the state's three constitutional periods, in a progressive expansion of the powers which may by law be exercised by the county board, and in the creation of new, and the extension of existing, county offices. The latter phase of growth in Livingston County and in others similarly organized at present, has also been affected by the adoption of township organization, which for the first time constituted the civil towns as an additional level of government.

An analogous development appears in the state's invasion of new fields of government and the extension of the county's role as its agent. Originally, the county performed but a single important function for the state, that of collecting its share of the taxes levied within the county. Since then, however, education, public health, registration of vital statistics, public assistance, and many similar if less important matters have entered the province of state control or supervision. To effect this control, new governmental units, subcounty districts of various types, have come into existence or have been converted to new purposes; the county, because of its intermediate position, has become more important as a medium of that control.

Thus the complete operation of county government in Illinois brings into play a number of partly distinct authorities. Their relationships, at any time, are complex. The changing governmental organization of Livingston County, therefore, is easiest traced from the viewpoint of the major functions of county government.

General Administration

General administrative jurisdiction over county business has always been vested in the county board. Under the first constitution, for all counties, the county commissioners' court acted as the county board.² It was expressly declared to have no original or appellate jurisdiction in civil or criminal actions, but had all power necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction in cases concerning the public affairs of the county collectively.³ The commissioners were constitutional officers,⁴ and elected;⁵ the court existed solely by statutory provision.⁶ Attached to it in a ministerial capacity was the independent statutory office of clerk of the county commissioners' court,⁷ at first filled at the appointment of the court,⁸ later by election.⁹

Under the second constitution, the newly created county court succeeded to the position of the county commissioners' court.¹⁰ As an administrative body,¹¹ it was composed of the county judge, an elected, constitutional officer,¹² and two justices of the peace, elected at large.¹³ Another new office, that of clerk of the county court, was created to provide it with a

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1. R.L.1827, p. 107; R.S.1845, p. 130; R.S.1874, p. 306.
 2. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4; L.1819, p. 175,176.
 3. L.1819, p. 176.
 4. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4.
 5. L.1819, p. 99; L.1821, p. 80; L.1837, p. 103,104.
 6. L.1819, p. 175.
 7. Ibid.
 8. Ibid.
 9. R.L.1837, p. 49; L.1845, p. 28.
 10. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 65.
 11. The county court was also a court of law. For its jurisdiction as such, see Administration of Justice, Courts, p. 50.
 12. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 17.
 13. Ibid., Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 65,66.

Governmental Organization
and Records System

ministerial officer; the clerk also was elected.¹⁴

The Constitution of 1848 also made provision, for the first time, for an optional form of county government.¹⁵ The subsequent enabling acts¹⁶ provided that whenever the voters of a county might so determine, that county should adopt township organization; one of the principal results of such a change was to alter the form of the county board.¹⁷ Livingston County so elected in 1857, and in 1858 the county court was succeeded by a board of supervisors, composed of members elected, one in each of the several townships.¹⁸ The clerk of the county court was required by law to act as the ministerial officer of the new county board.¹⁹ In 1872, however, that clerk was replaced by a new officer, the county clerk, whose office had been created and made elective, by the third constitution,²⁰ and who was required by law to act as ministerial officer for the county board.²¹ Another significant change in the form of the county board has been the addition to its membership of assistant supervisors, elected from the various towns on the basis of population;²² the assistant supervisors have no powers or duties as town officers, but are members of the county board and as such enjoy the same powers and rights as other members.²³

The Constitution of 1870 also provided a new form of county board in counties not under township organization. This board was to be composed of three officers, styled commissioners, who would transact all county business as provided by law.²⁴ Subsequent legislation granted to the board of county commissioners all powers and duties formerly exercised by the county court when acting in its administrative capacity.²⁵ These laws were ineffective in Livingston since this county has retained township organization since its institution in 1858.

Concurrent with the changing organization of the county board is an expansion of its functions without, however, considerable extension beyond the original jurisdiction conferred upon the county commissioners' court. The authority of that body extended to the imposition and regulation of taxes,²⁶ a limited but increasing management of county property,²⁷ and a growing fiscal control, stringent in regard to tax collections,²⁸ sporadic in its check on the expenditures of other county offices.²⁹ The court additionally had power to appoint judges of election,³⁰ select juries,³¹ and, with limitations, to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads,

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14. Constitution of 1848; Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 63.
 15. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6.
 16. The original enabling act of 1849 (L.1849, p. 190-224) was repealed two years later by a more comprehensive but essentially similar law (L.1851, p. 35-78).
 17. Other effects of the change, within the sphere of county government proper, appear with regard to the taxation procedure. See Finances, p. 48.
 18. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6; L.1851, p. 38,50-52; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 5.
 19. L.1849, p. 203; L.1851, p. 52.
 20. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 21. R.S.1874, p. 322.
 22. Ibid., p. 1080; L.1925, p. 605; L.1929, p. 774; L.1931, p. 905-10; L.1933, p. 1115,1116.
 23. R.S.1874, p. 1080.
 24. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 6.
 25. L.1873-74, p. 79.
 26. L.1819, p. 175.
 27. Ibid., p. 237,238; L.1842-43, p. 128.
 28. L.1819, p. 238,318; L.1823, p. 208; R.L.1827, p. 373,375; R.L.1829, p. 121; L.1842-43, p. 112; L.1845, p. 11,12.
 29. R.L.1827, p. 366; L.1831, p. 175.
 30. L.1819, p. 90.
 31. Ibid., p. 255; L.1823, p. 182.

and bridges.³² Poor relief³³ and a tentative supervision of education³⁴ also fell within its general administrative jurisdiction.

The effect of subsequent legislation, in the main, has only been to broaden that jurisdiction. The county board has been given full power to purchase, contract for, dispose of, and make regulations concerning all real and personal property of the county.³⁵ It is now required also to audit all claims against the county and the accounts of such offices as were not provided for by law.³⁶ Otherwise, the changes in form of the county board in Livingston County have not materially affected the general administrative jurisdiction of that body.³⁷

Finances

In Illinois counties, there has always been a close relationship between the taxation processes and fiscal control. This circumstance, as well as frequent evidence of the county board's ultimate control in such matters, appears in a resume of the legal status and duties of the officers involved.

Taxation

The assessment function in taxation was delegated by the first General Assembly to the county treasurer, a statutory officer appointed by the county commissioners' court.³⁸ The administrative body, within statutory limits, fixed the amount of the levy, while the value of many categories of real and personal property was fixed by law; however, a limited discretion was left to the assessing officer.³⁹ In 1825 assessments were made by the county assessor, also an appointee of the county commissioners' court.⁴⁰ This duty reverted to the county treasurer in 1827⁴¹ and continued to be vested in that office until 1839, when the General Assembly provided for the appointment by the county commissioners' court of district assessors, not to exceed one in every justice's district.⁴² The earlier system was reestablished in 1844, with the treasurer, however, now having the status of ex-officio county assessor.⁴³ Since 1858, the date of the institution of township organization in Livingston County, the assessment function has been performed on the lower governmental level by town assessors, elected one in each township.⁴⁴ Today, the principal duties of the assessing officers, taken together, are to bring up to date each year the periodic assessment of real property, to take current lists of, and appraise personal property and special categories of other property.⁴⁵ The treasurer now has the status of ex-officio supervisor of assessments.⁴⁶

Before the creation of a board of review, the functions which today fall

32. Either by calling on the able-bodied men of the county for labor, or by raising bond issues by subscription (L.1819, p. 333,334,336,337,343; L.1821, p. 167; L.1825, p. 130-33).
33. L.1819, p. 127; L.1839, p. 138,139.
34. R.S.1845, p. 500,501.
35. L.1849, p. 202; L.1851, p. 50,51; L.1861, p. 235,236; R.S.1874, p. 306, 307; L.1911, p. 245,246; L.1923, p. 304,305; L.1937, p. 453,454.
36. L.1849, p. 202; L.1851, p. 51; R.S.1874, p. 307; L.1923, p. 99.
37. Cf. this running summary with R.S. 1874, p. 306,307, and R.S.1937, p. 910-12.
38. L.1819, p. 315.
39. Ibid., p. 313,319; L.1825, p. 173; L.1839, p. 4-6; L.1840, p. 4; L.1845, p. 6.
40. L.1825, p. 173.
41. R.L.1827, p. 330.
42. L.1839, p. 4.
43. L.1843, p. 231. Effective in 1844.
44. L.1849, p. 192; L.1851, p. 38; L.1871-72, p. 20-24.
45. L.1853, p. 16,17; L.1871-72, p. 11,14,15,19,23; L.1873, p. 51; L.1879, p. 241-45; L.1881, p. 133,134; L.1885, p. 234; L.1895, p. 300,301; L.1905, p. 360; L.1915, p. 568; L.1923, p. 495,500; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 69.
46. L.1898, p. 36-44.

Governmental Organization
and Records System

within its scope were performed, in substance, by various officers. In the first constitutional period, it was left to interested individuals or parties to report property omitted from assessment; the county commissioners' court could hear appeals from assessments, but there was no provision for their equalization by districts.⁴⁷ In 1849 it was provided that appeals were to be made to the county court.⁴⁸ After the institution of township organization in 1858, town boards were empowered to review the assessments within their own jurisdiction, and the county board was required to meet annually to assess omitted property, review assessments upon complaint, and equalize valuations between towns.⁴⁹ In 1898 this authority of the county board was transferred to the newly created board of review, composed of the chairman of the county board as ex-officio chairman, the county clerk as ex-officio clerk, and an additional member appointed by the county judge.⁵⁰ In 1923 the county clerk was replaced by another member appointed by the county judge;⁵¹ the board of review now appoints its own clerk.⁵²

The collection function was originally performed in all counties by the sheriff, an elected constitutional officer.⁵³ Its nature has changed little since that time. Essentially, the collecting officer collects taxes according to information originating outside his jurisdiction, pays over such sums to authorities designated by statute to receive them, and reports on payments of taxes and delinquencies.⁵⁴ In 1839, by a development analogous to that which occurred with regard to assessments, the county board extended its control to appoint a regular county collector.⁵⁵ Soon after, the law reverted to the earlier situation, with the sheriff acting as ex-officio collector.⁵⁶ This situation continued until the institution of township organization when town collectors were elected, one in each township,⁵⁷ and the county treasurer became ex-officio county collector.⁵⁸ The town officers paid over their collections directly to the county officer, and supplied the basic information for the latter's summary report of collections in the county.⁵⁹ In 1917 the town office of collector was abolished in counties the size of Livingston, and the county collector became ex-officio town collector, assuming all duties previously assigned to the latter officer.⁶⁰

Coordination of the taxation processes has always been effected by the county clerk or his predecessors. The assessment books are made out by the clerk, and returned to him by the assessor; similarly, the collector reports on collections on delinquent property; finally, the treasurer's receipts to the collector for taxes paid come into his possession, and the centralization of records concerning the basic taxation procedure is completed.⁶¹

Fiscal Control

The fiduciary function in county finances is performed by the county

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47. L.1819, p. 316; R.L.1827, p. 330; L.1839, p. 7; L.1845, p. 8.
 48. L.1849, p. 65.
 49. L.1851, p. 56,57; L.1871-72, p. 21,22,24,25.
 50. L.1898, p. 46.
 51. L.1923, p. 496; L.1932, First Sp. Sess., p. 71,72.
 52. L.1923, p. 496,497.
 53. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; L.1819, p. 316.
 54. L.1819, p. 316-18; L.1821, p. 182,183; R.L.1827, p. 332,333; R.L.1829, p. 121-23; L.1831, p. 125; L.1837, p. 581,582; L.1839, p. 7-12; L.1843, p. 234; L.1845, p. 11; L.1847, p. 81; L.1871-72, p. 55,57,58.
 55. L.1838-39, p. 7.
 56. L.1843, p. 234.
 57. L.1849, p. 192; L.1851, p. 38. Livingston county electorate adopted township organization in 1857, but the change was not effective until 1858.
 58. L.1853, p. 67.
 59. L.1871-72, 41,56,57.
 60. L.1917, p. 793.
 61. L.1819, p. 317; R.L.1827, p. 373; L.1837, p. 582; L.1839, p. 8-12; L.1840, p. 3; L.1845, p. 9,11; L.1853, p. 71,111; L.1871-72, p. 32, 34,35,46,56-58; L.1873-74, p. 51; L.1911, p. 485; L.1917, p. 654; L.1919, p. 765; L.1931, p. 747.

treasurer alone. The duties of the office have remained substantially the same since its creation; namely, to receive, principally from the collectors of taxes, the revenue of the county; to have custody of its funds; and to disburse funds only on specific authorization by law, or in accordance with the order of the county board.⁶² Through this last requirement, and that of the treasurer to report periodically to the board on the transactions of his office, in addition to his regular settlement with it, the lines of financial authority once more lead to the county board.⁶³

Administration of Justice

Courts

Justice, in Illinois counties, has been administered by a constantly increasing number of bodies. The Constitution of 1818 vested the judicial powers of the state in a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the General Assembly should ordain and establish; required the Supreme Court justices to hold circuit courts in the several counties; and provided for the appointment, in such manner and with such powers and duties as the General Assembly should direct, of a competent number of justices of the peace in each county.⁶⁴

Federal statutes already allowed circuit courts, in all states, jurisdiction over the naturalization of aliens;⁶⁵ the first state legislature additionally conferred jurisdiction over all causes at common law and chancery and over all cases of treason, felony, and other crimes and misdemeanors.⁶⁶ The legislature further required that two terms of a circuit court be held in each county annually by one of the Supreme Court justices,⁶⁷ but in 1824 provision was made for the holding of circuit courts by separate circuit court judges, to be appointed, as were the Supreme Court justices, by both branches of the General Assembly, and to hold office during good behavior.⁶⁸ In 1827 the General Assembly repealed the 1824 law, and again provided for circuit courts to be held by Supreme Court justices.⁶⁹ At the next session of the legislature, when a new circuit was established, provision was made for the appointment of a circuit judge to act therein.⁷⁰ At that time, therefore, the circuit courts were held by Supreme Court justices in four judicial circuits and by a circuit judge in the fifth.⁷¹ A change was made again in 1835, when power to hold circuit courts was taken away from the Supreme Court justices and provision was made for the appointment of five circuit judges, in addition to the one already authorized, to hold circuit courts.⁷² The six judicial circuits existing at that time were supplemented during the next few years by the creation of new circuits,⁷³ so that they numbered nine in 1841 when the office of circuit judge was again abolished and the Supreme Court justices, also increased to nine, were required to hold circuit courts.⁷⁴

The authority of justices of the peace was limited by law to jurisdic-

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62. L.1819, p. 315,316; R.S.1845, p. 138; L.1861, p. 239; R.S.1874, p. 323, 324.
63. L.1819, p. 318; L.1837, p. 582,583; L.1845, p. 33; R.S.1845, p. 138, 139; L.1861, p. 239,240; R.S.1874, p. 323,324.
64. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 1,4,8.
65. 2. U.S.S.L. 153-55.
66. L.1819, p. 380.
67. Ibid., p. 378.
68. L.1824, p. 41. The Constitution of 1818, which had required that Supreme Court justices be appointed by the General Assembly, further provided that they should not, after the first session of the legislature subsequent to January 1, 1824, hold circuit courts unless required to do so by law (Art. IV, sec. 4).
69. R.L.1827, p. 118,119.
70. R.L.1829, p. 38.
71. Ibid., p. 42,48.
72. L.1835, p. 150.
73. L.1837, p. 113; L.1838-39, p. 155.
74. L.1841, p. 173.

tion in specified civil cases and in misdemeanors, with appeals allowed from their judgments to the circuit court.⁷⁵ The power of appointment, the legislature at first reserved to itself;⁷⁶ in 1827, however, justices of the peace were required to be elected, two in each of such districts as should be determined within statutory limits by the county commissioners' court.⁷⁷

Jurisdiction over probate matters was at the outset delegated to the county commissioners' court.⁷⁸ By act of the next General Assembly, it was transferred to the court of probate,⁷⁹ consisting in each county of one judge appointed by the General Assembly.⁸⁰ As a result of the substitution in 1837 of probate justices of the peace for the judges of probate,⁸¹ jurisdiction over probate matters for the first time was placed in the hands of elected officers.⁸²

The county court was the creation of the second constitution,⁸³ which also made circuit judges elected officers.⁸⁴ With regard to the new court, it was further provided by law that it should be held in each county by a single elected officer, the county judge.⁸⁵ Its authority was extended to jurisdiction in all probate matters, and to such jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as might be conferred by the General Assembly.⁸⁶ In pursuance of this latter provision, the county court was first given the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as justices of the peace;⁸⁷ at the session of the General Assembly, however, it was declared that county judges when exercising this jurisdiction, acted only in the capacity of justices of the peace.⁸⁸ Until the next constitutional period, the county court, as such, was given jurisdiction only in a limited number of special actions;⁸⁹ it was however, considered entitled to equal jurisdiction with the circuit court over naturalization.⁹⁰ In this same period, provision was made for increasing, on the basis of population, the number of justices of the peace to be elected in each district. In Livingston County, and others similarly organized, one additional justice of the peace is now elected for every one thousand inhabitants exceeding two thousand inhabitants in each town.⁹¹

Provision was first made by the Constitution of 1870 for the establishment by the General Assembly of an independent probate court in each county having a population of more than fifty thousand inhabitants.⁹² As first established by statute, the new courts were to be formed in counties of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants.⁹³ This population requirement was

75. L.1819, p. 185,192,195.

76. Ibid., p. 22.

77. R.L.1827, p. 255,256. Since 1821, however, the county commissioners' court had been required to establish such districts, which also constituted general election precincts (L.1821, p. 74). For changes in the statutory limitations of this power of the court, see R.L.1827, p. 255, and R.L.1829, p. 93.

78. L.1819, p. 223-33.

79. L.1821, p. 121.

80. Ibid., p. 119. The Constitution of 1818 (Art. IV, sec. 4) had also designated this manner of election for judges of all inferior courts.

81. L.1837, p. 176,177.

82. The Constitution of 1818 (Art. IV, sec. 8) had reserved to the General Assembly the right to prescribe the manner of appointment of justices of the peace.

83. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 1,16.

84. Ibid., sec. 7,15.

85. Ibid., sec. 17.

86. Ibid., sec. 18.

87. L.1849, p. 65.

88. Ibid., Second Sess., p. 15.

89. L.1849, p. 65,66; L.1853, p. 103; L.1861, p. 171,172.

90. 2 U.S.S.L. 155.

91. L.1854, p. 30. No more than five justices, however, may be elected from any town or election precinct.

92. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 20.

93. L.1877, p. 79,80.

Governmental Organization and Records System

lowered to seventy thousand in 1881.⁹⁴ The population of Livingston County not having reached this figure, jurisdiction over probate matters has continued to be vested in the county court in accordance with constitutional provision to that effect.⁹⁵ The county court, early in this period, was given concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in appeals from justices of the peace;⁹⁶ its original jurisdiction was extended to be equal with that of the circuit court in all that class of cases cognizable by justices of the peace⁹⁷ and involving in controversy sums not exceeding \$500.⁹⁸ In 1906, however, it lost its naturalization jurisdiction since it failed to meet the additional requirement of Federal legislation that it possess jurisdiction at law without limitation upon amounts in controversy.⁹⁹ The present constitution, also, for the first time, directed the manner in which the General Assembly should establish judicial circuits, requiring that circuits be formed of contiguous counties and that they should not exceed in number one circuit for every one hundred thousand of population of the state.¹⁰⁰ At present there are eighteen circuits in Illinois, and Livingston County is attached to the eleventh circuit.¹⁰¹

Clerks of Courts

The clerk of the circuit court under the Constitution of 1818, was to be appointed by a majority of the justices of that court.¹⁰² Since 1849, however, by provisions of the constitutions of 1848 and 1870, the office has been filled by election.¹⁰³ The office of clerk of the county court, which was an independent elective office under the second constitution,¹⁰⁴ is now filled in an ex-officio capacity by the county clerk¹⁰⁵ who is also required by constitutional provision to be elected.¹⁰⁶ The county commissioners' court, which for a brief period held jurisdiction over probate matters, had its own clerk who was at that time appointed by the court.¹⁰⁷ Probate judges and justices of the peace who subsequently held probate jurisdiction, were required to act as their own clerks.¹⁰⁸ With the transfer of probate jurisdiction to the county court, the clerk of the county court was required to keep, separately, records of probate proceedings and business.¹⁰⁹ In Livingston County where the county court still retains probate jurisdiction, the county clerk serves it in these matters in his capacity as ex-officio clerk of the county court.¹¹⁰ Justices of the peace have always been required to keep their records in person.¹¹¹

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94. L.1881, p. 72. In 1933, the act of 1877 was further amended to make the establishment of an independent probate court mandatory in counties having a population of eighty-five thousand or more, and optional in counties having a population of between seventy thousand and eighty-five thousand (L.1933, p. 458).
 95. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 18; L.1877, p. 80; L.1881, p. 72.
 96. R.S.1874, p. 340; L.1877, p. 77; L.1895, p. 212,223.
 97. The jurisdiction of justices has also been progressively increased during this period. See L.1871-72, p. 524; L.1895, p. 189,190; L.1917, p. 562,563; L.1929, p. 541,542.
 98. L.1871-72, p. 325.
 99. 34 U.S.S.L. 596.
 100. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 13.
 101. L.1933, p. 436.
 102. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 6.
 103. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 21,29; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 104. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19.
 105. R.S.1874, p. 260.
 106. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 107. L.1819, p. 175.
 108. L.1821, p. 119,120; L.1837, p. 177,178.
 109. L.1849, p. 66.
 110. R.S. 1874, p. 260.
 111. L.1819, p. 185-97 (no specific record-keeping requirement listed among general duties of justices), 326 (establishing fees to be paid justices for keeping records); R.L.1827, p. 260 (becomes definite provision for justices to keep own records); L.1895, p. 221,222.

Ministerial Officers

The principal ministerial officer of all courts of record in Illinois counties is the sheriff. The first constitution provided that the sheriff should be elected.¹¹² Later, in 1827, statutory provision was made for the appointment of deputies by the principal officer;¹¹³ since 1870, the number of deputies that the sheriff may appoint is determined by rule of the circuit court.¹¹⁴ The ministerial duties of the sheriff have undergone little change in more than one hundred years. Essentially he is to attend, in person or by deputy, all courts of record in the county, obeying the orders and directions of the court, and to serve, execute, and return all writs, warrants, process, orders, and decrees legally directed to him.¹¹⁵

The coroner was originally given equal power with the sheriff as a ministerial officer of the courts.¹¹⁶ He was also required to serve all process in any suit in which the sheriff was an interested party¹¹⁷ and to perform all the duties of the sheriff when that office was vacant.¹¹⁸ The last two functions are still incumbent upon the coroner.¹¹⁹

Justices of the peace are served similarly in a ministerial capacity by constables. Not until 1870 was the office of constable given constitutional recognition;¹²⁰ at its creation by the first General Assembly, the county commissioners' court was empowered to appoint one or more constables in each township;¹²¹ in 1827 it was provided that two constables should be elected in each justice of the peace district.¹²² Since that date, subsequent legislation has grouped justices of the peace and constables in all provisions regarding their election.¹²³ Constables, like sheriffs and coroners, have always been required to serve and execute all process legally directed to them;¹²⁴ process issuing from a justice of the peace court, however, may be directed only to some constable of the same county.¹²⁵

Prosecutions

The duty of the present state's attorney to prosecute and defend all actions, civil or criminal, involving the county, the people, or officers of the state or county,¹²⁶ was incumbent originally upon the circuit attorney.¹²⁷ In 1827 this officer was replaced by the state's attorney.¹²⁸ Also in effect from an early date is the officer's other major duty, apart from the enforcement of law,¹²⁹ of giving opinions on any questions of law relat-

112. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11.

113. R.L.1827, p. 373.

114. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.

115. L.1819, p. 111; R.S.1874, p. 990,991.

116. L.1819, p. 111.

117. L.1821, p. 20-33.

118. R.L.1827, p. 372,373.

119. Despite the absence from the present law of statutory provision for the coroner to serve process originally directed to him (R.S.1874, p. 281,282), the courts have held that he may so do, an emergency being presumed to exist without need for the process to recite reason for its issuance to the coroner (20 Ill. 185; 57 Ill. 268).

120. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 21.

121. L.1819, p. 162.

122. R.L.1827, p. 258.

123. See Courts, p. 50.

124. L.1819, p. 162,163; R.S.1874, p. 400.

125. L.1819, p. 186; R.S.1845, p. 317; L.1871-72, p. 525; L.1895, p. 191, 193; L.1937, p. 900. Similarly, process issuing from courts of record is required to be directed to the sheriff or, under certain conditions noted (footnotes 116-118), to the coroner (R.S. 1845, p. 413; L.1871-72, p. 338; L.1907, p. 444,445; L.1933, p. 786; L.1937, p. 989).

126. R.S.1874, p. 173,174.

127. L.1819, p. 204; L.1825, p. 178,179.

128. R.L.1827, p. 79,80.

129. See Enforcement of Law, p. 54.

Governmental Organization
and Records System

ing to criminal or other matters in which the people of the county may be concerned.¹³⁰

The offices of circuit attorney and early state's attorney, which existed solely by statutory provision,¹³¹ were appointive by the Governor until 1835,¹³² and thereafter by the General Assembly.¹³³ The second constitution provided for an elected state's attorney;¹³⁴ since each judicial circuit was an elective district for this purpose, the territorial jurisdiction of the new officer remained the same as that of the former officer.¹³⁵ Not until the adoption of the present constitution was provision made for the election of a separate state's attorney in each county.¹³⁶

Inquests

The holding of inquests, one of the duties of the coroner in Illinois counties, is also a part of the administration of justice. The office of coroner was created by the first constitution and required to be filled by election;¹³⁷ the statutory provisions concerning the inquest function have not changed substantially since their enactment by the second General Assembly.¹³⁸ The coroner, when informed of the body of any person being found dead, supposedly by violence, casualty, or undue means, is required to summon a jury to inquire how, in what manner, and by whom or what, death was caused; testimony of witnesses is taken; witnesses whose evidence implicates any person as the unlawful slayer of the deceased are bound over to the circuit court; the verdict of the jury is returned to the clerk of that court.¹³⁹

The verdict of the coroner's jury, however, is not generally admissible in evidence;¹⁴⁰ additionally, it is not held to be prima facie proof of matters stated therein with regard to the cause and manner of death;¹⁴¹ its essential nature, therefore, is that of a finding of facts upon the basis of which the coroner may be led to discharge his collateral duty to apprehend and commit to jail any person implicated by the inquest as the unlawful slayer of the deceased.¹⁴² To this extent, the coroner's inquest duties overlap his function as an officer for the enforcement of law.

Enforcement of Law

Sheriffs, coroners, and constables have always been charged equally with keeping the peace and apprehending all offenders against the law.¹⁴³ The state's attorney's powers as an officer for the enforcement of law originally derive by implication from another duty;¹⁴⁴ the gathering of evidence and the apprehension of offenders is necessarily involved in commencing and prosecut-

130. R.S.1845, p. 76; R.S.1874, p. 174.

131. L.1819, p. 204-6.

132. Ibid., p. 204.

133. L.1835, p. 44.

134. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 21. The new title, however, had already come into occasional use in the interim (R.L.1827, p. 79,80; L.1835, p. 44; L.1847, p. 18,19).

135. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 28.

136. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 22.

137. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11.

138. Cf. L.1821, p. 22-24, R.S.1845, p. 517,518; R.S.1874, p. 282-84; R.S.1937, p. 780-82.

139. L.1821, p. 24,25; R.S.1845, p. 518; R.S.1874, p. 284; L.1879, p. 82; L.1907, p. 213; L.1919, p. 403,404; L.1931, p. 388,389.

140. 46 N.W. 872. It is, however, held to be proper practice to offer, in cross-examining witnesses sought to be impeached, excerpts from transcripts of testimony taken at the inquest (189 Ill. App. 556; 211 Ill. App. 474).

141. 201 Ill. App. 287.

142. L.1821, p. 25; R.S.1845, p. 518; R.S.1874, p. 283,284.

143. L.1819, p. 111,^{162,163}; R.S.1845, p. 515; R.S.1874, p. 400.

144. See Prosecutions, p. 53.

ing actions in which the people of the state or county are concerned.¹⁴⁵ In relatively recent years, however, the state's attorney has been given more specific statutory powers to enforce laws and to investigate violations and secure necessary evidence thereof.¹⁴⁶ But at any time the effective spheres of authority of law enforcement officers have been determined less by statutory provisions than by local conditions and individual circumstances.

Education

The act of Congress providing for the creation and admission of the State of Illinois to the Union set aside section sixteen of every township for the use of schools.¹⁴⁷ The first state legislation on the subject was concerned only with the establishment of school districts and the sale or leasing of school land to provide necessary funds, for which purposes three trustees of school lands were appointed in each township by the county commissioners' court.¹⁴⁸

In 1825, however, with a common school system in operation, provision was made for its educational as well as financial administration. Three elected officers, known as township school trustees, were charged in each township with superintending schools, examining and employing teachers, leasing all land belonging to the district, and reporting annually to the county commissioners' court; this report, however, was limited to such matters as were concerned in the financial administration of the schools.¹⁴⁹ In 1827 the county commissioners' court was again empowered to appoint trustees of school lands, but despite the use of the earlier, more limited title, these officers were charged with all the duties of the former township school trustees.¹⁵⁰ The creation of office of county school commissioner in 1829 brought a new element into the complex situation. The commissioner was at first given limited duties with regard to the sale of school lands and the management of school funds;¹⁵¹ his subsequent gains in this respect at the expense of the township trustees foreshadowed the demarcation of spheres of authority that was made in 1847.¹⁵² In the interim, the school commissioner, who had first been appointed by the county commissioners' court,¹⁵³ became an elected officer;¹⁵⁴ in such townships as elected to incorporate for the purpose of organizing and supporting schools, township trustees also became elected officers and were there denominated trustees of schools.¹⁵⁵

The situation created by the legislation of 1847 in certain respects has not since been substantially altered. In all counties, township trustees became, and are still, elected officers, styled township school trustees.¹⁵⁶ The relative authority of the officer of the county¹⁵⁷ and of officers of the township with regard to financial administration was fixed essentially as at present.¹⁵⁸ Moreover, township trustees lost practically all their

145. L.1819, p. 204; R.S.1845, p. 76.

146. L.1885, p. 3; L.1907, p. 268; L.1913, p. 395; L.1915, p. 368; L.1927, p. 33.

147. 3 U.S.S.L. 428.

148. L.1819, p. 107,108.

149. L.1825, p. 121,122.

150. R.L.1827, p. 366-70.

151. R.L.1829, p. 150-54.

152. Cf. L.1831, p. 176; L.1841, p. 275-79.

153. R.L.1829, p. 150.

154. L.1841, p. 261,262.

155. Ibid., p. 273,274. In unincorporated townships, trustees continued to be appointed by the county commissioners' court (ibid., p. 259,260).

156. L.1847, p. 126; L.1909, p. 350.

157. The subsequent substitution of an independent elected superintendent of schools for the school commissioner who had additionally been ex-officio superintendent (see footnotes 160-162), was only a change in the legal status of the officer of the county and had no further import.

158. L.1847, p. 123,124,128,129; L.1909, p. 351-54; L.1927, p. 794,795.

former duties with regard to matters purely educational as a result of a development that occurred in 1845.

It was at that time that the county first entered into the actual administration of education with the creation of the office of superintendent of schools.¹⁵⁹ Filled at first by the school commissioner in an ex-officio capacity,¹⁶⁰ it quickly absorbed most of the functions of township trustees with regard to the advancement of education,¹⁶¹ later, the office came to be filled by election¹⁶² and completely absorbed that of school commissioner.¹⁶³ In the new field of county administration of education, the superintendent's duties remained constant through his change in legal status, requiring him to visit all the townships in his county and inquire into the condition and manner of conducting their schools, to examine persons proposing to teach school, to grant certificates to persons qualified to teach in schools, and to report to the county board on all his acts relating to the management of school funds and lands.¹⁶⁴ Subsequent legislation has enlarged the scope of this phase of the superintendent's functions, but it is in his role as an agent of state supervision that he has been charged with numerous duties of a new character.¹⁶⁵

The authority of the state with regard to education, first manifested in 1845, has, like that of the county, been extended beyond its original bounds. Originally the county superintendent was required only to communicate to the State Superintendent of Common Schools¹⁶⁶ information concerning the schools in his county.¹⁶⁷ Today, as a consequence of the state's increasing intervention in matters of public health and safety, the county superintendent is required to inspect, with regard to specifications, plans submitted to him for the heating, ventilation, lighting, etc., of public school rooms and buildings; to visit and notice such public school buildings which appear to him to be unsafe, insanitary, or otherwise unfit for occupancy; and to request the Department of Public Health,¹⁶⁸ the state fire marshal, or the state architect to inspect such buildings and issue reports upon which condemnation proceedings can be based.¹⁶⁹

Recordation

For the function of making legal record of written instruments, the first General Assembly established the office of recorder.¹⁷⁰ Originally appointed by the Governor,¹⁷¹ the recorder was required to be elected after 1835.¹⁷² The second constitution made the clerk of the circuit court¹⁷³ ex-

159. R.9.1845, p. 498.

160. Ibid.

161. Ibid., p. 497-503. Cf. L.1825, p. 121,122; R.L.1827, p. 366-70; L.1831, p. 173; L.1841, p. 270,275,276,279. The only duty of this category that was left to township trustees in the laws of 1847 concerned the examination of prospective teachers and the issuance of certificates where merited (L.1847, p. 130).

162. L.1865, p. 112.

163. Ibid., p. 112,113.

164. R.S.1845, p. 498-501. Cf. L.1847, p. 121-25; L.1857, p. 261-65, 278, 279,296,297; L.1861, p. 190,191; L.1865, p. 114,119-21.

165. L.1909, p. 347-50; L.1915, p. 636-38.

166. The Secretary of State in ex-officio capacity (L.1845, p. 52). In 1854 the office became independent, filled by election, and known as that of Superintendent of Public Instruction (L.1854, p. 13), which is its present status (L.1909, p. 343).

167. L.1845, p. 54.

168. Prior to 1917, the rights, powers, and duties of this department were vested in the State Board of Health, abolished in that year (L.1917, p. 4,17,27,28).

169. L.1915, p. 637-40.

170. L.1819, p. 18-20.

171. Ibid., p. 19.

172. L.1835, p. 166.

173. An elected officer; see Clerks of Courts, p. 52.

officio recorder in all counties;¹⁷⁴ the present constitution continued the earlier provision in counties of under sixty thousand population and provided for the election of a recorder in counties of that population or more.¹⁷⁵ As Livingston County never met the population requirement the clerk of the circuit court has continued to fulfill the duties of recorder.

The basic duty of the recorder, to record at length and in the order of their receipt all instruments in writing, has remained essentially unchanged; legislation has been directed toward the extension of categories of instruments entitled to be recorded.¹⁷⁶ Conveyances of title to land, a major category of such records, frequently involve another county officer, the surveyor. Established by the second General Assembly, the office of surveyor was at first filled by appointment by that body,¹⁷⁷ later by election.¹⁷⁸ In 1936 the surveyor again became an appointed officer, with the power of appointment delegated to the county board.¹⁷⁹ His duty to perform all surveys he may be called on to make within his county has undergone only minor change, but its importance has declined; the acts of any surveyor, properly acknowledged and certified, have equal standing before the law with those of the county surveyor; no maps or plats have any legal effect unless recorded by the recorder.¹⁸⁰

Public Works

Roads and Bridges

Public roads and bridges were first under the superintendence of the county commissioners' court which was authorized to locate new roads and alter or vacate existing roads.¹⁸¹ The act providing for such superintendence empowered the commissioners to appoint freeholders in each township to act as supervisors, each appointment to be for a one-year period. New roads were to be opened by the county commissioners' court upon petition of residents of the county and a favorable report from the road viewers and surveyor. A few years later the county commissioners were authorized to divide the county into road districts and to appoint annually one supervisor to serve in each district.¹⁸² With a change in the county administrative body under the second constitution, the county court was granted supervision and control over public roads,¹⁸³ but the care and superintendence of roads and bridges in counties electing the township form of government were granted to the commissioners of highways, elected annually in each town.¹⁸⁴ The commissioners divided the town into road districts, and overseers of highways in each district were to repair the roads and carry out orders of the commissioners. In counties not electing the township form, the system of road districts was continued.¹⁸⁵ The supervision, control and maintenance of roads, highways and bridges in Livingston County were vested in the county court and the road district supervisors from 1849 to 1858, when township organization was instituted in this county.¹⁸⁶ In 1913 the State Highway Department was established, and provision was made for the appointment by the county board of a county superintendent of highways.¹⁸⁷ The entire system was centralized

174. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 64.

175. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; R.S.1874, p. 833.

176. L.1819, p. 18-20; R.L.1829, p. 117,118; R.L.1833, p. 511; R.S.1845, p. 305,431,432,606; L.1851, p. 80; L.1859, p. 124; L.1869, p. 2; R.S.1874, p. 833,834; L.1921, p. 756,757; L.1925, p. 520-22.

177. L.1821, p. 62.

178. L.1835, p. 166.

179. L.1933, p. 1104. Provision effective in 1936.

180. R.L.1829, p. 173; R.L.1833, p. 511; L.1845, p. 201; L.1869, p. 241,242; R.S.1874, p. 1050,1051; L.1901, p. 307,308; L.1915, p. 575.

181. L.1819, p. 333.

182. L.1825, p. 130.

183. L.1849, p. 65; L.1851, p. 179.

184. L.1849, p. 212.

185. L.1847, p. 111-13; L.1849, p. 65,212,213; L.1851, p. 64,179.

186. Livingston County adopted township organization in 1857, but which was not effective until 1858.

187. L.1913, p. 521-25,537-46.

Governmental Organization and Records System

by subjecting the county superintendent to the rules and regulations of the state highway commissioner and by requiring candidates for county superintendent to be approved by the state commissioner before appointment by the county board. The term of office of the county superintendent was set at six years, and his salary was to be fixed by the county board. A board of highway commissioners was set up in each township to superintend matters relating to roads and bridges. Although the county superintendent was to act on behalf of the county in regard to roads and bridges, and although he was subject to removal by the county board, he was regarded as a deputy of the state highway engineer, subject to his directions. This indicates the intention of the legislature to unify the entire state system of roads and bridges. In 1917 the Department of Public Works and Buildings assumed the rights, powers, and duties vested in the State Highway Department,¹⁸⁸ but the county organization has remained essentially the same since 1913.

Public Buildings

The county is given the power to hold, own, and convey real estate for county purposes.¹⁸⁹ This power is exercised by the county board which is charged with the care and custody of all the real and personal property owned by the county. Throughout the period of statehood it has been provided that a courthouse and jail be erected in each county,¹⁹⁰ and that the sheriff of each county be charged with custody of such buildings.¹⁹¹ The county is further empowered to erect buildings for a county hospital, workhouse, tuberculosis sanitarium, and other county needs.¹⁹²

The county superintendent of schools is charged with the inspection of plans and specifications for public school rooms and buildings; and the approval of only those which comply with the specifications prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.¹⁹³ He is also to request the Department of Public Health,¹⁹⁴ the state fire marshal, or the state architect to inspect public school buildings which appear to be unsafe, insanitary, or unfit for occupancy. Upon receipt of an unfavorable report from these officials, the county superintendent is to condemn the building and notify the board of directors or board of education, and the board of school trustees.

Drainage

In 1850 an act of Congress provided for the granting of swamp and overflowed lands to various states.¹⁹⁵ The land so granted to Illinois was turned over to the counties in 1852 to be reclaimed by drainage and used for county purposes.¹⁹⁶ Such lands were to be under the care and superintendence of the county court which was to appoint a "Drainage Commissioner" to conduct the sales of such lands. The county surveyor was to prepare plats of the swamp lands and return such plats to the clerk of the county court, whereupon the court fixed the valuation upon each tract. The purchasers of these tracts were given a certificate by the drainage commissioner, and a deed was later executed by the county court. The court was to sell only enough swamp lands to insure reclamation of all such land, any balance to be granted to the several townships to be used for educational purposes. At the discretion of the county, such balance could also be used for the construction of roads or bridges, or for other public works.

In 1865 the commissioners of highways in each town became ex-officio

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188. L.1913, p. 524,525,538,542-44; L.1917, p. 24; L.1921, p. 780-86; L.1933, p. 961.
189. R.S.1874, p. 306.
190. L.1819, p. 237,238; R.S.1845, p. 135; R.S.1874, p. 307,308.
191. R.L.1827, p. 246,247,372; R.S.1874, p. 990.
192. R.S.1874, p. 307; L.1909, p. 163; L.1911, p. 246.
193. L.1915, p. 637-40.
194. Created in 1917 to supplant the State Board of Health abolished in that year (L.1917, p. 4,17,27).
195. 9 U.S.S.L. 519.
196. L.1852, p. 178.

Governmental Organization and Records System

boards of drainage commissioners.¹⁹⁷ Where a proposed drain ran through more than one town the commissioners of all the towns affected made up the board of drainage commissioners.¹⁹⁸ In 1879 drainage construction by special assessment was handled by the drainage commissioners, a body corporate and politic composed of commissioners of highways.¹⁹⁹

Provision was first made for the organization of drainage districts for agricultural, sanitary, and mining purposes in 1879. Petitions were to be filed with the county clerk and hearings on the same were to be had before the county court. When the court found in favor of the petitioners, it appointed three disinterested persons as commissioners to lay out and construct the work. Petitions for the construction of drains to cost less than \$5,000 were to be presented to justices of the peace, if the petitioners so elected, and the commissioners of highways were to perform the duties of drainage commissioners in such cases.²⁰⁰ In 1885 this law was amended to include drains costing less than \$2,000 and provided for the appointment of three residents as commissioners.²⁰¹

Public Services

Public Health

The State Department of Public Health, created in 1917,²⁰² is charged with general supervision of the health and lives of the people of the state. In conformance with this legislative order it is empowered to supervise, aid, direct, and assist local health authorities or agencies in the administration of the health laws. Public health districts may be organized along subcounty lines with a board of health in each. The names of such districts are to be filed with the county clerk to complete their organization. Annually, each board of health certifies to the county clerk the rate of a public health tax to be levied in each district, the clerk being responsible for setting out the proper taxes upon the warrant books and transmitting them to the collector as provided for in regard to other taxes.²⁰³

Control of the state health department over lodging houses, boarding houses, taverns, inns, and hotels is effected through the county clerk, the proprietors of such establishments being required to file with the clerk an annual statement containing details as to sleeping accommodations for guests.²⁰⁴ The clerk is also required to report annually to the state health department the names and addresses of township officials.²⁰⁵

Mosquito abatement districts are organized upon petition to the county judge of the county in which such territory lies, such petitions being filed with the county clerk. If, after hearing, the county judge determines that the organization of a district is necessary, the question is submitted to the residents of the territory at a special election. The judges of election make return to the county judge, and the results are entered upon the records of the county court. A majority of the votes favoring it, a mosquito abatement district is thereupon organized.²⁰⁶

County officials also enter into the state's control of public swimming pools. When a representative of the State Department of Public Health finds conditions that warrant the closing of such a pool, the owner of the pool and the sheriff and state's attorney of the county are notified to that effect, it being the duty of these officers to enforce such notices.²⁰⁷

197. L.1865, p. 50.

198. L.1867, p. 91,92.

199. L.1879, p. 142.

200. Ibid., p. 120.

201. L.1885, p. 130,131.

202. L.1917, p. 4.

203. Ibid., p. 27,28,763,765,767,768.

204. L.1901, p. 305.

205. L.1923, p. 480.

206. L.1927, p. 694.

207. L.1931, p. 735,736.

Vital Statistics

The State Department of Public Health has charge of the registration of births, stillbirths, and deaths throughout the state.²⁰⁸ To effect proper control of this matter the state is divided into vital statistics registration districts which, in Livingston County, are identical with the townships. The township clerk acts as the local registrar in these districts and receives certificates of births and deaths occurring in the district. Burial permits are issued by the registrar and are later returned to him for filing.

The local registrar is required to deposit monthly with the county clerk a complete set of records of births, stillbirths, and deaths registered during the month, and the clerk is charged with binding and indexing, or recording, and safekeeping of such records. The original certificates are sent monthly by the local registrars to the state health department which certifies annually to the county clerk the number of births, stillbirths, and deaths registered in the county.

Since 1937 the county clerk has been required to keep a record of applications for marriage licenses, together with certificates showing that persons desiring to marry are free from venereal diseases.²⁰⁹

When a marriage has been performed the certificate of marriage together with the license is returned to the county clerk, who is required to keep a registry of marriages, showing the date, names of the parties and name and title of the official performing the ceremony.²¹⁰

The county board is to appropriate money for the payment of the local registrars' fees. Such amounts are charges against the county, and the county clerk is required to issue warrants on the county treasurer for the amount of the fees payable to the registrars.

The county also enters into the enforcement phase of this matter. The state health department reports cases of violations of any provisions of the act relating to registration to the state's attorney who is to initiate and follow up court proceedings against violators.

Public Assistance

Public assistance is administered through the services of the county department of public welfare, the county home, the blind examiner, the probation officers, the county clerk, and the county board.

The county department of public welfare is headed by a superintendent appointed by the county board after approval by the State Department of Public Welfare.²¹¹ He assists the state department in the operation of welfare plans and policies within the county and has charge of the administration of old age assistance.²¹² In this latter regard the county department acts merely as the agent of the state department, investigating applicants and reporting results.

The county home is an establishment for the maintenance and care of indigents. Its management and finances are provided by the county board.²¹³ Blind assistance is administered in the county through appropriations by the county board together with state funds. An examiner of the blind, appointed by the county board, examines all applicants referred to him by the county clerk.²¹⁴ The county court has jurisdiction in the administration of the mothers' pension fund. A probation officer, an appointee of the court for

208. L.1915, p. 660-70.

209. L.1937, p. 908-11.

210. R.S.1874, p. 696.

211. L.1937, p. 451,452.

212. L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 54-61,72; L.1937, p. 265-70,452.

213. L.1935, p. 1057.

214. L.1903, p. 138; L.1915, p. 256,257; L.1935, p. 264,265.

this purpose, investigates and visits cases of indigent mothers who are entitled to benefit.²¹⁵

Coordination of Functions

From the foregoing discussion of functions of the county government it is apparent that the county plays a dual role, that of a body politic and that of an agent of the state. In its first capacity the county, through its officials, is capable of suing and being sued, purchasing, holding, and selling property, making contracts, and rising revenue for its proper operation. As a state agent it fits into a state-wide program on various matters of public concern, acting under the supervision and control of the state and coordinating the activities of subcounty agencies and officials.

Coordination of county activities is effected chiefly through the county clerk. An illustration of this is the part this official plays in the election procedure. He notifies the judges and clerks of elections of their appointment, supplies them with blanks and poll books, receives copies of registers of voters, issues notices of election, receives and preserves returns, canvasses votes with the assistance of two justices of the peace and retains the abstracts, transmits copies of election returns and abstracts of votes to the Secretary of State, and issues certificates of election.

Records System

County records in the State of Illinois have suffered from the lack of an adequate program of legislation designed to secure uniformity in recordation and to insure the proper care of those documents which have permanent value. However, from the inception of statehood, some effort has been made to coordinate the records systems of the several counties and to preserve their archives.

In attempting to establish state-wide uniformity among counties, the General Assembly has at times provided detailed descriptions of required records and in many instances has supplied the very forms to be used. Laws relating to the duties and powers of county officers usually contained some such provisions. Thus, in 1819, the recorder of the county was ordered to supply "parchment or good large books, of royal or other large paper, well bound and covered" wherein to record all deeds and conveyances brought to him for that purpose. He was also to keep a fair book in which to enter every deed or writing to be recorded, noting the date, the parties, and the place where the lands were situated, such entries to be made according to priority of time.²¹⁶ In 1833 he was required to keep an alphabetical index to each book,²¹⁷ and by 1874 the General Assembly had prescribed a complete list of books to be kept in the office of the recorder, with a description of the contents of each, which list has been continued, substantially unchanged, to the present.²¹⁸

In like manner, legislation was enacted prescribing records to be kept by the county clerk and his predecessors, acting in their several capacities,²¹⁹ the clerk of the circuit court,²²⁰ the judge²²¹ and justice²²² of

215. L.1913, p. 127-30; L.1915, p. 243-45; L.1921, p. 162-64; L.1935, p. 256-59.

216. L.1819, p. 18,20.

217. R.L.1833, p. 511.

218. R.S.1874, p. 834.

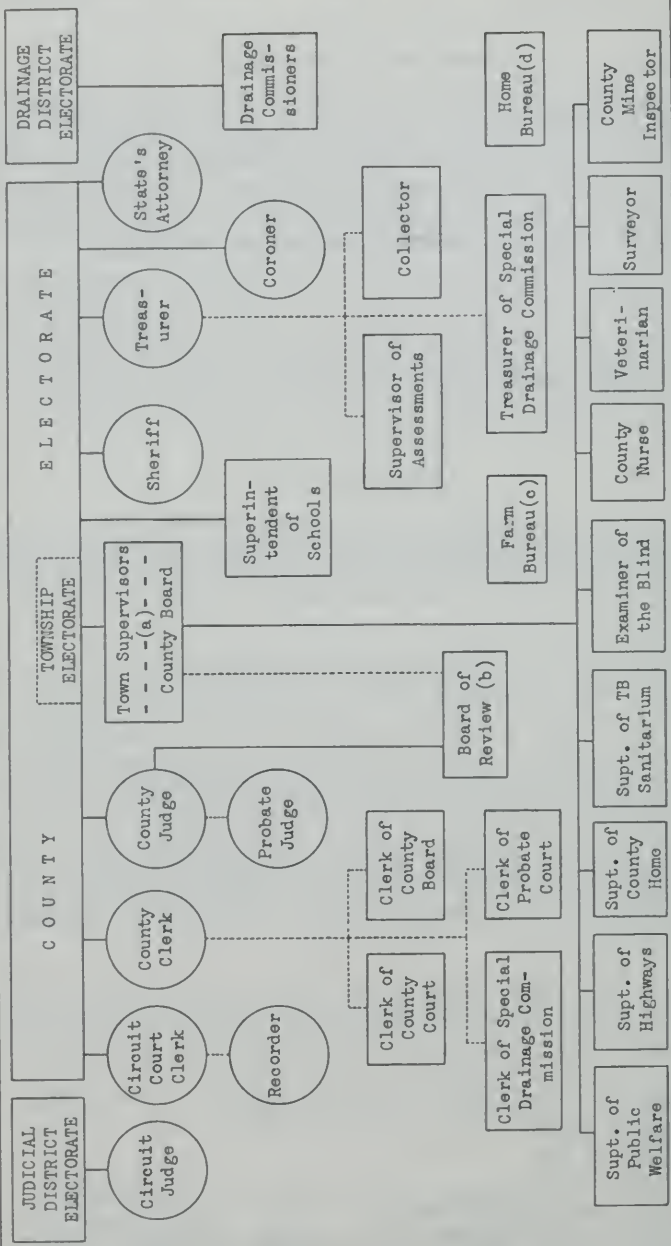
219. L.1849, p. 66,203; L.1859, p. 92,94; L.1865, p. 93; R.S.1874, p.261-65,332; L.1933, p. 293-95.

220. R.L.1833, p. 152; R.S.1845, p. 147; L.1847, p. 70; L.1849, p. 9; L.1865, p. 93; R.S.1874, p. 262,263; L.1933, p. 293,294.

221. R.L.1829, p. 231.

222. R.S.1845, p. 427,428.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY, 1940



L E G I S L A T I V E

Constitutional Office or Body

Statutory Office or Body

Shows ex-officio relationship

(a) County Board composed of Town Supervisors, elected one in each township.

(b) Composed of two appointees of County Judge and chairman of County Board acting as ex-officio chairman of Board of Review.

(c) See Farm Bureau, Chapter XXV.

(d) See Home Bureau, Chapter XXVI.

Governmental Organization
and Records System

the probate court, the coroner,²²³ the county superintendent of schools,²²⁴ the county surveyor,²²⁵ and the county treasurer.²²⁶

Description of records and forms to be used are frequently found in legislation pertaining to the holding of elections,²²⁷ assessments and the collection of revenue,²²⁸ the organization and maintenance of common schools,²²⁹ the registration of marriages,²³⁰ and the recording of vital statistics.²³¹

While there has been enacted much legislation prescribing the kind of records to be kept, only a few laws deal with the safeguarding and preservation of county archives. In 1819 the General Assembly directed the clerks of the circuit and county commissioners' courts to provide "a safe press or presses with locks and keys for the safe-keeping of the archives of their offices. . ." ²³² In 1843 the county commissioners' courts were authorized, and required whenever the finances of the county would justify the expenditure, to erect a fireproof recorder's office at the county seat, or if the commissioners were of the opinion that any unappropriated room in their courthouses could be made fireproof, to make it so and house the office and records of the recorder there. At the discretion of the county commissioners' court, the provisions of this act might be deemed to apply to the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county commissioners' courts.²³³ Similar in content but slightly different in wording is a later enactment in which the county commissioners' courts were authorized "erect, build, and provide permanent fireproof rooms, houses or vaults, for the purpose of placing therein and preserving from injury, damage, loss, or destruction by fire, the records and documents of their respective counties."²³⁴ The preservation of county archives has been greatly aided by an act to provide for the copying of old, worn-out records,²³⁵ and by a law authorizing the transfer of county records having historic value to the Illinois State Historical Library, Division of the Illinois State Library, or to the State University Library at Urbana.²³⁶ Provision is made in this act for the substitution of accurate copies of these documents if such action be deemed necessary. In 1907 the act was amended to include among the institutions to which old records might be sent, any historical society incorporated and located within a particular county.²³⁷ Laws have also been enacted which provide for the restoration of certain classes of records destroyed by fire or other means.²³⁸ In 1935 the General Assembly appropriated money for the construction of a fireproof building at Springfield for the purpose of storing therein the archives and records of the state.²³⁹ The erection of this structure, the State Archives Building, has helped to make possible the inauguration of an intelligent, farsighted program for the preservation of papers and documents of historic value.

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223. R.L.1833, p. 574; L.1869, p. 104,105; R.S.1874, p. 283.
224. L.1849, p. 155,156; L.1865, p. 120; L.1909, p. 346,348,349.
225. R.L.1829, p. 173; R.S.1845, p. 524.
226. R.S.1845, p. 138; R.S.1874, p. 323,324.
227. L.1819, p. 92,94; R.L.1827, p. 291,292; R.L.1829, p. 59,60; L.1845, p. 41,42; L.1849, p. 73,74; L.1865, p. 54,55; L.1871-72, p. 386-89, 391; L.1885, p. 143,148,173,176; L.1937, p. 522-29, 531-48.
228. R.L.1827, p. 329-33; L.1838-39, p. 4,5,7,8,12,13,17; L.1845, p. 6-9, 12,14,15; L.1849, p. 37,38,124-26; L.1851, p. 53,55,56; L.1853, p. 17,24,50,55,77,78,111,112; L.1871-72, p. 19,23,32,48,49,54.
229. L.1825, p. 127; R.L.1833, p. 563; L.1841, p. 263,270-72; L.1845, p. 53, 54,65-68; L.1847, p. 121-23,142-44; R.S.1874, p. 950,957,958,964.
230. L.1819, p. 27; R.L.1827, p. 288,289; R.S.1874, p. 694,695.
231. L.1842-43, p. 210-12; L.1877, p. 209; L.1901, p. 301-4; L.1903, p. 315-18; L.1915, p. 666,667.
232. L.1819, p. 332.
233. L.1842-43, p. 210.
234. L.1845, p. 46.
235. L.1871-72, p. 648,649.
236. L.1897, p. 205, L.1939, p. 693.
237. L.1907, p. 375.
238. L.1871-72, p. 649,650,652.
239. L.1935, p. 138.

Governmental Organization
and Records System

There are still serious omissions in legislation pertaining to recordation. For instance, Illinois has no law prescribing the kinds of inks to be used in keeping records. And, although laws have been enacted authorizing the provision of fireproof accommodations for county documents, they are permissive rather than mandatory in character.²⁴⁰ Legislation enabling the destruction of worthless archives apparently is nonexistent with the exception of laws relating to certain election papers.²⁴¹ The enactment of legislation which would remedy these defects in the laws and continue the trend toward state-wide uniformity among counties would result in an intelligent, economical records system for the State of Illinois.

240. L.1842-43, p. 210; L.1845, p. 46.

241. L.1861, p. 269; L.1871-72, p. 389; L.1885, p. 146,193; L.1891, p. 118, 119; L.1917, p. 438,443.

3. ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS*

(Date after name of officer refers to date of commission, unless otherwise stated)

County Commissioners' Court**

(The first county administrative body, from 1837 to 1849, which consisted of three elected commissioners)

Jonathan Moore, Daniel Rockwood, May 18, 1837 ¹	Charles Jones, September 4, 1843 ⁷
Robert Breckenridge, June 6, 1837 ²	Andrew McDowell, August 2, 1844 (elected)
William Popejoy, Albert Moon, Uriah Springer, September 3, 1838 ³	Murrell Breckenridge, August 4, 1845 (elected)
Lemuel White, September 2, 1839 ⁴	Charles Jones, ⁸ September 7, 1846 (elected)
Andrew McMillan, Nicholas Hefner, September 14, 1840 ⁵	Isaac Hodgson, August 2, 1847 (elected)
Daniel Barrickman (Barackman), September 6, 1841 ⁶	Henry Jones, September 4, 1848 ⁹
Wm. Popejoy, August 1, 1842 (elected)	M.B. Patty, L.E. Rhodes, June 4, 1849 ¹⁰

* This list was compiled from the following sources:

- A. Secretary of State. Index Department, Election Returns. Returns from County Clerk to Secretary of State. 1809-47, 78 volumes (1-78), third tier, bay 1; 1848--, 53 file drawers (2-54), third tier, bay 2, State Archives Building, Springfield.
- B. Secretary of State. Executive Department. Certificates of Qualification. 1819--, 22 file drawers (1-22), fourth tier, bay 5, State Archives Building, Springfield.
- C. (1) Secretary of State. Executive Department Official Records. List of Commissions Issued to County Officers. 1809-1918, 5 volumes, fourth tier, bay 6, State Archives Building, Springfield, (2) Secretary of State. Executive Department Official Records. List of Commissions Issued to County Officers. 1869--, 4 volumes, room 208, second floor, Secretary of State's Office, Executive Department, State Capitol Building, Springfield.

Where state records are incomplete or missing, data are secured from county records; secondary sources are used only when state and county records are deficient or not available.

- ** By a law passed in 1837, the three commissioners elected at the biennial election in 1838 were to draw lots marked one, two, and three years to determine length of term. Thereafter until 1849, one commissioner was to be regularly elected each year to serve a three-year term. For length of term of other county board officers, see County Board; for length of term of all other officers, see individual office essays.
1. Took oath as commissioners (County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 1).
 2. Recorded as commissioner (ibid., p. 3), serving with Moore and Rockwool
 3. Recorded as commissioner, drawing the one-, two-, and three-year terms respectively (ibid., p. 25, 27).
 4. Took oath as commissioner (ibid., p. 39).
 5. Took oath as commissioners (ibid., p. 58).
 6. Took oath as commissioner (ibid., p. 74).
 7. Took seat as commissioner (ibid., p. 110).
 8. Recorded as having been re-elected county commissioner (ibid., p. 181). State records show Isaac Burgit elected county commissioner August 3, 1846. County records do not show Burgit serving as commissioner.
 9. Recorded as commissioner (ibid., p. 229).
 10. Took oath as commissioners (ibid., p. 244) and shown with Charles Jones as the three commissioners present at last meeting of county commissioners' court, October 23, 1849 (ibid., p. 269).

Roster of County Officers

County Court

(From 1849 until institution of township form of government in 1858, county business was administered by county judge and two associate justices acting as county board)

James C. McMillan, county judge, November 23, 1849, Phillip Rollins, James Bradley, associate justices, December 31, 1849, 11	Chas. M. Lee, county judge (vice Babcock, resigned), November 21, 1856, Henry Jones, county judge, November 21, 1857, Jacob Angle, associate justice, November 19, 1857, James P. Morgan, associate justice, December 3, 1857
Murrell Breckenridge, county judge, September 17, 1850 (to fill vacancy)	
B.P. Babcock, county judge, December 7, 1853, E. Myer, John Darnell (Darnall), associate justices, December 7, 1853,	

County Board of Supervisors

The several township supervisors, one elected from each township, together with any additional and assistant supervisors elected upon proportional representation, make up the membership of the county board of supervisors. Because these supervisors, severally, are township officials and only as a group constitute the county board, they are not commissioned by the state as county officers, and no data concerning them, from which a list could be compiled, are kept by the state. For the same reason, county records, too, are inadequate for the compilation of a complete and accurate list of supervisors. Therefore, due to these and other limitations, only those members mentioned in county records in connection with the first meeting of the first board of supervisors are included in this roster.

The voters of Livingston County approved township organization at the regular election on November 3, 1857.¹² At the following December term of the county court, John Darnall, Robert Thompson, and Absalom Hallam were appointed commissioners to divide the county into towns.¹³ Their report, filed February 13, 1858, bound and named twenty-two towns, as follows:¹⁴

Nebraska	Newtown	Worth	Olivers Grove
Longpoint	Eppards Point	Avoca	Saunemin
Reading	Pontiac	Owego	Dwight
Pike	Esmen	Odell	Broughtonville
Rooks Creek	Sunbury	Nevada	Round Grove
Amity	Belle Prairie		

The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held May 10, 1858. The following supervisors were present:¹⁵

Reuben Macey, Nebraska	Wm. T. Russell, Pontiac
J.P. Morgan, Long Point	Wm. R. Babcock, Esmen
J.S.R. Overholt, Reading	J.O. Corey, Sunbury
Geo. M. Bedinger, Pike	V.M. Darnall, Belle Prairie
Wm. T. Garner, Rooks Creek	John Crumpton, Worth
Reason McDouglass, Amity	Aaron Wieder, Avoca
Eben Norton, Newtown	Daniel Rockwood, Owego
Eli Meyer, Eppards Point	S.S. Morgan, Odell

11. Recorded as associate justices at first meeting of county court (County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 272). Duplicate recording in County Record, v. 5, p. 1.
12. County Record, v. 5, p. 434.
13. Ibid., p. 446.
14. Ibid., p. 466-68.
15. Court Record, v. 86, p. 18; the name of township each supervisor represented was obtained from files "Officers Elected", see entry 68.

Roster of County Officers

County Board of Supervisors--Continued

Stephen H. Kyle, Nevada	Isaac G. Mott, Dwight
J.P. Hart, Olivers Grove	Wm. Broughton, Broughtonville
Isaac Wilson, Saunemin	R. Eldred, Round Grove

Isaac G. Mott was elected chairman

County Judges

James C. McMillan, November 23, 1849	Charles M. Barickman, November 30, 1894, November 29, 1898
Murrell Breckenridge (to fill vacancy), September 17, 1850	Frederick G. White (vice Barickman, resigned), December 13, 1901
B.P. Babcock, December 7, 1853	Charles F.H. Carrithers, November 26, 1902
Chas. M. Lee (vice Babcock, resigned), November 21, 1856	U.W. Lauderback, November 26, 1906
Henry Jones, November 21, 1857	W.C. Graves, November 29, 1910
Woodford G. McDowell (vice Jones), May 6, 1859	Phillip A. Gibbons (vice Graves, resigned), December 12, 1913
Jonathan Duff, November 27, 1861	R.R. Thompson, November 27, 1914
Joseph F. Culver, November 21, 1865	Ray Sesler, November 19, 1918, November 27, 1922, November 19, 1926, November 15, 1930, November 17, 1934, November 29, 1938 ¹⁶
Louis E. Payson, November 22, 1869	
Robert R. Wallace, November 21, 1873, December 1, 1877, December 1, 1882, December 6, 1886, November 29, 1890	

Probate Justices of the Peace

(Succeeded by the county judge, as ex-officio judge of the probate court, in 1849)

No state or county records, 1837

Mathias P. Ross February 25, 1838	Andrew McMillan, December 4, 1843
Freeman Rutherford, August 31, 1839, August 22, 1843	James C. McMillan, August 27, 1847

County Clerks

(Clerks of the county commissioners' court, county court, and county board of supervisors)

Abram W. Beard, May 18, 1837 ¹⁷	Cornelius W. Reynolds, September 2, 1839 ²⁰
Mathias J. Ross, September 4, 1837 ¹⁸	Daniel Ebersol, June 11, 1842, ²¹
James S. Munson, June 5, 1838, ¹⁹	August 1, 1842 (elected),
August 6, 1838 (elected)	August 7, 1843 (elected)

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16. Resigned June 20, 1939.
 17. Appointed (County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 1).
 18. Took oath (ibid., p. 13).
 19. Appointed vice Ross, removed from office on account of not residing in county seat (ibid., p. 22).
 20. Took oath (ibid., p. 41).
 21. Appointed clerk pro tem vice Reynolds, resigned (ibid., p. 87).

Roster of County Officers

County Clerks--Continued

S.C. Ladd, August 4, 1845 (elected), August 2, 1847 (elected), November 23, 1849	George W. Langford, November 25, 1873	William W. Kenny, November 26, 1906, November 29, 1910, November 27, 1914
George W. Boyer, January 4, 1854	Alvin Wait, December 1, 1877, December 1, 1882, December 6, 1886	Joe S. Reed, November 25, 1918, November 23, 1922, November 19, 1926, January 5, 1931, November 24, 1934
Samuel S. Saul, November 19, 1857	John C. George November 29, 1890	James O. Scott, November 29, 1938
Robert B. Harrington, November 16, 1861, November 21, 1865	Fred Duckett, November 30, 1894, December 2, 1898, November 26, 1902	
Byron Phelps, December 3, 1869		

Recorders

(In 1849 the circuit clerk became ex-officio recorder)

No state or county records, 1837		
James S. Munson, August 29, 1838	Daniel S. Ebersol, August 23, 1842, August 22, 1843, August 4, 1845 (elected)	S.C. Ladd, August 9, 1847
Cornelius W. Reynolds, August 17, 1839		

Circuit Court Clerks

(Prior to 1848, circuit clerk appointed by circuit judge)

Samuel C. Ladd, September 4, 1848 (elected)	William H. Jenkins, November 29, 1876	R. Gordon Sinclair, November 26, 1904
George W. Boyer, November 23, 1852	Zeph Winters, December 1, 1880	Jersey G. Whitson, November 24, 1908, November 27, 1912, December 1, 1916, November 17, 1920, November 17, 1924
Benjamin W. Gray, November 17, 1856	James A. Hoover, November 21, 1884, December 3, 1888	Henry D. Wolff, November 22, 1928, November 29, 1932, November 30, 1936
James W. Remick, November 26, 1860, November 26, 1864	Hugh Thompson, December 3, 1892	
James E. Morrow, November 17, 1868	Erastus Hoobler, December 7, 1896, November 30, 1900	
John A. Fellows, November 30, 1872		

Sheriffs

(Collectors to 1839 and 1844 to 1858)

Joseph Reynolds, December 5, 1837, ²² January 10, 1838	William B. Lyon, November 22, 1854	John W. Hoover, November 16, 1870
Nicholas Hefner, August 29, 1838	James W. Remick, November 17, 1856	Ben E. Robinson, November 15, 1872, November 13, 1874, November 24, 1876
Garret M. Blue, September 21, 1840, January 24, 1843	William T. Russell, November 13, 1858	James A. Hunter, December 2, 1878, December 1, 1880
Robert P. Breckenridge, September 3, 1844, August 27, 1846	Edwin R. Maples, November 20, 1860	Silas M. Whitt, December 1, 1882
Murrell Breckenridge, August 23, 1848	Jacob R. Dye, November 20, 1862	John T. Wilson, December 6, 1886
Henry Loveless, November 20, 1850	Amos Hart, November 26, 1864	T.W. Coe, November 29, 1890
Jeremiah Mathis, November 23, 1852	James H. Gaff, November 19, 1866	Edward O. Reed, November 28, 1894
	George H. Wents, November 17, 1868	

22. Recorded as sheriff (County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 16).

Roster of County Officers

Sheriffs--Continued

William L. Talbott, November 29, 1898	J.R. Ives, November 27, 1914	George A. Heckman November 26, 1930
Chas. H. Hoke, November 28, 1902	Robert T. Gorman, November 25, 1918	Edward Kammerman, November 28, 1934
James W. Morris, November 26, 1906	L.M. Shugart, November 28, 1922	Harold R. Davis, November 29, 1938
William A. Patterson, November 29, 1910	J.R. Scarratt, November 19, 1926	

Coroners

No state or county records, 1837		
Simeon Mead, August 29, 1838	E.W. Capron, November 26, 1864	Chas. H. Long, November 4, 1884 (elected)
Moses Allen, September 21, 1840	M.K. Wright, November 19, 1868	John A. Fellows, December 3, 1888
James Cooper, August 23, 1842	John J. Wright, November 30, 1870	George F. Kline (vice Fellows, deceased), February 9, 1892
John Blue, September 3, 1844	M.K. Wright (vice John J. Wright), November 15, 1871	John Zimmerman, December 1, 1892
S.S. Mead, August 20, 1845	Merwin K. Wright, November 5, 1872	W.E. Slyder, December 7, 1896, November 30, 1900, January 6, 1905, November 24, 1908
John Blue, August 27, 1846, August 23, 1848	Samuel Stewart (vice Wright), June 13, 1873	Walter O. Myers, November 27, 1912
James D. Garner (to fill vacancy), November 23, 1849	Everett G. Johnson, November 21, 1874	Raleigh G. Harris, November 25, 1916, November 23, 1920
Joseph Springer, November 20, 1850	Darius Johnson, November 24, 1876	Elmo L. Knick November 17, 1924, November 30, 1928
Jerome P. Garner, November 23, 1852	Horace Gaylord (vice Johnson, deceased), December 15, 1877	John A. Keeley, November 30, 1932
Laben Frakes, November 22, 1854	H.E.W. Barnes, December 2, 1878	Dr. H.L. Shafer, November 21, 1936
Thomas Crosswell, November 17, 1856, November 13, 1858, November 6, 1860, November 4, 1862	C.H. Long, December 1, 1880	
	Chas. True, December 1, 1882	

State's Attorneys

(Appointed by the General Assembly 1837 to 1848; elected by the circuit district electorate to 1872)

Burton C. Cook, September 4, 1848	David L. Murdock, November 24, 1876	Bert W. Adsit, November 24, 1908
D.F. Jenkins, November 2, 1852	Robert S. McIlduff, December 3, 1880	Frank A. Ortman, November 27, 1912
Washington Bushnell, November 4, 1856	C.F.H. Carrithers, November 16, 1884	John H. McFadden, November 25, 1916, November 17, 1920
Chas. H. Wood, November 6, 1860	H.H. McDowell, December 3, 1888	Neil Kerr, November 17, 1924
Wm. T. Ament, November 8, 1864	Edgar P. Holly, December 1, 1892	Robert M. Niven, November 22, 1928, November 29, 1932
James Piper, November 3, 1868	Ray Blasdell, December 7, 1896	Hubert H. Edwards, November 23, 1936
James H. Funk, November 16, 1872	Asher C. Ball, November 30, 1900, November 26, 1904	

Roster of County Officers

Treasurers

(Ex-officio assessors to 1839 and 1844 to 1858; supervisors of assessments 1898 to date; collectors 1858 to date)

John Recob, May 18, 1837 ²³	Philip Cook, December 1, 1859	William E. Baker November 29, 1890
Mathias B. Miller, September 3, 1838 ²⁴	Samuel Maxwell, November 5, 1861	James B. Parsons, November 28, 1894
James McKee, March 2, 1840 ²⁵	M.E. Collins, December 15, 1863	Edward O. Reed, December 5, 1898
Thurman Rutherford, August 1, 1842 (elected), August 7, 1843 (elected)	Hugh Thompson, November 21, 1865	Will L. Talbett (Talbutt), November 29, 1902
Andrew McMillan, November 20, 1843 (elected), August 2, 1847 (elected)	William B. Fyfe, December 4, 1867	Albert F. Mette, November 26, 1906
Willet S. Gray, November 6, 1849 (elected), November 4, 1851	Aaron Weider, December 3, 1869, February 19, 1872	Lewis S. Henderson, November 29, 1910
Walter Cornell, November 8, 1853	Joseph H. Stitt, November 28, 1873, December 1, 1875	W.A. Patterson, November 27, 1914
Joseph Wolverton, November 24, 1857	Israel Krack, December 1, 1877	A.B. Carrithers, November 25, 1918
	Arnold Thornton, December 1, 1879	James Lard, November 22, 1922
	Augustus W. Cowan, December 1, 1882	Theodore Ryerson, December 3, 1926
	Alexander McKay, December 6, 1886	Joseph Eymann, December 3, 1930
		George A. Heckman, December 1, 1934
		Fred Singer, November 29, 1938

Superintendents of Schools

(School commissioners to 1865)

James McMillan, December 5, 1837 ²⁶	James Bradley, November 4, 1851	Henry A. Foster, November 29, 1890
Robert Smith (vice McMillan, resigned), June 3, 1839 ²⁷	H.H. Hennman, January 4, 1854	Chas. R. Tombaugh, November 28, 1894, December 5, 1898
Wm. G. Hubbard, March 2, 1840 ²⁸	James R. Haggerty, November 24, 1857	William E. Herbert (vice Tombaugh, resigned), September 25, 1901, November 25, 1902, November 26, 1906, November 29, 1910, November 27, 1914
John W. Reynolds, December term, 1840 ²⁹	Isaac T. Whittemore, December 1, 1859	W.W. McCulloch, November 25, 1918, October 1, 1923, September 8, 1927
Samuel Boyer, December 6, 1841 ³⁰ August 7, 1843 (elected)	John W. Smith, December 5, 1861	H.W. McCulloch (vice W.W. McCulloch, deceased) September 22, 1931, September 20, 1935, November 29, 1938, August 3, 1939
Augustus Fellows, August 4, 1845 (elected)	Otho F. Pearree (Pearre), December 15, 1863	
Isaac McMillan, August 2, 1847 (elected)	H.H. Hill, November 7, 1865, November 2, 1869	
Walter Cornell, November 6, 1849 (elected)	M. Tombaugh, December 1, 1873	
	Mathias Tombaugh, December 1, 1877	
	George W. Ferris, December 1, 1882, December 6, 1886	

23. Appointed (County Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 2).
24. Appointed (ibid., p. 25).
25. Appointed (ibid., p. 52).
26. Appointed (ibid., p. 15).
27. Appointed (ibid., p. 34).
28. Appointed (ibid., p. 52).
29. Appointed (ibid., p. 62).
30. Filed bond (ibid., p. 78).

Roster of County Officers

Surveyors

(Beginning September, 1936, surveyor appointed
by county board of supervisors)

No state or county records, 1837

Isaac Whitaker,
August 29, 1838
Franklin Oliver,
August 17, 1839
Amos Edwards,
August 22, 1843
Orrin Phelps,
August 19, 1847
Franklin Oliver,
November 23, 1849
Amos Edwards,
November 18, 1851
James Stout,
November 8, 1853
Thomas R. Norton,
February 19, 1855
Isaac R. Clark,
November 23, 1855
Nelson Buck,
November 24, 1857
Ebner W. Garver,
December 1, 1859
Nelson Buck,
November 16, 1861,
December 15, 1863

Alfred Huetson,
November 21, 1865,
December 28, 1867,
May 11, 1870,
March 11, 1872
B.F. Hotchkiss,
December 7, 1875
D.J. Stanford (to fill vacancy),
December 1, 1879,
November 4, 1884 (elected),
December 3, 1888,
December 1, 1892,
November 3, 1896 (elected),
December 15, 1900,
November 8, 1904 (elected),
November 3, 1908 (elected)
Ernest J. Allen,
November 5, 1912 (elected)
John C. Wade,
November 7, 1916 (elected)
G.D. Butzer,
November 2, 1920 (elected)
Glen D. Butzer,
November 4, 1924 (elected),
November 6, 1928 (elected)
John Whalen,
November 8, 1932 (elected)
Charles Phillips³¹
Sam Bergstrom³²

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31. Official List of State and County Officers of Illinois, compiled by
Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State (no date, received in 1938), p. 30.
32. Ibid., July 1, 1939, p. 30.

4. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The first meeting of the county commissioners' court of Livingston County was held on May 18, 1837, the third month after the county was created, in the home of Andrew McMillan.¹ Though county board records afford little clue to the location of all subsequent meetings prior to the completion of the first courthouse, it is established that meetings were also held in the homes of J. Avery and John Foster.² It was not until near the close of 1839, that efforts were made to construct a courthouse in Livingston. On September 3, of that year, the county contracted to build a courthouse on the public square in Pontiac.³ Construction was slow; by January 15, 1841, the commissioners' court allowed an extension to the first day of May for the completion of the courthouse,⁴ but it was not until July 23, of the following year, that the courthouse was formally accepted by the county.⁵

This first courthouse in Pontiac was a two-story frame building 30 feet in length from east to west and 22 feet in width from north to south. The first floor was reserved for a courtroom with a railed-off judge's stand and jury bench. A stairway led to the second floor which was divided into three rooms and a hall or entry.⁶ Unlike most counties, Livingston's courthouse was financed by private enterprise. When the site for the county seat was chosen on land claimed and occupied by Henry Weed, Lucius W. Young, and Seth M. Young, the latter pledged themselves to give \$3,000 to the county for the purpose of "being appropriated toward the courthouse or the construction thereof," and a "Public Square of two hundred feet square."⁷ This agreement was carried out in the terms of the contract as recorded on December 3, 1839.⁸ No further sum is mentioned in the records which would give a clue to the true cost of this courthouse.⁹

This courthouse was used by the county without interruption until 1856 when the second one was erected.¹⁰ The need for a new courthouse usually is expressed some time prior to decision to build - records in Livingston speak nothing of this - but on December 4, 1855, the court ordered "that the contract for building a courthouse according to the proposals, plans and specifications made by P.M. Comyges and L. Card. . . on file in the clerk's office be entered into,"¹¹ and on the following April 24, a site on the public square was selected, with the front of the new courthouse "facing north, and the rear. . . to be within ten feet of the south line. . ."¹² Construction work was completed in due course, and on December 6, 1856, the new courthouse was accepted by the county.¹³ It was built of brick, two stories high, having offices for the circuit clerk, county clerk, sheriff, and treasurer on the first floor, while the courtroom and juryroom were on the second floor.¹⁴ The cost was \$14,000.¹⁵ The old courthouse was sold February 3, 1857, to

1. County Commissioners' Court Record, v. A, p. 1.
2. Ibid., p. 40,58.
3. Ibid., p. 46.
4. Ibid., p. 65.
5. Ibid., p. 89.
6. Ibid., p. 47,48.
7. Ibid., p. 7.
8. Ibid., p. 49,50.
9. John Foster was the builder of this courthouse, and the price agreed upon was \$800. Strawn, History of Livingston County II, 647.
10. Repairs of the first courthouse, ordered during the March term, 1853 (County Record, v. 5, p. 131), included closing the doors in the tower story, which presupposes that at some earlier date a tower had been erected on the courthouse though no mention of this is made in the county board records.
11. County Record, v. 5, p. 261.
12. Ibid., p. 289.
13. Ibid., p. 342.
14. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 242.
15. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 647. The county board record for the period indicates \$12,000 was paid for the construction in three installments the first in county orders for \$2,000 on June 5, 1856, the second for \$5,000 in orders on the treasurer payable March 1, 1857, and the third for \$5,000 also in orders on the treasurer payable May 1, 1858. County Record, v. 5, p. 342. Additional work done to the courthouse in 1859-60, which cost slightly over \$2,000, may have been included in the figure given by Strawn.

Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records

Jacob Streamer and Erastus Corey for \$240.¹⁶ One of the conditions of the sale was its removal from the public square.

Within a few years after the courthouse was completed, the county board was forced to order some major repairs the cost of which amounted to \$2,005.45. Included in this was rebuilding the cupola, building a new gable, and repairing the roof.¹⁷ This work was contracted for on December 27, 1859, the building committee reporting on the progress of this work September 12, 1860. Due to a report of a special committee to examine the vaults and records in the circuit and county clerk's offices, it was decided, on February 9, 1871,¹⁸ to construct fireproof vaults in an addition to be built to the courthouse. This addition, approximately 40 feet by 16 feet and two stories high, was erected on the east side of the courthouse.¹⁹ The work done by Heafer and McGregor, of Bloomington, Illinois, at a cost of \$5,262.²⁰

The county did not have the use of the improvement very long, before the courthouse was destroyed by fire on July 4, 1874, which fire also consumed the neighboring Union Block and the Phoenix Hotel.²¹ The vaults, though, saved the records from damage. Pending the construction of a new courthouse, court was held in the basement of the Methodist church, Dehner's hall, and the Odd Fellows' hall on South Mill Street.²² A specially appointed committee on public buildings visited courthouses in Bloomington and Freeport, Illinois, and Plymouth, Indiana, on a tour of inspection to gather ideas in regard to size and construction. After the tour, a notice to architects was placed in the Chicago Times, soliciting plans for a courthouse. Eighteen different plans were submitted calling for construction costs ranging from \$55,000 to \$80,000.²³ On August 12, 1874, the plans submitted by J.C. Cochrane, of Chicago, were accepted by the county board,²⁴ and on October 2, the contract for the erection of the courthouse was awarded to Colwell, Clark and Company, of Ottawa, who had to post a \$100,000 bond, required as a guarantee for the completion of the edifice according to specifications.²⁵ Work was begun shortly after the contract was awarded and, except for the winter months, progressed without interruption so that on November 4, 1875, the building committee was able to report the structure ready for acceptance.²⁶ According to this report the original contract specified \$62,000 but additional expenses brought the amount up to \$63,466. Then, too, the architect's fee was \$3,173.30, bringing the total to \$66,639.30.²⁷ The following day, November 3, the board voted to accept the courthouse, and ordered that the old vaults, which had been repaired after the fire, be disposed of as soon as they were vacated.²⁸ On February 9, 1876, the building committee reported that A.H. Andrews and Company, of Chicago, whose bid was \$3,485, had been awarded the contract for furnishings but after this company refused to complete their contract, the next lowest bidder, the Toby Furniture Company, was given the job for \$4,176.72.²⁹ The Ruttan Heating and Ventilating Company, of Bloomington, was awarded the contract for heating the building for

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16. County Record, v. 5, p. 366. This old building was used for many years as a school house and, in the late 60's was used as a city hall and headquarters of the volunteer fire department. Still later the Methodist church bought the property and it was transformed into a dwelling. Years later it was again sold and removed to a site in the northeast part of the city on Hazel Street. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 647.
 17. County Record, v. 5, p. 126-28.
 18. Supervisors' Record, v. B, p. 134.
 19. *Ibid.*, p. 154,180,186,221.
 20. *Ibid.*, p. 221.
 21. Pearre, History of Livingston County, p. 242.
 22. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 648.
 23. Supervisors' Record, v. B, p. 468.
 24. *Ibid.*, p. 475.
 25. *Ibid.*, p. 528,529,538.
 26. *Ibid.*, v. C, p. 144-47.
 27. *Ibid.*
 28. *Ibid.*, p. 148-50.
 29. *Ibid.*, v. B, p. 468.

\$2,100.³⁰ The lighting contract was given to the Coleman Gas Company who were to provide a machine with a capacity of 200 burners for \$1,100, but on being tried out with 160 burners the machine did not seem to have the stated capacity of 200 and so \$260 was withheld on the contract. Furthermore, the committee reported that it obtained gas fixtures for \$700 from H.M. Wilmarth Bros., of Chicago.³¹ Finally, the Hall Safe and Lock Company placed a safe in the county treasurer's office at a cost of \$1,225, but \$400 had been allowed on the old safe, so the cost of the new one was reduced to \$775.³²

Built at a total cost slightly in excess of \$75,000, the new courthouse was financed by an issue of bonds to the amount of \$68,000 in series of \$17,000, each payable in two, three, four, and five years.³³ The remainder was raised by taxation.³⁴ A levy of three cents on each \$100 valuation of all taxable property in the county was made to pay interest on the bonds.³⁵

The new courthouse was built, like the two previous ones, on the public square bounded by Main, Madison, Mill, and Washington streets. The length of the building, facing east and west, is 145 feet and the depth 93 feet. The height from the basement to the eaves is 55 feet, and the tower is 70 feet high. Six feet of the basement is of stone; above that to the eaves is pressed brick with cut stone corners and window trimmings, the brick work being painted and tuckpointed. The roof is of slate. Each of the four corners of the building is topped by small towers with mansard roofs in the center of which cluster is a large clock tower, also with a mansard roof. At each of the four entrances are porticos with slender columns and wide entrances.

The new courthouse has proved substantial in every way. Improvements have been added in accordance with progress of the times. Thus, sewers were constructed in 1885 at a cost of \$533;³⁶ stone sidewalks placed around the entire public square in 1890 in cooperation with the City of Pontiac, the county's share being \$500;³⁷ electricity installed in 1891, at a cost of \$480;³⁸ steam heating installed the same year at a cost of \$2,940.³⁹ The clock tower was not furnished with clock or bell at the time the courthouse was built. These were installed in the autumn of 1892 by the E. Howard Watch and Clock Company, of Chicago, for the sum of \$1,040.⁴⁰ In 1893, new closets, drinking fountains, plumbing, and sewerage were installed by F.D. Ferguson, of Streator, Illinois, for \$1,234.60.⁴¹ New steel furniture was placed in the circuit clerk's office in 1899 at a cost of \$2,600,⁴² and in the county clerk's in 1900 for \$2,650.⁴³

The county board of Livingston County, always desirous of maintaining the courthouse in the best of condition, appropriated annual sums for repairs and improvements. Thus, in 1911 they appropriated \$2,000 for repairs and \$2,000 for improvements,⁴⁴ reduced the amounts to \$1,500 each in 1913,⁴⁵ and then raised the amounts to \$3,000 for repairs and \$5,000 for improvements in 1919.⁴⁶ For many years afterwards, the board appropriated amounts ranging

30. Supervisors' Record, v. B, p. 468.

31. Ibid., p. 171,172.

32. Ibid., p. 173.

33. Ibid., p. 530.

34. Ibid., v. C, p. 57.

35. Ibid., v. B, p. 530.

36. Ibid., v. E, p. 41.

37. Ibid., p. 360.

38. Ibid., p. 470.

39. Ibid., p. 502,521.

40. Ibid., p. 536,589,601.

41. Ibid., v. F, p. 37.

42. Ibid., v. G, p. 205,206.

43. Ibid., p. 280,328.

44. Ibid., v. J, p. 29.

45. Ibid., p. 256.

46. Ibid., p. 358.

Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records

from \$2,000 in 1922,⁴⁷ to \$6,000 in 1936,⁴⁸ and \$1,000 in 1939.⁴⁹ However, in 1936, though \$6,000 was budgeted for repairs and \$500 for supplies and equipment, \$24,865.81 was actually spent on the former and \$2,006.74 on the latter.⁵⁰ As a public relief measure, the county received the aid of a Federal project in building a two-story addition to the courthouse during that year. In 1937, \$4,458.24 was spent on additional repairs and \$2,243.99 for equipment.⁵¹

The courthouse, with its present floor layout is well adapted for governmental needs with ample room for further expansion. Offices are well arranged for efficient use. (For detailed floor plans of courthouse and arrangement of county offices, see pages 82-84).

Besides the offices and depositories listed as being in the courthouse, there are: the Livingston County Jail, 314 West Water Street, where the jailor's office is located; the coroner's office, located in the H.L. Schaffer Building, Cornell; the superintendent's office, in the Livingston County Tuberculosis Sanitarium, one mile south of the courthouse on Torrence Avenue, R.F.D. 7, Pontiac; the office of the examiner of the blind, and the public administrator's vault, located in the Sterry Block, 124 West Washington Street; and the county home superintendent's office in the Livingston County Home, four miles southwest of Pontiac, on Route 66.

The distribution of records in offices and vaults indicates that only comparatively recent records are housed in the individual offices. About fifty-one percent of record volumes, numbering 3,314 volumes, and ninety-two percent of files, totaling 2,134 containers, are located in the vaults. More than ninety-nine percent of miscellaneous records are stored in vaults. (For allocation of records in the depositories, according to offices, as well as percentages of records stored therein, see charts on pages 76,77; for detailed information on the individual depositories, with a description of facilities for the housing of records, see charts on pages 78-81.

Provisions for careful maintenance of records, with a view toward their best preservation, have been always carried out. A fireproof vault was erected in 1871 because a special committee reported that it found the circuit and county clerk's offices "in an unsafe and crowded condition," and "that the record books accumulated at the rate of about twelve volumes per year."⁵² All records were salvaged intact from the fire which destroyed the courthouse in 1874.⁵³ In cases where records were in bad condition, the board instructed the custodian of the records in question to see to their repair.⁵⁴ Binding and repair of record volumes are under the direct supervision of the county board. The system of indexing and filing records follows those practices generally adopted and employed in most other counties in Illinois.

47. Supervisors' Record, v. L, p. 107.

48. Ibid., v. P, p. 13.

49. Ibid., p. 384.

50. Ibid., p. 13.

51. Ibid., p. 221.

52. Ibid., v. B, p. 134.

53. Strawn, History of Livingston County, II, 648.

54. Supervisors' Record, v. E, p. 35.

CHART OF COUNTY OFFICES SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF RECORDS IN DEPOSITORIES

Office	Volumes	Files	Other	Depository and Percent of Records*
County Board	83	108 f.b.	93 cartons 1 bdl.	Co. clk.'s off. 13; co. clk.'s vlt. 65; co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt. 12; corridor bsmt. 10
County Clerk	4053	237 f.b.	...	Co. clk.'s vlt. 11½; co. clk.'s off. 11; treas.'s off. 2; co. clk.'s vlt. #2 ½; co. clk.'s vlt. bsmt. 36; corridor bsmt. 39
Recorder	591	16 f.b. 1 f.d.	...	Cir. clk.'s east vlt. 80-; cir. clk.'s west vlt. 9½; cir. clk.'s off.; cir. clk.'s vlt. bsmt. ½; co. clk.'s vlt. ½; corridor 9½;
County Court	182	149 f.b.	5 bdls. 1 envelope	Co. clk.'s vlt. 36-; co. clk.'s off. 15½; co. ct. rm. 1; co. clk.'s vlt. #2 2; co. clk.'s vlt. bsmt. 9; corridor bsmt. 35; off. of juvenile prob. officer ½; off. of adult prob. officer
Probate Court.	355	591 f.b.	1 bdl.	Co. clk.'s vlt. 66; co. clk.'s off. 3½; co. ct. rm. 2½; co. clk.'s vlt. bsmt. 9; corridor bsmt. 17; public administrator's vlt. 2
Circuit Court.	360	996 f.b.	1 bdl.	Cir. clk.'s east vlt. 50; cir. clk.'s west vlt. 10; cir. clk.'s off. 2; cir. clk.'s vlt. bsmt. 3; corridor bsmt. 35
Sheriff.	49	24 f.b. 2 f.d.	...	Sh.'s off. 40; off. of co. jail 1½; corridor bsmt. 58½
Coroner.	5	...	...	Cir. clk.'s east vlt. 80; cor.'s residence 20
State's Attorney	4	1 f.b.	...	Office of state's attorney 100
Supervisor of Assessments . . . . .	...	87 f.b.	...	Treas.'s vlt. 57; treas.'s off. 10; co. clk.'s vlt. 33
Board of Review.	9	...	...	Co. clk.'s vlt. 32½; co. clk.'s vlt. #2 22½; corridor bsmt. 45
Collector.	39	...	...	Treas.'s vlt. 36; treas.'s off. 5; corridor bsmt. 51; co. clk.'s vlt. 8
Treasurer.	62	21 f.b.	368 bdls. 16 boxes	Treas.'s vlt. 25; treas.'s off. 4½; corridor bsmt. 65½; co. clk.'s vlt. bsmt. 4; co. clk.'s vlt. 1

* Minus sign after percentage figure indicates a deficiency of less than one half of one percent; for fractional quantities of records, depositories only are listed.

CHART OF COUNTY OFFICES SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF RECORDS IN DEPOSITORIES

Office	Volumes	Files	Other	Depository and Percent of Records*
Supt. of Schools	92	42 f. b.	3 bdls.	Vlt. of supt. sch. 90-; off. of supt. sch. 10; co. clk.'s vlt.
Supt. of Highways.	105	24 f. b.	85 envelopes 69 folders 11 rolls 171 bdls.	Vlt. of supt. hwy. 97-; co. clk.'s off. 3; corridor bsmt.
Surveyor . . . . .	...	...	...	Surveyor has no office. His records are kept in cir. clk.'s west vlt.
Drainage Commissioners	13	13 f. b.	10 plans	Co. clk.'s vlt. 93; corridor bsmt. 7
Veterinarian	5	5 f. b.	...	Office of veterinarian 100
Dept. of Public Welfare.	1	18 f. b.	3 bdls.	Old age assistance office 100
County Nurse	1	2 f. b.	...	Office of supt. of schools 100
Tuberculosis Sanitarium Board	15	10 f. b.	289 pamphlets	Office of superintendent 100
County Home.	3	3 f. b.	...	Office of superintendent 100
Examiner of Blind. . . . .	...	2 f. b.	...	Office of examiner of blind 100
County Mine Inspector. . . . .	...	...	...	Makes reports to the board of supervisors only
Farm Bureau. . . . .	...	...	...	Reports sent to state and Federal departments of agriculture.
Home Bureau. . . . .	...	...	...	Reports sent to state and Federal departments of agriculture.

* Minus sign after percentage figure indicates a deficiency of less than one half of one percent; for fractional quantities of records, depositories only are listed.

CHART OF DEPOSITORIES, SHOWING LOCATION, CONTENTS, AND CONDITION
LIVINGSTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, Madison, Washington, Main, and Mill Streets, Pontiac
(Two stories and basement; brick, stone, concrete construction [1875]; 623,755 cubic feet)

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls and Ceiling	Light and Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Record			Housing and Accessibility
							Type	Feet	Vols.	Files	Other	
Co. clk.'s office . . .	1st n.e.	15x37x20	concrete	steel sheeting	electric 4 windows	5 desks 5 chairs	steel wood	76	534	6 f.b.	1 bdl.	good
Co. clk.'s vault #1 . .	1st n.e.	15x26x15	concrete linoleum	cement plaster	electric 2 windows	2 tables 2 chairs	steel	1314	805	1090 f.b.	10 plans	good
Co. clk.'s vault #2 . .	1st n.e.	15x16x6	cement	cement	electric no windows	none	wood	48	16	...	...	good
Co. clk.'s vit. bsmt. . .	bsmt. e.	9x16x6	cement	cement	electric no windows	none	wood	270	1549	...	...	little dust
Cir. clk.'s office . . .	1st s.e.	15x37x20	wood linoleum	steel sheeting	electric 4 windows	5 desks 4 chairs	...	...	6	49 f.b. 1 f.d.	...	good
Cir. clk.'s east vit. . .	1st s.e.	15x26x12	concrete	concrete	electric 2 windows	2 desks 2 chairs	steel	1140	636	890 f.b.	...	good
Cir. clk.'s west vit. . .	1st s.e.	15x16x6	concrete	concrete	electric no windows	none	wood	177	100	44 f.b.	1 bdl.	some dust
Cir. clk.'s vault	bsmt. e.	9x16x6	cement	cement	electric no windows	none	wood	240	17	...	2 bdls.	little dust
Co. court room	1st n.w.	20x21x20	wood	steel sheeting	electric 3 windows	3 desks 15 chairs	steel case	5	12	...	...	good

CHART OF DEPOSITORIES, SHOWING LOCATION, CONTENTS, AND CONDITION
LIVINGSTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls and Ceiling	Light and Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Records			Housing and Accessibility
							Type	Feet	Vols.	Quantity		
										Files	Other	
Off. Juvenile prob. officer. . .	1st S.W.	15x16x13	wood	steel sheeting	electric 2 windows	2 desks 4 chairs	...	...	9 f.b.	...	good	
Sheriff's office . . .	2nd n.w.	15x31x21	wood linoleum	steel sheeting	electric 5 windows	3 desks 1 bench 9 chairs	wood	54	20	6 f.b.	...	good
State's attorney . .	1st n.w.	15x16x9	wood linoleum	steel sheeting	electric 2 windows	2 desks 4 chairs	wood	84	4	1 f.b.	...	good
Treas.'s office . . .	1st S.W.	15x21x20	wood linoleum	steel sheeting	electric 2 windows	2 desks 3 chairs	steel	15	72	32 f.b.	...	good
Treas.'s vault.	1st S.W.	15x14x6	concrete	concrete	electric no windows	none	wood steel	122	30	76 f.b.	72 bdls.	some dust
Off. supt. of sch.	2nd S.W.	15x21x20	wood linoleum	steel sheeting	electric 2 windows	3 desks 8 chairs	...	...	7	36 f.b.	...	good
Vault supt. of sch.	2nd S.W.	15x14x6	concrete	concrete	electric no windows	none	steel	35	86	7 f.b.	3 bdls.	good
Vault supt. of hwy.	bsmt. S.e.	9x9x13	concrete	steel	electric no windows	none	wood	500	101	24 f.b.	69 folders 165 bdls. 85 env.	crowded space needed
Veterinarian's off.	bsmt. W.	10x17x17	concrete	steel sheeting	electric no windows	3 desks 7 chairs	...	...	5	5 f.b.	...	good

CHART OF DEPOSITORIES, SHOWING LOCATION, CONTENTS, AND CONDITION
LIVINGSTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE (Cont Inued)

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls and Ceiling	Light and Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Records			
							Type	Feet	Quantity		Housing and Accessibility	
							Vols.	Files	Other			
Old age assist. off.	bemt. n.e.	10x36x20	concrete	steel sheeting	electric 3 windows	6 desks 14 chairs	wood	120	1	18 f.b.	3 bdls.	good
Corridor. . .	bemt.	10x10x102	ceмент	brick plaster	electric no windows	none	wood cases	425	2015	17 f.b.	93 cartons 16 boxes 11 rolls 308 bdls.	good

LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL, 314 West Water St., Pontiac

(Two stories; stone, concrete, steel construction [1886]; 57,024 cubic feet)

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls and Ceiling	Light and Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Records			
							Type	Feet	Quantity		Housing and Accessibility	
							Vols.	Files	Other			
Jailor's office . . .	1st	14x10x7	wood	concrete	electric 2 windows	none	1	1 f.b. 2 f.d.	...	good

H. L. SCHAFFER BUILDING, CORNELL

(One story and half; frame construction [1920]; 38,400 cubic feet)

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls and Ceiling	Light and Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Records			
							Type	Feet	Quantity		Housing and Accessibility	
							Vols.	Files	Other			
Coroner's office . . .	1st	8x12x12	wood	plaster	electric 2 windows	1 desk 6 chairs	4	good

**CHART OF DEPOSITORIES, SHOWING LOCATION, CONTENTS AND CONDITION
LIVINGSTON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM, 1 mile south of Courthouse, Torrance Ave.
R.F.D. 7, Pontiac**

(Two stories; brick construction [1921]; 188,676 cubic feet)

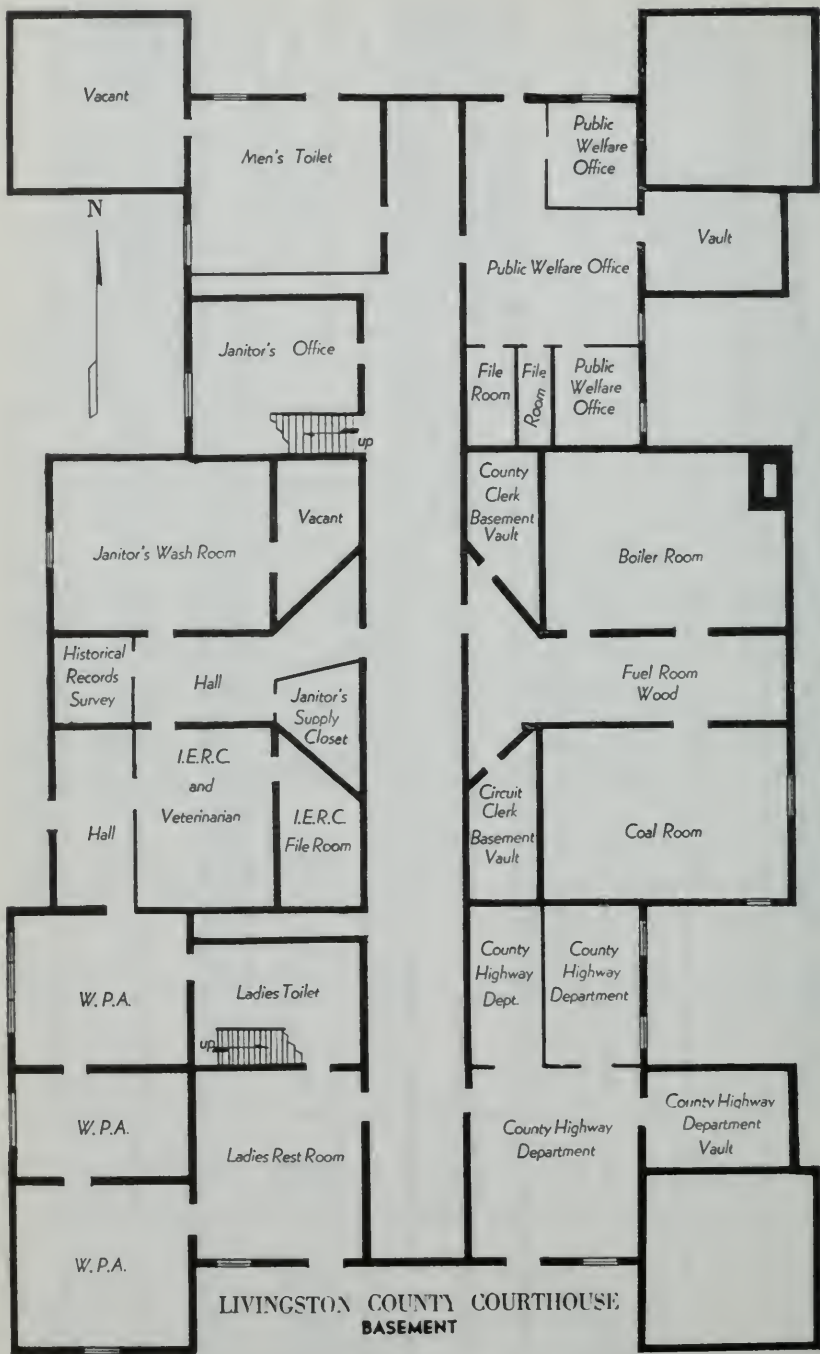
Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls and Ceiling	Light and Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Records			
							Type	Feet	Quantity		Housing and Accessibility	
									Vols.	Files		Other
Supt.'s office . . .	1st	12x12x16	concrete	plaster	electric 2 windows	2 desks 5 chairs	wood	30	15	10 f.b.	289 pamphlets	good

STERRY BLOCK, 124 West Washington Street, Pontiac
(102x80x100; brick construction [1898]; 816,000 cubic feet)

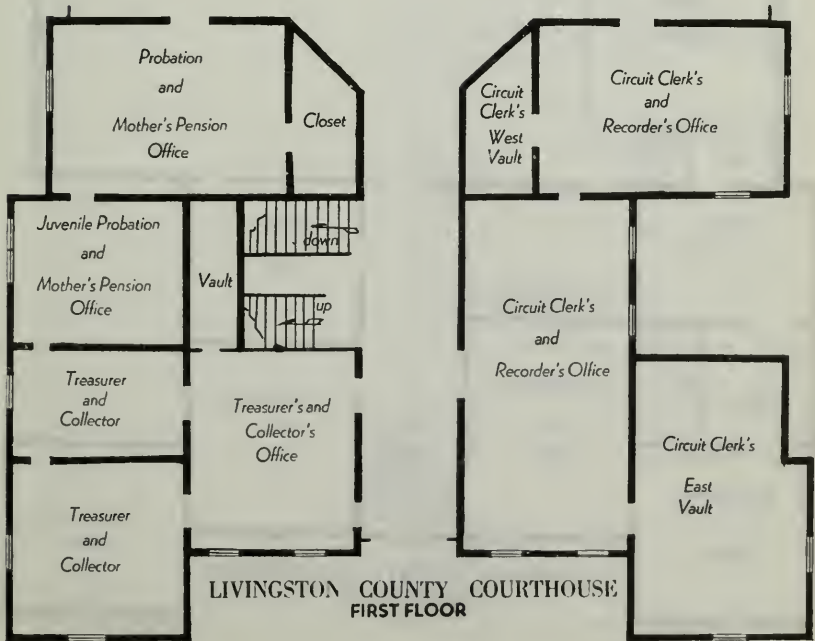
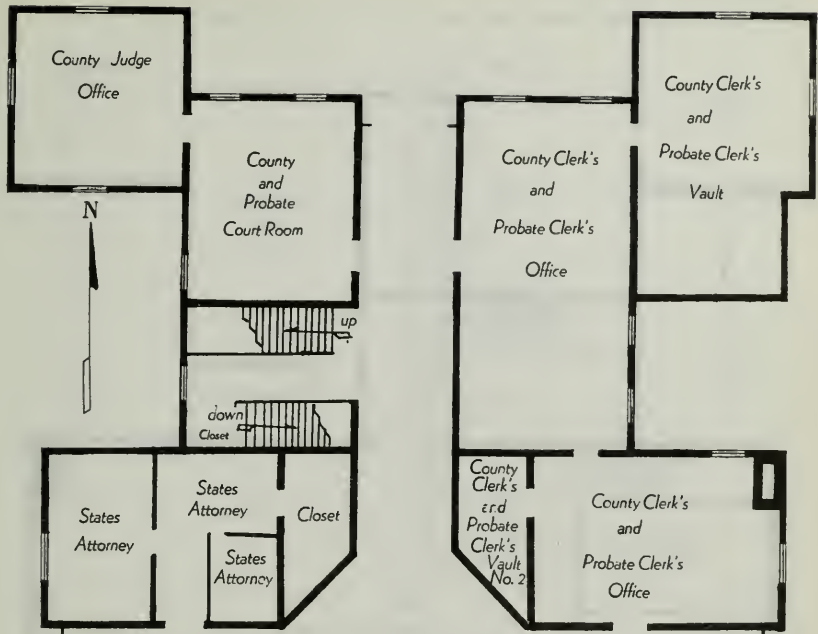
Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls and Ceiling	Light and Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Records			
							Type	Feet	Quantity		Housing and Accessibility	
									Vols.	Files		Other
Examiner of blind. . . .	2nd	10x24x16	wood linoleum	plaster	electric 3 windows	2 desks 1 table 12 chairs	...	...	...	2 f.b.	...	good
Public administrator's vlt. . .	1st bank room	8x8x8	concrete	steel	electric no windows	1 stool	steel	18	8	3 f.b.	...	good

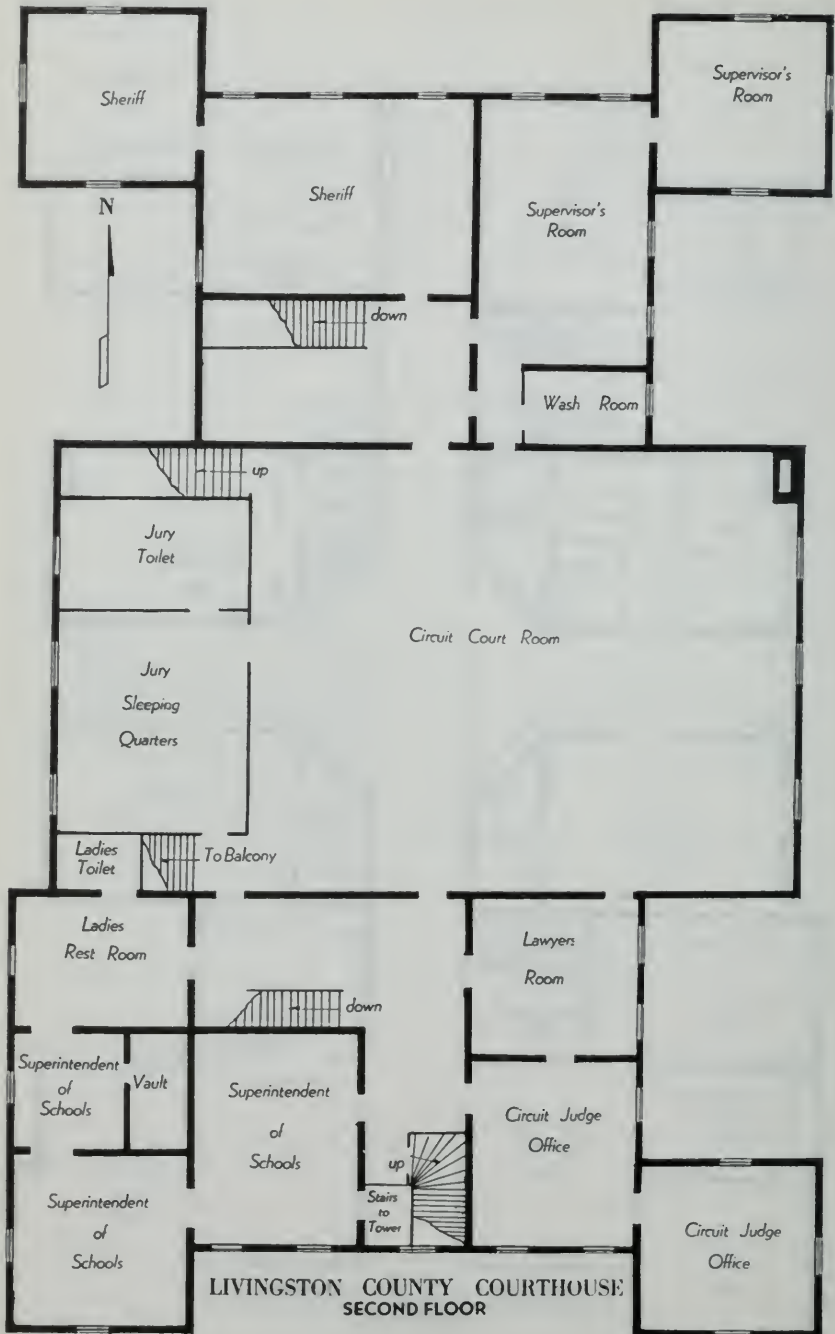
LIVINGSTON COUNTY HOME, four miles southwest of Pontiac, Route 66
(Two stories; brick construction [1894]; 301,125 cubic feet)

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls and Ceiling	Light and Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Records			
							Type	Feet	Quantity		Housing and Accessibility	
									Vols.	Files		Other
Supt.'s office . . .	1st	12x18x14	wood	plaster	electric 2 windows	2 desks 1 table 4 chairs	...	...	3	3 f.b.	...	good



LIVINGSTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
BASEMENT





5. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

alph.	alphabetical(ly)
app.	appendix
arr.	arranged, arrangement
Art.	Article
assr.	assessor
atty.	attorney
aud.	auditor
bd.	board
bdl.	bundle (s)
bldg.	building
bsmt.	basement
cf.	confer, compare
ch.	chapter(s)
chron.	chronological(ly)
cir.	circuit
clk.	clerk
co.	county
coll.	collector
cont.	continued
cor.	coroner
ct.	court
dept.	department
ed.	edited, edition
f.b.	file box(es)
f.d.	file drawer(s)
f., ff.	and following (page, pages)
fl.	floor
fm.	form
ft.	feet
hdgs.	headings
hdw.	handwritten
hwys.	highways
ibid.	ibidem (in the same place)
i.e.	id est (that is)
Ill.	Illinois Reports (Supreme Court)
Ill. App.	Illinois Appellate Court (Reports)
Ill. S.A.	Illinois Statutes Annotated
in.	inch(es)
L.	Law (of Illinois)
loc. cit.	loco citato (in the place cited)
mi.	mile(s)
n.	footnote(s)
no(s).	number(s)
N.W.	Northwestern Reporter
off.	office
op. cit.	opere citato (in the work cited)
p.	page(s)
pr.	printed
Priv. L.	Private Laws (of Illinois)
pro.	probate
rec.	recorder
R.L.	Revised Laws (of Illinois)
rm.	room
R.S.	Revised Statutes (of Illinois)
sch.	school(s)
sec.	section(s)
sep.	separate
Sess.	Session
sh.	sheriff
Sp.	Special
strm.	storeroom
supt.	superintendent
surv.	surveyor
treas.	treasurer
twp(s).	township(s)
U.S.R.S.	United States Revised Statutes

Abbreviations, Symbols,
and Explanatory Notes

U.S.S.L.	United States Statutes at Large
v.	volume(s)
vet.	veterinarian
vice.	in place of
vlt.	vault
--.	current

1. Despite inaccuracies in spelling and punctuation, titles of records are shown in the inventory proper exactly as on volumes and file boxes. The current or most recent title is used as the title of the entry.

2. Explanatory additions to inadequate titles and corrections of erroneous titles are enclosed in parentheses and have initial capitals.

3. In the absence of titles, supplied titles are capitalized and enclosed in parentheses.

4. In the title set-up, letters or numbers in parentheses indicate the exact labeling on volumes or file boxes. If the volumes or file boxes are unlabeled, no labeling is indicated.

5. Title line cross references are used to complete series for records kept separately for a period of time, and in other records for different periods of time, as in entry 4, "1858-- in (Supervisors' Files) entry 1." They are also used in all artificial entries - records which must be shown separately under their own proper office or section heading even though they are kept in files or records appearing elsewhere in the inventory, as in entry 151, "1854-1926 in Probate Cases, entry 189; 1927-- in People's (Cases), entry 148." In both instances, the description of the master entry shows the title and entry number of the record from which the cross reference is made, as in entry 1, "Also contains Road Petitions, 1858--, entry 4." Dates shown in the description of the master entry are only for the part or parts of the record contained therein, and are shown only when they vary from those of the master entry.

6. Separate third paragraph cross references from entry to entry, and "see also" references under subject headings, are used to show prior, subsequent, or related records which are not part of the same series.

7. Where no explanation of the beginning or for the discontinuance of a record is given, and where no cross references appears, the information explaining such beginning or discontinuance could not be ascertained.

8. Unless the index is self-contained, an entry for the index immediately follows its record entry. Cross references are given for exceptions to this rule.

9. Records may be assumed to be in good condition unless otherwise indicated.

10. On maps and plat records, the names of authors, engraver, and publisher, and information on scale have been omitted only when these data were not ascertainable.

11. Unless otherwise specified, all records are located in the county courthouse.

B. County Offices and Their Records

I. COUNTY BOARD

In Illinois, the county board is that body which exercises the corporate or politic power of the county.¹ In Livingston County since 1837² three bodies have successively acted as a county board; the county commissioners' court, the county court, and the board of supervisors.

The Constitution of 1818 provided that there should be elected in each county, for the purpose of transacting all county business, three commissioners whose term of service, powers, and duties should be regulated and defined by law.³ The first General Assembly denominated the commissioners a court of record, styled the county commissioners' court.⁴ Four annual sessions were required to be held for six days each, unless the business should be completed sooner; additionally, any one of the commissioners had power, upon giving five days' notice to the remaining commissioners and the clerk of the court, to call a special court which had the same authority as at a regular session.⁵ The first commissioners were elected for an irregular term;⁶ subsequently, it was provided that they should be elected at each biennial general election;⁷ and in 1837, the term was lengthened to three years and staggered, with one new commissioner elected annually.⁸ Thereafter, the commissioner who was longest in office was to be recognized as the presiding officer of the court.⁹ Compensation, originally set at the sum of \$2.50 for each day's attendance in holding court,¹⁰ later was reduced to \$1.50.¹¹ In 1821 provision was made for the removal of commissioners for malfeasance or nonfeasance of duties, with proceedings as in criminal cases;¹² when the first criminal code was enacted in 1827, the penalty was modified to a fine of not more than \$200, with removal from office only upon recommendation of the jury.¹³ Vacancies resulting from any cause were filled by special election upon order of the clerk of the court to the district judges of election.¹⁴

In 1848 when the State of Illinois adopted a new constitution, the county commissioners' court was discontinued. In its place, the constitution provided for an administrative body to be composed of an elected officer, the county judge, and such number of justices of the peace as should be required by law.¹⁵ In the following legislative session, the General Assembly provided for the election of two justices of the peace to sit with the county judge to transact county business.¹⁶ Their term of office, like that of the county judge, was set at four years.¹⁷ This body, styled the county court, was

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1. R.L.1827, p. 107; R.S.1845, p. 130; R.S.1874, p. 306.
 2. Livingston County was created in 1837 (L.1837, p. 83).
 3. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4.
 4. L.1819, p. 175.
 5. Ibid., p. 175,176.
 6. Ibid., p. 100. The commissioners were to continue in office from the election held on the fourth Monday in April, 1819, until the first Wednesday in August, 1820, and until their successors were elected and qualified. Not until 1821 was provision made for the election of such successors (L.1821, p. 80). In Livingston County, the first commissioners held office from May 18, 1837 to August 1838, the next occurrence of a regular biennial election.
 7. L.1821, p. 80.
 8. In 1838, to initiate the new procedure, three commissioners were elected; by lot, they held office respectively for one, two, and three years (L.1837, p. 103,104).
 9. Ibid., p. 104.
 10. L.1819, p. 176.
 11. R.L.1827, p. 205.
 12. L.1821, p. 20. Conviction further carried disqualification from holding office for one year.
 13. R.L.1827, p. 145.
 14. L.1837, p. 104. No election was required to be held if the term of the commissioner vacating office would have expired within six months from the date of vacancy.
 15. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,17,19.
 16. L.1849, p. 65,66.
 17. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 17; L.1849, p. 62,65,66.

County Board

required to hold four sessions annually and when so sitting, had all power, jurisdiction, and authority formerly conferred upon the county commissioners' court.¹⁸ The compensation of the county judge was originally set at \$2.50 for every day of holding court.¹⁹ In 1855 the amount was increased to \$3.00.²⁰

The new constitution also directed the General Assembly to provide, by general law, for a township organization under which any county might organize whenever a majority of the voters in the county should so determine.²¹ By provision of the subsequent enabling acts,²² a board of supervisors, whose members were to be elected one in each township annually,²³ was created to transact all county business in counties adopting township organization.²⁴ The board of supervisors was to meet for one regular session a year with the provision that special meetings might be held when convenient.²⁵ The board members were compensated at the rate of \$1.50 a day,²⁶ and a fine was provided in the sum of \$250.00 for refusal to perform, or neglect of, duties.²⁷

Livingston County was governed by the county court from 1849 to 1858, when township organization was instituted.²⁸ In 1870 Illinois adopted a new constitution, which continued the provision for township organization in counties so electing,²⁹ and provided for a different form of county board to supplant the county court as an administrative body. This board was to consist of three officers, styled county commissioners, and by subsequent legislation, was given all powers, jurisdiction, and authority formerly vested in the county court when acting in its administrative capacity.³⁰ Livingston was never affected by these laws as it has retained township organization from 1858 to date.

Since 1874 population has been a factor in local representation on the board of supervisors. In that year, each town or city besides its regular supervisor, became entitled to one assistant supervisor if it had four thousand or more inhabitants, two if sixty-five hundred, and one more for every additional twenty-five hundred.³¹ In 1931, these population requirements were made to affect only those counties having less than one hundred thousand inhabitants.³² The differentiating figure was reduced in 1933 to ninety thousand;³³ however, in counties having a population of ninety thousand or more, each town or city was allowed one additional supervisor for every five thousand inhabitants, or major fraction thereof.³⁴ Livingston, with its

18. L.1849, p. 65.

19. Ibid., p. 63.

20. L.1855, p. 181.

21. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6.

22. L.1849, p. 190-224; L.1851, p. 35-78. The later law repealed and was a complete substitute for the earlier, but so far as their effect on the sphere of county government is concerned, there was almost no difference between the two.

23. L.1849, p. 192; L.1851, p. 38.

24. L.1849, p. 202-4; L.1851, p. 50-52.

25. L.1849, p. 202; L.1851, p. 51. In 1861 it was provided that special meetings could be called upon request of one third of the members of the board (L.1861, p. 236). Since 1899 the board has been required to hold two regular meetings (L.1899, p. 363).

26. L.1849, p. 203; L.1851, p. 52. In 1861 compensation was increased to \$2.00 a day (L.1861, p. 238).

27. L.1849, p. 203, 204. This fine was reduced in 1851 to \$200 (L.1851, p. 52). Subsequent legislation reduced it still further and added the more frequent penalty for misfeasance, disqualification for office (R.S.1874, p. 1080).

28. Livingston County adopted township organization in 1857 which became effective in 1858.

29. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 5.

30. Ibid., sec. 6; L.1873-74, p. 79, 80.

31. R.S.1874, p. 1075.

32. L.1931, p. 908.

33. L.1933, p. 1116.

34. Ibid.; L.1939, p. 1205, 1206.

population of 39,092 according to the 1930 census was not affected at either time.³⁵ The assistant supervisors, whose terms run concurrently with those of regular supervisors,³⁶ have no power or duties as town officers, but are members of the county board and enjoy the same powers and rights as other members.³⁷ At present its board of supervisors has thirty-two members. The term of office of supervisors, lengthened in 1889 to two years,³⁸ was further extended in 1929 to four years.³⁹ Compensation was increased from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a day in 1919,⁴⁰ lowered to \$4.00 in 1933,⁴¹ and raised again to \$5.00 in 1937,⁴² with an allowance of five cents per mile for necessary travel.

The functions of the Illinois county board, in contrast to its legal status, have undergone little change since the beginning of statehood, the development being merely one of accretion and increasing complexity of duties within a well-defined and nearly static sphere of authority and jurisdiction. The law establishing the court of county commissioners conferred upon it jurisdiction in all matters concerning county revenue.⁴³ Of this basic provision, nearly all other statutory powers of the court can be considered extensions; some, enunciated in the same law, already show such a legislative viewpoint. The court was given power to regulate and impose the county tax, and to grant such licenses as might also bring in a revenue; additionally, it was given authority over all public roads, canals, turnpike roads, and toll bridges.⁴⁴ Other legislation by the first General Assembly gave the court power to buy and sell lots whereon to erect county buildings and to contract for their construction;⁴⁵ later, in the case of the courthouse at least, the court was declared to have the care and custody of the property and the right to make certain disposition of it.⁴⁶ Care of the indigent was also made a function of the court; it was required to make appropriations, to be levied and collected in the same manner as other county revenue, for their support. As an extension of this fiscal function, it was required to appoint an overseer of the poor in every township and establish a county poorhouse if necessary.⁴⁷ Fiscal control over school lands was exercised at first solely through the court's power of appointment of the trustees of school lands;⁴⁸ after the creation of the office of county school commissioner,⁴⁹ firmer control was effected through the medium of reports which the commissioner was required to submit to the court.⁵⁰ The court also had authority to examine the full accounts of the commissioner.⁵¹ Other functions of the court were its duties in relation to elections and juries. It had authority to establish precincts,⁵² to appoint judges of elections,⁵³ and to allow compensation to officials for services and stationery.⁵⁴ Two panels each of petit and grand jurors were required to be selected. The former were enroll-

35. Population Bulletin, p. 8.

36. L.1933, p. 1115.

37. R.S.1874, p. 1078,1080; L.1925, p. 605; L.1929, p. 774; L.1931, p. 905, 907; L.1933, p. 1115.

38. L.1869, p. 109; L.1917, p. 793; L.1925, p. 605.

39. L.1929, p. 774,775; L.1931, p. 906.

40. L.1849, p. 203; L.1857, p. 186; L.1871-72, p. 444; L.1919, p. 569.

41. L.1933, p. 615.

42. L.1937, p. 601.

43. L.1819, p. 175.

44. Ibid.

45. Ibid., p. 237,238.

46. L.1843, p. 128.

47. L.1819, p. 127; L.1839, p. 138,139.

48. R.L.1827, p. 366.

49. R.L.1829, p. 150.

50. L.1831, p. 175; R.S.1845, p. 500,501.

51. L.1831, p. 175.

52. L.1821, p. 74. There was in this law and in many of those following, a limit to the number of precincts which could be established. See L.1825, p. 168; R.L.1827, p. 256; R.L.1829, p. 54; L.1835, p. 141. Prior to 1821, each township was declared by statute to constitute an election district (L.1819, p. 90).

53. L.1819, p. 90.

54. Ibid., p. 99.

County Board

ed on the list of taxable inhabitants; the latter only to be freeholders or householders.⁵⁵

The substitution of the county court for the county commissioners' court produced no important changes in the sphere of government; neither the second constitution nor the enabling legislation made any original pronouncements with regard to the powers or duties of the former.⁵⁶

The revised law on township organization, in the main, only made more inclusive and definite the powers of the board.⁵⁷ The board was given authority to purchase and hold any land within the county for the use of its inhabitants; it was also given authority to make such contracts, and to purchase and hold such personal property as might be necessary to the exercise of its powers; moreover, it could make such orders for the disposition, regulation, or use of the corporate property as might seem to be to the interest of the inhabitants.⁵⁸ Explicit also, was the authority to audit all claims against the county, and the accounts of such officers as were not otherwise provided for by law.⁵⁹ The board was also given power to appropriate funds for the construction of roads and bridges in any part of the county whenever a majority of the whole board might deem it proper and expedient.⁶⁰

From the enabling legislation of the present constitutional period is drawn the following brief statement of the principal functions of the county board:

1. The purchase, sale, and custody of the real and personal property of the county.
2. The examination and settlement of accounts against the county.
3. The issuance of orders on the county treasury in pursuance of its fiscal administration.
4. The examination of accounts concerning the receipts and expenditures of county officers.⁶¹
5. The supervision of elections;⁶² the selection of juries;⁶³ the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges;⁶⁴ the care of the indigent, infirm, and disabled.⁶⁵
6. The appropriation of funds necessary to the effecting of its functions;⁶⁶ the raising of such sums through taxation; and in general, the management of county funds and county business.⁶⁷

At all times the county board has had a clerk who has served it in a ministerial capacity. The law creating the county commissioners' court provided that it should have such an officer, and gave it the power to appoint him.⁶⁸ This appointive power was rescinded in 1837 by an act which made the office elective.⁶⁹

When the county court supplanted the county commissioners' court, the office of clerk of the latter body ceased to exist. A new office was created by statute, that of clerk of the county court.⁷⁰ When the court sat for the transaction of county business, its clerk was in effect a clerk of a county

55. L.1819, p. 255; L.1823, p. 182.

56. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 65.

57. The Act of February 17, 1851, previously cited (L.1851, p. 35-78).

58. *Ibid.*, p. 50.

59. *Ibid.*, p. 51.

60. *Ibid.*

61. R.S.1874, p. 306,307.

62. *Ibid.*, p. 456,468.

63. *Ibid.*, p. 630.

64. *Ibid.*, p. 310.

65. *Ibid.*, p. 757,758.

66. *Ibid.*, p. 307.

67. *Ibid.*, p. 306,307.

68. L.1819, p. 175.

69. L.1837, p. 49.

70. L.1849, p. 63.

board; legal recognition of this distinction was given in the provision that the clerk should keep his records of the court's administrative actions separate from those of its judicial actions. For this purpose two sets of books were to be kept.⁷¹

In 1870 the new constitution established the office of county clerk;⁷² subsequently, the General Assembly provided that the county clerk should act as clerk of the county board⁷³ as well as clerk of the county court.⁷⁴ From that time to the present, the county board has been served in a ministerial capacity by this officer. The major record kept by the clerk for the county board is the minutes of its proceedings. This record includes orders to issue warrants on the county treasury; the board's action on committee reports on roads and bridges, indigent and infirm relief, schools, taxation, etc.; and its orders in regard to juries, licenses, and other matters within its jurisdiction.⁷⁵

The clerk also keeps, separately, a register of orders issued on the county treasurer and lists of jury venire. He files and preserves all bills of accounts acted on by the board, and has custody of reports required to be made to the board by the county treasurer, various school bodies, and a number of other county officers.⁷⁶ An obligation to preserve a multiplicity of other records is clearly set forth in the general provision requiring the clerk to have the care and custody of all papers appertaining to, as well as filed in, his office.⁷⁷

Proceedings of Board

(See also entry 381)

1. (SUPERVISORS' FILES), 1837--. 84 cartons (1837-1937); 60 f.b. (1870--).

Documents of the board of supervisors' proceedings including petitions, resolutions, bills and claims, financial statements, tax levies, communications, minutes of meetings, county budgets, roll calls, jury lists, committee reports, and tax complaints. Also contains Road Petitions, 1858--, entry 4, and (Reports of Justices of the Peace), 1931--, entry 168. Arr. by date of session. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. Carton 5 x 11 x 25; f.b. 10 x 5 x 14. 84 cartons, 1837-1937, corridor, bsmt.; 60 f.b., 1870--, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

2. RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS, 1837--. 2 f.b.

Resignations and appointments of township officers, showing names of office and resigning or appointed officer, and dates of resignation or appointment by board; also includes notice to county clerk of withdrawal of candidates for county judge, 1926-30, and resignation of members of board of review, 1931. Arr. by date of resignation or appointment. No index. 1837-52, hdw.; 1853-97, hdw., and hdw. on pr. fm.; 1898--, hdw., typed, and hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

3. RAILROAD BOND ELECTION, 1869, 1870. 1 f.b.

Election papers of referendum for \$25,000 bond subscription to the Fairbury, Pontiac and Northwestern Railroad, including poll books, tally sheets, and certifications of judges and clerks. Arr. by date of election. No index. Hdw. 11 x 5 x 14. Corridor, bsmt.

4. ROAD PETITIONS, 1848-57. 1 f.b. 1858-- in (Supervisors' Files), entry 1.

Petitions to county board for new roads and changes and improvements in old

71. L.1849 p. 66.

72. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.

73. R.S.1874, p. 322.

74. Ibid., p. 260.

75. L.1819, p. 6,28,77,127,334,335,352; R.L.1829, p. 151-53; L.1831, p. 89, 90; L.1835, p. 131,132,136; L.1839, p. 71,72; R.S.1845, p. 287,342,403, 437; L.1849, p. 66; L.1861, p. 234-37; R.S.1874, p. 322.

76. R.L.1827, p. 366; L.1845, p. 169; R.S.1845, p. 136; L.1861, p. 237.

77. R.S.1874, p. 322.

roads with corresponding plats, showing names of tax payers in road district, report of road viewers, and dates of report and filing. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

5. SUPERVISORS' RECORD, 1837--. 18 v. (A, 5, 86, B-P). Title varies: County Commissioners' Record, v. A, 1837-49; County Record, v. 5, 1850-58; Court Record, v. 86, 1859-69.

Record of proceedings of county board of supervisors; including semiannual and annual reports of county and township officers, resolutions, roll calls, appointments of officers; petitions, proposals, bids and contracts for construction of county buildings, bills and claims, clerk's reports on tax books, elections returns, officers' bonds, payrolls, tax levies, county budgets, road maps, and tavern and ferry licenses. Arr. by date of proceedings. No index. 1837-1909, hdw.; 1910--, typed. 230 - 646 p. 12 x 18 x 2 - 18 x 13 x 3. V. A, 5, 1837-58, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 86, B-P, 1859--, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Disposition of Accounts

(See also entries 1, 5)

County Budget and Appropriations (See also entry 334)

6. BUDGET RECORD, 1933--. 2 v.

Ledger of appropriations for the various county funds, expenditures, and offices, showing date and amount of appropriation, and name of account. Arr. by date of appropriation. Indexed alph. by name of account. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 13 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Bills and Claims (See also entries 349, 350)

7. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (Unpresented Claims), 1938--. 1 f.b.

Claims to board of supervisors as yet unpresented, showing date, amount, and nature of claim, and name of claimant. Arr. by date of claim. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

8. MOTOR FUEL TAX CLAIMS, 1932--. 1 f.b.

Claims against motor fuel tax fund for highway labor and materials, showing date, number, purpose, and amount of claim, and name of claimant. Arr. by claim no. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Registers of County Orders (See also entries 334, 335, 344)

9. REGISTER OF COUNTY ORDERS, 1837--. 7 v. (2 not labeled, A, B, 1 not labeled, 2, 3). Missing: 1862-66, 1903-29. Title varies: Order Book, 1 v. not labeled, 1837-53; Entry Book, 1 v. not labeled, 1854-61.

Register of county orders issued, showing date, number, and amount of order, and names of recipient and fund from which drawn. Arr. by date of order. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 18 x 12 x 2. 2 v. not labeled, 1837-61, v. A, B, 1 not labeled, 1867-1902, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 2, 3, 1930--, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

10. (COUNTY HIGHWAY WARRANT REGISTER), 1932--. 4 v. (1 not numbered, 1, 2, 1 not numbered).

Register of county warrants issued for highway department expenses, showing date, number, purpose, and amount of warrant, name of recipient, total amount of warrants, and name of fund on which drawn. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 15 x 13 x 2. 1 v. not numbered, 1932, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 1, 2, 1 not numbered, 1933--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Cancelled County
Orders (See also entry 336)

11. CANCELLED COUNTY WARRANTS, 1908--. 28 f.b.
Cancelled county warrants and jury certificates, including coroner's certificates; foreign witness certificates, and fox and crow bounty warrants, showing date, number, amount, and purpose of warrant, name of recipient, and date of cancellation. Arr. by date of warrant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

12. BOUNTY CERTIFICATES, 1892-1937 4 f.b.
Cancelled bounty certificates issued for destroying crows, crows' eggs, foxes, ground hogs, and English sparrows, showing date, number, and amount of payment, and name of recipient. Arr. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

13. COUNTY ORDERS - WARRANTS, 1887--. 23 v. Missing: 1888-1919.
Stubs of county orders and warrants issued, showing date, number, purpose, and amount of warrant, and name of recipient. Arr. by order or warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 16 x 11 x 1/2. 1 v., 1887, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 18 v., 1920-33, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; 4 v., 1934--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

14. JURY CERTIFICATES, 1899--. 5 v. Missing: 1926-29.
Stubs of certificates issued to jurors in payment of services, showing number, date, and amount of certificate, and name of juror. Arr. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 16 x 11 x 1. 1 v., 1899-1901, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 2 v., 1902-25, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; 2 v., 1930--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

15. BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATE WARRANTS, 1902--. 3 v.
Stubs of warrants issued in payment of birth and death reports, showing date, number, and amount of warrant, and name of recipient. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 125 p. 18 x 12 x 1/2. 2 v., 1902, 1903, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1904--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

16. GROUND HOG COUNTY WARRANTS, 1908--. 1 v. Last entry 1937.
Stubs of warrants issued in payment for killing ground hogs, showing number, date, and amount of warrant, and name of recipient. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 18 x 15 x 1. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

17. (MOTHERS' AND BLIND PENSION CERTIFICATES), 1922--. 4 cardboard boxes.
Cancelled certificates of mothers' pension and blind relief payments, showing date, number, purpose, and amount of certificate, name of recipient, and date of cancellation. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 10 x 22. Corridor, bsmt.

18. CROW BOUNTY WARRANTS, 1931--. 1 v. Last entry 1937.
Stubs of warrants issued in payment for destruction of crows and crows' eggs, showing date, number, and amount of warrant, name of recipient, and certification of township clerk. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 17 x 14 x 1/2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

19. SPARROW WARRANTS, 1901, 1902. 1 v.
Stubs of warrants issued in payment for killing of English sparrows, showing number, date, and amount of warrant, and name of recipient. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 17 x 14 x 1. Co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.

Pension Funds and Applications (See also entries 17, 176, 177, 347, 452, 453)

20. MOTHERS' AND BLIND PENSION RECORD, 1931--. 1 v. (2).
Ledger of mothers' and blind relief pension accounts, showing names of mother and dependent children or blind person, date and amount of decree ordering payment, date, amount, method, and period of all pension payments,

and date, amount, and period of each pension payment. (Mothers') Pension Account Record, entry 21, and Register of Applications of Blind Persons for Relief, entry 22, formerly kept separately. Arr. by date of decree ordering payment. Indexed alph. by name of pensioner. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

21. (Mothers') PENSION ACCOUNT RECORD, 1915-30. 1 v. (1). 1931-- in Mothers' and Blind Pension Record, entry 20.
Ledger of mothers' pension accounts, showing names of mother and dependent children, date and amount of decree ordering payment, date, amount, method, and period of total pension payments, and date, amount, and period of each pension payment. Arr. by date of decree ordering payment. Indexed alph. by name of pensioner. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 292 p. 18 x 14 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

22. REGISTER OF APPLICATIONS OF BLIND PERSONS FOR RELIEF, 1903-30. 2 v. (1 not numbered, 2). 1931-- in Mothers' and Blind Pension Record, entry 20.
Register of applications for blind relief, including ledger of blind pension accounts, showing date and number of application, name and address of applicant, report of examiner, order of board allowing pension, date, number, and amount of warrant, and name of pensioner. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 40 p. 18 x 12 x 1/2. 1 v. not numbered, 1903-17, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 2, 1918-30, corridor, bsmt.

Emergency Relief (See also entry 348)

23. LIVINGSTON COUNTY EMERGENCY RELIEF, 1930-32. 5 cardboard boxes. Duplicates of purchase orders issued by Livingston County Emergency Relief Commission, showing date, amount, and purpose of order, and name of recipient. Arr. by date of order. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 18 x 14 x 2. Corridor, bsmt.

War Bounties

24. WAR BOUNTY RECORD, 1861-68. 1 v.
Record of bounty paid to Civil War volunteers, showing names of soldiers, township, company, and officers, and date and amount of bounty payment. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. 100 p. 12 x 8 x 1. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Management of County Properties
(See also entries 5, 333, 349, 350, 382)

Contracts

25. (COUNTY FARM CONTRACTS), 1874--. 1 f.b.
Contracts of superintendents of county farm with board of supervisors, showing date of contact, name of superintendent, term of employment, duties, compensation, and signatures of board members. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Bond Issues

26. TOWNSHIP BOND REGISTER, 1905--. 1 v. (1).
Register of bonds issued by townships for hard road, 1915-37, bridge, 1917, school district, 1905--, sewage disposal plant, 1916, drainage, 1925-30, community high school, 1935-37, and gravel road, 1937, construction purposes, showing name of township, date, amount, and purpose of bond issue. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 17 x 33 x 1/2. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Insurance

27. INSURANCE POLICIES, 1936--. 2 f.b.
Insurance policies covering county property, showing name of insurance com-

pany, description of insured property, amounts of policy and premium, and dates of issue and expiration. Arr. by date of issue. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Reports to Board
(See also entries 1, 5, 381, 437)

28. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 1919--. 4 f.b.
Copies of treasurer's published financial statements, showing date of statement, itemized amounts received from general tax, special assessments, and delinquent taxes, itemized amounts of disbursements, balance due county, and acknowledgment. Arr. by date of statement. No index. Typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

29. AUDITOR'S REPORT ON LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 1933--.
7 v. (1-7).
Report of audit of county clerk's accounts, showing date of audit, names of auditor and county clerk, and total amounts of receipts, disbursements, and balance on hand in each fund. Arr. by date of audit. No index. Typed, and typed under pr. hdgs. 32 p. 12 x 9 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

30. (OIL INSPECTORS' REPORTS AND BONDS), 1912-28. 1 f.b.
Reports and bonds of county oil inspectors, showing date of report, name of inspector, number of tank cars inspected, names of sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

31. SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS, 1855-83. 1 f.b.
Reports by school commissioner to county board on sales of school lands, showing date and amount of sale, legal description of land, acreage, name of buyer, and date of report. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

32. SWAMP LANDS, 1857-70. 1 f.b.
Reports of swamp land sales, showing date and amount of sale, name of purchaser, total amount of receipts from sales, commission for collecting, balance on hand, and signature of swamp land commissioner. Arr. by date of sale. No index. Hdw. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

33. QUARTERMASTER PAPERS, 1862-64. 1 bdl.
Reports of militia quartermasters for supplies issued to soldiers, property received and transferred, stores expended, articles lost and destroyed, and purchase and distribution of supplies. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 10 x 7. Corridor, bsmt.

Jury Lists
(See also entries 1, 171, 280)

34. LIST OF JURORS, 1855--. 5 v. (3 not numbered, 2, 1 not numbered).
Missing: 1867-71; 1919-21.
Register of jurors, showing names and addresses of jurors, term date, number of days of service, and amount of fees. Arr. alph. by name of juror. No index. 1855-1933, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1934--, typed. 170 p. 15 x 12 x 1. 2 v. not numbered, 1855-66, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 1 v. not numbered, v. 2, 1 not numbered, 1872--, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

II. COUNTY CLERK

Forerunner of the present county clerk was the clerk of the county commissioners' court. This court was the administrative body in Livingston County from 1837, the date of organization of the county, to 1849.¹ The Constitution of 1848 and laws of 1849 created a new judicial branch of county government presided over by the county judge and entitled the "county court" and provided for the quadrennial election of a "clerk of the county court."² In addition to his duties as clerk of the judicial court, the incumbent was also to act as clerk of the administrative branch of government which consisted of the county judge and two justices of the peace.³ In 1857 Livingston County adopted the township form of government necessitating the election of a board of supervisors to supplant the county court as the county administrative body.⁴ Accordingly, the clerk of the county court became ex-officio clerk of the board of supervisors.⁵

The above-mentioned clerks all performed the duties of county clerk as well as those of clerks of a judicial or administrative body. In fact, legislation frequently referred to those incumbents as "county clerks" when defining duties relating to county business as distinct from their duties in other capacities. The Constitution of 1870 specifically provided for a county clerk⁶ who has continued to act to the present in this capacity, and also as clerk of the county board⁷ and clerk of the county court.⁸ The revised statutes of 1874 adopted the use of a distinction of titles for each of his ex-officio capacities, applying the title "county clerk" only when referring to his duties as such.⁹ It is the performance of those duties that give rise to the records dealt with in this section.

The first clerk of the county commissioners' court of Livingston County was elected in 1837 with a four-year term,¹⁰ which was reduced to a two-year term in 1847.¹¹ A bond of \$1,000 was required.¹² The clerk of the county court served for a four-year term and was bonded in the sum of \$3,000.¹³ The Constitution of 1870 and the revised statutes of 1874, establishing the office of county clerk, provided for his election for a quadrennial term, and that the amount of his bond be set by county board.¹⁴ The bond is entered upon the records of his office, and deposited with the clerk of the circuit court. He is required to take oath, and is commissioned by the Governor.¹⁵ The county seal is kept by the clerk and is used by him when required.

In general, the county clerk's performance of his functions results in records relating to the following: taxation, vital statistics, licenses, and bonds. Various officials and agencies having authority over these matters report to, or deposit records with, the county clerk who in this manner acts as a coordinating factor in the execution of local and state affairs. In regard to other of these matters, the clerk is required to perform duties on his own behalf and retain the records resulting from such performance.

Illustrations of both of these procedures may be found by examining the various duties and records relating to taxation. The county clerk must procure all books and blanks used in the assessment and collection of taxes, and

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1. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4; L.1819, p. 175.
 2. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,18,19; L.1849, p. 62,63.
 3. L.1849, p. 65,66.
 4. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6; L.1851, p. 38,45,50.
 5. L.1851, p. 52; L.1861, p. 237.
 6. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 18 and Art. X, sec. 8.
 7. R.S.1874, p. 322.
 8. Ibid., p. 260.
 9. Ibid., p. 260,322.
 10. L.1837, p. 49.
 11. L.1845, p. 28. Effective in 1847.
 12. L.1819, p. 176,177; R.L.1833, p. 143; R.S.1845, p. 131.
 13. L.1849, p. 63,64.
 14. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; R.S.1874, p. 321.
 15. R.S.1874, p. 321.

County Clerk

list in such books the lands and lots subject to taxation,¹⁶ they are then turned over to the supervisor of assessments who has the township assessors enter the valuations against each piece of property listed. The supervisor completes revisions and corrections upon complaint of property owners and returns the books in duplicate to the county clerk.¹⁷ Personal property assessments are handled in essentially the same manner. The board of review then makes adjustments on complaints and equalizes assessments between districts, certifying corrections and revisions to the county clerk.¹⁸ The county clerk then reports the entire assessment list to the State Tax Commission for equalization; the equalized list is afterwards used by the county clerk in ascertaining tax rates and extending taxes.¹⁹

The State Tax Commission also certifies to the county clerk the assessments on the capital stock of corporations and railroad and telegraph companies, it being the duty of the clerk to extend these taxes and retain the books after use by the collector.²⁰

The books are next turned over to the county collector who, after collection, returns lists of collections together with lists of uncollected real and personal property taxes.²¹ The county clerk attends all tax sales, prepares a list of all sales and issues duplicate reports thereof, records affidavits of purchases of property for taxes, and keeps a record known as the "tax judgment, sale, redemption, and forfeiture record."²²

An extensive group of records of vital statistics is kept by the county clerk, including records relating to births and deaths, marriages, physicians, and midwives. The first legislation in regard to the keeping of vital statistics was included in the act for the establishment of medical societies.²³ One section of this act made it the duty of every physician to keep a record of births, deaths, and diseases occurring within the vicinity of his practice, and to transmit such record to his medical society whereupon the record was to be published in the newspapers. In 1842 it was provided that a parent could appear before the clerk of the county commissioners' court and make affidavit as to the birth of a child, and the eldest next of kin of a deceased person could similarly appear and make affidavit as to death.²⁴ It is probable that the tenor of the above-mentioned laws explains the fact that no birth or death records existed in Livingston County prior to 1877, the first law, 1819, requiring no public record to be kept, and that of 1842 providing that affidavits "may" be made. The act of 1877 creating the State Board of Health required that all births and deaths in the county be reported to the county clerk by the attending physicians or accoucheurs.²⁵ Teeth were put into this and subsequent laws by providing penalties for noncompliance. In 1901 death certificates issued by physicians, midwives, or coroners were to be presented to town clerks who as the local registrars issued burial permits and forwarded the certificates to the county clerk.²⁶ In 1903 cer-

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16. L.1867, p. 106; L.1871-72, p. 19,20,32; L.1903, p. 297. During the period of the first constitution such books and lists were prepared by the auditor of public accounts and turned over to the clerk of the county commissioners' court (L.1825, p. 173; R.L.1827, p. 329; L.1839, p. 3,4; L.1847, p. 79).
 17. The first assessment officer was the county treasurer (R.L.1827, p. 328-36). In 1839 this function was performed by the district assessors, who received from the county clerk copies of the auditor's transcripts (L.1839, p. 3,4). The treasurer resumed these duties in 1844 (L.1843, p. 231), retaining them until the institution of township organization in 1858 resulted in township assessors acting in each township (L.1851, p. 38). The treasurer now acts as ex-officio supervisor of assessments (L.1898, p. 36-44).
 18. L.1898, p. 36-44.
 19. L.1919, p. 723.
 20. L.1871-72, p. 11,13,16; L.1937, p. 1011, 1012.
 21. L.1849, p. 124,125; L.1871-72, p. 55; L.1931, p. 759.
 22. L.1838, p. 3; L.1871-72, p. 40; L.1879, p. 250.
 23. L.1819, p. 233.
 24. L.1842-43, p. 210-12.
 25. L.1877, p. 209.
 26. L.1901, p. 302, 303.

tificates of death were to be turned over to the State Board of Health, which then delivered to the county clerk all certificates so received.²⁷ Later it was provided that the township clerks should annually deposit with the county clerk a complete set of the records of births, stillbirths, and deaths registered with them. The county clerk was charged with binding and indexing, or recording, and safe-keeping of such records.²⁸ From the earliest date, the legislation in regard to these matters provided that the clerk retain the abstracts and certificates, keep a record of births and deaths, maintain alphabetical indexes, and issue certified copies of certificates upon request. The clerk has also been required to prepare a register of all physicians and accoucheurs in the county.²⁹

Since the organization of Livingston County in 1837 the county clerk, or clerk of the county commissioners' court, has been required to file marriage certificates and certificates of parents' consent to the marriage of minors.³⁰ The clerk was also required to keep a separate register of marriages in addition to his file of certificates.³¹ Before 1877 persons desiring to marry were required to secure licenses from the county clerk only when they had not previously published such intention, but in that year the securing of a license was made mandatory.³² Although a record of applications for marriage licenses has been kept by the clerk in this county since 1877, an act of 1937 appears to be the first legislation requiring the maintenance of such a record.³³ The same act provides that persons desiring to marry shall present to the county clerk a certificate setting forth that such persons are free from venereal diseases, such certificates to be filed with the application for license to marry.³⁴ Marriage records have been kept in Livingston County since 1838.

The county clerk is charged with a number of duties relating to elections: preparing and issuing blank ballots,³⁵ poll books,³⁶ and certificates of election,³⁷ and keeping a record of registers of elections,³⁸ petitions,³⁹ and marked ballots,⁴⁰ tally sheets,⁴¹ and election returns which are transmitted to him by the judges of election.⁴² Abstracts of returns were formerly prepared by the clerk, but these are now originated by the election commissioners or judges of election and deposited with the clerk. Returned ballots are destroyed by the clerk six months after election, provided no contest in which the ballots are needed is in progress.⁴³ In 1889, when returns of elections for school trustees were made to the county clerk, he was charged with furnishing to the county superintendent of schools a list of all such trustees.⁴⁴ Now the clerk does not enter into the procedure, the school trustees canvassing the returns and certifying directly to the superintendent of schools.⁴⁵

The bonds of a number of officials are required to be transmitted to the clerk for filing and entering in a book maintained for that purpose. Justices' of the peace and constables' oaths, bonds, and securities are approved

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27. L.1903, p. 315-18.
 28. L.1915, p. 667.
 29. L.1877, p. 209.
 30. L.1819, p. 27; R.S.1845, p. 354; R.S.1874, p. 694.
 31. R.L.1827, p. 289.
 32. L.1877, p. 130.
 33. L.1937, p. 909.
 34. Ibid., p. 910.
 35. L.1891, p. 113; L.1911, p. 311.
 36. L.1871-72, p. 386.
 37. L.1819, p. 96; L.1821, p. 79; L.1823, p. 64; L.1885, p. 176.
 38. L.1865, p. 59; L.1871-72, p. 386.
 39. L.1911, p. 310,311; L.1929, p. 422.
 40. L.1891, p. 118.
 41. L.1885, p. 143.
 42. L.1819, p. 86; L.1821, p. 77; L.1823, p. 64; L.1871-72, p. 389.
 43. L.1917, p. 444.
 44. L.1889, p. 271,322.
 45. L.1909, p. 352.
 46. R.S.1845, p. 396,397; L.1861, p. 237,238; R.S.1874, p. 325; L.1895, p. 188.

by the clerk and entered in a separate book in accordance with statutory requirement. This book shows the date on which each justice of the peace and constable was sworn into office and the date of commission by the Governor. Resignations from these offices are made to the county clerk who enters such fact in the justices' and constables' record.⁴⁷

The clerk is also charged with issuing licenses to taverns,⁴⁸ ferries,⁴⁹ et cetera, and keeping records of the same. Other recordations made are: records relating to estrays;⁵⁰ registers of professionals, including physicians,⁵¹ midwives,⁵² dentists,⁵³ chiropodists,⁵⁴ and veterinarians;⁵⁵ list of county officers; list of town officers which is furnished annually by the town clerk;⁵⁶ record of notaries public;⁵⁷ and book of state civil service rules.⁵⁸ Referring to his list of town officers, the county clerk reports annually to the State Department of Public Health the names and addresses of the supervisor, assessor, and clerk of each township, and the dates of the expiration of their terms of office.⁵⁹

Included in the provision that the county clerk be charged with the care and custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to, and filed or deposited in, his office⁶⁰ are those duties as clerk of the county board, wherein he is required to record the proceedings of the board and to file all their books, records, and accounts.⁶¹ Also included are his record-keeping duties as ex-officio clerk of the county court, with its resulting duties in relation to probate matters.⁶² The clerk is also required to keep jury lists⁶³ and a book in which he enters details as to orders upon the treasurer. He is further required to maintain alphabetical indexes of all records and papers in his office, and to supply copies of these records or papers to any person upon request and payment of the required fee.⁶⁴

Taxation

(See also entries 1, 5, 142, 157, 317-330, 352, 353, 401)

Lists of Taxable Properties, Levies

35. TAX LEVIES, 1858-- . 66 f.b.

Certificates of tax levies, showing date, amount, and purpose of levy, name of taxing body, and date of filing. Arr. alph. by name of twp. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

36. DOCKET OF AMOUNT WANTED, 1876, 1877.

Dockets of certificates of levy and amounts wanted filed by townships and taxing bodies, showing name of township or taxing body and amount wanted by each, valuation of property within each township or taxing district, rate of taxation, and date of filing of certificate. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 288 p. 15 x 13 x 2. Corridor, bsmt.

47. L.1895, p. 188.
 48. L.1819, p. 77-79; L.1933-34, Second Sp. Sess., p. 64-66.
 49. R.L.1827, p. 221; R.S.1874, p. 530.
 50. L.1819, p. 206,207; R.S.1874, p. 483.
 51. L.1877, p. 209; L.1899, p. 275; L.1923, p. 441,442.
 52. Ibid.
 53. L.1881, p. 79; L.1899, p. 273; L.1909, p. 279; L.1933, p. 711.
 54. L.1899, p. 280; L.1935, p. 995.
 55. L.1917, p. 591.
 56. L.1861, p. 226; R.S.1874, p. 1077.
 57. L.1871-72, p. 575; R.S.1874, p. 721; L.1875, p. 88.
 58. L.1905, p. 115.
 59. L.1923, p. 480.
 60. R.S.1874, p. 322.
 61. L.1861, p. 239; R.S.1874, p. 322.
 62. R.S.1874, p. 260.
 63. Ibid., p. 630.
 64. Ibid., p. 321.

37. ASSESSOR'S BOOK, 1849--. 2294 v.
 (Livingston County as a whole, 1849-57. 11 v. Missing: 1851.
 Amity Township, 1858--. 78 v. Missing: 1858-73, 1884, 1893.
 Avoca Township, 1858--. 60 v. Missing: 1858-75, 1877-92, 1909.
 Belle Prairie Township, 1858--. 70 v. Missing: 1858-73, 1876,
 1881-83, 1893.
 Broughton Township, 1858--. 71 v. Missing: 1858-73, 1876-78, 1894.
 Charlotte Township, 1865--. 75 v. Missing: 1865-75, 1892.
 Chatsworth Township, 1858--. 79 v. Missing: 1858-71, 1873.
 Dwight Township, 1858--. 78 v. Missing: 1858-73, 1875.
 Eppards Point Township, 1858--. 93 v. Missing: 1858, 1864.
 Esmen Township, 1858--. 77 v. Missing: 1858-63, 1865-73, 1883,
 1896.
 Fayette Township, 1870--. 76 v. Missing: 1870-73, 1895, 1898.
 Forrest Township, 1861--. 65 v. Missing: 1861-74, 1876, 1881-90.
 Germanville Township, 1868--. 81 v. Missing: 1868.
 Indian Grove Township, 1858--. 59 v. Missing: 1858.
 Long Point Township, 1858--. 79 v. Missing: 1858-72.
 Nebraska Township, 1858--. 73 v. Missing: 1858-72, 1880-82, 1886,
 1888, 1890.
 Nevada Township, 1858--. 79 v. Missing: 1858-73.
 Newtown Township, 1858--. 76 v. Missing: 1858-73, 1875, 1895.
 Odell Township, 1858--. 73 v. Missing: 1858-72, 1887, 1888, 1892,
 1894, 1895, 1898.
 Owego Township, 1858--. 78 v. Missing: 1858-73.
 Pike Township, 1858--. 78 v. Missing: 1858-73.
 Pleasant Ridge Township, 1861--. 78 v. Missing: 1861-68, 1870-73,
 1884, 1885.
 Pontiac Township, 1858--. 87 v. Missing: 1858-70, 1897, 1903.
 Reading Township, 1858--. 74 v. Missing: 1858-73, 1881, 1884,
 1894, 1896.
 Rooks Creek Township, 1858--. 76 v. Missing: 1858-73, 1880, 1881,
 1893.
 Round Grove Township, 1858--. 78 v. Missing: 1858-73.
 Saunemin Township, 1858--. 72 v. Missing: 1858-70, 1873, 1874,
 1881, 1884-88, 1890.
 Sullivan Township, 1864--. 77 v. Missing: 1864-70, 1872, 1873,
 1880, 1882.
 Sunbury Township, 1858--. 90 v. Missing: 1858, 1860, 1863, 1872.
 Union Township, 1864--. 75 v. Missing: 1864-72, 1880, 1884, 1887,
 1889.
 Waldo Township, 1861--. 78 v. Missing: 1861-73, 1898.

Lists of taxable real and personal property, showing date, names of owner and township, description of property, tax spread, and total amount of tax. Real estate arr. by sec., twp., and range nos.; personal property arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 - 100 p. 14½ x 9 x ½ - 17 x 15 x 1. 1440 v., 1849-1914, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 550 v., 1915-30, corridor, bsmt.; 304 v., 1931-- , co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

38. ABSTRACT OF TAXES, 1861--. 7 v. (1 not labeled, A, B, 1-4).
 Missing: 1864-71, 1876, 1907-18.

Abstracts of taxes in assessor's books, showing totals of each column of each page and book, grand totals of all the books, and date of assessment. Arr. by date of assessment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 16 x 17 x 2. 1 v. not labeled, 1861-63; v. B, 1, 1877-1906, corridor, bsmt.; v. A, 1872-75, v. 2-4, 1919-- , co. clk.'s vlt. no. 2, 1st fl.

39. RAILROAD TAX BOOK, 1868--. 10 v. (5 not numbered, 1868-88; 2-6, 1876--).

Lists of taxable railroad property, showing name of company, legal description of property, valuation of rolling stock and improvements, tax rate, and dates and amounts of assessment and payment. Arr. by date of assessment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 17½ x 15 x 1½. 2 v. not numbered, v. 3, 1868-80, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 3 v. not numbered, 1873-88, v. 2, 4, 1876-1918, corridor, bsmt.; v. 5, 1919-31, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 6, 1932-- , co. clk.'s vlt. no. 2, 1st fl.

40. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH TAX BOOK, 1892--. 6 v. (3 not numbered, 2-4). Missing: 1911-20.

Lists of taxable telephone and telegraph company property, showing date of assessment, name of company, legal description of property, valuation, tax rate, and date and total amount of payments. Arr. by date of assessment. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 16 x 2. 3 v. not numbered, 1892-1920, corridor, bsmt.; v. 2-4, 1921--, co. clk.'s vlt. no. 2, 1st fl.

41. LAND AND PERSONAL ROAD TAX LIST, 1897-1913. 17 f.b.

Township highway commissioners' lists of taxable real estate and personal property in the various road districts, showing name or number of road district and township, nature of improvement, name of property owner, description and valuation of property, date and amount of assessment, and date of payment. Arr. alph. by name of twp. or by road district no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

42. SCHEDULE OF AGRICULTURE STATISTICS, 1880, 1881. 1 v.

Lists of agricultural statistics, showing acreage devoted to pastures and various crops, and quantity of livestock in each township. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 p. 16 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Corridor, bsmt.

43. ENTRIES OF CONVEYANCE, 1871-76. 1 v.

Entry book of conveyances of lands and lots, kept by county clerk for taxation purposes, showing names of grantor and grantee, type of instrument, legal description of property, and date of conveyance. Arr. by twp. and range nos. Indexed alph. by name of twp. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 464 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Collections, Abatement

44. COLLECTOR'S BOOKS, 1849--. 821 v.
(Livingston County, all townships, 1849-57, 1880, 1906-21, 55 v.
Missing: 1850-52, 1856.

Amity Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Avoca Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Belle Prairie Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Broughton Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Charlotte Township, 1866-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 24 v.
Chatsworth Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Dwight Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Eppards Point Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Esmen Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Fayette Township, 1870-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 23 v.
Forrest Township, 1862-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Germanville Township, 1869-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Indian Grove Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Long Point Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Nebraska Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Nevada Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Newtown Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Odell Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Owego Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Pike Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Pleasant Ridge Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Pontiac Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 44 v. Missing:
1893, 1895.
Reading Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Rooks Creek Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Round Grove Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Saunemin Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Sullivan Township, 1864-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Sunbury Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Union Township, 1864-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.
Waldo Township, 1858-79, 1881-1905, 1922--. 25 v.

Collector's lists of taxable real estate and personal property, showing name of owner, description of property, assessed and equalized valuations, amounts of current and back taxes, total due, amount of collection, and date of pay-

ment; includes columnar footings on each page. Real estate, arr. by sec., twp., and range; personal property, arr. alph. by name of owner. For partial index, 1932--; see entry 45. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 70 - 300 p. 17 x 16 x 1 - 17 x 16 x 3. 7 v., 1849-57, 1880, co., clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 320 v., 1858-79, 1881-1921, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; 279 v., 1922-30, corridor, bsmt.; 155 v., 1931-35, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.; 60 v., 1936--; treas.'s off., 1st fl.

45. RADIUM QUICK REFERENCE INDEX, 1932--. 3 v.

Index to real property in towns of Pontiac, Dwight, Chatsworth, Forrest, Odell, Reading, and Flanagan, as listed in Collector's Books, entry 44, showing name of property owner, name and year of collector's book, page and line of book where owner's name appears, and legal description of property assessed against said owner. Arr. alph. by name of owner. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 15 x 10 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

46. COLLECTOR'S BOOK (Special Assessments), 1920-23. 2 v.

Lists of real estate in the City of Pontiac taxed with special assessment for local improvements, showing name and address of owner, legal description of property, and dates and amounts of assessment and collection. Arr. by lot no. Indexed alph. by name of taxpayer. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 100 p. 14 x 9 x 1½. Corridor, bsmt.

47. TREASURER'S (Collector's) REPORTS, 1857--. 7 f.b.

Collector's statements to county clerk requesting credits in his accounts, including lists of errors, delinquencies, and forfeitures in telephone and telegraph and real and personal property assessments with statements of amounts of collections, delinquencies, and forfeitures, and request for credits. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw., typed, and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

48. DELINQUENT TAX BOOKS, 1845-1918. 729 v.

(Livingston County, as a whole, 1845-78, 11 v. [1, 2, 9 not numbered].

Amity Township, 1879-1918. 26 v. Missing: 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Avoca Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Belle Prairie Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Broughton Township, 1879-1918. 26 v. Missing: 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Charlotte Township, 1879-1918. 26 v. Missing: 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Chatsworth Township, 1879-1918. 26 v. Missing: 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Dwight Township, 1879-1918. 26 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Eppards Point Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Esmen Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Fayette Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Forrest Township, 1879-1918. 26 v. Missing: 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Germanville Township, 1879-1918. 26 v. Missing: 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Indian Grove Township, 1879-1918. 26 v. Missing: 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Long Point Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Nebraska Township, 1879-1918. 20 v. Missing: 1879-83, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Nevada Township, 1879-1918. 20 v. Missing: 1879-83, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

Newtown Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

- Odell Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Owego Township, 1879-1918. 20 v. Missing: 1879-83, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Pike Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Pleasant Ridge Township, 1879-1918. 28 v. Missing: 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Pontiac Township, 1879-1918. 25 v. Missing: 1879, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Reading Township, 1879-1918. 26 v. Missing: 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Rooks Creek Township, 1879-1918. 22 v. Missing: 1879-81, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Round Grove Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Saunemin Township, 1879-1918. 19 v. Missing: 1879-84, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Sullivan Township, 1879-1918. 22 v. Missing: 1879-81, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Sunbury Township, 1879-1918. 20 v. Missing: 1879-83, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Union Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.
- Waldo Township, 1879-1918. 24 v. Missing: 1879, 1880, 1889-92, 1900-1905, 1915-17.

List of tax delinquent real estate, showing date of tax, name of owner and legal description of property, tax spread, total amounts of delinquent taxes, costs, and penalties, and date of payment. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 - 540 p. 17 x 15 x 1 - 16 x 12 x 5. V. 1, 2, 5 not numbered, 1845-70, 718 v. not numbered, 1879-1918, corridor, bsmt.; 4 v. not numbered, 1871-78, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.

49. CORRECTION OF BACK TAXES, 1872-79. 1 v.

Lists of real estate upon which back taxes have been corrected, showing name of township, legal description of property, years and amounts of current and back taxes, and amounts of interest and costs. Arr. by date of assessment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 175 p. 17 x 15 x 1½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

For subsequent list of corrected taxes, see entry 321.

Judgment, Sale, Redemption, Forfeiture

50. TAX JUDGMENT, SALE, REDEMPTION, AND FORFEITURE RECORD, 1880--. 15 v. (10 not numbered, 10-13, 1 not numbered).

Lists of tax delinquent property on which tax judgments for sale, and sale, redemption, or forfeiture proceedings have been entered, showing names of owner and redeemer or purchaser, legal description and valuation of property, amounts of delinquency, costs, and penalties, dates of judgment, sale, redemption or forfeiture, or issuance of tax deed, and certification of county clerk; includes separate listing of land sold at tax sale, 1927--.
Tax Judgment Record, entry 51; Tax Sale (and Redemption) Record, entry 52; and Tax Forfeiture Record, entry 53, formerly kept separately. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 - 250 p. 16 x 12 x 3 - 17 x 23 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

51. TAX JUDGMENT RECORD, 1842-79. 7 v. (1 not labeled, 1-3, C, D, 1 not labeled). Title varies: Record for Judgment for Taxes, 1 v. not labeled, 1842-53. 1880-- in Tax Judgment, Sale, Redemption, and Forfeiture Record, entry 50.

Lists of tax delinquent lands and lots on which tax judgments for sale have been petitioned and entered, showing date of petition for judgment, value and legal description of property, amount of taxes and costs due, and order for sale. Also contains Tax Forfeiture Record, 1854-72, entry 53. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. No index. Hdw. 184 - 350 p. 13 x 10 x 1½ - 16 x 12 x 3. 1 v. not labeled, 1842-53, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 1-3, C, D, 1 not labeled, 1854-79, corridor, bsmt.

52. TAX SALE (and Redemption) RECORD, 1854-79. 4 v. (1-4). 1880-- in Tax Judgment, Sale, Redemption, and Forfeiture Record, entry 50. Lists of lands and lots sold at tax sales, including lands and lots redeemed from tax sale, showing names of owner and purchaser or redeemer, legal description of property, date and amount of sale or redemption, and acknowledgment. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. No index. Hdw. 350 p. 16 x 10 x 2. V. 1-3, 1854-75, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 4, 1876-79, corridor, bsmt.

53. TAX FORFEITURE RECORD, 1873-79. 2 v. (A, 1 not lettered). 1854-72 in Tax Judgment Record, entry 51; 1880-- in Tax Judgment, Sale, Redemption, and Forfeiture Record, entry 50. Lists of lands and town lots forfeited to state, showing name of owner, value and legal description of property, amounts of taxes and costs due, date of forfeit, and marginal remarks of redemption. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 17 x 14 x 1. Co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.

54. TAX PAPERS (Affidavits for Tax Deeds), 1860--. 11 f.b. Affidavits for tax deeds and certificates of purchase, showing names of purchaser and delinquent taxpayer, legal description of property, date and amount of sale, amounts of delinquent taxes, penalties, and costs, and dates of certificate, affidavit, and filing. Arr. by date of affidavit. No index. 1860-97, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1895--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

55. TAX CERTIFICATE, 1916--. 1 f.b. Certificates of purchase at tax sales, showing name of purchaser, date and amount of sale, legal description of property, total amounts of taxes, special assessments, interest, costs, and penalties, date of certificate, and signatures of county clerk and treasurer. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
For other certificates of purchase, see entry 54.

56. AFFIDAVIT FOR TAX DEED, 1876-1907. 1 v. (2). 1908-- in Miscellaneous Record, entry 100. Copies of affidavits for tax deeds, showing date, amount, and place of sale, names of purchaser and owner, legal description of property, total amounts of taxes, costs, and penalties, signatures of collector and county clerk, and date of affidavit. Arr. by date of affidavit. Indexed alph. by name of purchaser. Hdw. on pr. fm. 285 p. 18 x 13 x 1½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Vital Statistics

Births

57. CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH, 1878--. 14 f.b. (1878-1915), 17 v. (8-24, 1916--). Title varies: Birth Certificates, 14 f.b., 1878-1915. Birth certificates showing date and number of certificate, name, sex, and color of child, date and place of birth, names and occupations of parents, signature of attending physician or midwife, and date of filing. Subsequent to 1915, kept in bound form. Arr. by date of certificate. 1878-1915, no index; for index, 1916--, see entry 58. 1878-1915, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1916--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. F.b. 11 x 5 x 14; v. 1000 p. 9 x 7 x 5. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

58. BIRTH INDEX, 1916--. 2 v. (1, 2). Index to Certificates of Birth, entry 57, showing name of child, date of birth, certificate number, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by surname of child. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

59. RECORD OF BIRTHS, 1877-1919. 8 v. (1-8). Title varies: Register of Births, v. 1-5, 1877-1909. Record of birth certificates, showing date and number of certificate, name of child, personal and statistical particulars, date and place of birth, name and address of attending physician, and date of filing. Prior to 1910, kept in register form. 1877-1909, arr. alph. by name of child; 1910-19, arr. by

date of certificate. 1877-1909, no index; 1910-19, indexed alph. by name of child. 1877-1909, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1910-19, hdw. on pr. fm. 530 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Deaths and Stillbirths

60. CERTIFICATE OF DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS, 1878--. 7 f.b. (1878-1915), 10 v. (6, 7, 10-17, 1916--). Title varies: Death Certificates, 7 f.b., 1878-1915.

Death and stillbirth certificates, showing date and number of certificate, name of deceased, date, place, and cause of death, date and place of burial, personal and occupational statistics, marital status, certifications of attending physician, undertaker, and county clerk, and date of filing. Subsequent to 1915 kept in bound form. 1878-1915, arr. by date of filing; 1916--, arr. by certificate number. 1878-1915, no index; for index, 1916--, see entry 61. 1878-1915, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1916--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. F.b. 11 x 5 x 14; v. 1000 p. 9 x 7 x 5. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

61. DEATH INDEX, 1916--. 2 v. (1, 2).

Index to Certificate of Deaths and Stillbirths, entry 60, showing name of deceased, date of death, certificate number, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

62. RECORDS OF DEATHS, 1878-1915. 5 v. (1-5) Title varies: Register of Deaths, v. 1, 2, 1878-1903.

Record of death and stillbirth certificates, showing date and number of certificate, names of deceased, physician, and undertaker, date, place, and cause of death, personal and occupational statistics, date and place of burial, signature of county clerk, and date of filing. Prior to 1904, kept in register form. 1878-1903, arr. alph. by name of deceased; 1904-15, arr. by date of certificate. 1878-1903, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1904-15, hdw. on pr. fm. 530 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Marriages

63. MARRIAGE LICENSES (Returns), 1837--. 58 f.b.

Marriage license returns, showing date of return, date and place of marriage, names of bride, groom, witnesses, and county clerk, name and title of officiating person, and personal and statistical particulars of bride and groom. Arr. by date of return. No index. 1837-49, hdw.; 1850--, hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

64. (Record of) MARRIAGES, 1837--. 19 v. (A-M, 1-6). Title varies: Marriage Record, v. A-F, 1837-1875; Marriage Register, v. G, 1876, 1877, v. J-M, 1890-1915; Register of Marriages, v. H, 1878-89; Certificate of Marriage, v. 1, 1916-34.

Copies of marriage licenses, showing date and number of license, names, ages, and residences of bride and groom, personal and occupational particulars, names and residences of parents, date and place of marriage, signatures of witnesses and officiating person, and dates of return and registration. Also contains Application For Marriage License, 1934--, entry 66. Arr. alph. by name of groom. 1837-66, no index; 1867-1914, indexed alph. by name of groom; for index, 1915--, see entry 65. 1837-66, hdw.; 1867--, hdw. on pr. fm. 100 - 600 p. 8 x 8 x 1 - 11 x 10 x 7. V. A-M, 1, 1837-1934, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 2-6, 1935--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

65. INDEX TO MARRIAGE RECORD, 1915--. 1 v. (1).

Index to (Record of) Marriages, entry 64, showing names of bride and groom, license number, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of groom. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

66. APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE, 1877-1933. 29 v. (1, 1 not labeled, D, E, 25 not labeled). Missing: 1885. 1934-- in (Record of) Marriages, entry 64.

Copies of applications for marriage licenses, showing names, ages, and residences of applicants, relationship, date and number of application,

signatures of applicants, and date of issue. Arr. alph. by name of groom. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 - 500 p. 14 x 9 x 2 - 18 x 13 x 3. V. 1, D, E, 15 not labeled, 1877-1910, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 11 v. not labeled, 1911-35, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Census

67. CENSUS RECORD, 1930. 1 f.b.

Copy of fifteenth census of Livingston County, showing statement of population of villages, towns, townships, and precincts, number of farms in each township, and total population and number of farms as compared with 1920 census; includes preliminary announcement of number of unemployed persons by village, town, township, and precinct, and total unemployed in county. Arr. by district and town nos. No index. Typed and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Licenses and Registers

Registers of Officers

68. OFFICERS ELECTED, 1858--. 5 f.b.

Lists of elected town officers and certificates of election, showing name and address of officer elected, name of township, title of officer, date of election, and certification and signatures of members of canvassing board. Arr. by date of election. No index. 1858-77, hdw., and hdw. on pr. fm.; 1878--, hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

69. REGISTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS AND NOTARIES, 1842--. 3 v. (2 not numbered, 2). Title varies: Record of Election and Commission of Justices and Constables, 1 v. not numbered, 1842-54; Register of County Officers, 1 v. not numbered, 1855-1915.

Register of elected and appointed township and county officers and notaries, showing name of office, dates of election or appointment and expiration of commission, name and address of officer, date, amount, and terms of bond, and names of sureties. Arr. by name of office. No index. 1842-54, hdw.; 1855--, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 100 - 220 p. 12 x 9 x $\frac{1}{2}$ - 16 x 12 x 2. 2 v. not numbered, 1842-1915, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 2, 1916--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Professional Licenses and Registers

70. REGISTER OF DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS, NURSES, OPTOMETRISTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1877--. 2 v. (1, 3). Title varies: Register of Physicians and Accoucheurs, v. 1, 1877-1920.

Register of certificates of physicians, accoucheurs, nurses, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, veterinaries, and pharmacists, showing dates of certificate and registration, name, age, residence, nativity, school of training, and years of practice of practitioner. Arr. alph. by name of practitioner. No index. Typed and hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

71. PHYSICIANS' (Record) REGISTER OF CERTIFICATES, 1877-1920. 2 v. (1, 2). Title varies: Record of Physicians' Certificates, v. 1, 1877-1914.

Copies of certificates of physicians, accoucheurs, dentists, osteopaths, and veterinarians, showing dates of certificate and diploma, name of practitioner and school of training, number of years of practice, and signatures of members of state board of health. Arr. by date of certificate. Indexed alph. by name of practitioner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

72. ARCHITECT RECORD, 1897--. 1 v. (1). Last entry 1909.

Record of architects' certificates, showing name and address of architect, dates of certificate and recording, and signatures of state board of examiners. Arr. by date of recording. Indexed alph. by name of architect. Hdw.

on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

73. RECORD OF REGISTERED NURSES CERTIFICATES, 1909--. 1 v. Last entry 1917.

Copies of certificates of registered nurses, showing name and residence of nurse, dates of certificate and recording, and signatures of members of state board of examiners. Arr. by date of recording. Indexed alph. by name of nurse. Hdw. on pr. fm. 136 p. 18 x 13 x 1½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

74. OPTOMETRY REGISTER, 1915--. 1 v. (1). Last entry 1917.

Register of certificates of optometrists, showing number, date, and class of certificate, name of optometrist, and date of registration. Arr. alph. by name of optometrist. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Estrays

75. ESTRAY REPORTS, 1847-1911. 2 f.b.

Reports of estrays, showing date of report, name and affidavit of person taking up estray, justice's appointment of appraiser, amount of appraisement, and disposition of animal. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

76. ESTRAY RECORD, 1849--. 2 v. (1 not lettered, C). Last entry 1920.

Record of certificates filed by justices of the peace with the county clerk reporting estrays, showing by whom taken up, description and appraised value of animal, and dates of finding and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. 1849-62, hdw.; 1863--, hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 13 x 8 x 1. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Marks and Brands

77. (RECORD OF MARKS AND BRANDS), 1837-74. 1 v.

Record of marks and brands, showing name and address of owner, description of mark or brand, and date of recording. Arr. by date of recording. No index. Hdw. 100 p. 7 x 6 x ½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Liquor Licenses (See
also entries 5, 107)

78. BEVERAGE LICENSES, 1934--. 1 f.b.

Applications for licenses to sell alcoholic liquor, showing name and age of applicant, date and amount of bond, location of business, and dates of application and granting or refusal of license. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Dog Licenses (See
also entry 346)

79. TAX ASSESSORS' LIST OF DOGS, 1918-23. 1 f.b.

Township assessors' annual list of dog owners in Pontiac Township, showing name of owner, and number of dogs. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Military Records (See
also entries 24, 32)

80. MILITIA ROLL CALL RECORD, 1861-63. 1 v.

List of Livingston County residents subject to military duty in Civil War, showing name of person, date of enlistment, and class of service. Arr. by date of enlistment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 16 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Patents

81. PATENT RECORD, 1868-70. 1 v. Patents now registered only with United States Patent Office, Washington, D.C.

Copies of applications for patents, showing name and address of applicant,

description of invention, date of petition to commissioner of patents, amount of fee, and date of granting of patent. Arr. by date of petition. Indexed alph. by name of patentee. Hdw. on pr. fm. 575 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.

Elections

(See also entry 99 [1])

82. ABSTRACT OF VOTES, 1837--. 3 f.b.

Abstracts of votes cast in various elections, showing date and kind of election, name of township or precinct number, names of candidates and officers, totals of votes cast for each, and certification and signatures of members of canvassing board. Arr. by date of election. No index. 1837-1928, hdw., and hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1929--, hdw., and typed under pr. hdgs. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

83. ELECTIONS, PETITIONS, CALLS, 1906--. 11 f.b.

Petitions of candidates for listing on primary ballot, showing date of petition, names of candidate, office, and petitioners, and notarial seal; also includes calls of state central committee for conventions, showing name of party, date, place, and purpose of convention, number of delegates, signatures of chairman and acting secretary, and date of notice. Arr. by date of petition or notice. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Official Appointments, Oaths, and Bonds

(See also entries 2, 5, 69, 115 [111, x1], 130, 131, 233, 379, 402)

84. COUNTY OFFICERS' BONDS, 1837--. 2 f.b.

Bonds of coroner, 1854-1936; county treasurer, 1837-1934; supervisor of assessments, 1853--; sheriff, 1854-1934; mine inspector, 1877-81; circuit court probation officer, 1924; county superintendent of schools, 1838-1935; truant officer, 1921-35; public administrator, 1885--, and county collector, 1918--, showing names of principal and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, and certification by notary public. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

85. RECORD OF COUNTY OFFICERS' BONDS AND APPOINTMENTS, 1873-1905. 3 v.

(1 not numbered, 1, 2). 1906-- in Miscellaneous Record, entry 100. Copies of bonds of county clerk, circuit clerk, state's attorney, county superintendent of schools, treasurer, and sheriff, showing names of principal and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, certification by county clerk, and date of filing; includes record of appointments of deputies in each office, and town officers to fill vacancies. Also contains Record of Deputy (Sheriff) Appointments, 1873-98, entry 94. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. 240 p. 16 x 12 x 1½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

86. JUSTICES' BONDS, 1837--. 4 f.b.

Bonds of justices of the peace, showing names of justice, township, and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, certification by county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. 1837-64, hdw.; 1865-72, hdw., and hdw. on pr. fm.; 1873--, hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

87. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE BOND RECORD, 1873-1921. 2 v. (1, 2).

Copies of bonds of justices of the peace, showing names of justices, sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, notarial acknowledgment, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of justice. Hdw. on pr. fm. 400 p. 16 x 14 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.

88. CONSTABLES' BONDS, 1837--. 2 f.b.

Bonds of constables, showing names of constable, township, and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, certification of county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. 1837-72, hdw.; 1873--, hdw. on

pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

89. POLICE MAGISTRATE BONDS, 1886--. 1 f.b.
Bonds of police magistrates, showing names of police magistrate, township, and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, certification by county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

90. ASSESSORS' BONDS, 1899--. 2 f.b.
Bonds of township assessors, showing names of assessor, township, and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, certification by county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

91. ASSESSORS' BOND RECORD, 1899-1931. 2 v. (A, B).
Copies of bonds of township assessors, showing names of assessor and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, certification of county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of assessor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 296 p. 18 x 13 x 1½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

92. COLLECTORS' BONDS, 1877-1918. 4 f.b.
Bonds of township collectors, showing names of collector, township, and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, certification by county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

93. (SPECIAL DEPUTY OATHS), 1926-38. 1 f.b.
Appointments, oaths, and bonds of special bank deputies and deputy coroners, showing date of appointment, names of principal and sureties, date, amount, and obligations of bond, and dates of oath and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Typed and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

94. RECORD OF DEPUTY (Sheriff) APPOINTMENTS, 1899--. 3 v. (2-4).
1873-98 in Record of County Officers' Bonds and Appointments, entry 85.
Record of appointments of deputy sheriffs, showing name of deputy, date, nature, and duration of appointment, oath of appointee, signatures of appointee, sheriff, and county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. 1899-1932, indexed alph. by name of deputy; 1933--, no index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Civil Service Rules

95. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 1905-35. 1 v. (1, 1905-14), 1 f.b. (1932-35). Missing: 1915-31.
Copies of rules and amendments governing examinations and appointments by state civil service commission in Illinois. Subsequent to 1931, kept in in-bound form. 1905-14, no obvious arr.; 1932-35, arr. by date of issue. 1905-14, indexed alph. by subject; 1932-35, no index. 1905-14, hdw.; 132, pr.; 1933-35, typed. V. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 1½; f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Maps and Plats

(See also entries 4, 5)

96. PLATS, 1854--. 5 f.b. (1854-75, 1896--), 1 v. (120, 1876-95).
Title varies: 1 v., 1876-95, School Plat Record.
Plats of school district boundary changes, showing legal description, boundaries, and numbers of old and new school districts, names of president and secretary of board of trustees, and date of filing. 1 in. to 1 mi. 1854-75, 1896--, arr. by date of filing; 1876-95, arr. by sec., twp., and range. Hdw. and hand-drawn. F.b. 11 x 5 x 14; v. 125 p. 18 x 14 x 1. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

97. PLAT BOOK, 1880-1909. 1 v.
Maps showing description and location of highways, with township and range numbers. 1½ in. to 1 mi. Arr. by twp. no. No index. Hand-drawn. 230 p. 17 x 15 x 1½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

98. PLAT BOOK, 1858. 1 v.
Plats of state and county roads prior to township organization, showing township and range numbers, and legal description and location of road. 1½ in. to 1 mi. Arr. by twp. and range nos. No index. Hdw. and hand-drawn. 120 p. 17 x 14 x 1. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Miscellaneous Records

99. COUNTY CLERK'S PAPERS, 1876--. 3 f.b.
File of miscellaneous papers in county clerk's office, including:

1. Lists of election judges as selected by board of supervisors, 1876--, showing name and address of election judge, name and number of town or precinct, and date of election.
11. Receipts of sheriff for prisoners delivered to institutions, 1876-1918, showing names of institution, prisoner, sheriff, and warden, and date of receipt.
111. Reports of sheriff to county court of escaped hospital inmates in his custody, 1876-1918, showing date of court term, names of inmate, institution, and sheriff, court order for return to institution, amounts of fees and costs, and date of return.

No obvious arr. No index. Hdw., and hdw. and typed under pr. hdgs. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

100. MISCELLANEOUS RECORD, 1900--. 11 v. (A-H, J, K, M).
County clerk's record of miscellaneous documents and proceedings including:

1. Amendment to charter of Oswego Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 1910, showing name of company, date and provisions of amendment, tally of stockholders' votes, signatures of president and secretary, and date of filing.
11. Bonds of public administrators, 1900--, and guardians and conservators, 1906, showing names of principal and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, approval of judge, and date of filing.
111. Decrees for sale of real estate, 1910, showing names of estate and administrative person, legal description of property, order for sale, and date of order.
- 1v. Orders for release of feeble-minded children from institution, 1919--, showing names of child, custodian, and institution, order for release, and date of order.
- v. Wills, 1910, showing names of testator, heirs, executor, and witnesses, provisions, and dates of testament and filing.

Also contains Affidavit for Tax Deed, 1908--, entry 56; Record of County Officers' Bonds and Appointments, 1906--, entry 85; Adoption Record, 1930--, entry 146; Insolvent Record, 1906--, entry 194; Testamentary Trust Record, 1912--, entry 205; Co-partnership Inventory and Appraisal Record, 1932--, entry 210; and Real Estate Sale Record (Minor), 1932--, entry 215. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by subject or numerically by case no. 1900-1917, hdw.; 1918--, typed. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Fees, Receipts and Expenditures

101. ACCOUNTS RECORD - BIRTH AND DEATH, 1902--. 1 v. (A, 1902-15), 2 f.b. (1916--).
Ledger of county clerk's account with physicians and town clerks for birth and death reports, showing name of physician or town clerk, number of births and deaths reported, date of report and certification, and date and amount of payment. Arr. by date of payment. 1902-15, indexed alph. by name of physician or town clerk; 1916--, no index. 1902-15, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1916--, hdw. and typed. V. 544 p. 18 x 13 x 3; f.b. 12 x 3 x 10. V.A. 1902-15, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; 2 f.b., 1916--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

102. (CERTIFICATES OF FEES DUE REGISTRARS), 1917--. 1 f.b.
Certificates issued by State Board of Health to county clerk certifying fees due to local registrars for reporting births and deaths, showing date and number of certificate, name and address of registrar, and amount of fees due registrar for vital statistics reports. Arr. by date of certification. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

103. CASH BOOK, 1855--. 9 v. (7 not numbered, 4, 5). Missing: 1871-76, 1882-1914.
County clerk's cash book showing dates, sources, distribution, purposes, and amounts of receipts and disbursements, and names of payer and payee. Arr. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdg. 280 p. 19 x 17 x 3. 1 v. not numbered, 1855-65, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 2 v. not numbered, 1866-70, 1877-81, corridor, bsmt.; 4 v. not numbered, 1915-29, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 4, 5, 1930--, co. clk.'s vlt. no. 2, 1st fl.

104. RECORD OF FEES, 1919--. 2 v.
Record of fees received and distributed by county clerk for other than official purposes, showing case number, date, amount, and purpose of fee, and date and amount distributed. Arr. alph. by name of payee. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 14 x 10 x 2. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

105. (COUNTY CLERK'S CANCELLED CHECKS), 1927--. 4 f.b.
Bank statement and cancelled checks showing date, number, and amount of check, name of payee, signature of official signing check, dates of statement and cancellation, and daily and monthly balances in account. Arr. by date of statement. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

106. REGISTER OF FEES, 1884-1906. 2 v.
Journal of all fees earned and received by county clerk, showing date, amount, and nature of fee, name of payer, and date of receipt. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 9 x 1½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

107. COUNTY LICENSE, 1837-53. 1 v.
Journal of receipts and disbursements of liquor license fund, showing dates and nature of receipts or disbursements, and name of payer and payee. Arr. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. 40 p. 12 x 8 x ½. Co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.

III. RECORDER

In 1837, the year in which Livingston County was organized, the recorder was elected for a four-year term.¹ A two-year term became effective in 1847.² The amount of his bond was set at \$500.³ With the adoption of the second constitution the office of recorder was abolished, the duties of that office being delegated to the circuit court clerk in an ex-officio capacity.⁴ The present constitution reestablished the office of recorder in counties having a population of sixty thousand or more but continued the provision of the prior constitution for other counties.⁵ As the population of Livingston County never reached the minimum set by the constitution,⁶ the circuit court clerk in this county has retained his ex-officio duties as recorder. The amount of the recorder's bond was fixed at \$5,000 in 1872, and was to be approved by the county judge.⁷ This amount was raised in 1874 to \$10,000 for counties having the population of Livingston. A copy of the bond is entered upon the records of the county court.⁸

Assistants and deputies are appointed by the recorder in a number as determined by rule of the circuit court and as entered upon the court record.⁹ The compensation of the assistants and deputies is set by the county board.¹⁰ Written oaths of deputies are filed with the Secretary of State.¹¹

In accordance with the duty of the recorder to record at length all written instruments, the following records are required to be kept:

1. An entry book in which data relating to date and order of receipt of instruments to be recorded or filed, and the names of parties and location of property, with a brief description of the premises, are entered. Each of such instruments is numbered by the recorder with the corresponding number of the entry. The entry book serves as a table of contents, with descriptive memoranda, for all instruments recorded at length or filed in the recorder's office.
2. Well-bound books for recording at length any instrument in writing entitled to be recorded, in the order of time of its reception. Separate books are allowed to be kept for the recording of different classes of instruments and two distinct series of document numbers may be used in recording documents received for recordation. One series preceded by the letter "B" is for the recordation of bills of sales of personal property, chattel mortgages, releases, extensions, and assignments thereof. The other series of document numbers is for all other instruments received for recordation.
3. Grantor and grantee indexes. In the grantor index are listed the names of the grantors in alphabetical order and the names of the grantees. The grantee index shows the names of the grantees in alphabetical order and the names of the grantors. Each index also shows the date of

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1. L.1835, p. 166. Between 1819 and 1835 the recorder was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. (L.1819, p. 19; R.L.1829, p. 117).
 2. L.1845, p. 28.
 3. R.L.1829, p. 117.
 4. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 64.
 5. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; R.S.1874, p. 833.
 6. Census shows population of Livingston 39,070 in 1920 and 39,092 in 1930. Population Bulletin, p. 8.
 7. L.1871-72, p. 645.
 8. R.S.1874, p. 833.
 9. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9; R.S.1874, p. 833.
 10. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.
 11. R.S.1874, p. 833.

the instrument, time of receipt, kind of instrument, consideration, book and page of recordation, or the number under which it is filed, and a brief description of the premises.

4. Indexes to each book of record in which are entered in alphabetical order, the names of each grantor and grantee and page on which the instrument is recorded. This series indexes instruments such as powers of attorney, chattel mortgages, and those recorded by corporations.
5. An index to recorded maps and plats, based on location of property, sometimes arranged by section, township, and range.
6. An abstract book, in effect indexing records by showing for each tract every conveyance or incumbrance recorded, its execution and filing date, and the book and page of its recordation. Series optional with county board.
7. A separate book to record certificates of honorable discharge from military, aviation, and naval service.¹²

The recorder, in recording at length any instrument in writing, is permitted to make a handwritten or typewritten transcription, a photographic or photostatic reproduction, or use a combination of these methods.¹³ In addition to the instruments received for recordation, the recorder is required, upon receipt, to file any mortgage, trust deed, or conveyance of personal property having the effect of a mortgage or lien upon such property which is endorsed with the words, "This instrument to be filed, but not recorded." The recorder marks such instruments "filed" and enters the time of their receipt and files them in his office.¹⁴

Entry Books

108. ENTRY BOOK, 1839--. 30 v. (1, 1-29). Missing: 1854-58. Register of instruments filed for recordation, showing date, number, and type of instrument, names of grantor and grantee, legal description of property, consideration, book and page of entry, names of persons receiving instrument for filing and calling for instrument after recordation, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. 1839-58, hdw.; 1859--, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 1, 1-23, 1839-1924, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; v. 24-29, 1925--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

109. ORIGINAL ENTRY BOOK, 1835-67. 2 v. (1, 1835-67; 1 not numbered, 1835-51). Title varies: Entry of Land Book, 1 v. not numbered, 1835-51.

Lists of original land entries, showing date of entry, name of purchaser, legal description of land, and number of acres. The volume, 1835-51, is a transcription of volume 1. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. No index. Hdw. 70 - 300 p. 18 x 11½ x 1 - 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

General Indexes

110. LOT INDEX (Property), 1838--. 8 v. (A, A, A, B, 1838--; A-C, C, 1838--). Index to Plat Book, entry 138; and plats recorded in Deed Record, entry 114,

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12. L.1819, p. 8,20,21; R.L.1828, p. 116,117; L.1847, p. 69; L.1853, p. 254. L.1867, p. 148; L.1869, p. 2; L.1871-72, p. 645,646; L.1873, p. 144; R.S.1874, p. 834-46; L.1917, p. 652; L.1925, p. 521; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 214.
 13. L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 214.
 14. L.1925, p. 521; L.1929, p. 592-94.

Warranty Deed Record, entry 117, Quitclaim Deed (Record), entry 118, and Mortgage Record, entry 119, showing name of city, village, or town, lot and block numbers, and book and page of entry in record. Volumes A, A, A, B, 1838--, are transcripts of volumes A-C, C, 1838--. Arr. alph. by name of city, village, or town. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 676 p. 18 x 12 x 3. V. A-C, C, 1838--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.; v. A, A, A, B, 1838--, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

111. SECTIONAL INDEX, 1838--. 6 v. (1, 2, 1838-93; 1-4, 1838--). Index to Plat Book, entry 138, and plats recorded in Deed Record, entry 114, Warranty Deed Record, entry 117, Quitclaim Deed (Record), entry 118, and Mortgage Record, entry 119, showing section, township, and range numbers, and book and page of entry in record. Volumes 1, 2, 1838-93, are transcribed into volumes 1, 2 of series 1-4, 1838--. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

112. GENERAL INDEX, GRANTOR-GRANTEE, 1853--. 30 v. (1-15 grantor; 1-15 grantee). Index to Deed Record, entry 114; Warranty Deed Record, entry 117; Quitclaim Deed (Record), entry 118; Mortgage Record, entry 119; and Release Record, entry 121, showing names of grantor and grantee, kind of instrument, consideration, legal description of property, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by names of grantor and grantee. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

113. GENERAL INDEX TO PLATS, 1877--. 1 v. Index to Sub-division Record Plat Book, entry 136; Surveyor's Record, entry 137; Plat Book, entry 138; and plats recorded in Deed Record, entry 114, Miscellaneous Record, entry 115; Warranty Deed Record, entry 117, Quitclaim Deed (Record), entry 118, Mortgage Record, entry 119, Master's and Sheriff's Certificates of Sales, entry 128, and Master's Certificate of Sale, entry 129, showing township, range, and section numbers, and book and page of entry in record. Arr. by twp. and range nos. Typed. 200 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

Instruments Recorded

General

114. DEED RECORD, 1836--. 89 v. (A, B, 1836-49; A-E, G-I, L-Q, S, T, V-X, 26-216 not consecutive, 1836--). Recordation of cemetery deeds, 1862--; administrators' deeds, 1857--; executors' deeds, 1861--; guardians' deeds, 1841--; sheriff's deeds, 1841--; tax sale deeds, 1856--, showing names of grantor and grantee, legal description of property, consideration, and dates of deed and filing. Also includes miscellaneous documents filed in recorder's office, including powers of attorney, 1838-78; oil and gas leases, 1865-69; property leases, 1857-86; right-of-way contracts, 1853-84; village and city ordinances, 1883, 1884; land patents, 1845-84; invention patent rights, 1859-85; certificates of election of directors of organizations, 1858-83; revocations of powers of attorney, 1869-89; bonds for deed, 1839-1900; articles of partnership, 1887-1901; commissions of notaries public, 1872-94; affidavits, 1865-84; transcripts of recorded documents from foreign counties, 1861-83; certificates of election of trustees of organizations, 1858-67; articles of agreement, 1853-87; and corresponding plats. Also contains Warranty Deed Record, 1836-53, entry 117; Quitclaim Deed (Record), 1837-66, entry 118; Mortgage Record, 1839-56, entry 119; Release Record, 1849-68, entry 121; and Chattel Mortgage Record, 1845-56, entry 124. Arr. by date of filing. For index, see entry 112; for indexes to plats, see entries 110, 111, and 113. 1836-1904, hdw.; 1905--, hdw. and typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

For subsequent recordation and description of documents not carried in this series currently, see Miscellaneous Records, entry 115.

115. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1858--. 34 v. (1-34). Recordation of miscellaneous documents and corresponding plats filed in re-

Recorder - Instruments
Recorded

Recorder's office including:

- i. Affidavits of witnesses, 1885--, showing name of affiant, nature of affidavit, and dates of issue and filing.
11. Appointments of bank receivers, 1933--, showing date, names of bank and receiver, and signature of state auditor of public accounts.
111. Appointments of deputy circuit clerks, 1905--, showing names of circuit clerk and deputy, oath of deputy, and dates of appointment and filing.
- iv. Articles of agreement, 1888--, showing names of parties, provisions of agreement, and dates of acknowledgment and filing.
- v. Articles of association, 1885--, showing names of association, secretary, and subscribers, number and valuation of shares per subscriber, and dates of instrument and filing.
- vi. Articles of incorporation, 1873--, showing date, name, and purpose of incorporation, names of incorporators, amount of capital stock, number and value of shares, and date of filing.
- vii. Articles of partnership, 1902--, showing names of partners, kinds of business, amount of interest of each partner, and dates of instrument and filing.
- viii. Bond for deed, 1901--, showing date, amount, and conditions of bond, names of grantee, grantor, and sureties, legal description of property, amounts of payment and balance, and dates of instrument and filing.
- ix. Bonds of township collectors, 1858-78, showing names of township, collector, and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, affidavits of collector and sureties, signature of county clerk, and date of filing.
- x. By-laws of companies, 1887--, showing name of company, approval of stock holders, and dates of instrument and filing.
- xi. Certificates of bank stock transfers, 1885--, showing name and address of bank, from and to whom transferred, number of shares, signatures of bank president and cashier, and dates of transfer and filing.
- xii. Certificates of burial, 1934--, showing name of deceased, date and place of burial, signature of funeral director, and dates of death and filing of certificate.
- xiii. Certificates of election of organization directors, 1884--, showing names of directors, secretary, and organization, term of office, and dates of election and filing.
- xiv. Certificates of election of trustees of organizations, 1868--, showing names of trustees, term of office, certifications of president and secretary, and dates of election and filing.
- xv. Commissions of notaries public, 1895--, showing name and residence of notary, dates of issuance and expiration of commission, state seal, signature of Secretary of State, and date of filing.
- xvi. Contracts for right of ways, 1885--, showing names of grantor and grantee, legal description of property, consideration, and dates of instrument and filing.
- xvii. Easements, 1893--, showing names of grantee and grantor, description of property, consideration, and dates of filing and instrument.
- xviii. Grants of land for pipe line, 1929--, showing names of grantee and grantor, provisions of grant, legal description of property, consideration, affidavit of grantor, and dates of instrument and filing.
- xix. Leases for oil and gas rights, 1870--, showing names of lessee and lessor, legal description of property, provisions of lease, affidavit of lessor, and dates of filing and lease.
- xx. Leases for property, 1877--, showing names of lessee and lessor, description of property, provisions and date of lease, affidavit of lessor, and date of filing.
- xxi. Ordinances of cities and villages, 1885--, showing name of city, town, or village, purpose and description of ordinance, names of city or village officials, and dates of ordinance and filing.
- xxii. Patent rights for inventions, 1886-1902, showing name of patentee, description and number of invention, consideration, and

location of territory for sale of same.

- xxiii. Patent grants for lands, 1885--, showing name of grantee, legal description of property, acreage, consideration, signatures of President of United States, recorder of patents, and Secretary of State, and dates of issuance and filing.
- xxiv. Powers of attorney, 1879--, showing names and addresses of grantor and person appointed, amount of liability, and dates of issuance and filing.
- xxv. Revocations of power of attorney, 1890--, showing names of appointee and person making appointment, purpose of appointment, dates of recall and revocation, and date of filing.
- xxvi. Vacations of property, 1894--, showing date and proof of filing plat, names of property owners and assignors, and dates of vacation and filing.

Arr. by date of recordation. For index, see entry 116; for index to plats 1877--, see entry 113. 1858-1907, hdw.; 1908--, typed. 640 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

- 116. INDEX TO MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1858--. 4 v. (1 and 2, 3-5).

Title varies: Power of Attorney, v. 1 and 2, 3, 4, 1858-1935.

Index to Miscellaneous Records, entry 115, showing name of principal party or subject and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of subject or principal party. No index. Hdw. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

Deeds

- 117. WARRANTY DEED RECORD, 1854--. 84 v. (F, K, R, U, Y, Z, 28-215 not consecutive). Title varies: Deed Record, v. F-Z, 28-105 not consecutive, 1854-94; v. 120-122, 1899-1900; v. 141, 1905-23; v. 149-178, 1906-27. 1836-53 in Deed Record, entry 114.

Recordation of warranty deeds, including plats of properties concerned, showing names of grantor and grantee, legal description of property, consideration, kind and date of instrument, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. For index, see entry 112; for indexes to plats, see entries 110, 111, and 113. 1854-1904, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1905--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

- 118. QUITCLAIM DEED (Record), 1867--. 9 v. (37, 48, 110, 137, 166, 185, 195, 202, 209). 1837-66 in Deed Record, entry 114.

Recordation of quitclaim deeds, including plats of properties concerned, showing names of grantor and grantee, consideration, kind of instrument, legal description of property, and dates of instrument and filing. Arr. by date of filing. For index, see entry 112; for indexes to plats see entries 110, 111, and 113. 1867-1904, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1905--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

Mortgages - Real Property

- 119. MORTGAGE RECORD, 1857--. 134 v. (A-I, K-Z, 26-134). 1839-56 in Deed Record, entry 114.

Recordation of real estate mortgages, marginal releases, assignments, and trust deeds, including plats of properties concerned, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date, amount, and terms of mortgage, legal description of property, and dates of maturity and filing. Arr. by date of filing. 1857-66, indexed alph. by name of mortgagor; for sep. index, 1857-66, see entry 112, and 1867--, see entry 120; for indexes to plats, see entries 110, 111, and 113. 1857-1902, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1903-24, hdw., and typed on pr. fm.; 1925--, typed, and typed on pr. fm. 496 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

- 120. GENERAL INDEX, MORTGAGOR - MORTGAGEE, 1867--. 12 v. (1-6 mortgagor; 1-6 mortgagee).

Index to Mortgage Record, entry 119, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date and number of instrument, consideration, legal description of property, book and page of entry, and date of filing. Arr. alph. by names of mortgagor and mortgagee. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3.

V. 1-3, 5-6 mortgagor, v. 1-3, 5-6 mortgagee, 1867-1900, 1913--, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; v. 4 mortgagor, v. 4 mortgagee, 1901-12, cir. clk. east vlt., 1st fl.

121. RELEASE RECORD, 1869--. 37 v. (43, 49, 55, 58, 68, 71, 77, 81, 83, 85, 89, 94, 98, 101, 106, 109, 112, 119, 121, 125, 127, 131, 134, 140, 148, 156, 158, 163, 168, 172, 176, 183, 188, 192, 204, 212, 217). Title varies: Deed Record, v. 43, 49, 55, 58, 1869-76; v. 163, 1910-16. 1849-68 in Deed Record, entry 114.

Recordation of mortgage releases, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, dates of mortgage, release, and filing, and book and page of entry of original mortgage, and acknowledgment. Arr. by date of filing. For index, see entry 112. 1869-1904, hdw.; 1905--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

Mortgages - Chattel Property
(See also entry 162)

122. CHATTEL INDEX MORTGAGOR - MORTGAGEE, 1889--. 6 v. (1-3 mortgagor; 1-3 mortgagee).

Index to Chattel Mortgages (Files), entry 123, and Chattel Mortgage Record, entry 124, showing file number, names of plaintiff and defendant, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 412 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

123. CHATTEL MORTGAGES (Files), 1921--. 1 bdl., 14 f.b.

Chattel mortgages filed but not recorded, showing dates of mortgage and filing, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, description of property, and amount and terms of mortgage. Arr. by date of filing. 1921-33, no index; for index, 1934--, see entry 122. Typed on pr. fm. Bdl. 20 x 21 x 15; f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. 1 bdl., 1929-33, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; 14 f.b., 1934--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

124. CHATTEL MORTGAGE RECORD, 1857--. 73 v. (A-I, L, N-W, Y, 26-29, 31-35, 39-45, 47-82). 1845-56 in Deed Record, entry 114.

Recordation of chattel mortgages, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, consideration, description of property, and dates of instrument and filing. Also contains Extension of Chattel Mortgage Record, 1857-86, 1932--, entry 125. Arr. by date of filing. 1857-81, indexed alph. by name of mortgagor; for sep. index, 1882--, see entry 122. 1857-1908, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1909--, typed. 640 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. A-H, 1857-70, L, N, P-Y, 26-62, 1875-1924, corridor, bsmt.; v. I, O, 1871-76, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 63-82, 1925--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

125. EXTENSION OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE RECORD, 1887-1931. 1 v. 1857-86, 1932-- in Chattel Mortgage Record, entry 124.

Recordation of extensions of chattel mortgages, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, book and page of entry and amount of original mortgage, dates of recordation, maturity, and extension, and reason for extension. Arr. by date of recordation. Indexed alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. and typed. 320 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

Certificates of Levy, Sale,
and Redemption

126. MASTER'S CERTIFICATE OF SALE (Files), 1897--. 2 f.b. Missing: 1908-28.

Master's certificates of sale, showing dates of order and decree of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, master, and purchaser, legal description of property, date and amount of sale, and period of redemption. Arr. by date of order. No index. Typed and hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. 1 f.b., 1897-1907, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; 1 f.b., 1929--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

127. CERTIFICATES OF LEVY, 1906--. 1 bdl., 1 f.b.

Sheriff's certificates of levy, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and sheriff, legal description of property, amount of judgment, and dates of

execution, return, and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. Bdl. 16 x 12 x 8; f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. 1 bdl., 1906-32, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 1 f.b., 1933--, cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

128. MASTERS' AND SHERIFFS' CERTIFICATE OF SALE, 1855--. 5 v. (1-5).

Title varies: Levy and Sale Record, v. 1-4, 1855-1927.

Recordation of sheriff's certificates of levy, sale, and redemption, including plats of properties concerned, showing names of owner, purchaser, and sheriff, legal description of property, dates and amounts of levy, sale, and redemption, and dates of court decree and filing. Also contains Master's Certificate of Sale, 1855-72, 1928--, entry 129. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for sep. index, 1857-73, see entry 241; for index to plats, 1877--, see entry 113. 1855-1906, hdw.; 1907--, typed. 560 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

129. MASTER'S CERTIFICATE OF SALE, 1873-1927. 1 v. (A). 1855-72, 1928-- in Masters' and Sheriffs' Certificate of Sale, entry 128.

Recordation of master's certificates of sale and redemption, including plats of properties concerned, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and master in chancery, legal description of property, dates and amounts of sale and redemption, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for index to plats, 1877-1927, see entry 113. Hdw. on pr. fm. 420 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

Bonds of Officers (See also entries 92, 379)

130. TOWNSHIP TREASURERS' BOND RECORD, 1890-1918. 1 v.

Copies of township treasurers' bonds, showing names of township, treasurer, and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, and dates of approval and filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of treasurer. Hdw. on pr. fm. 275 p. 18 x 11 x 1½. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

131. COLLECTORS' BONDS, 1868-1914. 2 v. (A, B).

Copies of township collectors' bonds, showing names of collector, sureties, and township, date, terms, and amount of bond, acknowledgment, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of township. Hdw. on pr. fm. 578 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. A, 1868-95, corridor, bsmt.; v. B, 1896-1914, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

Other Instruments

132. FEDERAL TAX LIEN, NOTICE, AND DISCHARGE, 1937--. 1 f.d.

Federal tax lien notices, showing name, residence, and place of business of taxpayer, date, amount, and nature of tax, and date of filing; also includes discharges of tax liens. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 14 x 6. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

133. SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE RECORD, 1865--. 4 v. (A-D).

Copies of soldiers' and sailors' discharges, showing name of person discharged, dates of enlistment and discharge, personal statistics, enlistment record, name of commanding officer, and date of recordation. Arr. by date of recordation. Indexed alph. by name of discharged person. Hdw. on pr. fm. 480 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

134. REGISTER OF FARM NAMES, 1915--. 1 v.

Record of registered farm land names, showing names of owner and farm, legal description and acreage of property, and dates of registration and filing. No obvious arr. Indexed alph. by name of farm. Hdw. on pr. fm. 320 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

135. STALLION REGISTRATION RECORD, 1911-18. 4 v. (1-4).

Record of stallion certificates and renewals, showing certificate and registration numbers, names of owner, examiner, and breeder, name, description, and date of foaling of stallion, dates of expiration and renewal of license, and date and time of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 325 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Corridor, bsmt.

Plats

136. SUB-DIVISION RECORD PLAT BOOK, 1837--. 6 v. (1 not numbered, 1-5). Missing: 1852-53. Title varies: Land Subdivision, 1 v. not numbered, 1837-51.

Copies of plats and maps of real estate additions and subdivisions, showing legal description of property, names and locations of roads, streets, and cemeteries, names of property and owner, and date of recordation. Arr. by date of recordation. 1837-51, no index; 1854--, indexed alph. by name of owner; for sep. index, 1877--, see entry 113. Hdw. and hand-drawn. 640 p., 18 x 13 x 3 - 30 x 24 x 4. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

137. SURVEYOR'S RECORD, 1843--. 3 v. (A-C).

Record of surveys made by county surveyor, showing date of survey, name of owner, legal description and location of property, and locations of roads, creeks, rivers, and railroads crossing property. Also contains Plat Book, 1843-76, entry 138. Arr. by sec., twp., and range. 1843-1885, no index; 1886--, indexed by twp. and range; for sep. index, 1877--, see entry 113. Hdw. and hand-drawn. 572 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

138. PLAT BOOK, 1877--. 2 v. (2, 5). 1843-76 in Surveyor's Record, entry 137.

Plats of towns, cities, villages, additions, subdivisions, and cemeteries, showing name, location, and legal description of survey of property, name of surveyor, and dates of survey and filing. No obvious arr. For indexes, see entries 110, 111, and 113. Hdw. and hand-drawn. 1 in. to 30 ft. - 1 in. to 150 ft. 150 p. 25 x 23 x 3. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

139. STATE HIGHWAY PLATS, 1918--. 1 v. (1). Last entry 1930.

Plans of highway construction details, showing surveys of routes and right of way, descriptions and locations of roads, detailed profiles of roads, dates of survey and filing, and book and page of entry of related documents in deed record. No obvious arr. No index. Blueprint. 1 in. to 200 ft. - 1 in. to 400 ft. 100 p. 12½ x 22 x 2½. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

140. ORIGINAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY, 1875. 1 v.

Record of plats and descriptions of townships in Livingston County made by United States Surveyor General, showing township and range numbers, description of county and township boundaries, and area of each in acres. Arr. by twp. and range no. No index. Hdw. and hand-drawn. 1 in. to 40 chains. 91 p. 21 x 16 x 2½. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

IV. COUNTY COURT

The county court serves as the judicial branch of county government. This court is administered by the county judge who is elected for a four-year term by the county electorate. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the county judge is required to take and subscribe to an oath which he files with the Secretary of State. The compensation of the Livingston county judge was originally set at \$2.50 per diem for holding court, which was paid quarterly out of the county treasury.¹ Today, the judge in this county receives \$3,240 per annum.² The court hears and determines matters in which it has original or concurrent jurisdiction, including appeals from the justices of the peace and police magistrates.³

At the time of the organization of Livingston County, the powers of the judiciary in all counties were administered only by the justices of the peace,⁴ the probate justice,⁵ and the circuit court.⁶ Later, a civil and criminal court with jurisdiction coextensive with the county lines was established under the provisions of the Constitution of 1848 and legislation of 1849.⁷ The court created was the county court. This unit of county government was established with a partial reversion to the dual function, administrative and judicial, of the local judiciary in Illinois under the Territorial Laws prior to 1818. The court was different from the territorial courts in that its composition varied for each of the two functions. The judicial court was administered by the county judge, who was elected by the county electorate and commissioned by the Governor.⁸ His original four-year tenure of office has remained effective to the present. As the administrative body, the court was made up of the county judge and two justices of the peace.⁹

Under the second constitution complete separation of county business powers from the judicial could be had with the acceptance by the county electorate of an independent administrative body, the board of supervisors, established under township organization.¹⁰ This plan of government was not selected immediately, and Livingston was governed by the dual county court until 1858 when the county board of supervisors became successor to the county court in its jurisdiction over county affairs and business. From that date on, the county court has served only as a judicial court in Livingston County.

The county court as established in 1849 was vested with the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as the justices of the peace. The county judge was made a conservator of the peace. He was given the same power and authority as the circuit judge in preserving order in the court and punishing contempts offered the court while in session.¹¹ Suits for the sale of delinquent lands for taxes of 1848, and prior years, could be brought and presented in either the circuit or county court, but for taxes of subsequent years, the county court was given exclusive original jurisdiction.¹² The court also exercised jurisdiction equal with that of the circuit court over naturalization.¹³

In addition to its civil and criminal jurisdiction, the court was vested with all the powers and jurisdiction in probate matters which were vested

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1. L.1849, p. 62,63.
 2. L.1933, p. 616.
 3. L.1861, p. 70.
 4. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 8; L.1819, p. 192.
 5. L.1837, p. 176,177.
 6. L.1819, p. 380.
 7. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 1, 16; L.1849, p. 62.
 8. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 17; L.1849, p. 62,66; R.S.1874, p. 339; L.1933, p. 451.
 9. L.1849, p. 65.
 10. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6; L.1849, p. 192,202-4; L.1851, p. 38,50-52.
 11. L.1849, p. 65.
 12. Ibid., p. 126.
 13. 2 U.S.S.L. 155.

prior to this date in the court of the probate justice. The court was given concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in hearing and determining applications for the sale of real estate of deceased persons and for the payment of debts of the estate.¹⁴ In Livingston County the county judge has served to the present day in his ex-officio capacity as judge of the probate court.¹⁵

The law jurisdiction of the county court in Livingston County is concurrent with that of the circuit court in that class of cases wherein the justices of the peace have jurisdiction where the value of the amount in controversy does not exceed \$2,000,¹⁶ in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates, and in all criminal offenses and misdemeanors where the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death.¹⁷ The county court also has original jurisdiction in matters relating to indigent mothers,¹⁸ and jurisdiction over insane persons not charged with crime.¹⁹

The county and circuit courts have original jurisdiction in cases of juvenile offenders. This jurisdiction is over matters dealing with dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. The authority includes provision for the treatment, control, maintenance, adoption, and guardianship of such children.²⁰

In 1899 provision was made for the appointment by the court of a juvenile probation officer to serve without compensation from the public treasury and at the pleasure of the court.²¹ In 1907 an amendment to this act authorized the court to allow compensation to such officers in a sum to be set by the county board, but the power of the court to appoint probation officers to serve without pay was in no way abridged by this legislation.²² An amendment of 1925 provided that if more than one probation officer were appointed, one was to be designated as chief probation officer. To be eligible for the position of chief probation officer, the candidate was required to have had experience in social welfare work equivalent to one year spent in active practical welfare work. Minimum rates, based upon population, were established for the compensation of these officers, the county board to fix the amount. Where a county had only one probation officer, the salary rates were made to apply to that individual. The court, however, retains the power to appoint probation officers to serve without pay.²³ For Livingston County, and others with a population of more than twenty-five thousand, but not exceeding fifty thousand,²⁴ the rate is set at a sum not less than \$100 a month.

The officer under consideration makes investigation on order of the court and takes charge of the child before and after trial. He is required to be present at the court hearings in order that he may represent the interest of the child. This officer also furnishes information and assist-

14. L.1849, p. 65.

15. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,18; L.1849, p. 65; Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 18; R.S.1874, p. 339,340; L.1933, p. 449,458.

16. Under the laws of 1872 and the revised statutes of 1874, the jurisdiction was in cases wherein the amount involved did not exceed \$500 (L.1871-72, p. 325; R.S.1874, p. 339,340). Legislation enacted in 1933 extended the jurisdiction to \$2,000 (L.1933, p. 452), but a later amendment of the same session, passed June 21, 1933, placed the jurisdiction in cases where the amount involved is not over \$1,000 (*ibid.*, p. 449). In 1939 jurisdiction was again extended to \$2,000 (L.1939, p. 492).

17. R.S.1874, p. 340; L.1877, p. 77; L.1895, p. 212,223; L.1933, p. 449-51.

18. L.1913, p. 127; L.1915, p. 243; L.1921, p. 162-64; L.1935, p. 256-59.

19. L.1869, p. 366; R.S.1874, p. 685.

20. L.1899, p. 131-37; L.1901, p. 141-44; L.1905, p. 152-56; L.1907, p. 70-78.

21. L.1899, p. 133.

22. L.1907, p. 69,70.

23. L.1925, p. 187,188.

24. In 1930 the population of Livingston County was listed as 39,092, Population Bulletin, p. 8.

ance as required by the court.²⁵

Upon petition filed with the clerk of the court for the removal of a neglected or dependent child from the custody of its parents or guardian, process is issued for appearance. The summons may be served by the sheriff or the duly appointed probation officer.²⁶

At any time after the filing of the petition and pending the final disposition, the court may allow the child to remain in the possession of its custodian, or in its home subject to the visitation of the probation officer; or the child may be ordered in custody of the probation officer.²⁷ If upon hearing the case the court finds the child to be dependent or neglected, the court may commit the child to an association or institution, or allow the child to remain in his home subject to the visitation of the probation officer.²⁸ In a similar fashion the probation officer for adults, an appointee of the circuit court, assists the county court in the administration of justice among adult violators.²⁹

In cases of delinquency, if the court finds any child to be delinquent, the court may commit the child to an institution or to the custody of the probation officer. The court may upon its discretion, send juvenile offenders and vagrants to the state reform school rather than to the county jail.³⁰

Another probation officer, an appointee of the county court, assists the court in mothers' pension cases. The state and county funds for indigent mothers and their children are administered by the county court, its appointed probation officers, the county board with the assistance of the county clerk, the county treasurer, and the State Department of Public Welfare. The county court, however, is given original jurisdiction in these matters.³¹

A mother whose husband is dead or incapacitated, or who is abandoned by her husband, is entitled to the benefits of the mothers' pension fund when she is in need. Such mother may file an application with the county court for relief. The case of the applicant is then investigated by the probation officer under the direction of the court.³² A report and recommendation of the approval or disapproval of such application is then made by this officer of the court. If the application is approved, the probation officer or other person may file with the clerk of the court a written petition verified by affidavit setting forth the facts giving the court jurisdiction and other facts upon which an order for relief is entered. Upon receipt of the petition, a summons is issued to the mother and the county board for appearance. The usual procedure is for the board to make a written appearance. Upon the hearing in court, the court may make an order upon the county board to pay monthly such money as may be necessary for the care of the mother and her child or children in accordance with the provisions of law.³³

To carry out this procedure, the county court appoints the probation officer who serves during the pleasure of the court and is compensated for his services by the county in such amount as determined by the county board. As noted above, this officer is required to investigate all applications for relief and make a written report to the court. In addition to this duty, the probation officer makes quarterly visits and supervises, under the direction of the court, the families to which such assistance has been granted.³⁴

The county board annually levies a tax on all taxable property to pro-

25. L.1899, p. 133; L.1925, p. 187,188.

26. L.1899, p. 132,133; L.1905, p. 153,154; L.1907, p. 72,73.

27. L.1907, p. 74.

28. L.1923, p. 180,181.

29. L.1911, p. 280-82.

30. L.1907, p. 75.

31. L.1913, p. 127-30; L.1915, p. 243-45; L.1921, p. 162-64; L.1935, p. 256-59.

32. L.1913, p. 127-30; L.1915, p. 244; L.1935, p. 256-59.

33. L.1913, p. 127-30; L.1935, p. 257-59.

34. L.1913, p. 129,130; L.1935, p. 258.

vide for the mothers' pension fund. The levy is made not in excess of two-fifths of one mill on a dollar in Livingston County.³⁵ In addition, the General Assembly, from time to time, makes appropriations to the State Department of Public Welfare, the funds, in turn, being distributed to the several counties to supplement the pension fund. To become entitled to the state appropriations, the county must meet the standards of administration set by the state agency. The county treasurer certifies to the state department an itemized statement, attested by the county clerk, of the money paid out during each quarter in accordance with the legislative provisions for this pension and also certifies annually the total assessed valuation and amount of money raised by tax levy for the mothers' pension fund.³⁶

Jurisdiction in the election procedure is vested variously in the county board, the county court, and the county clerk. In the event that any city, village, or incorporated town adopts the City Election Act the county judge appoints a board of three election commissioners to have charge of elections in that political unit. Only one such board, however, is appointed in each county. This board has jurisdiction over elections in all cities, villages, or incorporated towns which may adopt the act.³⁷ Otherwise, jurisdiction is vested in the county board, county court, and county clerk. The county court has original jurisdiction in election contests for certain county, district, and township offices.³⁸

Aiding in the settlement of questions arising in the course of the election procedure is the county officers electoral board. This body consists of the county judge as chairman, the county clerk, and the state's attorney.³⁹

The several nomination papers for county offices are filed with the county clerk and are considered valid unless objections are made within five days after the last day for filing such papers. Objections to nominations are made to the county officers electoral board for any office of the county, park district, or other division coterminous with or less than the county and other than a city, village, incorporated town, or township.⁴⁰ The objector's petition is filed with the county clerk who presents the same, together with the nomination papers or certificate before the electoral board.⁴¹ The petition contains the objector's name and residence, the nature of the objection, the interest of the objector, and the relief sought of the board.⁴² A notice of the hearing is sent to the candidate. Upon hearing the objections, the board renders a final decision by majority vote. In the event the candidate whose nomination is protested is a member of the electoral board, the circuit judge is required to fill his place.⁴³

Jurisdiction is vested in the county court to hear and determine all questions relative to taxes on gifts, legacies and inheritance.⁴⁴ The act granting this jurisdiction is generally known as the "Inheritance Tax Law." Originally, the state's attorney was charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this law,⁴⁵ however, since 1913 these duties have been performed by the Attorney General.⁴⁶ Under that law the county judge and the county clerk are required every three months to make a statement in writing to the county treasurer of the property from which or the party from whom he has reason to believe a tax under this act is due and unpaid.⁴⁷ The county

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35. L.1919, p. 780,781; L.1927, p. 196,197; L.1928, First Sp. Sess., p. 3,4; L.1933, p. 194,195.
 36. L.1935, p. 259.
 37. L.1885, p. 147-49; L.1899, p. 163-65; L.1917, p. 445,446; L.1929, p. 339; L.1933, p. 534; L.1935-36, Fourth Sp. Sess., p. 35.
 38. L.1871-72, p. 396.
 39. L.1891, p. 110,111; L.1933, p. 552.
 40. L.1891, p. 110,111; L.1929, p. 394.
 41. L.1891, p. 111; L.1929, p. 394; L.1933, p. 552.
 42. L.1929, p. 394,395.
 43. L.1933, p. 552.
 44. L.1895, p. 306; L.1909, p. 318.
 45. L.1895, p. 306; L.1909, p. 319.
 46. L.1913, p. 615,616; L.1935, p. 1179,1180.
 47. L.1895, p. 306; L.1909, p. 319; L.1913, p. 516.

treasurer is required to collect and pay to the State Treasurer all taxes that may be due and payable under it.⁴⁸

Under an act of 1933, housing corporations may be organized in Illinois for the express purpose of improving housing conditions.⁴⁹ Such corporations are subject to the supervision and control of the State Housing Board. This state agency has authority, after investigations and public hearings, to approve the acquisition of property and construction of housing projects. If the State Housing Board approves a project over the objections of ten percent of the property owners within a mile, but not included in the project, it must then file an application with the clerk of the county court to be submitted to the county judge for the confirmation of its approval. Such application is to contain copies of the findings and order of the board, transcript of testimony, description of the project and public spaces, statement of location, and reasons for approval by the board. The objectors to the project may file objections in the county court to the confirmation of such a project. The county judge then examines the application, objections, and any additional evidence before rendering a decision of "approved" or "not approved" on the application.⁵⁰

Appeals from the judgments and decisions of the county court may be taken to the circuit court.⁵¹ To the Appellate Court or Supreme Court may be taken and prosecuted appeals and writs of error in proceedings for the sale of lands for taxes and special assessments, in all common law and attachment cases, and in cases of forcible detainer and forcible entry and detainer. Such appeals and writs of error are, when not otherwise provided, taken and prosecuted in the same manner as appeals and writs of error from the circuit court.⁵²

The records of the county court are kept by its clerk. In Livingston County the county clerk is ex-officio clerk of the county court. In addition to the statutory records described below the clerk necessarily maintains others in effecting the court's orders.⁵³

For the court the clerk keeps the following records:

1. Books of record of the proceedings and judgments of the court with alphabetical indexes by names of parties. Proceedings are recorded at length only in cases designated by law or when the court, at the motion and assumption of expenses by one of the parties, so orders. In practice, the court record has been broken down from an early date into segregated types of proceedings and judgments.
2. "Plaintiff-Defendant Index to Court Records" and "Defendant-Plaintiff Index to Court Records," intended to be separate records, but frequently combined in a single volume with the two indexes segregated in each volume.
3. A general docket in which all suits are entered in the order they are commenced.
4. A judgment and execution docket containing a column for the entry of satisfaction or other disposition. In practice, an execution docket is frequently set up independently.
5. Additional dockets, designated as the clerk's, judge's, and bar docket. In practice, the bar docket has tended to drop out of use.⁵⁴

48. L.1895, p. 307; L.1909, p. 319; L.1913, p. 516.

49. L.1933, p. 396-415; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 167-74.

50. Ibid.

51. L.1933, p. 396.

52. R.S.1874, p. 339; L.1877, p. 77; L.1881, p. 66.

53. The form which such records take is generally determined by court order (L.1849, p. 66; R.S.1874, p. 262,263).

54. The Civil Practice Act of 1933 grants authority to county courts, subject to rules promulgated by the Supreme Court and not inconsistent with statutory requirements, to make such rules as they may deem expedient, regulating dockets and calendars of said court (L.1933, p. 786).

6. A fee book in which costs and fees are to be entered under the proper title of the cause. In practice, separate series of volumes are maintained under these titles of causes.
7. Transcripts of proceedings in appeals from justices' courts, dockets thereof, and transcripts of judgment for liens, etc., from justices' courts.
8. Naturalization records including petitions, proceedings, final certificates, etc. The county courts in Illinois prior to 1906 met the requirement of Federal statutes to exercise naturalization jurisdiction.⁵⁵
9. Original documents used in court hearings and determinations; of particular importance in the large number of cases where complete proceedings are not spread on court record.⁵⁶
10. Monthly reports of the warden of the county jail containing a list of all prisoners in his custody and showing the cause of commitment and names of persons by whom committed.⁵⁷

Proceedings of Court
(See also entry 100 [iv])

141. (COURT SUMMONS), 1874--. 3 f.b.
Court summonses showing name of person summoned, nature of case, and dates of summons, service, and return. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

142. COMMON LAW (Cases), 1855--. 78 f.b.
Documents in common law cases, including subpoenas, pleas, summonses, writs, warrants, affidavits, appeals, appeal bonds, transcripts from justices' and police magistrates' courts, confessions, judgments, executions, jury verdicts, probation officer's investigation reports, and court decrees; also includes special assessment rolls, 1899--, and documents in adoption cases, 1872--. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

143. (COUNTY AND CIRCUIT COURT CASES - TRANSCRIPTIONS), 1874-1936.
5 bdl.
Transcripts of testimony in county and circuit court cases, including attorneys' questions and objections, witnesses' answers, and judges' remarks, showing date, number, and title of case, and name of court. No obvious arr. No index. 1874-84, hdw.; 1885-1936, typed. 13 x 12 x 8. Corridor, bsmt.

144. COUNTY COURT RECORD - COMMON LAW, 1853--. 8 v. (1-4, 6-9).
Record of proceedings in common law cases, including judgments by default, showing date, number, and nature of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, and court proceedings and orders; also contains transcripts of common law case proceedings from foreign, justice, and magistrate courts; applications for certificates of good moral character, 1912--; drainage petitions, 1895-1918; Confession Record, 1853-60, entry 145; and Voluntary Insolvent Record, 1898--, entry 147. Arr. by date of proceedings. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. 1853-1915, hdw.; 1916--, typed. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

145. CONFESSION RECORD, 1861--. 3 v. (1 not numbered, 4, 5). 1853-60
in County Court Record - Common Law, entry 144.
Record of judgments by confession, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, amounts of debts and court costs, orders of court, and date of judgment. Arr. by case no. 1861-1920, indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; 1921--, indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 550 p. 18 x 13 x 3. 1 v. not labeled, 1861-85, corridor, bsmt.; v. 4, 1885-1920,

55. 2 U.S.S.L. 153; U.S.R.S. 1789-1874, p. 378.

56. R.S.1845, p. 323,324,414,418,419; L.1865, p. 79,80; L.1871-72, p. 325; R.S. 1874, p. 262,263; U.S.R.S. 1789-1874, p. 378-80; 34 U.S.S.L. 596-607; 44 U.S.S.L. 709,710.

57. R.S.1874, p. 617; L.1933, p. 678.

co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 5, 1921--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

146. ADOPTION RECORD, 1876-1929: 2 v. (A, 2). 1872-75 in Probate Journal, entry 193; 1930-- in Miscellaneous Record, entry 100. Record of proceedings in adoption cases, showing case number, names of petitioner, parents or guardian, child, and judge, investigator's report, court proceedings and orders, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of child. Hdw. on pr. fm. 220 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
Also runs concurrently with 1905, in entry 100.

147. VOLUNTARY INSOLVENT RECORD, 1878-97. 1 v. (A). 1898-- in County Court Record - Common Law, entry 144. Record of cases of voluntary assignments of property to pay debts by insolvent persons, showing date of case, and names of estate and assignee; includes inventory and appraisal of real and personal property, appraiser's oath and bond, appraisal bill, reports to court, and court orders. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of insolvent debtor. Hdw. 416 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

148. PEOPLE'S (Cases), 1872--. 46 f.b. Documents in criminal, and dependent and delinquent cases, including summonses, warrants, writs, pleas, indictments, affidavits; recognizance, bail, and appeal bonds; appeals and transcripts from justice courts, jury verdicts, and court orders. Also contains (Insanity Papers), 1927--, entry 151. Arr. by case no. No index. 1872-93, hdw., and hdw. on pr. fm.; 1894--, typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

149. COUNTY COURT RECORD - CRIMINAL, 1853--. 6 v. (1, 2, 5, 8-10). Record of proceedings in criminal cases, including dependent and delinquent children and probation cases, 1872--, showing date, number, and nature of case, names of defendant and attorney, and dates and nature of proceedings, and court orders. Also contains transcripts of criminal proceedings in foreign, justice, and magistrate courts; and Bail Bond Record, 1853-81, entry 150. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. 1853-1915, hdw.; 1916--, typed. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

150. BAIL BOND RECORD, 1882--. 3 v. (1, 1, 2). Title varies: Recognizance Record, v. 1, 1882-1917. 1853-81 in County Court Record - Criminal, entry 149. Copies of bail bonds and recognizances, showing names of defendant, attorney, and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, nature of case, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 160 - 275 p., 18 x 13 x 2. V. 1, 1882-1917, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 1, 2, 1918--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

151. (INSANITY PAPERS), 1854--. 1854-1926 in Probate Cases, entry 189; 1927-- in People's (Cases), entry 148. Original documents in insanity cases, including petitions, investigation reports, physicians' reports, court orders, and jury verdicts. Arr. by date of case. Hdw., and typed on pr. fm.

152. INSANITY RECORD (Jury), 1874--. 5 v. (1-5). Last entry 1931. 1853-73 in Probate Journal, entry 193. Proceedings in insanity cases tried by jury, showing names of petitioner, witnesses, patient, and jurors, reason for petition, findings of jury, date of hearing, court orders, and date and place of commitment. Arr. by date of hearing. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. on pr. fm. 320 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

153. INSANITY RECORD (Commission), 1894--. 4 v. (3-6) Proceedings in insanity cases tried before commission of physicians, showing names of petitioner, witnesses, patient, and commissioners, reason for petition, findings of commission, date of hearing, court orders, and date and place of commitment. Arr. by date of hearing. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. on pr. fm. 320 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Dockets

Court Dockets

154. GENERAL COURT DOCKET, 1855--. 2 v. (1 not numbered, 1). Docket of county court cases, showing date, number, and nature of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, and court orders. Also contains People's Docket (Criminal), 1855-1925, entry 159. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 18 x 13 x 2. 1 v. not numbered, 1855-1906, corridor, bsmt.; v. 1, 1907--., co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
155. JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION DOCKET, 1855--. 4 v. (A-D). Title varies: Docket of Judgment, V. A, 1855-80; Judgment Docket, v. B, 1881-1906. Docket of judgments and executions, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, date and nature of judgment, amounts of debt, damages, and costs or fees, dates of execution and sheriff's return. Arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 18 x 13 x 2. V. A-C, 1855-1920, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. D, 1921--., co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
156. JUDGE'S DOCKET, 1872--. 13 v. (2 not lettered, C-I, H, 3 not lettered). Judge's docket of county court cases, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and petitioner, nature of case, orders of court, and date of filing. Also contains County Judge's Docket - Insane, 1872-1903, 1909--., entry 160. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 12 x 2. 2 v. not lettered, v. C-I, H, 1872-1907, corridor, bsmt.; 2 v. not lettered, 1908-25, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.; 1 v. not lettered, 1926--., co. ct. rm., 1st fl.
157. JUDGMENT AND DOCKET OF SPECIAL TAXES, 1899--. 1 v. (1). Last entry 1934. Docket of special assessments, showing names and addresses of land owners, type of improvement, legal description of property, amounts of assessment and each installment, and dates of assessment and payment; includes judgments and executions on special tax delinquent property. Arr. by date of assessment. Indexed alph. by name of assessed person. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 260 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
158. DOCKET OF PROCEEDINGS - FEEBLE-MINDED, 1916--. 1 v. (A). Docket of proceedings in cases of feeble-minded persons, showing case number, names of petitioner, alleged feeble-minded person, witnesses, and physician, history of case, dates of summons, hearing, and decree, and orders of court. Arr. by date of hearing. Indexed alph. by name of alleged feeble-minded. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. ct. rm., 1st fl.
159. PEOPLE'S DOCKET (Criminal), 1926--. 2 v. (1, 2). 1855-1925 in General Court Docket, entry 154. Clerk's docket of criminal cases, showing date, number, and nature of case, names of defendant and attorneys, and orders of court. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
160. COUNTY JUDGE'S DOCKET - INSANE, 1904-8. 1 v. 1872-1903, 1909-- in Judge's Docket, entry 156. Docket of insanity cases, showing date and number of case, names of petitioner, alleged insane, and examining commission or jurors, dates of petition, summons, and examination, and orders of court. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 14 x 9 x 1½. Corridor, bsmt.
161. CLERK'S DOCKET, 1869-72. 1 v. Clerk's docket of criminal and common law cases, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, and orders of court. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 145 p. 14 x 10 x 1½. Co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.

Justice Dockets

162. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE DOCKETS, 1839-1933. 60 v. (57 not numbered, 1839-1933; 3-5, 1875-83). Missing: 1953-66.
Dockets of justice of peace courts delivered to county clerk after death or resignation of justice, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, witnesses, and justices, kind of action, description of fees, and court orders. Also includes record of chattel mortgages, 1872-1933, filed in justice of peace courts. Arr. by case no. No index. 1839-52, hdw.; 1867--, hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 14 x 9 x 2. 10 v. not numbered, v. 3-5, 1839-1907, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 40 v. not numbered, 1893-1933, corridor, bsmt.; 7 v. not numbered, 1913-22, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Fee Books

163. FEE BOOK - COMMON AND CRIMINAL, 1899--. 7 v. (15-21).
Record of fees charged and collected in common law and criminal cases; including drainage cases; and insanity cases, 1909--, showing date and number of case, court term, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature and amount of fees, and total amount of fees and payment. Also contains Witness Fees, 1899-1905, 1918--, entry 166. Fee Book - Criminal, entry 164, and Fee Book - Common, entry 165, formerly kept separately. Arr. by date of case. Common law cases indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; criminal cases indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 14 x 3. V. 15-20, 1899-1932, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 21, 1933--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

164. FEE BOOK - CRIMINAL, 1855-98. 3 v. (2 not numbered, 5). 1899-- in Fee Book - Common and Criminal, entry 163.
Record of fees charged and collected in criminal cases, including witness fees, showing date and number of case, court term, names of defendant and attorneys, nature and amount of fees, and total amount of payment. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 14 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt. 1st fl.

165. FEE BOOK - COMMON, 1867-98. 2 v. (2, 4). 1899-- in Fee Book - Common and Criminal, entry 163.
Record of fees charged and collected in common law cases, including witness fees and drainage case fees, 1895-98, showing date, and number of case, term, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature and amount of fees and payment, kind of action, and total amounts of fees. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 14 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

166. WITNESS FEES, 1906-17. 1 v. 1899-1905, 1918-- in Fee Book - Common and Criminal, entry 163.
Record of common law and criminal case witness fees, showing case number, name of witness, description of service, and date and amount of payment. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of witness. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Reports to Court

(See also entries 99 [111], 178)

167. (CEMETERY REPORTS), 1929--. 1 f.b.
Reports by secretary of cemetery association to county court of receipts and disbursements, showing date of report, name and location of cemetery, totals of receipts and disbursements, and balance on hand. No obvious arr. No index. Typed, and hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

168. (REPORTS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE), 1891-1930. 3 f.b. 1931-- in (Supervisors' Files), entry 1.
Reports of justices of the peace of fine collections, showing date and amount of fine, name of person fined, nature of case, and date of report. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

169. REPORT OF FINES, 1894-1900. 1 v.

Copies of reports of justices of the peace to county court of fine collections, showing name of defendant, cause of action, amounts of fine assessed and collected, total amount of fine collections, and date of report. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 480 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.

170. DOCKET OF FINES, 1869-1918. 2 v.

Record of state's attorney's reports to county court of fine collections, showing name of defendant, reason for indictment, dates of arrest, indictment, and judgment, book and page of entry of case in record and fee books, amounts of fine and costs, date and amount of payment, sheriff's return, and date of receipt of fine and costs by state's attorney. Arr. by date of judgment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 18 x 13 x 2. 1 v., 1869-95, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1896-1918, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Jury Lists

(See also entries 1, 34)

171. (VENIRE OF JURORS), 1919--. 1 f.b.

Lists of jurors, showing names and addresses of jurors, date of call, mileage, and amount of fees. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Probation

(See also entry 142)

Juvenile

172. DELINQUENT CHILDREN, 1918--. 1 f.b.

Probation officer's open delinquent case file, showing case number, name, address, and personal and physical statistics of child, names of actual or foster parents, relatives, and attorneys, reason for delinquency, court order declaring child delinquent and releasing him to probation officer, and dates of probation, reports, and release. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Typed. 10 x 14 x 24. Off. of juvenile probation officer, 1st fl.

173. DEPENDENT CHILDREN, 1918--. 1 f.b.

Probation officer's open dependent case file, showing case number, name, age, address, and personal statistics of child, names and addresses of actual or foster parents, family history, causes for dependency, name of agency to which committed, and date of commitment. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Typed. 10 x 14 x 24. Off. of juvenile probation officer, 1st fl.

174. DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT, 1918--. 4 f.b.

Probation officer's closed dependent and delinquent case files, showing case number, name, address, and history of child, names and addresses of parents, cause of delinquency or dependency, court orders, reports, and date of release. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Typed. 10 x 14 x 24. Off. of juvenile probation officer, 1st fl.

175. CORRESPONDENCE (Dependent and Delinquent Children), 1918--.
1 f.b.

Probation officer's file of correspondence in regard to dependent and delinquent cases in his care. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 14 x 24. Off. of juvenile probation officer, 1st fl.

Mothers' Pension (See
also entries 7,20,21,347)

176. MOTHERS' PENSION RECORD, 1915--. 1 f.b.

Card record of mothers' pension cases, showing dates of petition and hearing, name of mother, number of dependent children, amount of pension payment, and date and amount of periodic payment. Arr. alph. by name of mother. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 14 x 5 x 24. Off. of juvenile probation officer, 1st fl.

177. MOTHERS' PENSION, 1915--. 1 f.b.

Documents in mothers' pension cases, including petitions for mothers' pensions, transcripts of evidence at hearing, and probation officer's report to court. Arr. alph. by name of petitioner. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 10 x 14 x 24. Off. of juvenile probation officer, 1st fl.

Adult

178. REGULAR REPORT OF PROBATION OFFICER, 1934--. 1 file envelope. Monthly reports of probationer, showing date, name and address of probationer, name of employer, type of work, amounts of earnings, savings, and payment on costs, account of spare time, place of report, and signature of probationer. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. 12 x 10 x 1. Probation officer's residence.

Inheritance Tax
(See also entry 340)

179. (INHERITANCE TAX PAPERS), 1914--. In Probate Cases, entry 189. Inheritance tax papers including estate appraisements, schedules, and orders, showing names of estate and beneficiaries, legal description of property, appraised valuation, tax rate, amount of tax and exemption, judge's order for payment, and date of filing. Arr. by case number. For indexes, 1914-22, see entries 191, 192; for index, 1923--, see entry 190. Typed on pr. fm.

180. INHERITANCE TAX RECORD, 1911--. 3 v.
Record of inheritance tax assessments, showing names of estates, beneficiaries, and attorneys, legal description and appraised valuation of property, cash and taxable values, exemptions, tax rate, total amount of assessment, and date of filing. Arr. by date of assessment. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 15 x 14 x 2. 1 v., 1911-14, corridor, bsmt.; 1 v., 1915-32, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; 1 v., 1933--, co. clk.'s vlt. No. 2, 1st f.

Naturalization
(See also entries 284-286)

181. NATURALIZATION PAPERS, 1859-1906. 8 f.b.
Documents in naturalization cases, including petitions, declarations of intention, oaths of allegiance, court orders, and final certificates. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

182. NATURALIZATION RECORD - ADULT, 1859-1906. 5 v. (70, 2, 5, 8, 10).
Title varies: Naturalization Record, Final, v. 70, 1859-65, v. 5, 1880-1899; Naturalization Record Final Certificate, v. 2, 1866-79; Final Certification of Naturalization, v. 8, 1900-1902.
Record of final certificates of adults, showing name, age, birthplace, and residence of alien, oath of renunciation, and dates of petition and final certificate. Also contains Naturalization Record - Intention (Adults), 1905, 1906, entry 183, and Naturalization Record - Minor, 1867, 1868, 1905, 1906, entry 184. Arr. by date of certificate. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 250 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

183. NATURALIZATION RECORD - INTENTION (Adults), 1856-1904. 4 v. (70, 70, 4, 6). Title varies: Naturalization Record, v. 70, 1856-58. 1905, 1906 in Naturalization Record - Adult, entry 182.
Record of declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization, showing name, age, race, birthplace, present address, and marital status of alien, length of residence in the United States, renunciation of allegiance to foreign power, and dates of declaration and petition. Arr. by date of declaration. Indexed alph. by name of alien. 1856-58, hdw.; 1859-1904, hdw. on pr. fm. 250 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

184. NATURALIZATION RECORD - MINOR, 1871-1904, 3 v. (3, 7, 9). Title varies: Naturalization Record, Petition, Oath, and Certificate of Minor, v. 3, 1871-92; Naturalization Record Intention - Minors, v. 7, 1893-1903. 1867, 1868, 1905, 1906 in Naturalization Record - Adult, entry 182.

Record of declarations of intention, petitions, and final certificates of naturalization of minors, showing name, age, and birthplace of minor, names and address of parents, oath of allegiance to the United States and renunciation of allegiance to foreign power, and dates of declaration, petition, and final certificate; also includes petitions, oaths, and final certificates of discharged soldiers, 1865-92. Arr. by date of declaration. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 250 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

185. NATURALIZATION DOCKET, 1874-1906. 2 v. (A, 1).

Docket of naturalization cases, showing name and residence of petitioner, date of order for final certificate, and name of judge. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 16 x 11 x 1½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Office Transactions

Fee Payments

186. COUNTY CLERK'S EARNING JOURNAL, 1915-31. 3 v. (1-3).

Journal of court fees showing date, amount, and type of fees, name of payer, reference to book and page of entry in fee books, and date of payment. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 14 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Court Business (See also entry 99 [11])

187. SHERIFF'S RECEIPTS, 1913--. 23 v.

Duplicate receipts for court papers issued to sheriff for service, showing type of document, names of sheriff or deputy and attorneys, and date of receipt. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 175 p. 14 x 8½ x 1. 9 v., 1913-24, corridor, bsmt.; 14 v., 1925--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

188. ATTORNEYS' RECEIPTS, 1865-1919. 3 v. (1 not numbered, 1, 2).
Missing: 1868-98.

Receipts given by attorneys for court documents, showing title of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorney, and dates of receipt and return. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 16 x 12 x 1. 1 v. not numbered, 1865-67, corridor, bsmt.; v. 1, 2, 1899-1919, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

V. PROBATE COURT

Jurisdiction in probate matters in Livingston County was vested in a separate probate court from the organization of the county, in 1837 until 1849. From 1837 to 1849 probate court was held by a probate justice of the peace who was elected by the county electorate for a two-year term, with a four-year term effective in 1839.¹ The term was reduced in 1847 to two years.² The jurisdiction of the probate court was transferred to the newly created county court in 1849.³ The Livingston county court has retained probate jurisdiction from that date to the present.⁴

As enunciated by the present constitution and subsequent legislation, the jurisdiction of the court extends to all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, all matters relating to apprentices, and cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for payment of debts.⁵

Aiding the court in its jurisdiction over the administration of intestate estates and the guardianship of minors, are the public administrator and the public guardian. Each officer is appointed quadrennially by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The public administrator and public guardian are required to enter into bonds set and approved by the court in sums not less than \$5,000.⁶ Their duties are performed under the direction and orders of the court. The records that result from their prescribed duties appear among the records of the court with those of other administrators, executors, and guardians.

When there is no relative or creditor who will administer an intestate estate, the court commits the administration to the public administrator upon application of any person interested in the estate.⁷ If a widow, next of kin, or creditor of the deceased appears within six months after the administration is granted to the public administrator, the court then revokes its grant of administration to the public administrator and orders letters of administration granted to such person interested in the estate. If, after all debts and charges against the estate which have been presented within two years after the administration of the estate was committed to such public administrator are fully paid, any balance of intestate estate remains, the administrator causes a notice to be published requiring persons still having claims against the estate to present them to the county court within six months. If no claims are presented, the balance is paid into the county treasury upon the expiration of the six-month period, the county remaining answerable to any future claims.⁸

As already noted, the court has authority to appoint guardians of minor heirs of deceased persons. In cases where the minor is under fourteen years of age the court appoints his guardian. When the minor is over fourteen he may nominate his own guardian, subject to the approval of the court.⁹ Under the direction of the court, the guardian is responsible for the custody, nurture, and tuition of his ward and the care and management of his estate. The court may assign the guardianship of the estate to one guardian and the custody and tuition of the ward to another.¹⁰ Within sixty days after his appointment, the guardian returns to the court a complete inventory of the real and personal estate of the ward in the form prescribed by law.¹¹ At the

1. L.1836-37, p. 176. From 1821 to 1837 probate court was held by a probate judge (L.1821, p. 119).
2. L.1845, p. 28. Effective in 1847.
3. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,18; L.1849, p. 65.
4. R.S.1874, p. 339,340; L.1933, p. 449,458.
5. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 20; L.1877, p. 80.
6. L.1825, r. 70,72; R.L.1829, p. 208; R.L.1833, p. 627,628; R.S.1845, r. 548; L.1871-72, p. 89; L.1881, p. 3; L.1889, p. 165.
7. R.L.1835, p. 628; R.S.1845, p. 548; L.1871-72, p. 89.
8. R.S.1845, p. 549; L.1871-72, p. 89,90.
9. L.1831, p. 100; L.1835, p. 36; R.S.1845, r. 265,266; L.1873-74, p.107; L.1919, p. 583; L.1931, p. 618; L.1937, p. 660.
10. L.1871-72, p. 469; L.1877, r. 114.
11. L.1919, p. 582; L.1933, p. 644.

Probate Court

end of the first year of his appointment, and every three years thereafter, he makes a settlement of his accounts. When his trust is completed or upon the death of the ward, the guardian makes final settlement and delivers over to persons entitled to them the property and papers in his hands as guardian.¹² Upon failure of a guardian appointed by the court to act within three months in this capacity, the court commits the guardianship of the minor to the public guardian.¹³ The latter's records appear with those of other guardians.

The probate justice of the peace 1837 to 1849, performed the ministerial function of the probate clerk.¹⁴ From the establishment of the county court in 1849, until the present, the county clerk has served as ex-officio probate clerk.¹⁵

The clerk is required to attend the sessions of court, issue all process, preserve all files and papers, make, keep, and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations of the court, and perform all other duties pertaining to his office as required by law or the rules and orders of his court. He is required to enter of record all judgments, decrees, and orders of the court.¹⁶

The major records of the probate court kept by the clerk are the following:

1. Journal of all judicial proceedings and determinations of the judge.
2. A judgment docket with a direct and an indirect index: former, by name of claimant against estate; latter, by estate. In practice, the requirement of two indexes often leads to two dockets.
3. Books for recordation of bonds and letters of administrators, executors, guardians, and conservators; appraisement and sale bills; widows' relinquishment and selection of property; wills and the probate thereof; annual and final reports of administrators, executors, guardians, and conservators. Generally, each category of these probate business matters is recorded separately, but the segregation is not always carefully maintained.
4. Separate dockets of unsettled estates and claims against estates, and a ledger of the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians. Note that the dockets of probate business matters are separated from dockets of court proceedings just as are the books of recordation of the two categories; the intention of the law to make this distinction is further shown in its granting the clerk, during vacation of the court, power to receive petitions, accept bonds, grant letters testamentary, etc.
5. Files of original documents not subject to recordation; indexes to such; records of office transactions in pursuance of the court's orders to the clerk, necessary in the latter's settlement with that body.¹⁷

12. L.1871-72, p. 471; L.1919, p. 583; L.1929, p. 506.

13. L.1889, p. 165.

14. L.1837, p. 177,178; The probate judge was required to act as his own clerk (L.1821, p. 119,120).

15. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,18; L.1849, p. 63-65; R.S.1874, p. 339,340.

16. L.1877, p. 82.

17. L.1821, p. 119,120; R.L.1829, p. 215,231; R.L.1837, p. 429; R.S.1845, p. 427,428; L.1851, p. 193; L.1859, p. 92-94; R.S.1874, p. 260-65; L.1877, p. 63; L.1933, p. 293.

Proceedings of Court

General Proceedings

189. PROBATE CASES, 1838--. 588 f.b.
Files of probate papers, including petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters of administrator, executor, guardian, and conservator, proofs of will and heirship, estate inventories and appraisements, current and final accounts, reports of financial condition of estate, sale bills, widows' selections, and claims against estates. Also contains (Insanity Papers), 1854-1926, entry 151, and (Inheritance Tax Papers), 1914--, entry 179. Arr. by case no. For indexes, 1838-1922, see entries 191, 192; for index, 1923--, see entry 190. 1838-58, hdw.; 1859--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
190. PROBATE INDEX, 1923--. 1 v.
Index to Probate Cases, entry 189, showing case number, names of estate and administrator, executor, guardian, or conservator, and reference to book and page of probate fee book. Index - Administrator and Executor, entry 191, and Index - Guardians and Conservators, entry 192, formerly kept separately. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 15 x 3. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
191. INDEX - ADMINISTRATOR AND EXECUTOR, 1838-1922. 1 v. 1923-- in Probate Index, entry 190.
Index to administrators' and executors' cases in Probate Cases, entry 189, showing case number, and names of estate and administrator or executor; includes book and page reference to probate estate docket and probate fee book. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 350 p. 18 x 16 x 4. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
192. INDEX - GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS, 1838-1922. 1 v. 1923-- in Probate Index, entry 190.
Index to guardians' and conservators' cases in Probate Cases, entry 189, showing case number, names of estate and guardian or conservator; includes book and page reference to probate estate docket and probate fee book. Arr. alph. by name of ward. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 350 p. 18 x 16 x 4. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
193. PROBATE JOURNAL, 1838--. 40 v. (3 not labeled, J-Z, 27-46).
Title varies: Probate Record, 3 v., 1838-60.
Notation of proceedings in all estate cases, showing names of estate, heirs, administrative officers, and sureties; date, amount, and obligations of bond; dates and summaries of petitions, oaths, and letters of administrators, guardians, conservators, and executors; summaries of inventories, appraisements, sales, widows' relinquishments and selections; and final reports of administrative officers. Also contains Adoption Record, 1872-75, entry 146, and Insanity Record (Jury), 1853-73, entry 152. Arr. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of estate. 1838-1915, hdw.; 1916--, typed. 100 - 584 p. 12 x 8 x 1 - 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
194. INSOLVENT RECORD, 1875-1905. 1 v. (A). 1906-- in Miscellaneous Record, entry 100.
Record of insolvent estates, showing inventory and appraisal of estate, date of hearing, names of deceased, estate, and widow, amount of allowance to widow, and court order declaring estate insolvent. Arr. by date of hearing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 288 p. 18 x 13 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
195. AFFIDAVIT OF NOTICE OF CREDITORS TO APPEAR, 1870-93. 1 v.
Record of affidavits of notice for creditors to appear, showing date of notice, names of estate and administrator or executor, and copy of notice. Arr. by date of affidavit. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 612 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.
196. PROBATE MEMORANDUM BOOK, 1874-80. 1 v.
Probate judge's memoranda of cases, showing names of estates, administrators,

and executors, and dates reports are due in court. Arr. by date of report.
No index. Hdw. 100 p. 12 x 9 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.

Wills, Bonds, Letters (See also
entries 100 [11, v], 189, 193)

197. WILL RECORD, 1867--. 16 v. (A-P).

Copies of wills, showing date of will, names of deceased, heirs or beneficia-
ries, and executor, order admitting will to probate, proof of death, descrip-
tion and valuation of estate, instructions for disposal, and date of filing.
Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. 1867-1932, hdw.
on pr. fm.; 1933--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. A-0,
1867-1935, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. P, 1936--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

198. ADMINISTRATORS' RECORD, 1850--. 15 v. (G, H, J-V). Title varies:
Letters and Bonds - Administrator and Guardian, v. G., 1850-61.

Copies of administrators' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing dates
of petition, oath, and letters, names of estate, administrator, and sureties,
date, amount, and terms of bond, and date of filing; includes conservators'
petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, 1850-58. Also contains Guardians'
Record, 1850-57, entry 199, and Executors' Record, 1850-62, entry 200. Arr.
by date of filing. 1850-57, no index; 1858--, indexed alph. by name of
estate. 1850-57, hdw.; 1858--, hdw. on pr. fm. 278-300 p. 15 x 10 x 2 -
18 x 13 x 3. V. G, 1850-57, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. H, J-V, 1858--, co.
clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

199. GUARDIANS' RECORD, 1858--. 9 v. (A-I). 1850-57 in Administrators'
Record, entry 198.

Copies of guardians' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing names of
estate, guardian, minor heirs, and sureties, amount, date, and obligations of
bond, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of
minor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

200. EXECUTORS' RECORD, 1863--. 11 v. (A-K). 1850-62 in Administra-
tors' Record, entry 198.

Copies of executors' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing names of
estate, heirs, executor, and sureties, amount, date, and terms of bond, date
of letters testamentary, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Index-
ed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 285 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s
vlt., 1st fl.

201. CONSERVATORS' RECORD, 1888--. 5 v. (B-F).

Copies of conservators' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing names
of estate, conservator, sureties, and insane, feeble-minded, or incompetent
person, date, amount, and obligations of bond, and date of filing. Arr. by
date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of ward. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 18 x
13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

For other conservators' records, see entries 198, 206.

202. ADMINISTRATOR WITH WILL ANNEXED RECORD, 1885-1903, 1916--. 3 v.
(B, A, B). Title varies: Administrator With Will Record, v. B,
1885-1903; v. A, 1916-36.

Record of bonds, oaths, and letters of administrator with will annexed, show-
ing names of estate, administrator and sureties, date, amount, and obliga-
tions of bond, date of letters, and date of filing. Also contains Miscel-
laneous Administrators' Record, 1885-1903, entry 203, including Administrator
De Bonis Non With Will Annexed Record, entry 204. Arr. by date of bond.
Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 260 - 295 p. 18 x 12 x 2 -
18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

203. MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATORS' RECORD, 1904--. 1 v. (A).

Record of bonds, oaths, and letters of administrator de bonis non, showing
names of estate, administrator, and sureties, date, amount, and terms of
bond, and dates of letters and filing. Also contains Administrator De Bonis
With Will Annexed Record, 1904-25, entry 204. Arr. by date of filing.
Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co.
clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

204. ADMINISTRATOR DE BONIS NON WITH WILL ANNEXED RECORD, 1926--. 1 v. (B). 1835-1903 in Administrator with Will Annexed Record, entry 202; 1904-25 in Miscellaneous Administrators' Record, entry 203.

Record of bonds, oaths, and letters of administrator de bonis non with will annexed, showing names of estate, administrator, and sureties; date, amount, and obligations of bond; and dates of letters and filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

205. TESTAMENTARY TRUST RECORD, 1909-1911. 1 v. 1912-- in Miscellaneous Record, entry 100.

Record of petitions for letters of trusteeship, showing date of petition, names of estate, petitioner, trustee, and sureties; date, amount, and terms of bond; description of real and personal property as shown in will from which trust fund is to be derived; and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 215 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

206. PROBATE BOND RECORD (Miscellaneous), 1850-1904. 5 v. (4 not lettered, 1850-77; A, 1875-1904).

Copies of bonds of administrator with will annexed, administrator de bonis non, executor, administrator, guardian and conservator, showing names of estate, administrator, executor, guardian, or conservator, and sureties, and date, amount, and conditions of bond. Arr. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by name of estate. 1850-66, hdw.; 1867-1904, hdw. on pr. fm. 485 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Inventories and Appraisements (See also entries 189, 193)

207. INVENTORY RECORD, 1847--. 24 v. (3 not lettered, A-P, R-V). Title varies: Inventory and Sale Record, 3 v. not lettered, 1847-58.

Record of inventories of real and personal property of estates, showing names of estate and administrator, itemized list of chattels, legal description and value of real estate, and dates of inventory and filing. Also contains Real Estate Sale Record, 1847-69, entry 212, and Public Sale Record, 1847-69, entry 213, including Private Sale Record, entry 214. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. 1847-1934, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1935--, typed on pr. fm. 300 - 485 p. 18 x 13 x 3 - 16 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

208. APPRAISEMENT RECORD, 1859--. 11 v. (A-K).

Record of appraisal of estates, showing names of estate, widow, minor heirs, and appraiser; court order appointing appraiser; legal description and value of property; amount of allowance to widow and minor heirs; appraiser's oath, warrant, and bill; and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

209. CONSERVATORS' INVENTORY REPORT, 1893--. 3 v. (G-I).

Record of inventories of real and personal property of estates under conservatorship, showing date, names of estate, ward, and conservator, itemized list and value of chattels, legal description of real estate, amounts of bonds, notes, and annuities, court order of approval, and date of filing. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of ward. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

210. CO-PARTNERSHIP INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT RECORD, 1877-1931.

2 v. (1, 2). 1932-- in Miscellaneous Record, entry 100. Record of inventories and appraisements of co-partnership estates, showing names of deceased, surviving partners, attorneys, and appraisers; itemized list of chattels; legal description of real estate; amounts of notes and accounts; appraisers' oaths, warrants, and bills, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 288 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Widows' Relinquishment and Selection (See also entries 189, 193)

211. WIDOWS' RELINQUISHMENT AND SELECTION RECORD, 1870--. 8 v. (A-H). Record of property selected or relinquished by widows, showing date, names of estate and widow, list and total value of items of relinquishment or selection, amount awarded widow, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 250 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Petitions, Reports of Sale (See also entry 100 [111])

212. REAL ESTATE SALE RECORD, 1870--. 6 v. (A-C, E-G). 1847-69 in Inventory Record, entry 207. Record of sales of real estate in settlement of estates, including petitions, court decrees, and reports of sale of real estate, showing date, names of estate, heirs, administrative person, and purchaser, legal description of property, dates of decree, sale, and report, and amount of sale. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 230 p. 18 x 13 x 2½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

213. PUBLIC SALE RECORD, 1870--. 3 v. (B, D, H). 1847-69 in Inventory Record, entry 207. Record of reports of public sale of personal property of estates, showing case number, date of report, names of estate, administrator, and purchaser, description of articles sold, and date and amount of sale. Also contains Private Sale Record, 1870-90, entry 214. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

214. PRIVATE SALE RECORD, 1891--. 5 v. (E-I). 1847-69 in Inventory Record, entry 207; 1870-90 in Public Sale Record, entry 213. Record of reports of private sale of personal property of estates, showing case number, names of estate, administrator or executor, and purchaser, description of articles sold, date and amount of sale, and date of report. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

215. REAL ESTATE SALE RECORD (Minor), 1873-1931. 4 v. (A, B, D, E). 1932-- in Miscellaneous Record, entry 100. Copies of guardians' petitions and bonds for sale of real estate, and reports of sale, showing names of estate, minor heirs, guardian, and sureties; date, amount, and obligations of bond; notice of sale; legal description of property; date and amount of sale; name of purchaser, and dates of report and filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

216. MISCELLANEOUS PROBATE RECORD, 1860-72. 1 v. (K). Record of miscellaneous inventories, appraisements, widows' relinquishments, and sales, showing names of estate and administration officer, oaths of appraisers, amount of sale, and dates. The majority of the entries in this volume are sale bills. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. 590 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Reports, Current and Final Accounts (See also entries 189, 193)

217. CURRENT REPORT RECORD, 1870--. 9 v. (A-C, F, H, K, R-T). Record of reports submitted by administrators and executors, showing names of estate and administrator or executor, amounts of receipts and disbursements, balance on hand, and dates of report and filing. Also contains Final Report Record, 1870-84, entry 220. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. A-C, F, H, K, R, 1870-1926, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. S, T, 1927--, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

218. GUARDIANS' REPORT RECORD, 1881--. 8 v. (E, F, I, M, T-W). Record of current reports submitted by guardians, showing names of estate, minor heirs, and guardian, amounts of receipts and expenditures, balance due estate, court orders of approval, and dates of report and filing. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of minor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 450 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

219. CONSERVATORS' REPORT RECORD, 1885--. 6 v. (A, B, Q-T). Current reports of conservators in estate cases, showing names of estate, ward, and conservator, amount of receipts and expenditures, balance due estate, and dates of report and filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

220. FINAL REPORT RECORD, 1885--. 22 v. (D, G, H, J, L, N-P, S, U-Z, 1-7). 1870-84 in Current Report Record, entry 217. Record of final reports by administrator, executor, guardian, or conservator, showing names of estate and administrative officer, statement of receipts and disbursements, balance on hand, court order discharging administrator or executor, and dates of report and filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V, D, G, H, J, L, N-P, S, U-Z, 1885-1926, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 1-7, 1927--, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

221. ACCOUNTS CURRENT RECORD, 1849-1906. 4 v. (A-D). Administrators' and guardians' current accounts of estate funds, showing date, names of estate, administrator or guardian, description, amount of claim, name of payee, and amount of all receipts and disbursements. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 16 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Dockets

222. JUDGE'S PROBATE DOCKET, 1855--. 70 v. (5 not labeled, D, E, G, H, J-Z, 1, AA-HH, 35-64, 5 not labeled). Missing: 1858-65, 1881. Docket of closed probate cases, showing case number, term date, names of estate and administrative officer, date of application for letters, abstract of proceedings, and orders of court. Arr. by date of application. 1855-1916, 1927--, no index; for index, 1917-26, see entry 223. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 14 x 10 x 2. 4 v. not labeled, 1855-74, v. D, E, G, H, J-U, 1876-1900, v. W-Z, 1902-4, v. 37-59, 1911-24, corridor, bsmt.; 1 v. not labeled, 1875, v. V, 1901, v. AA-HH, 35, 36, 1906-10, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 1, 1905, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 60-64, 5 not labeled, 1925--, co. ct. rm., 1st fl.

223. INDEX TO PROBATE DOCKETS, 1917-26. 3 v. Index to Judge's Probate Docket entry 222, showing names of estate, administrator, executor, guardian, or conservator, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 p. 13 x 8 x 1. 1 v., 1917, 1918, corridor, bsmt.; 2 v., 1919-26, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

224. JUDGE'S PROBATE DOCKET - GUARDIAN AND CONSERVATOR (Pending Cases), 1920--. 1 v. Probate judge's docket of guardians' and conservators' pending or unsettled cases, showing case number, names of estate and guardian or conservator, date of application for letters, and court orders. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 14 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt. no. 2, 1st fl.

225. JUDGE'S PROBATE DOCKET - ADMINISTRATOR AND EXECUTOR (Pending Cases), 1928--. 2 v. Probate judge's docket of administrators' and executors' pending or unsettled cases, showing case number, names of estate, administrator or executor, date of application for letters, and court orders. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 14 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt. no. 2, 1st fl.

226. PROBATE CLERK'S DOCKET - ADMINISTRATOR AND EXECUTOR, 1923--.
2 v. 1848-1922 in Probate Estate Docket, entry 228.
Docket of probate cases, showing case number, names of estate, administrator or executor, attorneys, and sureties, orders of court appointing administrator or executor, and book and page of entry in fee book. Arr. by case number. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 15 x 14 x 5. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
227. PROBATE CLERK'S DOCKET - GUARDIAN AND CONSERVATOR, 1923--. 2 v.
1848-1922 in Probate Estate Docket, entry 228.
Docket of probate cases, showing case number, names of estate, guardian or conservator, attorneys, and sureties, orders of court appointing guardian or conservator, and number and page of fee book. Arr. by case number. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 15 x 14 x 5. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
228. PROBATE ESTATE DOCKET, 1848-1922. 8 v. (A, B, B-G).
Clerk's docket of probate cases, showing case number, names of estate, heirs, administrator, executor, guardian, or conservator, and sureties; date of appointment, date, amount, and terms of bond; and date of discharge by court. Probate Clerk's Docket - Administrator and Executor, entry 226, and Probate Clerk's Docket - Guardian and Conservator, entry 227, subsequently kept separately. Arr. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 588 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
229. GUARDIANS' ESTATE DOCKET (Special Record), 1868-70, 1902-23. 2 v.
(A, 1).
Special record of estates under guardianship, showing names of estate, guardian, and sureties; names and ages of minor heirs; date of letters; date and amount of bond; date and amount of inventory; dates of current and final reports; and book and page of entry in record and fee books. Arr. by date of hearing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 290 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. A, 1868-70, corridor, bsmt.; v. 1, 1902-23, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
230. PROBATE JUDGMENT DOCKET, 1859-61. 1 v. (A).
Probate judgment docket showing names of estate and claimant, number, class, nature, and amount of claim, and dates of hearing, judgment, and filing. Arr. by date of hearing. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.

Fees

231. PROBATE FEE BOOK, 1849--. 29 v. (2 not labeled, A-P, 1-11).
County clerk's record of fees received in probate cases, showing date and number of case, names of estate, administrator, executor, guardian, or conservator, and description and amount of fees; includes list of claims filed and allowed against estates. Arr. by date of receipt. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 590 p. 18 x 13 x 3. 2 v. not labeled, v. A-P, 1849-1922, corridor, bsmt.; v. 1-6, 1923-30, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 7-11, 1931--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
232. (RECORD OF FEES), 1936--. 1 v., 1 bdl.
Record of fee payments to county clerk in probate cases for witness, sheriff, stenographer, appraiser, guardian-ad-litem, and notice of publication costs, showing date, nature, and amount of fee, name of recipient, and date of payment. Arr. by date of payment. Indexed alph. by name of recipient. Hdw. on pr. fm. V. 200 p. 16 x 12 x 2; bdl. 16 x 12 x 8. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Public Administrator (See also entry 84)

233. BOND OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, 1934--. 1 f.b.
Copies of public administrator's bonds, showing date, amount, and terms of bond, and names of estate, public administrator, and sureties. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Public adminis-

trator's vlt., 1st fl., Sterry Block.

234. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1934--. 1 f.b.

Public administrator's letters of administration, showing name of deceased, date and place of death, dates of letters and appointment of public administrator, and reason for appointment. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Public administrator's vlt., 1st fl., Sterry Block.

235. PUBLIC VOUCHER, VETERANS ADMINISTRATOR, 1934--. 1 f.b.

Vouchers from Veterans' Administration to public administrator, showing administration and identification numbers, amount of judgments and insurance due incompetent beneficiary, number of monthly installments paid and unpaid, number due, commuted value of remaining unpaid installments, and date of last check. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Public administrator's vlt., 1st fl., Sterry Block.

236. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S CHECK BOOK, 1934--. 4 v.

Check books of public administrator, showing names of estate and bank, date, amount, and purpose of payment, and name of payee. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 10 x 3 x 1/2. Public administrator's vlt., 1st fl., Sterry Block.

237. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR BANK BOOK, 1934--. 4 v.

Public administrator's bank deposit books showing names of bank and estate, and date and amount of each deposit. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw. and typed under pr. hdgs. 50 p. 5 x 4 x 1/4. Public administrator's vlt., 1st fl., Sterry Block.

VI. CIRCUIT COURT

The circuit court has original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity and acts as a court of appeals in probate matters and causes cognizable by the county court and justices of the peace.¹ In addition, it is one of the courts capable of having naturalization jurisdiction according to Federal statutes.²

The circuit court was held in Livingston County by a circuit judge appointed by the General Assembly from 1837 to 1841.³ In 1841 additional associate justices of the Supreme Court were appointed by joint ballot of the General Assembly, which justices, together with the other justices of the Supreme Court, held the circuit courts.⁴ Then in 1849 another change was made in accordance with the second constitution which provided for the election of circuit judges by the judicial district electorate.⁵ The Constitution of 1870 altered the circuit districts and established population requirements for counties that may comprise a circuit.⁶ From 1849 to the present the circuit judges have been elected officers of the judicial district electorate. The eleventh circuit is made up of five counties, one of which is Livingston.⁷

Three circuit judges who serve for six-year terms are elected for the district. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each circuit judge is required to subscribe to an oath which he files with the Secretary of State.⁸ The salary for those circuit court judges elected after the first Monday of June, 1933 was set at \$7,200, and for those elected after the first Monday of June, 1939 the amount was increased to \$8,000. The salaries are paid from the state treasury.⁹

The hearings of several of the election contests are held before this court. Jurisdiction is granted to the court to hear and determine contests of the election of judges of the Supreme Court, judges of the circuit court, and members of the State Board of Equalization; but no judge of the circuit court is allowed to sit upon the hearing of any case in which he is a party.¹⁰ The circuit court also hears and determines the election contests of some of the local and county offices. These include contests of judge of the county court, mayors of cities, president of the county board, presidents of villages, elections in reference to removal of county seats and in reference to any other subject which may be submitted to the vote of the people of the county. The circuit court has concurrent jurisdiction with the county court in cases of contested elections under the latter's jurisdiction.¹¹

Included under the jurisdiction of the circuit court are also appeals from the Illinois Commerce Commission's rules, regulations, orders, or decisions. Such appeals may be taken to the circuit court serving Livingston

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1. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 12; L.1871-72, p. 109; R.S.1874, p. 344; L.1895, p. 189; L.1933, p. 688; L.1935, p. 1.
 2. 2 U.S.S.L. 155; U.S.R.S. 1789-1874, p. 378-80; 34 U.S.S.L. 596; 37 U.S.S.L. 737; 44 U.S.S.L. 709. Circuit courts still retain naturalization, but do not exercise it where U.S. District Courts are convenient.
 3. L.1835, p. 150,151.
 4. L.1841, p. 173; R.S.1845, p. 143.
 5. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 7,15.
 6. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 13.
 7. L.1933, p. 436.
 8. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 12; L.1933, p. 436.
 9. L.1933, p. 621; L.1937, p. 189,606. In 1835 the salary of the circuit judge was \$750 per annum (L.1835, p. 167). The Constitution of 1870 set the salary at \$3,000 until otherwise provided by law (Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 16). A few of the other changes were: from 1919 to 1925 for judges elected during this period, \$6,500; for the period 1925 to 1933, those elected received \$8,000 per year (L.1919, p. 553,554; L.1925, p. 400; L.1931, p. 148).
 10. L.1899, p. 152.
 11. L.1871-72, p. 396; L.1895, p. 170.

County when the subject matter of the hearing is situated in this county. The appeal may be heard for the purpose of having the reasonableness or lawfulness of the rule, regulation, order, or decision inquired into and determined.¹²

To expedite the handling of litigation, a branch circuit court may be held at the same time that the main or regular circuit court for Livingston County is in session. A branch court is held by any circuit judge of this circuit or by a judge of any other circuit called in for the purpose of hearing and deciding motions and settling the issues in any or all causes pending in the circuit court, and for the purpose of hearing chancery causes and cases at law which are pending in such court for that term. The presiding judge of the main circuit court assigns to the branch court as many of the law and chancery cases as the presiding judge of the branch court will possibly have time to hear.¹³

Also, to aid in the speedy administration of justice, the judges, or a majority of them, may by an order entered of record in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, dispense with either or both the grand and petit juries for any term or part of term of the circuit court, and may designate what term of portion thereof shall be devoted to criminal business, and what term or portion thereof to civil business.¹⁴

Each of the three judges of the circuit court is authorized to appoint one official shorthand reporter. This appointee is required to be skilled in verbatim reporting and is not allowed to hold more than one such official appointment. The appointment is in writing and is required to be filed in the office of the auditor of public accounts. The reporter holds office until his appointment is revoked by the appointing judge or until the termination of the judge's term. When the official reporter is absent or disabled, the presiding judge may appoint any other competent reporter to act during such absence or disability. The substitute is paid for his services by the official reporter. The reporter causes full stenographic notes of the evidence in all trials before the court to be taken down and transcript of the same to be correctly made if desired by either party to the suit, their attorneys, or the judge of the court. Each of the reporters receives and is paid out of the state treasury an annual salary of \$3,240. The salaries are paid out monthly on the warrant of the auditor of public accounts.¹⁵

The probation officer for adult probationers is an appointee of the circuit court.¹⁶ His services extend throughout the county. Courts exercising criminal or quasi-criminal jurisdiction are given power to release on probation, adult or juvenile offenders found guilty of committing certain specified offenses.¹⁷ In the performance of his prescribed duties, the probation officer principally serves the county and circuit courts. He is required to give bond as determined by the circuit court in a sum not exceeding \$5,000 and is subject to the rules of and removal by the appointing court.¹⁸ Livingston County has one probation officer under the law of 1915 providing for one such officer for each fifty thousand, or fraction thereof, of population.¹⁹

The probation officer is compensated at a rate determined by the county board. In the performance of his duties, he is required to investigate the cases of defendants requesting probation; notify the court of previous conviction or probation; make reports to the respective courts; keep a set of records as described below; take charge of, and watch over, all persons placed on probation in his county, and all probationers moving from another county into his county. He is also required to notify probation officers in

12. L.1921, p. 742,743.

13. L.1873-74, p. 82,83; L.1905, p. 146.

14. L.1835, p. 167,168; L.1933, p. 441,442.

15. L.1933, p. 463,464.

16. L.1911, p. 280.

17. Ibid., p. 277.

18. Ibid., p. 280,281; L.1915, p. 380,381.

19. L.1915, p. 380. School census to be basis for determining population.

Circuit Court

other counties of any probationers under his supervision who may move into those counties.²⁰

The reports made by the probation officer to the courts are kept by the clerk in the respective cases. The courts' probation records include orders granting or refusing release on probation, probationers' bonds, the reports of probation officers noted above, and discharge of probationers.

The probation officer is required to keep complete accurate records of investigated persons, the action of the court, and the subsequent history of probationers. These are not public records but are open to inspection by any judge or any probation officer pursuant to a court order.²¹

Unlike the judges of the circuit court who are elected by the judicial district electorate, the clerk of this court is elected by the county electorate.²² This official performs the ministerial duties of the circuit court of Livingston County and files and preserves its records as well as those of the branch circuit courts.²³ He is commissioned by the Governor and before entering upon the duties of his office, gives bond with sureties which are approved by any two of the judges of the court. His bond is given in the sum of not less than \$5,000 as agreed upon by the judges. The oath to which he subscribes is filed with the Secretary of State.²⁴ If a vacancy occurs in this office and the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the court is required to fill such vacancy by appointment of a clerk pro tempore. The appointee is then required to qualify for office in the same manner as the regularly elected clerk of the circuit court. When the appointment is made, the court notifies the Governor of the filled vacancy. The Governor in turn, as soon as practicable, issues a writ of election for the circuit court clerk.²⁵

The clerk of the circuit court was first appointed by the circuit judge in Livingston County.²⁶ He kept a record of all the oaths that he administered and certified a copy annually to the Secretary of State.²⁷ The clerk preserved a complete record of all proceedings and determinations of the court of which he was clerk.²⁸ At each term of the circuit court, the clerk inquired into the condition and the treatment of prisoners and was required to see that all prisoners were humanely treated.²⁹ This authority was in later years, and is at present, delegated to the circuit court.³⁰ One of the early requisites of this office was for the clerk of the circuit court to reside near the county seat in order that he could attend to his duties daily. In the event that it were not possible for him to be in daily attendance, the presiding judge was to fill such vacancy.³¹ The Constitution of 1848 made the clerk of the circuit court an elective officer of the county with a four-year term. This arrangement has continued until the present.³²

The clerk is able to perform the several duties of his office with the aid of his staff which consists of assistants and deputy clerks who are appointed by him in a number determined by rule of the circuit court.³³ This order is entered as of record and the compensation of such assistants and deputies is set by the county board.³⁴

20. L.1911, p. 281,282; L.1915, p. 381,382.

21. L.1911, p. 277-84; L.1915, p. 378-84.

22. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 7,21,29; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.

23. L.1905, p. 147.

24. R.S.1874, p. 260.

25. L.1873-74, p. 95.

26. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 6; R.L.1833, p. 152; R.S.1845, p. 146.

27. L.1819, p. 349.

28. R.L.1829, p. 44; R.L.1833, p. 152; R.S.1845, p. 147.

29. R.L.1827, p. 248.

30. R.S.1874, p. 616; L.1923, p. 424.

31. R.L.1829, p. 35.

32. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 29; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.

33. L.1831, p. 49; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.

34. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.

Among the records kept by the clerk for the circuit court are the following:³⁵

1. Books of record of the proceedings and judgments of the court with alphabetical indexes by parties. Proceedings are recorded at length only in cases designated by law, or when the court at the motion and assumption of expense by one of the parties, so orders. In practice, from an early date the court record has been broken down into segregated types of proceedings and judgments.
2. "Plaintiff-Defendant Index to Court Records" and "Defendant-Plaintiff Index to Court Records," intended to be separate records, but frequently combined in a single volume with the two indexes segregated in each volume.
3. A general docket in which all suits are entered in the order they are commenced.
4. A judgment and execution docket containing a column for the entry of satisfaction or other disposition. In practice, an execution docket is frequently set up independently.
5. Additional dockets, designated as the clerk's, judge's, and bar docket. In practice, the bar docket has tended to drop out of use.
6. A fee book in which costs and fees are to be entered under the proper title of the case. In practice, separate series of volumes are maintained under such titles of causes.
7. Transcripts of proceedings in appeals from justices', city, and foreign courts, dockets thereof, and transcripts of judgments for liens, etc., from the former. Separate well-bound books are required to be kept for each city court. These books are to contain an alphabetical docket of all judgment decrees rendered in the city court. They also provide for entry of data relating to the filing of the transcript with the corresponding number of the transcript.³⁶
8. Naturalization proceedings from petitions to final certificates; Federal statutes allow the circuit court to exercise jurisdiction.
9. Reports to the court from its designated masters in chancery, the state's attorney, and the coroner's inquest juries.
10. Jury venires, summonses, certificates, etc.
11. Original documents used in court hearings and determinations. These documents are of particular importance because in a large number of cases the complete proceedings are not spread on court record.
12. Monthly reports of the warden of the county jail, containing a list of all prisoners in his custody, showing causes of commitment and names of persons by whom committed.³⁷

Indexes

238. INDEXES TO BOXES, 1851--. 1 v. (1).

Index to Court Briefs, entry 242; Common Law Case Files, entry 244; Chancery Court Papers, entry 248; and Criminal Case Files, entry 250, showing file box number, names of plaintiff and defendant, and nature of case. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s east vault, 1st fl.

239. PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT INDEX TO LAW AND CHANCERY, 1937--. 2 v. (1 not labeled, plaintiff; 1 not labeled, defendant).

Index to Circuit Court Record (Common Law), entry 245; Circuit Court Record

35. The Civil Practice Act of 1933 grants authority to the circuit court, subject to rules promulgated by the Supreme Court and not inconsistent with statutory requirements, to make such rules as they may deem expedient, regulating dockets and calendars of said court (L.1933, p. 786).

36. R.S.1874, p. 347; L.1901, p. 136,137.

37. R.L.1827, p. 217; R.S.1845, p. 323-26, 414,418,419,518; L.1865, p. 79, 80; R.S.1874, p. 262,263,339,616; L.1895, p. 217; L.1933, p. 442,678; 2 U.S.S.L. 153-55; U.S.R.S. 1789-1874, p. 378-80; 34 U.S.S.L. 596-607, 709,710; 45 U.S.S.L. 1514, 1515.

(Chancery), entry 249; Fee Book (Common Law), entry 270; and Fee Book (Chancery), entry 271, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, type of action, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 14 x 2. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

240. PLAINTIFF - DEFENDANT INDEX - COMMON LAW, 1906-11. 2 v.
Index to Circuit Court Record (Common Law), entry 245; Circuit Court Record (Confession), entry 246; Judgment and Execution Docket, entry 263; and Fee Book (Common Law), entry 270, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, date of judgment, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 15 x 15 x 2. Corridor, bsmt.

241. INDEX TO COURT RECORDS, 1857-89. 7 v. (90, 1, 2, plaintiff; 91, 1, 2, 2, defendant). Missing: 1880-87.
Index to Masters' and Sheriffs' Certificate of Sale, 1857-73, entry 128; Circuit Court Record (Common Law), entry 245; Circuit Court Record (Confession), entry 246; Circuit Court Record (Chancery), entry 249; Circuit Court Record (Criminal), entry 251; Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal Record, entry 254; Judgment and Execution Docket, entry 263; Fee Book (Common Law and Chancery), entry 272; Fee Book (Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal), entry 273; Fee Book (Confession), entry 274; and Fee Book (Assumpsit), entry 275, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.

Proceedings of Court

242. COURT BRIEFS, 1901--. 28 f.b. (46-73).
Briefs of evidence in common law, chancery, and criminal cases, showing number and title of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and witnesses, questions and answers, court orders, and date of court term. Also contains Master's Term Report, 1902-30, entry 278. Arr. by date of court term. For index, see entry 238. Typed. 10 x 5 x 16. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

243. COURT CASE PAPERS, 1936--. 48 f.b.
Original documents in pending common law, criminal, and chancery cases including petitions, warrants, indictments, summonses, subpoenas, executions, judgments, cross bills, fee bills, divorce bills, answers, demurrers, replications, foreclosures, appeals, transcripts of evidence, confessions, pleadings, appeal, recognizance, and bail bonds, and partitions. Arr. by case number. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

244. COMMON LAW CASE FILES, 1851--. 312 f.b. (1-312).
Original documents in closed common law cases including petitions, summonses, complaints, subpoenas, appeals, bonds, executions, judgments, fee bills, pleadings, and court orders. Arr. by case number. For index see entry 238. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

245. CIRCUIT COURT RECORD (Common Law), 1863--. 26 v. (6-31). 1839-62
in Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal Record, entry 254.
Record of proceedings in common law cases, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and witnesses, kind of action, notation of proceedings, and orders of court. Also contains Circuit Court Record (Confession), 1863-84, entry 246; Circuit Court Record - Default, 1880-93, 1896--, entry 247; Recognizance Record, 1863-67, entry 252; and Circuit Court Record (Criminal), 1863-69, entry 251, including Indictment Record, 1863-69, entry 253. Arr. by date of proceedings. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for separate indexes: 1863-89, see entry 241; 1906-11, see entry 240; and 1937--, see entry 239. 1863-1902, hdw.; 1903--, typed. 575 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

246. CIRCUIT COURT RECORD (Confession), 1885--. 4 v. (19, 25, 29, 30). 1839-62 in Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal Record, entry 254; 1863-84 in Circuit Court Record (Common Law), entry 245.
Record of confessions of judgment, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, and date and amount of judgment awarded by court. Arr. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant; for separate indexes, 1885-89, see entry 241, and 1906-11, see entry 240. Hdw. on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.
247. COURT RECORD - DEFAULT, 1858-79, 1894-95. 2 v. (3, 4). 1839-57 in Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal Record, entry 254; 1880-93, 1896-- in Circuit Court Record (Common Law), entry 245.
Record of judgments by default, showing term of court, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, date and amount of judgment, and orders of court. Arr. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 - 635 p. 18 x 13 x 1½ - 18 x 13 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.
248. CHANCERY COURT PAPERS, 1858--. 462 f.b. (1-462).
Original documents in closed chancery cases including foreclosures, partitions, master's reports of evidence, master's sales, answers of defendant, orders of reversals, stipulations, summonses, certificates of evidence, divorce bills, witness affidavits, executions, fee bills, court orders, and decrees. Arr. by case no. For index, see entry 238. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.
249. CIRCUIT COURT RECORD (Chancery), 1863--. 52 v. (1-52). 1839-62 in Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal Record, entry 254.
Record of proceedings in chancery cases, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, kind of action, orders of court, and date and notation of proceedings. Arr. by date of proceedings. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for separate indexes, 1863-89, see entry 241, and 1937--, see entry 239. 1863-1905, hdw.; 1906--, typed. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.
250. CRIMINAL CASE FILES, 1851--. 64 f.b. (1-64).
Original documents in closed criminal cases including warrants, summonses, petitions, indictments, writs, subpoenas, complaints, depositions, commitments, affidavits of witnesses; bail, recognizance, and appeal bonds; and court orders. Also contains (Board of Pardons), 1900-, entry 282. Arr. by case no. For index, see entry 238. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.
251. CIRCUIT COURT RECORD (Criminal), 1870--. 17 v. (6-22). 1839-62 in Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal Record, entry 254; 1863-69 in Circuit Court Record (Common Law), entry 245.
Record of proceedings in criminal cases, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of charge, court orders, and jury verdicts. Also contains Indictment Record, 1870-77, entry 253. Arr. by date of proceedings. Indexed alph. by name of defendant; for separate index, 1857-89, see entry 241. 1870-1905, hdw.; 1906--, typed. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.
252. RECOGNIZANCE RECORD, 1868--. 2 v. (A, B). 1839-62 in Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal Record, entry 254; 1863-67 in Circuit Court Record (Common Law), entry 245.
Record of recognizances, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and sureties, nature of charge, amount and terms of bond, date set for defendant's appearance, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 575 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. A, 1868-85, corridor, bsmt.; v. B, 1886--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

253. INDICTMENT RECORD, 1878--. 1 v. (1). 1839-62 in Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal Record, entry 254; 1863-69 in Circuit Court Record (Common Law), entry 245; 1870-77 in Circuit Court Record (Criminal), entry 251.
Record of indictments, showing term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses, nature of indictment, report of grand jury, and date and orders of court. Arr. by date of court order. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. 1878-1923, hdw. on pr. fm. 1924--, typed on pr. fm. 575 p. 18 x 13 x 2½. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.
254. COMMON LAW, CHANCERY, AND CRIMINAL RECORD, 1839-62. 3 v. (1-3).
Record of proceedings in common law, chancery, and criminal cases, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, witnesses, and jurors, type of action, date and notation of proceedings, and court orders. Subsequently kept as Circuit Court Record (Chancery), entry 249; and Circuit Court Record (Common Law), entry 245, including Circuit Court Record (Confession), entry 246, Circuit Court Record - Default, entry 247, Recognizance Record, entry 252, and Circuit Court Record (Criminal), entry 251, which in turn includes Indictment Record, entry 253. Arr. by date of proceedings. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff or defendant; for separate index, 1857-62, see entry 241. Hdw. 450 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.
255. LIENS, 1896--. 2 f.b.
Mechanics' liens showing date and number of claim, names of claimant, owner, and attorneys, itemized account and amount of claim, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Typed. 11 x 5 x 14. 1 f.b., 1896-1906, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; 1 f.b., 1907--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.
256. LIEN DOCKET, 1889--. 1 v. (1).
Record of liens, showing date of filing, amount of lien, names of plaintiff and defendant, description of property against which lien is filed, and date of final payment. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 317 p. 14 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.
257. APPLICATIONS FOR ADMITTANCE TO BAR, 1898--. 1 f.b.
Applications for admittance to bar and for certificate of good moral character, showing date of court term, names of applicant and sponsoring attorney, court orders, and signature of presiding judge. Arr. by date of court term. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.
258. MEMORIAL TO BAR MEMBERS, 1900--. 1 f.b. Last entry 1938.
Memorials for deceased member of Livingston County Bar Association, showing name, date of death, and history of deceased, signatures of committee members, and date of memorial. Arr. by date of memorial. No index. Typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.
259. PRAECIPE FOR EXECUTION, 1865--. 8 v.
Record of orders to circuit clerk for issuance and execution of summonses for witnesses, showing date of court term, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and sheriff, and dates of issuance and execution. Arr. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 15 x 10 x 1. 5 v., 1865-69, 1873-87, 1907-28, corridor, bsmt.; 2 v., 1870-72, 1888-1906, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1929--, cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
260. CLERK'S COURT NOTES, 1896-98. 1 v.
Clerk's memoranda of court cases, showing case number, and dates and notations of court proceedings. Arr. by date of proceedings. No index. Hdw. 75 p. 12 x 7½ x ½. Cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.

Transcripts

261. JUSTICE OF PEACE TRANSCRIPT, 1906--. 1 bdl., 1 f.b.
Transcripts of proceedings from justice of the peace courts, showing names of justice, plaintiff, defendant, and officers of the court, date and nature of complaint, kind of action, amounts of court costs, notations of court orders,

and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. Bdl. 16 x 12 x 8; f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. 1 bdl., 1906-35, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 1 f.b., 1936--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

262. TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT, 1852--. 7 v. (1-7). Title varies: Transcript Record, v. 1, 1852-75.

Record of transcripts of proceedings in justice of peace and foreign courts, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, witnesses, and court, kind of action, date of summons, amounts of costs and fees, orders of the court, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. 1852-75, hdw.; 1876-1926, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1927--, typed on pr. fm. 400-450 p. 16 x 11 x 2 - 18 x 13 x 2½. V. 1, 1852-75, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 2-7, 1876--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

Dockets

263. JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION DOCKET, 1839--. 15 v. (4 not lettered, E, G, H, J-Q). Title varies: Judgment Docket, 3 v. not lettered, 1839-57.

Docket of judgments and executions, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, cause for action, date and amount of judgment, dates of issue and return of execution, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. 1839-54, 1856, no index; 1858--, indexed alph. by name of defendant; for separate indexes: 1855, see entry 264; 1857-89, see entry 241; and 1906-11, see entry 240. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 350 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

264. JUDGMENT INDEX, 1855. 1 v.

Index to Judgment and Execution Docket, entry 263, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.

265. CLERK'S DOCKET, 1854--. 96 v.

Clerk's docket of chancery, common law, and criminal cases, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, kind of action, and orders of court. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250-1200 p. 14 x 15 x 2 - 14 x 15 x 7. 92 v., 1854-1907, corridor, bsmt.; 4 v., 1908--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

266. JUDGE'S DOCKET, 1859--. 43 v. Missing: 1872, 1890.

Docket of common law, chancery, and criminal cases, showing case number, date of court term, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of action, orders of previous term, abstract of proceedings, and orders of court. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150-500 p. 15 x 15 x 1½ - 15 x 15 x 3. 36 v., 1859-1902, corridor, bsmt.; 1 v., 1903-8, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; 6 v., 1909--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

267. GENERAL COURT DOCKET, 1861--. 11 v. (2 not numbered, 4, 4, 4-8, 1, 5). Missing: 1866-92.

Docket of common law, criminal, and chancery cases, showing number and date of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, and nature of action. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 2. 2 v. not numbered, 1861-65, corridor, bsmt.; v. 4, 4, 4-8, 1,5, 1893--, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

268. BAR DOCKET, 1938. 1 v.

Annual bar docket, showing date, number, and nature of case, names of plaintiff and defendant, court officers, and attorneys, and date of appearance. Arr. by case no. No index. Printed. 20 p. 8 x 4 x ½. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Fee Books

269. FEE BOOK (Criminal), 1878--. 6 v. (11, 12, 14, 15, 6, 8).

1839-77 in Fee Book (Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal), entry 273. Record of fees charged and collected in criminal cases, showing date, number,

and nature of case, names of defendant and attorneys, amounts of clerk's sheriff's, and witness fees, total amount of fees, and date of payment. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of defendant; for separate index, 1878-89, see entry 241. Hdw. on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 11, 12, 14, 15, 1878-1900, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; v. 6, 8, 1901--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

270. FEE BOOK (Common Law), 1892--. 15 v. (21-23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43). 1839-77 in Fee Book (Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal), entry 273; 1878-91 in Fee Book (Common Law and Chancery), entry 272.

Record of fees charged and collected in common law cases, showing date, number, and nature of case, term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorney's, amounts of clerk's, sheriff's, and witness fees, total amount of fees, and date of payment. Also contains Fee Book (Confession), 1900--, entry 274, and Fee Book (Assumpsit), 1892--, entry 275. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for separate index, 1906-11, see entry 240, and 1937--, see entry 239. Hdw. on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 21-23, 25, 1892-1906, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; v. 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 1907--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

271. FEE BOOK (Chancery), 1892--. 9 v. (20, 24, 26, 28, 31, 33, 36, 39, 42). 1839-77 in Fee Book (Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal), entry 273; 1878-91 in Fee Book (Common Law and Chancery), entry 272.

Record of fees charged and collected in chancery cases, showing date, number, and nature of case, term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, amounts of clerk's, sheriff's and witness fees, total fees, and date of payment. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for sep. index, 1937--, see entry 239. Hdw. on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 20, 24, 26, 1892-1911, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; v. 28, 31, 33, 36, 39, 42, 1912--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

272. FEE BOOK (Common Law and Chancery), 1878-91. 4 v. (13, 16-18). 1839-77 in Fee Book (Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal), entry 273.

Record of fees charged and collected in common law and chancery cases, showing date, number, and nature of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, amounts of clerk's, sheriff's, and witness fees, total amount of fees, and date of payment. Fee Book (Chancery), entry 271; and Fee Book (Common Law), entry 270, including Fee Book (Assumpsit), entry 275, subsequently kept separately. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for sep. index, 1878-89, see entry 241. Hdw. on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 13, 1878, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 16, 1879-82, corridor, bsmt.; v. 17, 18, 1883-91, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

273. FEE BOOK (Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal), 1839-77. 6 v. (2 not numbered, 4, 7, 8, 1839-77; 10, 1874-76).

Record of fees charged and collected in circuit court cases, showing date, number, and nature of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, amounts of clerk's, sheriff's, and witness fees, total amount of fees, and date of payment. Also contains Fee Book (Criminal), entry 269; Fee Book (Confession), 1839-59, entry 274; and Fee Book (Common Law and Chancery), entry 272, including Fee Book (Assumpsit), entry 275. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for sep. index, 1857-77, see entry 241. 1839-66, hdw.; 1867-77, hdw. on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. 2 v. not numbered, v. 4, 1839-67, v. 8, 1870-77, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 7, 1868, 1869, v. 10, 1874-76, corridor, bsmt.

274. FEE BOOK (Confession), 1860-99. 2 v. (5, 19). 1839-59 in Fee Book (Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal), entry 273; 1900-- in Fee Book (Common Law), entry 270.

Record of fees charged and collected in confession of judgment cases, showing date and number of case, term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, amount of fees, and date of payment. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for sep. index, 1860-89, see entry 241. 1860-85, hdw.; 1886-99, hdw. on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 5, 1860-85, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 19, 1886-99, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

275. FEE BOOK (Assumpsit), 1858-74. 3 v. (3, 6, 9). 1839-57, 1875-77 in Fee Book (Common Law, Chancery, and Criminal), entry 273; 1878-91 in Fee Book (Common Law and Chancery), entry 272; 1892-- in Fee Book (Common Law), entry 270.

Record of fees in assumpsit cases, showing case number, term of court, names of plaintiff and defendant, date, number, and nature of case, amount of fees, and date of payment. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; for sep. index, see entry 241. 1858-66, hdw.; 1867-74 hdw. on pr. fm. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 3, 1858-66, corridor, bsmt.; v. 6, 9, 1867-74, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.

Reports to Court

(See also entries 248, 299)

276. INQUESTS, 1897--. 27 f.b. Missing: 1929-30.

Coroner's reports of inquests to circuit court, showing names of deceased, witnesses, and jurors, date, place, and cause of death, date and place of inquest, and jurors' verdict. Arr. by date of inquest. No index. 1897-1936, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1937--, typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. 25 f.b., 1897-1935, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; 2 f.b., 1936--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

277. REPORT OF PRISONERS IN JAIL, 1908--. 3 f.b.

Report of sheriff to grand jury on prisoners in county jail, showing name of prisoner, nature of charge, and dates of commitment and report. Arr. by date of report. No index. Typed under pr. hdgs. 11 x 5 x 14. 2 f.b., 1908-18, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; 1 f.b., 1919--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

278. MASTER'S TERM REPORT, 1931-34. 1 f.b. 1902-30 in Court Briefs, entry 242.

Reports of master in chancery to circuit judge, showing date, number, and nature of case, itemized list of amounts, nature and location of assets, certification, and date of report. Arr. by date of report. No index. Typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

279. STATE'S ATTORNEYS' REPORTS, 1877--. 3 v. (1-3), Missing: 1894-1904.

Record of reports of state's attorney to circuit court on fee, fine, and forfeiture collections, showing term of court, names of defendant, judge, and state's attorney, number and nature of case, amount of collection, and date of report. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 18 x 13 x 2. V. 1, 1877-93, corridor, bsmt.; v. 2, 3, 1905--, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

Jury Lists

(See also entries 1, 34)

280. JURY VENIRES, 1930--. 1 f.b.

Venires for grand and petit juries, showing name and address of juror, dates of drawing and impanelling, sheriff's return, and amount of fees. Arr. by date of drawing. No index. Typed under pr. hdgs. 10 x 5 x 14. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

Bonds

(See also entries 243, 244, 250)

281. BONDS (Files), 1901--. 12 f.b. (1901-25); 2 f.b. (1910--).

Bonds filed with circuit court clerk, including industrial commission, 1916-21, replevin, cost, probation, bail, appeal, master in chancery, special master in chancery, recognizance, attachment, injunction, receiver, and trustee bonds, showing names of principal and sureties, date, amount and purpose of bond, and date of filing. 1901-25, arr. by date of filing; 1910--,

arr. by case no. No index. 1901-9, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1910--, hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 5 x 5 x 11 - 18 x 14 x 23. 12 f.b., 1901-25, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; 2 f.b., 1910--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

Probation

282. (BOARD OF PARDONS), 1896-99. 1 f.b. 1900-- in Criminal Case Files, entry 250.

Recommendations by state board of pardons for final release of parolee, showing date of recommendation, name and number of parolee, nature of crime, name of institution of commitment, date, terms, and period of parole, and signature of chairman of board. Arr. by date of recommendation. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

283. PAROLE RECORD, 1899. 1 v.

Record of applications for parole, showing date of application, name of prisoner, nature of case, and notation of court order granting parole. Arr. by date of application. Indexed alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 350 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Corridor, bsmt.

Naturalization

(See also entries 181-185)

284. INDEX TO NATURALIZATION, 1853-1934. 1 v.

Index to Petition and Record, entry 285; Declaration of Intention, entry 286; and Naturalization Record - Minor, entry 287, showing name of alien, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by surname of alien. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 264 p. 16 x 11 x 1½. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

285. PETITION AND RECORD, 1853-1934. 7 v. (A, B, 2-6).

Copies of petitions and final certificates of naturalization of adults, including minors, 1907-34, showing name, age, date and place of birth, race, and marital status of alien, oath of renunciation, court order granting final certificate, and dates of petition, final certificate, and filing. Also contains Declaration of Intention, 1853-56, entry 286. Arr. by date of filing. For index, see entry 284. 1853-1906, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1907--, typed on pr. fm. 300 p. 16 x 10 x 2. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

286. DECLARATION OF INTENTION, 1857-1934. 4 v. (B, 2-4). 1853-56 in Petition and Record, entry 285.

Record of declarations of intention of adults, including minors, 1907-34, showing date of filing, name, age, race, and date and place of birth of alien, marital status, and oath of renunciation to foreign country, and dates of declaration and filing. Arr. by date of filing. For index, see entry 284. 1857-1906, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1907-34, typed on pr. fm. 300 p. 16 x 10 x 2. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

287. NATURALIZATION RECORD - MINOR, 1876-1906. 3 v. (C, E, 2).

Copies of petitions, declarations of intention, and final certificates of naturalization of minor aliens, showing name, age, race, date and place of birth of alien, oath of renunciation, dates of petition, declaration, final certificate, filing, and court order granting citizenship. Arr. by date of filing. For index, see entry 284. Hdw. on pr. fm. 292 p. 16 x 10 x 2. Cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.

For subsequent petitions and final certificates of minors, see entry 285; for subsequent declarations of intentions of minors, see entry 286.

288. NATURALIZATION DOCKET, 1869-80. 1 v. (A).

Docket of naturalization cases, showing name and residence of petitioner, dates of petition and final certificate, and name of judge. Arr. by date of petition. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 16 x 11 x 1½. Cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.

Office Transactions

Receipts and Disbursements

289. REGISTER OF FEES, 1873--. 4 v. Missing: 1884-99.
Register of fees charged and collected, showing case number, date, amount, and purpose of fee, name of payer, and book and page of entry in fee books. Arr. by date of charge. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 17 x 15 x 1½. 2 v., 1873-83, cir. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 1 v., 1900-1919, corridor, bsmt., 1 v., 1920--, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

290. ACCOUNT BOOK, 1928--. 1 v.
Ledger of circuit clerk's charge accounts, showing names of firms, persons, and banks, and dates and amounts of debits and credits. Arr. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. 150 p. 11 x 12 x 1½. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

291. DAY BOOK, 1932--. 2 v.
Daily record of circuit court receipts and expenditures, showing dates, amounts, and purposes of receipts and expenditures, and names of payer and recipient. Arr. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. 100 p. 10 x 16 x 1. 1 v., 1932-36, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.; 1 v., 1937--, cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

292. (RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS), 1939. 1 v.
Ledger of receipts and disbursements, showing names of payer and recipient, dates and amounts of receipts and disbursements, and monthly totals. Arr. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. 152 p. 18 x 12 x 1. Cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.

Court Business

293. RECEIPTS, 1932--. 4 v.
Duplicate receipts signed by sheriff for court papers, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, sheriff's signature, and date of receipt. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 14 x 9 x 1. 3 v., 1932-38, cir. clk.'s west vlt., 1st fl.; 1 v., 1939--, cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

VII. SHERIFF

The sheriff, by constitutional provision, has been an elected officer in Livingston County from the organization of the county, in 1837, to the present.¹ The term of his office, originally set at two years,² is now four years.³ In 1880 it was provided, by constitutional amendment, that no person elected to the office of sheriff should be eligible for reelection to that office until four years after the expiration of his term of office.⁴ His bond in this county is required in the sum of \$10,000 and must be approved by the county judge.⁵ Memoranda of this bond are entered at large upon the records of the county court, and the bond is filed in the office of the county clerk.⁶ One or more deputies are appointed by the sheriff in accordance with the number allowed by rule of the circuit court. Compensation of the deputies is determined by the county board.⁷ The sheriff is warden of the county jail and has custody and regulation of the same and of all prisoners.⁸ To assist him in this administration, he appoints a superintendent of the county jail for whose conduct he is responsible, and whom he may remove at pleasure.⁹

Essentially without change for over one hundred years, the principal duties of the sheriff are the following:

1. To act as conservator of the peace, with power to arrest offenders on view.¹⁰
2. To attend, in person or by deputy, all courts of record (city, county, probate, circuit, and appellate courts) in his county, and to obey the orders and directions of the courts.¹¹
3. To serve, execute, and return all writs, warrants, process, orders, and decrees legally directed to him.¹²
4. To sell real or personal property by virtue of execution or other process.¹³
5. To send fingerprints of criminals to the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.¹⁴

In the course of the sheriff's many detailed duties included in these broad provisions, the following records may be kept but do not appear in Livingston County:

1. Receipts of deliveries of prisoners in changes of venue.¹⁵

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1. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 7; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; second amendment November 22, 1880, to the Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8, also L.1819, p. 109,110; R.S.1874, p. 989.
 2. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 7.
 3. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 4. *Ibid.*, as amended November, 1880.
 5. R.S.1874, p. 989. Cf. R.L.1827, p. 371. Prior to the organization of the county court, the sheriff's bond and securities were approved by the circuit court.
 6. R.S.1845, p. 514; R.S.1874, p. 989.
 7. R.L.1827, p. 373; R.S.1845, p. 515; L.1869, p. 399; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.
 8. L.1819, p. 111,112; R.L.1827, p. 247-50; L.1831, p. 103,104,106; R.L.1833, p. 574,575; L.1845, p. 8,10,19; R.S.1845, p. 133,134,515-17; R.S.1874, p. 616,989-91; L.1901, p. 137,138; L.1923, p. 423-26. The citations also include references to duties not included in the general outline noted above.
 9. L.1923, p. 423.
 10. R.L.1827, p. 372; R.S.1845, p. 515; R.S.1874, p. 990.
 11. *Ibid.*
 12. *Ibid.*
 13. R.L.1827, p. 334; L.1838-39, p. 14-18,20; R.S.1845, p. 302,306,307; L.1871-72, p. 505-7; R.S.1874, p. 622,623,627-29.
 14. L.1931, p. 465.
 15. R.S.1874, p. 1096.

2. Copies of reports to the county court and circuit court.¹⁶
3. Reports of pawnbrokers on loans and articles pawned.¹⁷
4. Data of identification of criminals and stolen property.¹⁸

The following records may be kept and do appear:

1. Register of prisoners.¹⁹
2. "Book of Accounts," including records of fees and disbursements.²⁰
3. Docket of executions.
4. Process docket.
5. Finger print file. Data on prisoners.
6. Automobiles stolen and recovered.

Process

294. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1839--. 11 v. (1 not labeled, 2, B-J).
Missing: 1857-71.

Docket of executions, showing case number, names of court, plaintiff, and defendant, type of action, amounts of judgment, costs, and fees, and dates of execution and return. Arr. by date of issue. 1839-56, 1877-1908, 1916--, indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; 1872-76, 1909-15, no index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 295 p. 18 x 13 x 3. 1 v. not labeled, v. 2, B-E, 1839-1902, corridor, bsmt.; v. F-J, 1903--, sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

295. SHERIFF'S PROCESS DOCKET AND EARNING JOURNAL, 1869--. 9 v. (1 not lettered, B-F, 3 not lettered). Missing: 1872-79.

Docket of process served by sheriff, showing date and number of case, names of plaintiff and defendant, type of action, and dates of service and return; includes journal entries of all fees received. Also contains Sheriff's Register of Fees, 1915--, entry 308, and Sheriff's Register of Fees (Criminal), 1917--, entry 309. Arr. by date of process. 1869-1915, indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; 1916--, no index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 18 x 13 x 3. 1 v. not lettered, v. B-F, 1869-1915, corridor, bsmt.; 3 v. not lettered, 1916--, sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

Criminal Records

Jail Records

296. PRISONERS JAIL RECORD (Card File), 1938--. 1 f.b.

Jailer's card record of county prisoners, showing name and residence of prisoner, personal and statistical particulars, nature of crime, period of sentence, and dates of arrest, commitment, and discharge. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 8 x 8. Jailer's off., 1st fl., co. jail.

297. JAIL REGISTER, 1873--. 3 v. (1-3).

Register of prisoners in county jail, showing case number, name, age, sex, and residence of prisoners, personal particulars, date of commitment, nature of offense, sentence, and date and mode of discharge. Arr. by date of commitment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 17 x 15 x 2. Sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

298. VISITOR'S REGISTER, 1938--. 1 v.

Jailer's register of visitors, showing date of visit, and names of visitor and prisoner. Arr. by date of visit. No index. Hdw. 100 p. 12 x 10 x 1. Jailer's off., 1st fl., co. jail.

16. R.S. 1874, p. 617; L.1923, p. 424; L.1933, p. 678.
17. L.1909, p. 301.
18. L.1931, p. 465.
19. R.S. 1874, p. 617; L.1923, p. 424.
20. L.1871-72, p. 450,451; L.1873-74, p. 104,105.

Reports (See also
entry 277)

299. REPORTS TO COURT, 1938--. 1 f.b.
Copies of sheriff's quarterly reports to circuit court, showing name of prisoner, date and place of commitment, term of sentence, and dates of release and report. Arr. by date of report. No index. Typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

300. CRIME REPORT TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, 1938--. 1 f.b.
Copies of sheriff's monthly reports to Federal Bureau of Investigation, showing date of report of crime to sheriff's office, and nature of clearance. Arr. by date of report. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

301. REPORTS OF FEDERAL AND STATE BUREAUS OF INVESTIGATIONS, 1938--.
1 f.b.
Reports from Federal or state bureaus of criminal investigation, showing date of report, name of prisoner, and previous criminal record. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of prisoner. Typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

Stolen Property

302. AUTOMOBILES STOLEN AND RECOVERED, 1938--. 1 f.b.
Sheriff's card record of stolen and recovered automobiles, showing date of report, name of owner, make of car, serial and license numbers, date of recovery, and final disposition of case. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

303. RECORD OF STOLEN AND ABANDONED CARS, 1929-32. 1 v.
Sheriff's personal record of stolen and abandoned cars, showing date of report, name of owner, description of car, and final disposition of case. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of car. Hdw. on pr. fm. 160 p. 14 x 9½ x 1. Sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

Identification

304. FINGER PRINT FILE, 1938--. 1 f.d.
Finger print cards, showing name, aliases, residence, and general statistics regarding prisoner, finger print classification, photograph, date of arrest, charge, criminal history, disposition of case, and date photograph was made. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner. For index, see entry 305. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 10 x 12. Jailer's off., 1st fl., co. jail.

305. CARD INDEX, 1938--. 1 f.d.
Card index to Finger Print File, entry 304, showing name of prisoner, charge, finger print classification, and date prints were taken. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner.. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 5 x 5 x 5. Jailer's off., 1st fl., co. jail.

Fees, Receipts and Expenditures

306. SHERIFF'S CASH BOOK, 1915--. 2 v. (1 not numbered, 2).
Record of receipts and expenditures, showing name of payer or recipient, date, amount, and purpose of receipt or expenditure, and bank account record. Also contains Sheriff's Expense Record, 1919--, entry 307. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 17 x 2. Sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

307. SHERIFF'S EXPENSE RECORD, 1911-18. 2 v. 1919-- in Sheriff's
Cash Book, entry 306.
Sheriff's daily expense record showing date, amount, and purpose of expenditure, and name of recipient. Arr. by date of expenditure. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 185 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Corridor, bsmt.

308. SHERIFF'S REGISTER OF FEES, 1876-1914. 8 v. (B, D, G, J-M, 3).
1915-- in Sheriff's Process Docket and Earning Journal, entry 295.
Record of court fees received by sheriff, showing date and number of case, name of payer, title of case, kind of service, amount of fee, and totals of earnings and receipts. Also contains Sheriff's Register of Fees (Criminal), 1876-80, entry 309. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 17 x 16 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.
309. SHERIFF'S REGISTER OF FEES (Criminal), 1881-1916. 5 v. (C, E, F, H, 3). 1876-80 in Sheriff's Register of Fees, entry 308; 1917-- in Sheriff's Process Docket and Earning Journal, entry 295.
Record of court fees received by sheriff in criminal cases, showing date and number of case, name of payer, and amount of fee. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 17 x 16 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.

Office Transactions

310. INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE, 1881--. 1 v. (1881-84); 19 f.b. (1890--). Missing; 1885-89, 1921-37.
Miscellaneous correspondence relative to duties of sheriff. The volume, 1881-84, consists of copies of sheriff's correspondence on tissue sheets. Arr. by date of correspondence. No index. 1881-84, hdw.; 1889--, hdw. and typed. V. 500 p. 9 x 12 x 1; f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. 1 v., 1881-84, 17 f.b., 1890-1920, corridor, bsmt.; 2 f.b., 1938--, sh.'s off., 2nd fl.
311. DUPLICATE RECEIPTS, 1929--. 6 v.
Sheriff's record of duplicate receipts for fees received, showing date, amount, and purpose of fee, and name of payee. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 17 x 11 x 1. Sh.'s off., 2nd fl.

VIII. CORONER

The coroner's office in Livingston County has continued in existence from the organization of the county, in 1837, to the present.¹ The coroner is elected by the county electorate for a four-year term.² After certification of his election by the county clerk, filing of his bond, and taking oath of office, he receives his commission from the Governor.³ The coroner's bond in this county is required in the sum of \$5,000 and must be approved by the county judge.⁴ The inquest duties of this official have changed little over a period of more than a century. The coroner acts as a conservator of the peace with powers equal to those of sheriff in this respect and serves as a ministerial officer of the courts in the absence or disqualification of the sheriff; he also performs all the duties of the latter when the office is vacant.⁵

The most important function of the coroner is to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have come to their death by violence, casualty, or other undue means. When notification of such death is received, the coroner proceeds to the body, takes charge of it, and summons a jury composed of six men from the vicinity in which the body was found. The jury is instructed to assemble at a stated time and place, to view the body and to inquire into the cause and manner of the death. If the inquest is continued and a vacancy should occur on the jury, the coroner is allowed to fill such vacancy.⁶

To the custody of the clerk of the circuit court are returned the verdict of the jury, and such recognizances as may be given the coroner by witnesses whose testimony implicates any person as the unlawful slayer of the deceased.⁷ In his office, the coroner files and preserves the record of such testimony.⁸ The coroner also keeps one record which he originates, the "inquest record." This record recapitulates all the data involved in the entire inquest procedure and includes an inventory and accounting of the personal property and money of the deceased.

Deputy coroners appointed by this official assist him in the performance of the duties of his office. The number of deputies is set by rule of the circuit court, and their compensation is determined by the county board of supervisors. The bond or securities of these assistants are taken by the coroner and the oath to which each subscribes is filed in the county clerk's office.⁹

For reports of coroner's inquests to circuit court, see entry 277.

312. CORONER'S RECORD, 1877--. 5 v. (A-E).

Record of coroner's inquests, showing names of deceased, witnesses, and jurors, date, place, and cause of death, occupation, residence, and physical description of deceased, place of inquest, verdict of jury, and inventory and disposition of personal effects. Also shows coroner's record of fees and expenses for holding inquest and summoning jury, and jury fees and expenses. Arr. by date of inquest. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. A-D, 1877-1933, cir. clk.'s east vlt., 1st fl.; v. E, 1934--, coroner's residence.

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1. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; L.1849, Second Sess., p. 7; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 2. The office is constitutional and elective (Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8). The terms, formerly two years, is now four years (second amendment, November 22, 1880, to Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8).
 3. R.S.1845, p. 514; R.S.1874, p. 281.
 4. R.S.1874, p. 281.
 5. L.1819, p. 111,160; L.1821, p. 20-23; L.1825, p. 63,64; R.L.1827, p. 246-50, 372,373-75; R.S.1845, p. 515,517; R.S.1874, p. 281,282.
 6. L.1821, p. 22-24; R.S.1845, p. 517,518; R.S.1874, p. 282-84; L.1879, p. 62; L.1907, p. 213; L.1919, p. 403,404; L.1931, p. 388,389.
 7. L.1821, p. 24,25; R.S.1845, p. 518; R.S.1874, p. 283.
 8. L.1869, p. 104,105; R.L.1874, p. 283; L.1907, p. 213,214; L.1919, p. 293,294.
 9. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9; L.1881, p. 63.

IX. STATE'S ATTORNEY

In Livingston County, since its organization in 1837, the state's attorney has commenced and prosecuted in courts of record all actions in which the people of the state or county were concerned.¹ This officer was appointed by the Governor until 1835, when he became an appointee of the General Assembly.² This latter provision remained effective until 1848, when the state's attorney became an elective officer of the circuit district electorate.³ At this time his services also were expanded to include the newly created county court. Finally, the present constitution made the office elective in and for each county.⁴ Bond in the sum of \$5,000 has been required since 1872.⁵ From the creation of this office in the state until the present, the state's attorney has continued to receive his commission from the Governor for the tenure of his office.⁶ In 1827 his appointment was set at a four-year term;⁷ in 1835 his term was reduced to two years.⁸ Then, in 1849, the state's attorney's office became elective by the district electorate for a four-year term, the first term, however, being only for three years and ending in 1852.⁹ In Livingston County the state's attorney receives an annual salary of \$4,500, with an additional \$400 paid by the state. Statutory fee rates are allowed him for convictions on specified offenses and crimes before justices of the peace, police magistrates, county and circuit courts. Also, rates are established for preliminary examinations of defendants, for attendance at trials, and for appeals. These several fees and rates make up a county fund from which is paid his salary.¹⁰

The duties of the state's attorney are the following:

1. To commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil or criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the people of the state or county may be concerned.
2. To prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances and all actions and proceedings for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the state or his county, or to any school district in his county; also to prosecute all suits in his county against railroads or transportation companies, which may be prosecuted in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.
3. To commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought up by any county officer in his official capacity.
4. To defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county or against any county or state officer, in his official capacity, in his county.
5. To attend the examination of all persons brought before any judge on habeas corpus when the prosecution is in his county.
6. To attend before justices of the peace and prosecute charges of felony or misdemeanor for which the offender is required to be recognized and to appear before a court of record when it is within his power to do so.
7. To give his opinion without fee or reward, to any county officer or justice of the peace in his county upon any question of law relating to any criminal or other matter in which the

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1. R.L.1827, p. 79,80; L.1835, p. 44; R.S.1845, p. 76; R.S.1874, p. 173, 174.
 2. L.1835, p. 44.
 3. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 21.
 4. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 22; R.S.1874, p. 172.
 5. L.1871-72, p. 189.
 6. R.L.1833, p. 98; L.1835, p. 44; Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 28; Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 22; R.S.1874, p. 172.
 7. R.L.1827, p. 79,80.
 8. L.1835, p. 44.
 9. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 21; Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 22.
 10. L.1871-72, p. 422; L.1873-74, p. 104,105; L.1909, p. 231-33; L.1929, p. 474-76; L.1937, p. 607.

- people of the state or county may be concerned.
8. To assist the Attorney General whenever it may be necessary, and in cases of appeal or writ of error from his county to the Supreme Court, to which it is the duty of the Attorney General to attend, he shall, a reasonable time before the trial of such appeal or writ of error, furnish the Attorney General with a brief, showing the nature of the case and the questions involved.
 9. To pay all moneys received by him in trust, without delay, to the officer who by law is entitled to their custody.
 10. To perform such other and further duties as may from time to time be enjoined upon him by law.
 11. To appear in all proceedings by collectors of taxes against delinquent taxpayers for judgment to sell real estate, and to see that all the necessary preliminary steps have been legally taken to make the judgment legal and binding.¹¹
 12. To enforce the collection of all fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed or incurred in the courts of record in his county; and to report to the circuit court on the collection of these moneys.¹²

For state's attorney's reports to courts, see entries 170, 279.

313. STATE'S ATTORNEY FILES, 1936--. 1 f.b.

Files of people's cases in circuit, county, police magistrate, and justice courts, showing date, case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, type of case, and action of court. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. and typed. 16 x 14 x 24. State's atty.'s off., 1st fl.

314. DAILY REGISTER, 1936--. 1 v.

State's attorney's daily record of business transacted, showing name and address of person making complaint, and nature of case. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. 100 p. 10 x 6 x ½. State's atty.'s off., 1st fl.

315. JUSTICE OF PEACE (Transcripts), 1932--. 2 v.

Record of people's cases in justice courts, showing name of defendant, and date, type, and disposition of case. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. 200 p. 12 x 10 x 2. State's atty.'s off., 1st fl.

316. RECORD OF FINES AND FEES, 1936--. 1 v.

Record of fines, fees, and forfeitures collected by state's attorney, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, amount collected, amount turned over to county treasurer, and date of receipt. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. 150 p. 18 x 13 x 3. State's atty.'s off., 1st fl.

11. R.S.1845, p. 76; R.S.1874, p. 172-74.

12. L.1909, p. 406; L.1911-12, p. 89; L.1929, p. 475.

X. SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENTS

The county supervisor of assessments, with the aid of the township assessors in Livingston County, is responsible for the assessment of property upon which the township, district, county, state, and other taxes are levied. Principally, these officers annually revise the assessment of property, correct the same upon complaint, and quadrennially assess real and personal property.¹ Many statutory provisions have regulated this function in Livingston County. Early laws fixed the value of the several categories of real and personal property, leaving to the assessing officer only limited discretion.²

Property assessments in Livingston County were first made by the county treasurer, an appointee of the county commissioners' court.³ The treasurer continued to act in this capacity until 1839 when the legislature provided for the appointment by the county commissioners' court of district assessors.⁴ The duty of property assessment reverted to the county treasurer again in 1844⁵ and continued to be vested in that office until 1858 when township organization was instituted in this county,⁶ and assessments were made by township assessors, elected one in each township annually.⁷

Between 1849 and 1898, the assessing officers in Livingston County received their assessment lists from, and reported assessments to, the county clerk.⁸ In the latter year, the legislature provided that the county treasurer should be ex-officio supervisor of assessments.⁹ From that date until the present, the township assessors have worked under the direction of, and reported the assessment of property to, the county treasurer, acting in this ex-officio capacity. Every assessor is bonded in the sum of \$500. Bond for the supervisor of assessments is \$2,000 or such larger sum as the county board may determine.¹⁰

For other taxation records, see entries 1, 5, 35-56, 142, 157, 321-330, 352, 353, 401.

317. RAILROAD SCHEDULES, 1896--. 10 f.b.

Schedules of taxable railroad company property, showing name and address of company, description of chattel and real properties, valuations as fixed by company and assessor, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

318. BOARD OF REVIEW (Schedules), 1932--. 1 f.b.

Schedules of taxable earnings of local agencies of foreign marine and inland navigation insurance companies, showing date of filing, name of company, name and address of agent, and amounts of net receipts, expenses, and deductions. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 5 x 16½. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

319. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH TAX SCHEDULES, 1937--. 32 f.b.

Schedules of taxable chattel property of telephone and telegraph companies,

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1. L.1871-72, p. 20-22; L.1879, p. 243; L.1881, p. 134; L.1891, p. 187; L.1898, p. 37,40,44; L.1903, p. 295,296; L.1923, p. 491,492,504,506; L.1927, p. 713,714; L.1928, Sp. Sess., p. 106; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 66.
 2. L.1819, p. 313-19; L.1825, p. 173; L.1839, p. 4-6; L.1840, p. 4; L.1845, p. 6.
 3. R.L.1827, p. 330.
 4. L.1839, p. 4.
 5. L.1843, p. 231,237. Effective in 1844.
 6. Livingston County adopted township organization in 1857, but the change was not effective until 1858.
 7. L.1851, p. 38,54-57; L.1853, p. 14,15; L.1855, p. 35,37; L.1871-72, p. 20-24.
 8. L.1849, p. 121,128; 1bid., Second Sess., p. 38; L.1853, p. 14,17,47, 49,50; L.1871-72, p. 19,20,22,23.
 9. L.1898, p. 36,37.
 10. L.1898, p. 38,39; L.1923, p. 493,494; L.1927, p. 743,744.

showing name and address of company, legal description of property, valuations as fixed by company and assessors, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

320. SCHEDULES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1937--. 54 f.b.
Personal property tax schedules showing date of filing, name of owner, description of property, owner's and assessor's valuations, and signatures of owner and assessor. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 5 x 16½. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

XI. BOARD OF REVIEW

The authority to assess, equalize and review or revise the assessment of property, an important aspect of the revenue procedure, is exercised by the board of review.¹ Early legislation provided for appeals from assessments to the county commissioners' court. The court was empowered to review and revise assessments on real and personal property.² In 1849, when the county court succeeded the county commissioners' court in Livingston County, appeals were made to that body.³ When township organization was instituted in 1858⁴ this jurisdiction was given in each town to a board composed of the township supervisor, clerk, and assessor.⁵ The board of supervisors in their annual meeting examined the assessment rolls in the several towns to ascertain whether the valuations in one town bore just relation to the valuations in all other towns in the county, and were empowered to increase or diminish the aggregate valuation of real estate in any town accordingly. They could make whatever alterations in the description of the lands of nonresidents they deemed necessary, and were required to assess the value of any lands omitted by the assessor.⁶ In 1872 the duties of the board of supervisors with regard to assessments were the following:

1. To assess omitted property.
2. To review assessments upon complaint.
3. To hear and determine the application of any person assessed on property claimed to be exempt from taxation.
4. To ascertain whether the valuation in one town or district bore just relation to the valuation in all towns or districts in the county and adjust the assessment.⁷

In 1898 this authority was transferred to the newly created board of review, composed of the chairman of the county board who became ex-officio chairman of the board of review, the county clerk, and one citizen appointed by the county judge.⁸ Since 1923 the board has consisted of the chairman of the county board as ex-officio chairman of the board of review, and two citizens appointed by the county judge. The members of the board select their own clerk. The two citizen members are appointed alternately for a two-year term.⁹

Today, the board of review in Livingston County is required to assess taxable property omitted from the regular assessment, to review and correct assessments on property claimed to be incorrectly assessed, to increase or reduce the entire assessment if, in their opinion, it has not been made upon the proper basis, to hear and determine the application of any person assessed on property claimed to be exempt from taxation, and to correct errors or mistakes, except errors of judgment, as to the valuation of any property, any time before judgment.¹⁰

For other taxation records, see entries 1, 5, 35-56, 142, 157, 317-320, 324-330, 352, 353, 401.

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1. L.1898, p. 46-49; L.1915, p. 566-70; L.1919, p. 727; L.1923, p. 496-502; L.1930, Sp. Sess., p. 85-90; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 71,75-78; L.1935, p. 1163-66.
 2. L.1839, p. 7; L.1843, p. 237; L.1845, p. 8; R.S.1845, p. 441.
 3. L.1849, p. 65.
 4. Livingston County adopted township organization in 1857, but the change was not effective until 1858.
 5. L.1851, p. 56; L.1871-72, p. 21,22,24,25.
 6. L.1851, p. 57,58; L.1871-72, p. 24,25.
 7. L.1871-72, p. 24,25.
 8. L.1898, p. 46.
 9. L.1923, p. 496,497; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 71,72.
 10. L.1898, p. 46-49; L.1915, p. 566-70; L.1919, p. 727; L.1923, p. 496-502; L.1930, Sp. Sess., p. 85-90; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 70,71,75-78; L.1935, p. 1163-66.

321. RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS OF COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW, 1899--. 5 v.

(1-5).

Record of proceedings of meetings of board of review, showing date and place of meeting, names of members and clerk, name and address of complainant, cause and number of complaint, and action taken; includes lists of corrected back taxes. Arr. by date of meeting. Indexed alph. by name of complainant. Hdw. 295 p. 18 x 13 x 2. V. 1, 2, corridor, bsmt.; v. 3-5, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

322. COMPLAINT DOCKET BOARD OF REVIEW, 1899--. 3 v. (1-3).

Docket of tax complaints, showing date, number, and nature of complaint, name of complainant, legal description of property, assessor's valuation, and action of board. Arr. by complaint no. 1899-1912, indexed alph. by name of complainant; 1913--, no index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 1, 1899-1912, corridor, bsmt.; v. 2, 3, 1913--, co. clk.'s vlt. no. 2, 1st fl.

323. BOARD OF REVIEW ASSESSORS' MORTGAGE MATURITY RECORD, 1892-1918.

1 v.

Record of trust deeds and mortgages kept by board of review, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, dates of issue, maturity, and release of mortgage, legal description of property, and amount and terms of mortgage. Arr. by name and no. of twp. No index. Hdw. 400 p. 18 x 13 x 3½. Corridor, bsmt.

XII. COLLECTOR

Tax collections in Livingston County were first made by the sheriff acting as ex-officio county collector.¹ With the exception of the period from 1839 to 1844, when there existed a separate office of county collector filled by appointment by the county commissioners' court,² the sheriff continued to act in this capacity until 1858; in that year township organization was instituted in this county,³ and tax collections became the joint responsibility of the townships and the county, with the county treasurer acting as ex-officio county collector.⁴

Under this plan, town collectors, elected one in each township,⁵ made collections of resident property taxes,⁶ while nonresident and delinquent taxes were collected by the county treasurer.⁷ By the terms of an act of 1855, the town collectors were required to return their tax lists or books to the county collector who delivered them to the county clerk.⁸ This provision was changed in 1872 by an act of the General Assembly which provided that the county collector should make an annual sworn statement to the county clerk, showing the total amount of each kind of tax collected, the amount received from each town collector, and the amount collected by himself.⁹

The collection procedure in Livingston County was altered in 1917 when the legislature provided for the abolishment of the office of town collector in counties with fewer than one hundred thousand inhabitants, the county collector to be ex-officio town collector in such counties.¹⁰ As Livingston County never attained this population minimum,¹¹ the county collector has since 1917 made collections for the townships as well as for the county.¹²

The county collector is bonded in an amount determined by the county board in addition to that bond required of him as county treasurer.¹³ Under statutory provisions, he collects taxes for the state, county, and other governmental agencies, and pays to the proper authorities the amount in his hands payable to them.¹⁴ He also settles annually with the county board.¹⁵ He prepares an annual list of delinquent property and files it with the county clerk,¹⁶ advertises his intention of applying for judgment for sale of delinquent lands and lots,¹⁷ and is required to attend, in person or by deputy, all tax sales resulting from this action.¹⁸ The county clerk, in person or by deputy, is also required to attend all tax sales.¹⁹ At such sales, the clerk and collector note and make entry of all tax sales and

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1. R.L.1827, p. 370,374.
 2. L.1838-39, p. 7.
 3. L.1843, p. 234; L.1853, p. 99. Livingston County adopted township organization in 1857, but the change was not effective until 1858.
 4. L.1851, p. 38,59-64; L.1853, p. 67.
 5. L.1851, p. 38.
 6. Ibid., p. 59.
 7. Ibid., p. 53.
 8. L.1855, p. 37.
 9. L.1871-72, p. 56,57; L.1873-74, p. 56; L.1930, Sp. Sess., p. 66,67; L.1931, p. 756; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 112; L.1933, p. 873, 921; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 220; L.1935, p. 1156,1213; L.1935-36, Fourth Sp. Sess., p. 69,70.
 10. L.1917, p. 793.
 11. The population of Livingston County was 40,465 in 1910; 39,070 in 1920; and 39,092 in 1930 (Population Bulletin, p. 8).
 12. L.1925, p. 605; L.1929, p. 774,775; L.1931, p. 905-8; L.1933, p. 1115, 1116.
 13. L.1871-72, p. 36; L.1931, p. 748; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 85, 86; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 225,226.
 14. L.1871-72, p. 56-59; L.1933, p. 922; L.1935, p. 1156,1213; L.1935-36, Fourth Sp. Sess., p. 68,69.
 15. L.1871-72, p. 55; L.1935, p. 1155,1156.
 16. L.1898, p. 51; L.1931, p. 759.
 17. L.1871-72, p. 44; L.1937, p. 1010.
 18. L.1871-72, p. 48; L.1930, First Sp. Sess., p. 64.
 19. L.1871-72, p. 48.

forfeitures to the state.²⁰

The county collector is required to keep his records as collector of taxes separate from his records as county treasurer.²¹ The records of the collector's office include duplicates of receipts issued to taxpayers, state auditor's and county clerk's certifications of the collector's settlements with them, duplicates of the collector's reports, delinquent property records, and tax sale and forfeiture records.

For other taxation records, see entries 1, 5, 35-56, 142, 157, 317-323, 352, 353, 401.

Collection

324. BANK LEDGER AND ESTATE TRUST FUND RECORD, 1923-24. 1 v.
Record of taxes received from deputy collectors, showing names of deputy collector and township, date and amount of collection, amount of assessment, name of bank, date and amount of deposit, and account of collectors' expenses and earnings. Arr. by date of receipt. Indexed alph. by subject. Hdw. 400 p. 10 x 14 x 3. Corridor, bsmt.

325. COLLECTOR'S CASH BOOK, 1904--. 2 v. 1872-1903 in Ledger, entry 333.
County collector's journal of daily tax collections, showing date and amount of payment, name of payer, and daily balance. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 295 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

326. (MEMORANDA OF TAXES), 1939. 1 v.
Treasurer's account of daily collections, showing date, name of township, amounts of various taxes, and total daily collections. Arr. by date of collection. Indexed alph. by name of twp. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 100 p. 12 x 12 x 1. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Settlement

327. COUNTY COLLECTOR'S SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH TOWNS, 1858--.
13 v. (A, 2 not labeled, 2-11). Missing: 1869-74.
County collector's account with township officers, showing date of settlement, names of township and officer, tax spread, amounts of assessment, abatement, collection, and payment to township, and amounts due collector and treasurer. Arr. by date of settlement. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 16 x 13 x 3. V. A, 2 not labeled, 2-6, 1858-1921, corridor, bsmt.; v. 7-11, 1922-- , treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

328. TREASURERS' SETTLEMENT, 1868--. 14 v. (6 not numbered, 2-9).
Title varies: Treasurers' Receipts, 6 v. not numbered, 1868-85.
Record of receipts issued to collector for tax settlement with various taxing bodies, showing names of taxing body, treasurer, and collector, tax spread, total amount of tax, and date of receipt. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150-300 p., 14 x 9 x 1. 6 v. not numbered, 1868-85, v. 5-8, 1905-31, corridor, bsmt.; v. 2-4, 1886-1904, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 9, 1932-- , treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Delinquent Lists

329. ABATEMENT RECORDS, 1911--. 5 v. (1-5).
Lists of delinquent personal and real property taxes, showing name of owner, description of property, valuation, tax spread, cause for delinquency, amounts of forfeitures, errors in assessments, and errors in footings of tax books, and dates of delinquency or abatements. Arr. by date of delinquency. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 325 p. 16 x 12 x 3. V. 1, 1911-23, corridor, bsmt.; v. 2-5, 1924-- , treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

330. FORFEITED TAX RECORD, 1925--. 3 v. (1, 2 not numbered).
County collector's record of forfeited taxes, showing date, name of owner, legal description of property, amount of forfeiture, and total amount of tax. Arr. by name of twp., city, village, or subdivision. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200-600 p. 18 x 16 x 2 - 28 x 23 x 8. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

20. L.1871-72, p. 48; L.1933, p. 886.

21. L.1917, p. 664,665; L.1930, Sp. Sess., p. 60-62; L.1935, p. 1149-58.

XIII. TREASURER

In Livingston County the treasurer has been an elective official since its organization in 1837.¹ He is commissioned by the Governor for a four-year term.² In 1880, by amendment to the Constitution of 1870, it was provided that no treasurer be eligible for reelection to the office until four years after the expiration of his term of office.³ The penal sum of the treasurer's bond and his securities are determined by the county board.⁴ Upon request of the treasurer, the board designates the bank in which the public funds are to be deposited.

In the performance of his duties, the treasurer receives the county revenue, has custody of its funds, and disburses them in accordance with orders of the county board or specific authorization by law. He is required to keep books of accounts of all funds received and disbursed by him, to maintain a register of county orders countersigned and paid, to report annually to the county board on the financial transactions of his office, and to settle his accounts with the board semiannually.⁵ The last two requirements give rise to a number of segregated records of accounts beyond strict statutory requirements. In addition, reports are made to the treasurer by other county, district, public, and semipublic authorities in the process of transacting business with him; and, finally, a large number of records arise from the requirement for collectors of taxes to settle their accounts with the treasurer.⁶

The treasurer acts as ex-officio treasurer of the special drainage district.⁷

Ledgers and Journals

331. TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT, 1854--. 14 v. (5 not numbered, 3-11). Missing: 1862-73.

Treasurer's daily journal of receipts and disbursements of county funds, showing name of fund, date, amount, and purpose of receipt or disbursement, and cash balance available in each fund. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 100 p. 10 x 8 x 1. 3 v. not numbered, 1854-76, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 2 v. not numbered, v. 3-7, 1877-1923, corridor, bsmt.; v. 8-11, 1924--, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

332. CASH BOOK, 1858--. 10 v. (A, 1, 4-11). Missing: 1861-1902.

Journal of treasurer's cash receipts, showing date and amount of receipts, names of payer and fund to which credited, and amounts of daily bank deposits and balances and cash on hand. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 240 p. 17 x 15 x 2. V. A, 1858-60, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.; v. 1, 1903, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; v. 4-7, 1904-21, corridor, bsmt.; v. 8-11, 1922--, treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

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1. L.1837, p. 49,274; L.1845, p. 28; R.S.1845, p. 137; L.1851, p. 144; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8. From 1827 to 1837, the county treasurer was appointed by the county commissioners' court (R.L.1827, p. 329,330; R.L.1833, p. 515,516).
 2. The term was set at four years in 1837 (L.1837, p. 274); it was later reduced to two years (L.1845, p. 28; L.1851, p. 144). The office was made constitutional in 1870 without change of term (Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8). Then in 1880, the term was lengthened to four years (Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8 as amended November, 1880).
 3. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8, as amended November, 1880.
 4. R.L.1827, p. 329; R.S.1874, p. 323. The bond is required to be filed in the office of the county clerk.
 5. L.1837, p. 582,583; L.1843, p. 151; R.S.1845, p. 137-39; L.1861, p. 239,240; R.S.1874, p. 323,324.
 6. R.L.1827, p. 330-33; L.1839, p. 8-10; L.1845, p. 11; L.1895, p. 304; L.1913, p. 516; L.1933, p. 898.
 7. L.1865, p. 78,104.

333. LEDGER, 1872--. 6 v. (1 not labeled, A, B, 1-3). Title varies: Treasurer's Account, County Funds, 1 v. not labeled, v. A, B, 1872-1917.

Treasurer's account of all county funds, including town collectors' fund, 1872-1918; court house interest fund, 1875-79; court house bond fund, 1875-81; refunding fund, 1875; and swamp land school fund, 1872-87, showing dates, amounts, and purposes of receipts and expenditures, name of fund, and balance on hand in each fund. Also contains Collector's Cash Book, 1872-1903, entry 325, and Inheritance Tax Record, 1902-14, entry 340. Arr. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by title of fund. 1872-1917, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1918--, hdw. and hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 - 800 p. 15 x 13 x 3 - 18 x 13 x 4. 1 v. not labeled, v., A, B, 1872-1917, corridor, bsmt.; v. 1-3, 1918--, treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Registers of County Orders
(See also entries 9, 10)

334. LIVINGSTON COUNTY BUDGET RECORD, 1931--. 1 v.

Ledger of appropriations, and county orders and jury certificates issued against appropriations, showing amount of appropriation, date, number, and amount of order or certificate, name of recipient, and balance on hand. Also contains Register of County Orders and Jury Certificates, 1933--, entry 335, including County Highway Warrant Register, entry 344. Arr. by date of order. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 15 x 18 x 1½. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

335. REGISTER OF COUNTY ORDERS AND JURY CERTIFICATES, 1862-1932. 9 v. (A, 2 not labeled, 2-7). 1933-- in Livingston County Budget Record, entry 334.

Register of county orders and jury certificates, showing date, number, and amount of order, names of recipient and fund, and date of payment. Also contains County Highway Warrant Register, 1924-32, entry 344. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 16 x 12 x 2. V. A, 1862-76, co. clk.'s vlt., bsmt.; 2 v. not labeled, v. 2, 3, 1877-1914, corridor, bsmt.; v. 4-7, 1915-32, treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Cancelled County Orders

336. CANCELLED CHECKS AND COUNTY ORDERS, 1923--. 11 bdl., 1 f.b.

Cancelled checks and county orders, showing date, number, and amount of order or check, and name of recipient. Arr. by date of order. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. Bdl. 14 x 14 x 6; f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Special Accounts

School (See also entries
331, 357-359)

337. INSTITUTE FUND, 1936--. 1 f.b.

Reports by county superintendent of schools on institute fund, showing names of teachers, amount paid for registration, orders to disburse said fund, and dates of receipt and disbursement. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

338. REGISTER OF NON-HIGH SCHOOL FUND, 1918. 1 v.

Register of non-high school funds, showing date, amount, and purpose of receipt or expenditure, names of payer and recipient, date, amount, and number of order, total receipts and expenditures, and balance available. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 315 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Corridor, bsmt.

Probate

339. SPECIAL DEPOSITS - COURT ORDERS, 1911--. 2 f.b.
Special deposits made with treasurer by order of probate court for unlocated heirs or heirs who refuse to take amount given by court, showing case number, date, names of estate, heirs, and estate officer, copy of treasurer's receipt for deposit, and copy of receipt to treasurer upon disbursement. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed. 14 x 5 x 16½. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Inheritance Tax (See
also entries 179, 180)

340. INHERITANCE TAX RECORD, 1915--. 2 v. (1, 2). 1902-14 in Ledger, entry 333.
Account of inheritance taxes, showing case number, names of estate, heirs or legatees, and appraiser, date and amount of appraisal, tax value, rate, and interest, and court order fixing tax. Arr. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Highway (See also
entries 8, 10, 387-395)

341. MOTOR FUEL FUNDS, 1931--. 3 f.b.
County clerk's warrants to county treasurer to pay claims of county highway department, showing date, number, amount, and purpose of warrant, and name of recipient. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. 1 f.b., 1931-33, corridor, bsmt.; 2 f.b., 1934-- , treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

342. STATE-AID ROAD, 1933--. 1 box, 2 f.b.
Orders to county treasurer to pay claims on state-aid road fund, showing date, number, amount, and purpose of order, and name of recipient. Arr. by order no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. Box 24 x 12 x 12; f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. 1 box, 1933-36, corridor, bsmt.; 2 f.b., 1937-- , treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

343. COUNTY MOTOR FUEL TAX, 1933--. 1 v.
Ledger of motor fuel tax allotments, showing dates and amounts of receipts and disbursements, and amount on hand. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 125 p. 10 x 15 x 2. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

344. COUNTY HIGHWAY WARRANT REGISTER, 1923. 1 v. 1924-32 in Register of County Orders and Jury Certificates, entry 335; 1933-- in Livingston County Budget Record, entry 334.
Register of highway warrants, showing date, number, and amount of warrant, purpose of payment, and name of recipient. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 14 x 13 x 1½. Corridor, bsmt.

Tax Anticipation Warrants

345. RECORD OF INTEREST BEARING WARRANTS, 1911-19. 1 v.
Record of anticipation warrants issued by board of supervisors, showing date, number, and amount of warrant, name of recipient, and dates of consignment and redemption. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 16 x 12 x 1½. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Dog License (See also
entry 79)

346. SHEEP CLAIMS, 1920--. 3 f.b.
Claims presented to and allowed by board of supervisors for sheep killed, showing date, number, and amount of claim, names of claimant and town supervisor, affidavit of appraiser, number of sheep killed, and amount allowed. Arr. by date of claim. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Treasurer - Receipts,
Checks, and Bank
Statements

(347-354)

Mothers' Pension and Relief (See
also entries 17, 20, 21, 23)

347. MOTHERS' PENSION, 1923--. 2 boxes, 2 f.b.
Orders to pay mothers' pensions, showing date, number, and amount of order,
and name of payee. Arr. by order no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. Boxes
24 x 12 x 12; f.b., 11 x 5 x 14. 2 boxes, 1923-36, corridor, bsmt.; 2 f.b.,
1937-- , treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

348. LIVINGSTON COUNTY EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMITTEE, MOTOR FUEL TAX
FUNDS, 1933. 1 f.b.
Statements of special relief committee of board of supervisors, showing date
and amount of payment, name of person receiving relief. These payments were
approved and charged to motor fuel tax fund. Discontinued upon being taken
over by Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. Arr. by date of payment. No
index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

County Institutions

349. LIVINGSTON COUNTY HOME (Claims), 1923--. 3 boxes, 2 f.b.
Orders of board of supervisors to county treasurer to pay claims of Livingston
County Home and Hospital, showing date, number, amount, and nature of claim,
and name of claimant. Arr. by order no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. Boxes
24 x 12 x 12; f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. 3 boxes, 1923-36, corridor, bsmt.; 2 f.b.,
1937-- , treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

350. T. B. SANITARIUM, 1923--. 2 boxes, 2 f.b.
Orders to county treasurer to pay claims of Livingston County Tuberculosis
Sanitarium, showing date, number, amount, and purpose of order, and name of
claimant. Arr. by order no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. Boxes 24 x 12 x 12;
f.b. 11 x 5 x 14. 2 boxes, 1923-35, corridor, bsmt.; 2 f.b. 1936-- ,
treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Vital Statistics (See
also entries 101, 102)

351. ACCOUNT BOOK BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1902. 1 v. (A).
Account of payments made for birth and death reports, showing date and
amount of payment, name of recipient, and number of births and deaths report-
ed. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 235 p. 16 x
13 x 1½. Corridor, bsmt.

Receipts, Checks, and Bank Statements

352. TAX RECEIPTS, 1925--. 356 bdl.
Duplicate tax receipts showing date, name of owner, legal description of
property, amount of tax, amount each installment, and date and amount of pay-
ment. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 8 x 8 x 6. 296
bdl., 1925-37, corridor, bsmt.; 60 bdl., 1938-- , treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

353. NOTICE OF COUNTY CLERK, 1933--. 3 f.b.
County clerk's notice to treasurer authorizing acceptance of delinquent tax
money due county, showing date and amount of payment, and names of account
and payer. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x
14. Treas.'s vlt., 1st fl.

354. (COUNTY TREASURER'S CHECK BOOK), 1902--. 2 v., 8 boxes, 1 bdl.,
1 v. Missing: 1904.
Stubs of checks issued, showing date, amount, and number of check, and names
of fund and recipient. Arr. by check no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. V. 100
p. 9 x 11 x ½; boxes 24 x 12 x 12; bdl. 12 x 12 x 12. 2 v., 1902-6, 8 boxes,
1906-38, corridor, bsmt.; 1 bdl., 1939, treas. vlt., 1st fl.; 1 v., 1939-- ,
treas.'s off., 1st fl.

355. TREASURER'S BANK LEDGER, 1890--. 10 v. Title varies: Daily Cash Deposits, 9 v., 1890-1929.

Ledger of daily bank deposits, showing date, name of bank, amount deposited, and balance on hand. Arr. by date of deposit. No index. 1890-1929, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1930--, hdw. 100 - 150 p. 15 x 6 x $\frac{1}{2}$ - 14 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$. 9 v., 1890-1929, corridor, bsmt.; 1 v., 1930--, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Fees

356. REGISTER OF FEES EARNED AND RECEIVED, 1902-27. 2 v.

Treasurer's register of fees earned and received, showing date and amount of tax collections from each township, and amount of commission. Arr. by date of collection. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 135 p. 17 x 5 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Corridor, bsmt.

XIV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

The first county school official in Livingston County was the county school commissioner.¹ The principal duties of this officer, an appointee of the county commissioners' court, centered around the sale of school lands. His reports of these sales were made to the county commissioners' court and recorded by their clerk in a well-bound book kept for that purpose.² The school commissioner also reported to the county commissioners' court on his other transactions in regard to the school fund.³ Beginning with the year 1841, the school commissioner was elected for a two-year term.⁴ In 1845 the office of county superintendent of schools was created as an ex-officio office of the county school commissioner.⁵ For his ex-officio duties as superintendent of schools, the commissioner received additional compensation for the days actually engaged in the performance of these duties.⁶ In 1865 the office of county superintendent of schools was established as an independent office, and had delegated to it the authority formerly vested in the county school commissioner.⁷

The superintendent of schools is a statutory office, now elective for a term of four years.⁸ The superintendent's office serves as the central school administrative agency for the county. One or more of the several congressional townships comprise the several school districts. Within these administrative units are elected boards of trustees who have executive and financial responsibilities which come under the supervision of the county superintendent.⁹ The boards of trustees appoint their own treasurers who also act as clerks of the township (or school district) boards.¹⁰

The superintendent makes quarterly and annual reports to the county board and also reports to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Department of Public Health, the state fire marshal, and the state architect. His original duties are the following:

1. To sell township fund lands and issue certificates of purchase.
2. To examine the complete accounts of every township treasurer in his county and report irregularities to the township trustees.
3. To conduct a teachers' institute, hold quarterly examinations for teachers' certificates, and issue such.
4. To hold examinations for normal and university scholarships.
5. To visit the public schools in the county, observe methods of instruction, make recommendations to teachers, and advise school officers; to observe sanitary and safety conditions, and notify trustees and state authorities of unsatisfactory conditions; to inspect plans and specifications, and approve those meeting state regulations.¹¹

A noteworthy undertaking of the superintendent of schools is the annual teachers' institute. Pioneer legislation of 1869 provided that the school directors were to allow school teachers to attend the teachers' institute in their county without the loss of time or pay.¹² Twenty years later, the superintendent of schools was required to hold the institute annually.¹³ A fund was set up for this purpose which has continued to be made up of the fees

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1. R.L.1829, p. 150,151.
 2. Ibid., p. 152,153; L.1849, p. 155,156,159,160; L.1851, p. 130.
 3. L.1831, p. 175.
 4. L.1841, p. 261,262.
 5. L.1845, p. 54.
 6. L.1849, p. 178; L.1867, p. 161.
 7. L.1865, p. 112; L.1871-72, p. 702; L.1889, p. 312; L.1909, p. 343.
 8. L.1871-72, p. 702; L.1909, p. 343; L.1915, p. 628; L.1923, p. 596.
 9. L.1847, p. 126; L.1909, p. 350; L.1929, p. 745.
 10. L.1927, p. 843; L.1929, p. 745.
 11. R.S.1845, p. 498,499; L.1847, p. 122; L.1849, p. 156; L.1853, p. 246, 247; L.1855, p. 66,67; L.1861, p. 190,191; L.1865, p. 119,120; L.1909, p. 347-50; L.1915, p. 636-38.
 12. L.1869, p. 394.
 13. L.1889, p. 312.

received from applicants for teachers' certificates and from teachers' registration. Money from the fund is paid out only on the order of the superintendent to defray the expenses of the annual institute. When the fund exceeds the annual cost of the institute, the excess may be paid out for special meetings of teachers.¹⁴

Accounts of School Funds
(See also entries 333, 337, 338)

357. DISTRIBUTIVE FUNDS, 1933--. 1 f.b.
Cancelled checks issued to, and receipts from, township treasurers for state distributive funds, showing names of township and treasurer, amount distributed to each township, and dates of issue, cancellation, and receipt. Arr. by date of check. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

358. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, 1858--. 2 v. Title varies: Cash Book, 1 v., 1858-1935.
Superintendent's account of school tax fund, including swamp lands funds, 1858-74, and showing dates, amounts, and purposes of receipts or disbursements, names of payee and payer, and school district number. Arr. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 - 200 p. 14 x 8 x 1 - 18 x 12 x 1½. 1 v., 1858-1935, off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.; 1 v., 1936--, vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

359. LOAN BOOK, 1865-1901. 20 v. Missing: 1868-93.
Record of loans from school funds, showing date, amount, and terms of loan, rate of interest, names of borrower and sureties, and township and school district numbers. Arr. by twp. and district nos. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

Sales of School Lands
(See also entries 33, 333)

360. SCHOOL LANDS, 1841-68. 1 v.
Record of sale of school lands, showing dates of sale and petition for sale, legal description of property, report of school commissioners, amount received per acre, and total amounts received in cash, notes, and mortgages; includes plats of school lands. Arr. by sec., twp., and range nos. No index. Hdw. 350 p. 12 x 8 x ½. Off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

School Districts

361. COMMUNITY AND TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1894--. 1 f.b.
Papers on the formation of community and township high school districts, including petition and notices of posting call for election, returns of election, ballots, and official canvass. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and typed under pr. hdgs. 11½ x 5 x 16. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

362. COMMUNITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1919--. 1 f.b.
Papers on formation of consolidated school district, including petition for election, poll books and ballots, returns of elections, and certification of judges and clerks. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 11½ x 5 x 16. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

363. SCHOOL DISTRICT REPORT OF CLAIMS FOR STATE AID, 1929--. 1 f.b.
School district claims for state aid, showing total assessed value of all property in district, amounts levied for education and building purposes, number of teachers and pupils, days school in session, and amount and date of claim. Arr. by date of claim. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 14 x 12 x 36. Off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

14. L.1905, p. 385; L.1931, p. 876.

364. NON-HIGH SCHOOL RECORD, 1918--. 2 v.
Proceedings of non-high school board, showing minutes and transactions of meetings, accounts of tuition fund, and annual report of non-high school districts. Arr. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw. 125 p. 12 x 9½ x 1. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

Teachers' Records

365. TEACHERS' PENSION AND RETIREMENT FUND, 1934--. 1 f.b.
Teachers' pension lists, showing school district number, name and address of teacher, service record, salary per month, amount deducted for pension fund, and total amount of payments. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Typed under pr. hdgs. 11 x 5 x 14. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

366. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S EXAMINATION RECORD, 1873--. 11 v. (2 not numbered, 1-8, 1 not numbered). Title varies: Certificate Record, 2 v. not numbered, 1-8, 1873-1914.
Register of teaching certificates granted to teachers having taken state examinations, 1915--, and county examinations, 1873-1914, showing name, age, and address of teacher, teaching grade for which examined, grade of certificate, and dates of examination and issue and expiration of certificate. Arr. by date of examination. No index. 1873-1914, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1915--, typed under pr. hdgs. 75 - 100 p. 14 x 9 x 1 - 18 x 15 x 1. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

367. REGISTER OF FEES, 1885--. 8 v. (1-7, 1 not numbered).
Register of fees paid by teachers for registration of certificates, showing name of teacher, date and amount of payment; includes amounts paid monthly to county treasurer to be credited to institute fund. Arr. by date of fee payment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 140 p. 19 x 10½ x ½. V. 1-7, 1885-1929, vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.; 1 v., 1930--, off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

368. EMPLOYMENT RECORD, 1890--. 5 v. (1-5).
Teachers' employment record showing names and addresses of teachers and school trustees, name and number of school district, date of school term, department or grade for which employed, and amount of salary. Arr. by date of school term. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 15 x 14 x ½. V. 1-4, 1890-1924, vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.; v. 5, 1925--, off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

369. TEACHERS' PERMANENT RECORD, 1920--. 2 v.
Permanent record of teachers, showing name, address, age, and birthplace of teacher, schools attended, grade, number and dates of issue and expiration of certificate, school district number, and date of employment. Arr. by date of employment. Indexed alph. by name of teacher. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 18 x 15 x 1½. 1 v., 1920-29, vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.; 1 v., 1930--, off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

370. INSTITUTE RECORD, 1885-1930. 6 v. (1-6).
Record and minutes of teachers' institute meetings, showing date of meeting, names of teachers in attendance, days of attendance, and school district number. Arr. by school district number. No index. Hdw. 198 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

Pupil Records

371. ATTENDANCE REPORTS, 1931--. 1 bdl., 1 f.b.
Monthly reports of teachers to superintendent of schools, showing name and age of pupil, days absent, times tardy or truant, cause of absence, name and residence of parent or guardian, school district number, name of teacher, and date of report. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. Bdl. 12 x 6 x 12; f.b. 12 x 5 x 24. Bdl., 1931-38, vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.; f.b., 1939--, off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

372. DIPLOMA RECORDS, 1898--. 6 v. (1-6).
Register of diplomas issued, showing date of graduation, name, age, address, and grades of pupil, and names of teacher and school district. Arr. by school district no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 100 p. 15 x 11 x 1. V. 1-5, 1898-1929, vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.; v. 6, 1930--, off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.
373. DIPLOMA RECORD (Illinois State Reformatory), 1935--. 2 v.
Register of inmates of Illinois State Reformatory taking eighth grade examinations, showing registration number, date of examination, type of test used, scores, and date of issuance of diploma. Arr. by registration no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 125 p. 19 x 12 x 1. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.
374. REGISTER OF CERTIFICATES AWARD, 1902-32. 4 v. (1-3, 1 not numbered).
Register of certificates awarded for attendance, showing date, school district number, and name, age, grade, and attendance record of pupil. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 13 x 8 x 1. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

Reports

375. TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORTS, 1893--. 30 f.b.
Annual reports of school trustees to county superintendent of schools, showing number of school district, value of school property, amounts of educational and building funds and bonded indebtedness, financial statistics, total receipts and expenditures, and balance available. Arr. by date of report. No index. 1893-1911, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1912--, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 11½ x 5 x 16. Off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.
376. HIGH SCHOOL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORTS, 1936--. 1 f.b.
Annual reports of high schools, showing date of report, name of high school, district number, enrollments, general statistics, number of teachers employed and length of service, classification of salaries, valuation of property, and report of expenditures. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.
377. OFFICIAL RECORD OF SCHOOL VISITS, 1874--. 1 v., 2 bdls., 1 f.b.
Missing: 1896-1930.
Reports of visits to schools by directors, showing date of visit, names of teachers and directors, and township and school district numbers. Arr. by date of visit. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. V. 125 p. 14 x 9 x 1; bdl. 4 x 7 x 3; f.b. 11 x 5 x 16. 1 v., 1874-95, 2 bdls., 1931-35, vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.; 1 f.b., 1936--, off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.
378. ANNUAL REPORTS, 1883--. 22 v.
Copies of annual reports of superintendent of schools, showing school census, enrollments; names, positions, and qualifications of teachers; promotion of health and attendance; school tax levies and loans; salaries of elementary and high school teachers; receipts and expenditures of distributive and township funds, general and financial reports, and memoranda. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 40 p. 16 x 10½ x ½. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

School Treasurers' Bonds (See also entry 130)

379. TOWNSHIP TREASURERS' BONDS, 1915--. 1 f.b.
Bonds of township treasurers, showing names of treasurer and sureties, date, amount, and obligations of bond, and date of filing. No obvious arr. No

index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

Correspondence

380. CORRESPONDENCE, 1935--. 3 f.b.
Superintendent's files of correspondence with school teachers and directors,
and state department of education in regard to various phases of school work.
Arr. by date of correspondence and by sch. district no. No index. Hdw. and
typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Vlt. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

XV. SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS

From 1837 to 1849 the county commissioners' court exercised jurisdiction over roads and bridges in Livingston County.¹ The court was empowered to locate new roads, to alter or vacate old roads, to divide the county into road districts, and to appoint a supervisor in each district.² The construction and maintenance of roads were effected by means of a labor tax levied on all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and fifty. It was the supervisor's duty to summon these men for work when road labor was needed.³

From 1849 to 1858 the county court in Livingston County had the control and supervision of public roads and bridges. The substitution of this administrative body for the old county commissioners' court effected no material changes in the earlier set up. The system of road districts was retained and the work of superintending road construction and maintenance continued to be vested in district supervisors.⁴

In 1858, when township organization was instituted in Livingston County,⁵ the care and superintendence of roads became the responsibility of the townships. In 1849, legislation enabling the adoption of this form of county government had provided for the election in each township of a highway commissioner and as many overseers of highways as there were road districts in the county. The commissioners at their annual meeting determined necessary action for establishing new roads and repairing, altering, or vacating old roads; the overseers of highways were then required to carry out the commissioners' instructions.⁶ This system of road control and maintenance obtained until 1913; in that year the office of superintendent of highways was first established.⁷ The boards of highway commissioners which existed prior to that date have continued to function, but their powers are principally subordinated to those of the superintendent of highways.

The superintendent is appointed by the county board. The board submits a list of three to five candidates to the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, which department examines the candidates to determine the person best fitted for the office.⁸ The successful candidate holds office for six years and is remunerated in a sum fixed by the county board.

The powers and duties of the superintendent of highways come under the rules and regulations of the Department of Public Works and Buildings. However, the superintendent is subject, upon hearing, to removal by the county board. The superintendent exercises supervision over township, county, and state-aid roads, and bridges, and culverts in his county and is required to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the chief highway engineer of the state.⁹

His principal duties are as follows:

1. To prepare plans, specifications, and estimates for all bridges to be built by the county.
2. To supervise the construction and maintenance of county roads and bridges, and state-aid roads.
3. To inspect the highways and bridges in each town or district of

1. L.1819, p. 175; R.L.1827, p. 340.
2. L.1819, p. 333; L.1825, p. 130; R.L.1827, p. 340,344.
3. L.1819, p. 354; R.L.1827, p. 341,342.
4. L.1847, p. 111-13; L.1849, p. 65; L.1851, p. 179.
5. L.1851, p. 65. Township organization adopted in 1857, but the change was not effective until 1858.
6. L.1849, p. 212.
7. L.1913, p. 524.
8. L.1921, p. 781; L.1933, p. 961. From 1913 to 1917 the list was submitted to the State Highway Commission. In 1917 this state agency was abolished, and its rights, powers and duties were vested in the Department of Public Works and Buildings, created in the same year (L.1913, p. 524; L.1917, p. 4,16,24).
9. L.1921, p. 782; L.1933, p. 961

his county at least once a year.

4. To advise and direct the highway commissioners in each town or district as to the best methods of repair, maintenance, and improvement of highways and bridges.
5. To approve any purchase in excess of \$200 for materials, machinery, or apparatus to be used in road construction in any town or district.¹⁰

He is required to keep the following records:

1. Records of contracts, purchases, and expenditures authorized by himself, the county board, or township commissioners.
2. Maps, plats, blueprints, specifications, etc., arising from his supervision of roads and bridges, or the planning of new construction.
3. Accounts of the funds handled by his office.
4. Reports from other officers or bodies touching upon the affairs of his office; copies of his own reports on the administration of his office; related papers.¹¹

Commissioners' Records

381. SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS RECORD, 1922. 2 v. County highway superintendent's record, showing dates and minutes of meetings of highway committees, reports of state-aid road and bridge committee to board of supervisors, and resolutions for roads and bridges passed by county board. Arr. by date of meeting. No index. Typed. 400 p. 16 x 9 x 2. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

Construction and Maintenance Records

(See also entries 4, 5, 97)

Plans, Specifications, and Contracts

382. (CONSTRUCTION MAPS), 1895--. 11 rolls, 171 bdl. (11 rolls, 6 bdl., 1901-31; 165 bdl., 1895--).

Maps and drawings of streets, roads, bridges, and land surveys, showing date, location, and description of survey, and name of engineer; includes plans of county jail and maps of drainage districts. Author, county highway engineer. Arr. by date of drawing. No index. Blueprint and hand-drawn. 1 in. to 100 ft. Rolls 2 x 2 x 24; bdl. 10 x 8 x 11 - 10 x 12 x 4. 165 bdl., 1895--; vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.; 11 rolls, 6 bdl., 1901-31, corridor, bsmt.

383. ROADS AND BRIDGES - CONSTRUCTION, 1927--. 69 folders.

Estimates, specifications, contracts, and correspondence relating to construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, showing location of work, names of contractors, and road section number. Arr. by road section no. No index. Typed, and typed on pr. fm. 15 x 9½ x 1. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

384. CONTRACTS, 1932--. 85 file envelopes.

Copies of contracts for construction of roads and bridges, showing date, name of contractor, name or number of project, and specifications and amount of contract. Arr. by sec. no. No index. Typed under pr. hdgs. and on pr. fm. 15 x 10 x 2. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

Material

385. BRIDGE RECORD, 1922--. 3 v.

Record of expenses incurred for bridge construction, showing date, amount,

10. L.1913, p. 523-26.

11. Ibid., p. 525.

and purpose of payment, name of recipient, and section number. Arr. by sec. no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 13 x 10 x 2. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

Labor

386. TIME CARDS, 1931--. 5 boxes.

Daily time reports showing date, name of employee, hours of work, rate of pay, kind of work, and totals. Arr. alph. by name of employee. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 9½ x 5 x 15. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

Allotments and Claims

(See also entries 8, 342, 343)

387. CLAIMS, 1935--. 1 box.

Duplicate lists of claims presented to board of supervisors, showing date presented to county board, warrant and claim numbers, date, amount, and purpose of claim, date of payment, and names of recipient and payer. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 15 x 10 x 6. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

388. TOWN CLERKS' REPORT, 1924--. 2 v.

Copies of reports by town clerks to superintendent of highways, showing lists of claims examined, allowed, and ordered paid by township highway commissioner. Arr. by twp. no. No index. Hdw. 500 p. 15 x 9½ x 4. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

389. DISTRIBUTION LEDGER, 1930--. 2 v.

Record of claims filed with superintendent of highways, showing date, number, purpose, and amount of claim, and name and address of claimant. Arr. by claim no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 450 p. 18 x 12 x 3. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

390. COUNTY MOTOR FUEL TAX ALLOTMENT RECORD, 1932--. 1 v.

Ledger of motor fuel tax allotments, showing date and number of claim, date and amount distributed for state-aid roads, engineering, and bridge maintenance and construction, date and number of receipt, and balance on hand. Arr. by date of claim. Indexed by name of fund. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 13 x 10 x 3. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

391. MOTOR FUEL TAX RECORD, 1932--. 1 v.

Record of distribution of motor fuel tax fund, showing road section number, date and amount of payment, and name of recipient. Arr. by sec. no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 400 p. 10 x 13 x 3. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

Warrants

(See also entries 10, 341, 344)

392. COUNTY AID BRIDGES (Warrants), 1933--. 1 v.

Stubs of warrants issued for county-aid bridges, showing date, number, purpose, and amount of warrant, and name of recipient, and receipt number. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 17 x 12 x 1. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

393. MOTOR FUEL TAX (warrants), 1935--. 1 v.

Stubs of motor fuel tax warrants, showing date and number of claim, number, purpose, amount, and date of warrant, names of recipient and fund drawn upon, and receipt number. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 20 x 14 x 2. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

394. 15D REFUND (Warrants), 1937--. 1 v.

Stubs of warrants issued for 15D refund, showing date, number, amount, and purpose of order, to what road section charged, and signature of recipient.

Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 50 p. 16 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

395. STATE-AID ROAD (warrants), 1938--. 1 v.

Stubs of warrants issued for state-aid roads, showing number, date, amount, and purpose of warrant, and signature of recipient. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 17 x 13 x 1. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Surveys

(See also entries 136-140)

396. FIELD SURVEY BOOKS, 1915--. 74 v. (1-74).

Surveyor's field notes of surveys of land, streets, roads, and bridges, showing legal description and route and section numbers of sketches and plats, name of township, and date of survey. These are rough notes and drawings made in the field by engineers from which drawings and blueprints are made in the office. Arr. by twp. no. For index, see entry 397. Hdw., and hand-drawn. 150 p. 8 x 6 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

397. INDEX TO FIELD BOOKS, 1915--. 1 v.

Index to Field Survey Books, entry 396, showing names or numbers of township, drainage district, roads, streets, and lots, and field book number. Arr. by name of district. Typed. 100 p. 11 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

Office Transactions

398. CORRESPONDENCE, 1914--. 24 f.b.

Files of miscellaneous correspondence with state highway department and township highway commissioners regarding road and bridge construction and repair, and amounts to be paid out of motor fuel tax, state-aid road, and county road and bridge funds. Arr. by date of correspondence. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 2 x 13. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

399. LEDGER, 1916--. 8 v. (1-8). Missing: 1918-21.

Account of receipts and expenditures of superintendent of highways, showing date and amount of receipts, and name of fund; dates and amounts expended for state-aid road maintenance, salaries, office expense, and equipment. Arr. by date of receipt or expenditure. Indexed alph. by name of subject. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 12 x 8. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

400. OFFICE DIARY, 1926--. 7 v.

Daily record of telephone calls, mail received, visitors registered, and time record of employees. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 125 p. 13 x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Vlt. of supt. of hwys., bsmt.

XVI. SURVEYOR

The office of surveyor was established in the State of Illinois in 1821; the incumbent was an appointee of the General Assembly.¹ During recess of the legislature, nominations were made by the county commissioners' court to the Governor.² From 1835 to 1936, the county surveyor was an elected officer of the county electorate.³ Since September, 1936 he has been an appointee of the county board.⁴ His appointment is for a four-year term. He takes and subscribes to an oath which is filed in the county clerk's office.

The surveyor is required by law to make all surveys within the bounds of his county that he may be called upon to make by the county board or interested persons. Such surveys include surveys of lands of persons requesting the same, of additions or subdivisions, and marking of county lines. Few changes have been made in the original statutory requirements for the duties of this office. The surveyor may appoint one or more deputies. Any individual requesting a survey must employ his own chainmen subject to the approval of the surveyor.

The surveyor is required by law to keep a well-bound book in which to record all surveys made by him, giving such information as the names of the persons whose land is surveyed and descriptive data of the survey. This record is required to be kept by the surveyor in the recorder's office. The surveyor also preserves his field notes and retains copies of plats.⁵

The surveyor in Livingston County has no office of his own; but his records are kept in the office of the county recorder, see entries 136-138, 396, 397.

1. L.1821, p. 62; R.L.1829, p. 172; R.L.1833, p. 591.

2. Ibid.

3. L.1835, p. 166; L.1837, p. 558; R.S.1845, p. 523; R.S.1874, p. 456, 1050; L.1903, p. 349.

4. L.1933, p. 1104. Effective in 1936.

5. L.1821, p. 63,64; R.L.1829, p. 173; R.L.1833, p. 591-93, 599,600; L.1845, p. 201; R.S.1845, p. 524; R.S.1874, p. 1050; L.1885, p. 248; L.1915, p. 575; L.1933, p. 1104.

XVII. DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS

For the purpose of aiding in public welfare and health, the constitution had delegated to the General Assembly broad power to provide laws in regard to drainage.¹ By statutory provision these activities are exercised by drainage commissioners in districts of Livingston County. The corporate authorities of the drainage districts have power to acquire right of ways, issue bonds, construct and maintain drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, and assess the benefited property.²

Drainage districts may be organized by land owners upon petition to the county court. When the court finds in favor of the petitioners, it then enters an order to that effect and appoints three commissioners, to examine and survey the proposed lands. The commissioners, when they have completed their assignment, make a final report to the court with recommendations and the copies of surveys, maps, plats, and estimates.³ The districts are of three kinds: regular, which is composed of property lying in a single town; union, where the lands organized lie in two towns; special, with three or more towns involved.⁴

After the report on a proposed district has been made, the court completes the organization of the district.⁵ The corporate powers of regular and union districts are vested in three commissioners appointed by town clerks. The corporate authority in special drainage districts is vested in three elected commissioners of the district.⁶ In regular districts the commissioners appoint one of their number to act as secretary. The town clerk in union districts acts as the clerk of the district.⁷ The county clerk and county treasurer in cases of the special drainage districts are, respectively, ex-officio clerk⁸ and treasurer⁹ of each district. Livingston County has regular drainage districts.

The following records belong to the drainage commissioners:

1. Records of bonds issued.
2. Assessment books.
3. Petitions of owners of land to stay assessments, orders of commissioners thereupon, and other proceedings.
4. State auditor's certificates of interest due on bonds.
5. Tax lists showing pro-rata share of levy for bond interest (union and special districts only).
6. Copies of reports to county court on conditions of district and estimated expenditures; and to county treasurer on delinquent lands; maps and plats, surveys and estimates; office transactions.¹⁰

The first two records are required to be kept in separate books, the next three generally are known as the "Drainage Record," and the remaining records are kept desultorily.

For other drainage district records, see entries 26, 31, 144, 382.

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1. Constitution of 1870, Art. IV, sec. 31.
 2. First amendment to the constitution, ratified November 29, 1878, incorporated in the Constitution of 1870, Art. IV, sec. 31; L.1879, p. 124-39.
 3. L.1871-72, p. 356-58; R.S.1874, p. 429; L.1875, p. 76,77; L.1879, p. 120,124,155; L.1885, p. 78,93,95,110-15; L.1907, p. 275; L.1913, p. 261.
 4. L.1879, p. 155; L.1885, p. 93,94,113. River districts, though not in this category, may be organized similarly and with like powers (L.1885, p. 106).
 5. See footnote 3.
 6. L.1879, p. 156; L.1885, p. 93,95,113.
 7. L.1915, p. 390. The town clerk shall be clerk of the union drainage district, when the major portion lies in his town.
 8. L.1885, p. 95; L.1915, p. 390; L.1919, p. 468.
 9. L.1885, p. 104.
 10. L.1879, p. 120-34; L.1885, p. 78-104.

401. (DRAINAGE DISTRICT PAPERS), 1895--. 12 f.b. (Avoca, 1921-31, 1 f.b.; Belle Prairie, 1914-17, 1 f.b.; Champlin, 1929-32, 1 f.b.; Eastern Indian Creek, 1929-37, 1 f.b.; Farmers' Cooperative, 1917-19, 1 f.b.; Long Point - Nebraska, 1927-33, 1 f.b.; North Vermilion, 1921, 1 f.b.; Odell - Nevada, 1919-23, 1 f.b.; Oliver and Corn Grove, 1895-1921, 1 f.b.; Owego, 1916--, 1 f.b.; Sullivan, 1921-24, 1 f.b.; Travis, 1918-30, 1 f.b.).
Files of drainage district papers, including petitions, notices of appointments, oaths and reports of drainage commissioners and treasurers, contracts, assessment rolls, proof of service of notice, jurys' assessment of benefits and damages, court orders, and blueprints. Arr. by date of document. No index. Nature of recording varies. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
402. DRAINAGE BONDS, 1896--. 1 f.b.
Bonds of commissioners and treasurers of drainage districts, showing names of commissioner or treasurer and sureties, date, amount, and terms of bond, and date of filing. No obvious arr. No index. 1896-1913, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1914--, typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
403. DRAINAGE RECORD, 1904, 1905, 1919--. 2 v.
Record of drainage commissioners' proceedings, showing names of land owners, petitions for improvements, amount of damage or benefit of such improvements, action of drainage commission, and court orders. Arr. by case no. 1904, 1905, no index; 1919--, indexed alph. by name of district. Hdw., and printed under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 14 x 8½ x 1. 1 v., 1904, 1905, corridor, bsmt.; 1 v., 1919--, co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
404. AVOCA DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1924. 1 plat.
Plat of Avoca drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundary of district, name of property owner, acreage of each parcel, route and size of drainage ditch, construction details, and date of survey. No index. Pontiac, Illinois: Glen D. Butzer, engineer. Blueprint. 72 x 8. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
405. CHAMPLIN DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1929. 1 plat.
Plat of Champlin drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundaries of district, name of property owner, acreage of each parcel, route and size of drainage ditch, construction details, and date of survey. Pontiac, Illinois: Glen D. Butzer, engineer. Blueprint. 1 in. to 1000 ft. 36 x 24. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
406. EASTERN INDIAN CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1930. 1 plat.
Plat of Eastern Indian Creek drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundary of district, route and size of drainage ditch, names of owners and acreage of property in district, construction details, and date of survey. No index. Bloomington, Illinois: Taylor and Waltman, engineers. Blueprint. 1 in. to 1000 ft. 40 x 22. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
407. FARMERS CO-OP. DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1919. 1 plat.
Plat of Farmers' Cooperative drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundaries of district, name of property owner, acreage of each parcel, route and size of drainage ditch, construction details, and date of survey. No index. Bloomington, Illinois: Bell and Hare, engineers. Blueprint. 1 in. to 1000 ft. 40 x 26. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
408. LONG POINT - NEBRASKA DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1927. 1 plat.
Plat of Long Point - Nebraska drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundaries of district, names of property owners, acreage of each parcel, route and size of drainage ditch, construction details, and date of survey. No index. Pontiac, Illinois: Glen D. Butzer, engineer. Blueprint. 1 in. to 1000 ft. 24 x 21. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
409. ODELL - NEVADA DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1919. 1 plat.
Plat of Odell - Nevada drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundaries of district, names of property owners, acreage of each parcel, route and size of drainage ditch, construction details, and date of survey. No index. Bloomington, Illinois: Bell and Hare, engineers. Blueprint. 1 in. to 400 ft. 30 x 24. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

410. OLIVER AND CORN GROVE DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1918. 1 plat.
Plat of Oliver and Corn Grove drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundaries of district, names of property owners, acreage of each parcel, route and size of drainage ditch, construction details, and date of survey. No index. Paxton, Illinois: C.T. Helman, engineer. Blueprint. 1 in. to 2000 ft. 22 x 20. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
411. OWEGO DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1916. 1 plat.
Plat of Owego drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundaries of district, name of property owner, acreage of each parcel, route and size of drainage ditch, construction details, and date of survey. No index. Bloomington, Illinois: Bell and Hare, engineers. Blueprint. 1 in. to 600 ft. 32 x 30. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
412. SULLIVAN DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1922. 1 plat.
Plat of Sullivan drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundaries of district, names of property owners, acreage of each parcel, route of drainage ditch, construction details, and date of survey. Pontiac, Illinois: C.J. Shapland, engineer. Blueprint. 1 in. to 600 ft. 36 x 24. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
413. TRAVIS DRAINAGE DISTRICT, 1918. 1 plat.
Plat of Travis drainage district, showing name, legal description, and boundaries of district, name of property owner, acreage of each parcel, route of drainage ditch, construction details, and date of survey. No index. Bloomington, Illinois: Bell and Hare, engineers. Blueprint. 1 in. to 400 ft. 26 x 15. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
414. SWAMP LAND RECORD, 1857-72. 6 v.
Record of sale of swamp and overflow lands, showing date, name of purchaser, legal description of property, price per acre, and total amount paid by cash, note, or county order. Arr. by twp., sec., and range. No index. Hdw. 160 p. 18 x 14 x 1. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
415. APPLICATIONS, 1857-67. 2 v. (A, 1 not lettered).
Applications for purchase of swamp lands in Livingston County, showing date of application, name of applicant, and legal description of property by subdivision, section, and range. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. 100 p. 14 x 9 x ½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
416. SWAMP LAND CASH BOOK, 1857-67. 2 v.
Swamp land commissioner's cash book showing date, amounts of principal and interest and name of payer, legal description of land, amount of credits in jail, school, and county orders, and balance on hand. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. 100 p. 14 x 9 x 2½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.
417. LAND BOOK (Transcript), 1866. 1 v.
Lists of swamp lands in Livingston County as transcribed from Original Entry Book, entry 109, showing name of owner, legal description of property by subdivision, section, township, and range numbers, number of acres, and valuation. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. and hdw. under pr. hdgs. 40 p. 17 x 10 x ½. Co. clk.'s vlt., 1st fl.

XVIII. VETERINARIAN

The office of county veterinarian was created by statute in 1925 for counties willing to appropriate funds for the maintenance and employment of a veterinarian. As a prerequisite the county must enter into a cooperative agreement with the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture for the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis. The veterinarian, under the direction of the latter body, conducts tuberculin tests, keeps records thereof and reports to the state department.¹ Although this office was created by statute in 1925, Livingston County had a county veterinarian in 1922.²

Specific provision was not made under the original act for the method of selection. In 1929, however, it was provided that the veterinarian was to be appointed by the county board of supervisors upon approval of the State Department of Agriculture.³

418. TUBERCULIN TEST - HERD RECORD, 1922--. 5 f.b.

Card record of tuberculin tests, showing date, names of herd owner, town, and township, total number and grade of cattle tested, number passed, and number reacted. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. 12 x 8 x 24. Co. vet.'s off., bsmt.

419. LIVINGSTON COUNTY BOVINE TUBERCULIN RECORD, 1922--. 5 v.

Record of tuberculin tested herds, showing names of town and township, name and address of herd owner, number of cattle tested, passed, and reacted, appraised value of infected cattle, and date of test. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. 265 p. 16 x 6 x 1. Co. vet.'s off., bsmt.

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1. L.1925, p. 2-9.
 2. Supervisors' Record v. L. p. 111.
 3. L.1929, p. 7-12.

XIX. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Matters relating to public assistance and welfare in the county are handled by the department of public welfare, which was established in 1937 as successor to the county commission of public welfare.¹ This department consists of the superintendent of public welfare and a staff selected by him in accordance with, and subject to, the approval of the State Department of Public Welfare.

The county board submits to the state department a list of five residents as candidates for the office of superintendent. An eligible list of these candidates is prepared by the state department by competitive examination and certified to the county board. The board in turn makes an order appointing one of the eligibles as superintendent of public welfare.²

The superintendent is charged with all the executive and administrative duties and responsibilities of the department of public welfare. He is subject to the rules and regulation of, and removal by, the state agency.³

This officer has power and it is his duty to:

1. Have charge and develop plans for the administration of old age assistance.
2. Investigate and study problems of assistance, correction, and general welfare within his county.
3. Cooperate with the State Department of Public Welfare in the operation of welfare plans and policies in his county.
4. Maintain such records and file such reports with the State Department of Public Welfare as that department may require.
5. Serve as agent and executive officer of the State Department of Public Welfare in the administration of all forms of public assistance administered by that department.⁴

All the records of the county department are subject to the inspection and supervision of the agents of this central authority.

Federal legislation was enacted in 1935 to provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal old age benefits. In order to participate in the benefits of this act,⁵ the several states were required to submit plans for old age assistance. Illinois passed legislation complying with this act the same year.⁶ Today, the Federal government pays to Illinois, one half of the sums expended on old age assistance.

The department of public welfare administers old age assistance and is subject to the rules and regulations of the state department.⁷ Upon receipt of an application the department makes an investigation of the case. In the course of the investigation the department is allowed to hold hearings and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers and books.⁸

Old age assistance records and accounts are kept as prescribed by the state department. All applications and records in these matters are considered public records.⁹

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1. L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 70-73; L.1937, p. 451.
 2. L.1937, p. 451,452.
 3. Ibid., p. 452.
 4. L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 72; L.1937, p. 452.
 5. 49 U.S.S.L. 620.
 6. L.1935, p. 260.
 7. Ibid., p. 259,260; L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 54,55; L.1937, p. 265.
 8. L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 57-59; L.1937, p. 267,268.
 9. L.1937, p. 268,269.

420. CARD RECORD AND INDEX TO FILES, 1936--. 2 f.b.

Index to Old Age Assistance (Files), entry 421; Card File (Inactive), entry 422; and Investigators' Cases, entry 423, showing date and number of application, name and address of applicant, amount of award, date of investigation, and name of investigator. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. 5 x 5 x 12. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

421. OLD AGE ASSISTANCE (Files), 1936--. 12 f.b.

Applications for old age assistance, including investigator's reports and recommendations, rejections, cancellations, transfers, and state approval, showing name, age, address, financial, marital, and health status of applicant, and amount of award. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. For index, see entry 420. Typed and hdw. 12 x 12 x 24. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

422. CARD FILE (Inactive), 1936--. 2 f.b.

Files of applications for old age assistance, including investigator's reports and recommendations, showing date, name, address, personal, financial, and occupational statistics of applicant, amount of award, transfers, rejections, cancellations or withdrawals, date and reason for closing case, and name of investigator. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. For index, see entry 420. Hdw. 5 x 5 x 12. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

423. INVESTIGATORS' CASES, 1936--. 2 f.b.

Investigators' old age assistance application files showing name and address of applicant, statistical record of case, and date and amount of award. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. For index, see entry 420. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 6 x 8. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

424. CORRESPONDENCE, 1936--. 3 bdl.

Miscellaneous papers, including correspondence in regard to cases handled by office, statistical monthly reports, requisitions for supplies, and payrolls. Arr. by date of document. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 12 x 6. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

425. REGISTER OF OLD AGE APPLICANTS, 1936--. 1 v.

Register of applicants for old age assistance, showing name, address, sex, age, and financial status of applicant, date and number of application, dates of investigation and approval, action taken, and amount of award. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 16 x 12 x 2. Old age assistance off., bsmt.

XX. COUNTY NURSE

The county board is empowered to employ nurses for such public health nursing duties as it may deem necessary.¹ All nurses to be employed as public health nurses, in addition to being registered, must be certified by the Department of Registration and Education as qualified to perform the duties of public health nursing.² The Department of Registration and Education conducts examinations to determine the fitness of applicants, and may revoke any certificate for cause as set forth in the act.³ Review of any order of revocation may be made by the circuit court, and appeals from orders or judgments of the circuit court in such review may be taken to the Supreme Court.

The county board prescribes the duties to be performed by the county nurse, and makes appropriations for the compensation and necessary expenses of such nurses.⁴ In Livingston County the county nurse visits child and adult patients throughout the county. Advice and assistance is received by the county nurse from the State Department of Public Health and written reports, with the consent of the county board, are made to that department.⁵

426. HEALTH RECORD CARDS, 1938--. 1 f.b.

Individual card record of health of pupils in the schools of the county, showing date of filing, name and age of pupil, name of school, and statistical record of physician. Arr. by twp. and district nos. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 12 x 24. Off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

427. MISCELLANEOUS FILES, 1938--. 1 f.b.

Correspondence with state officers, various hospitals, parents, and schools, concerning health of children; also contains teachers' health bulletins. Arr. by date of correspondence. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 12 x 24. Off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

428. SCHOOL HEALTH REGISTER, 1937--. 1 v.

Record of health examinations of pupils, showing date of examination, name and district number of school, name, age, grade, and physical condition of pupil, and immunization record. Arr. by sch. district no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 100 p. 12 x 10 x 1. Off. of supt. of sch., 2nd fl.

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1. L.1931, p. 732.
 2. L.1937, p. 998.
 3. Ibid., p. 1000,1001.
 4. L.1931, p. 732.
 5. Ibid., p. 733.

XXI. TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM¹

In 1909 the powers of the county were extended to permit the establishment of a sanitarium for the care and treatment of county residents suffering from tuberculosis.² This provision was greatly amplified in an act of 1915 which described in detail the conditions necessary to the establishment of such an institution and the manner in which it was to be supported, managed, and controlled.³

The act provided that whenever one hundred legal voters in a county should petition the county board to levy a tax for the establishment and maintenance of a tuberculosis sanitarium, the board was required to submit the question to the voters of the county at the next regular general election. A favorable majority of all votes cast upon the proposition was necessary for adoption.⁴ In the original legislation of 1915, the amount of the tax levy was limited to not more than three mills on the dollar annually on all taxable property in the county.⁵ This limit was lowered in 1923 to two mills,⁶ and further reduced in 1929 to one and one-half mills,⁷ the present statutory requirement. The money thus received was to be set apart in a special Tuberculosis Sanitarium Fund.⁸

The management of the sanitarium was vested in a board of three directors appointed by the president or chairman of the county board with the approval of that body. The directors were to serve for three years.⁹ Vacancies on the board were to be filled in the manner in which original appointments were made. Immediately after their appointment, the directors were required to meet and elect from their number a president, secretary, and such other officers as they might deem necessary.¹⁰ The Livingston County electorate voted in November 1916 for the levying of a tax to establish such an institution, and the first board of directors was appointed on February 14, 1917.¹¹

Today the powers and duties of the board of directors are essentially the same as in 1915.¹² The directors are required to make and adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the sanitarium and all its auxiliary activities as may be expedient and consistent with statutory requirements. They are also granted exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the fund and may receive, in the name of the county, contributions or donations to the sanitarium of money or property. The same act provides that persons desiring to make a donation, bequest, or devise of any money, personal property, or real estate may vest the title to such property in the board of directors who shall, upon acceptance, hold and control it and act as special trustees. Otherwise, all moneys received for the use of the sanitarium are deposited in the county treasury within a month after their receipt, to be drawn upon only by the proper officers upon presentation of properly authenticated vouchers of the board of directors. Whenever such a deposit is made the board is required to secure a receipt from the treasurer.¹³

The board may purchase or lease ground within the limits of the county and may occupy, lease, or erect an appropriate building or buildings for the

1. Livingston County Tuberculosis Sanitarium.
2. L.1909, p. 162.
3. L.1915, p. 346-49.
4. Ibid., p. 346,347.
5. Ibid., p. 346.
6. L.1923, p. 302.
7. L.1929, p. 304.
8. L.1915, p. 346; L.1923, p. 302; L.1929, p. 304,305.
9. The first three directors were required to serve for irregular terms of one, two, and three years in order to permit the appointment of one new director annually. Choice of terms was decided by lot (L.1915, p. 347).
10. Ibid.
11. Supervisors' Record, v. K, p. 22.
12. L.1915, p. 346-49; L.1923, p. 302,303; L.1929, p. 304,305. Cf. R.S.1937, p. 956-59.
13. L.1915, p. 347-49.

Tuberculosis Sanitarium

use of the sanitarium and its auxiliary institutions or activities. No building may be constructed, however, until the plans have been approved by the secretary of the State Board of Health,¹⁴ and no building in which tuberculosis patients are to be housed may be erected on the grounds of a county poor farm. The board has exclusive control of the supervision, care, and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings so constructed, leased, or set apart. The board is empowered to appoint and remove superintendents, matrons, and all other necessary assistants, and to fix their compensation. It is required that one or more of the directors shall visit the sanitarium and all its branches, dispensaries, and auxiliary institutions and activities at least twice in each month. No board member may receive compensation for his services nor be interested either directly or indirectly in the purchase or sale of any supplies for the institution.¹⁵

All sanitariums established under the provisions of this act are required to be free for the benefit of all tubercular inhabitants of the county. Such inhabitants are entitled to occupancy, nursing, care, medicine, and attendance, subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the board of directors. A person who violates these rules and regulations may be excluded from the use of the sanitarium. No person may be compelled to enter the sanitarium or any of its branches, dispensaries or other auxiliary institutions unless his consent in writing has first been obtained. In the case of a minor or person under a disability the written consent must be secured from his parent, guardian, or conservator. In the same manner, provision is made for home treatment under proper rules and regulations. The board may also extend the privileges and use of the sanitarium to tubercular residents of Illinois who live outside the county, upon such terms and conditions as the directors prescribe. The board has power to make rules and regulations governing all physicians, nurses, attendants, patients, or other persons approaching or coming within the limits of the grounds, and all articles used or brought there. The rules extend to all branches, dispensaries, and other auxiliary institutions located in the county, to their employees, and to all employees sent into the homes of patients. All reputable physicians are entitled to equal privileges in treating patients in any county tuberculosis sanitarium.¹⁶

Since 1923, to insure greater working efficiency, counties maintaining tuberculosis sanitariums have been permitted to convey property acquired for such purposes, to any adjacent county or counties upon such terms and conditions as the respective county boards agree on by a majority vote of all members of each board. In the same year it was also provided that counties without public tuberculosis facilities might use funds secured for that purpose to give patients sanitarium care in private or public sanitariums of the state.¹⁷

The directors are required to report monthly to the county board on conditions in the sanitarium. They also return to that body a monthly list of the names of all persons making contributions and donations, the amount and nature of the property so received, and the date of its receipt. On or before the second Monday in June in each year, the directors make an annual report to the county board, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June, the various sums of money received from all sources and how and for what purpose expended, the number of patients, and other pertinent statistics, information, and suggestions.¹⁸

All the records of the sanitarium are kept in the superintendent's office on the first floor of the Livingston County Tuberculosis Sanitarium, one mile south of the courthouse on Torrence Avenue, R.F.D. 7.

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14. In 1917, the State Board of Health was abolished (L.1917, p. 17); since that year, all plans for sanitarium buildings have been submitted to the Department of Public Health, successor to the board (*Ibid.*, p. 27).
 15. L.1915, p. 347,348.
 16. *Ibid.*, p. 348,349.
 17. L.1923, p. 303.
 18. L.1915, p. 348,349.

Patient Records

Case Records

429. DISCHARGES, 1922--. 4 f.b.
Card record of discharged patients, showing name of patient, reason for discharge, history of case, dates of entry and discharge, condition at date of discharge, number of days hospitalized, names and addresses of relative or friend and physician. Arr. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 12 x 36.
430. CURRENT CASES, 1936--. 1 f.b.
Current case record showing names of patient and family, date of entry, diagnosis on entry, record of tests, case history, date and reason for discharge, general condition on date of discharge, and number of days in hospital. Arr. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 12 x 36.
431. PATIENT'S MONTHLY REGISTER, 1922--. 4 v.
Monthly register of patients, showing case number, date of admission, name and address of patient, and number of days of previous and current residence in sanitarium. Arr. by date of admittance. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 100 p. 11 x 13 x 1.

Treatments

432. LABORATORY TESTS, 1922--. 4 f.b.
General reports on laboratory tests, showing name of patient, name of person making test, history of case, and date, nature and result of test. Arr. by date of test. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 12 x 36.
433. NARCOTIC RECORD, 1938--. 1 v.
Record of narcotics given patients, showing patient's name, date, drug, dose, name of doctor who ordered narcotic, and name of the nurse administering dose. Arr. by date of administering. No index. Hdw. 160 p. 12 x 9 x 1.
434. TREATMENT RECORD BOOK, 1939--. 1 v.
Record of treatments given patients, showing types and number of treatments given each day in sanitarium. Arr. by date of treatment. No index. Hdw. 72 p. 12 x 8 x ½.
435. X-RAY, 1939--. 1 v.
Record of X-ray examinations, showing date, number of negative, name of patient, technique used in making plate, type of plate, and charge for examination. Arr. by negative no. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Typed. 150 p. 12 x 9 x 1.

Reports

436. MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT, 1922--. 201 pamphlets.
Monthly report to the sanitarium board by the medical director, showing census, condition of individual patients, total monthly receipts, total monthly disbursement, cost of operation, cost statistics, summary of outstanding accounts, report of nursing care and treatments and examinations. Arr. by date of report. No index. Typed under pr. hdgs. 8 p. 8 x 11 x ½.
437. MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1922--. 16 pamphlets.
Annual report of the medical director of the Livingston County tuberculosis sanitarium to the board of supervisors, showing total number of patients under treatment, total number of new admissions, total number of discharges, number of patients remaining in sanitarium at date of report, report of clinic work, report of surgical cases, amount and source of earning during year, amount of disbursements for year, condition of accounts receivable,

cost of operation and cost statistics. Arr. by date of report. No index.
Typed under pr. hdgs. 8 p. 8 x 11 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

438. ALCOHOL REPORTS, 1932--. 72 pamphlets.
Record of tax free alcohol received and used, showing name and address of institution, permit number, amount of alcohol on hand at beginning of month, amount received and used, and amount on hand at end of month, signature of medical director, notarial acknowledgment, and date. Arr. by dates of receipt and disbursement. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 4 p. 8 x 11 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

Office Records
(See also entry 350)

Receipts and Expenditures

439. DISBURSEMENT LEDGER, 1922--. 2 v.
Ledger account of monthly expenses and payroll, showing amount of expense in each department, date, amount, and purpose of payment, name of recipient, and order number. Arr. by order no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 240 - 560 p. 18 x 12 x 2 - 18 x 13 x 5.

440. EXPENSE JOURNAL, 1922--. 2 v.
Journal of monthly expense bills, including monthly payroll, showing date, amount, and nature of claim, date and amount of payment, and name of recipient. Arr. by date of bill. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 172 - 320 p. 16 x 11 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 18 x 13 x 3.

441. GENERAL LEDGER, 1937--. 1 v.
General ledger account of income and expense, showing date, cash receipts, accounts receivable, and expense of institution. Arr. by date of receipt. Indexed alph. by name of subject. Hdw. 80 p. 10 x 13 x 1.

442. LEDGER OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, 1937--. 1 v.
Ledger of accounts receivable, showing name and address of debtor, date and amount of account, and date of payment. Arr. by date of account and date of payment thereunder. Indexed by name of subject. Hdw. 80 p. 14 x 8 x 1.

Employees

443. EMPLOYEES' TIME BOOK, 1939--. 1 v.
Register of persons currently employed, showing dates of current week, name of employee, time worked each day, time off each week, and total hours worked each week. Arr. by months and dates of working days thereunder. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 72 p. 12 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

444. EMPLOYEES' RECORD, 1939--. 1 v.
Record of persons currently employed, showing name and position of employee, and number of days worked in month. Arr. by months and dates of working days thereunder. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 72 p. 12 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

Correspondence

445. CORRESPONDENCE, 1936--. 1 f.b.
Superintendent's file of correspondence in regard to patients and general business of institution. Arr. by date of correspondence. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 12 x 36.

XXII. COUNTY HOME

One phase of public assistance is administered by the county home. All county poorhouses, poor farms, and institutions for the support and care of indigents in Illinois are known as county homes.¹ County poorhouses and farms have existed in this state under statutory provisions for nearly a century. The legislation creating these county establishments for the indigent has changed little since the original enactments. The county boards of the various counties may establish a county home, and are granted the following powers:

1. To acquire by purchase, grant, gift, or devise, a suitable tract or tracts upon which to erect and maintain a county poorhouse and other necessary buildings, and for the establishment and maintenance of a farm for the employment of the poor.
2. To receive gifts and bequests to aid in the erection and maintenance of the poorhouse, or in the care of the indigents.
3. To make rules and regulations for the same.
4. To appoint a keeper of the poorhouse and all necessary agents and servants for the management and control of the poorhouse and farm, and to prescribe their compensation and duties.
5. To appoint a county physician and prescribe his compensation and duties.
6. To appoint an agent to have the general supervision and charge of all matters in relation to the care and support of the poor, and to prescribe his compensation and duties.
7. To make the necessary appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the county home.²

Records of the county home are prepared and kept by the keeper (superintendent) of the home. He is required to keep an account showing the name of each person admitted to the county poorhouse, the time of his admission and discharge, the place of his birth, and the cause of his dependency. He is also required, at the same time each year, to file with the county clerk of his county a copy of this record together with a statement showing the average number of persons kept in the poorhouse each month during the year.³

446. ADMITTANCE CARDS (Open Cases), 1913--. 1 f.b.

Card record of patients in county infirmary, showing name, age, sex, nativity, marital status, religion, and occupation of patient, names of relative or friend and attending physician, and by whom physician is to be paid. Arr. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 8 x 16. Off. of supt., 1st fl, co. home.

447. ADMITTANCE CARDS (Closed Cases), 1913--. 1 f.b.

Card record of patients in county infirmary, showing name, age, sex, occupation, nativity, religion, and marital status of patient, names of relatives or friends and attending physician, by whom physician is to be paid, and date of death or discharge. Arr. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 8 x 16. Off. of supt., 1st fl, co. home.

448. MISCELLANEOUS BILLS AND REPORTS TO SUPERVISORS, 1932--. 1 f.b.

Annual reports and bills for expenses of county farm presented to board of supervisors by superintendent of county farm, showing date, amount, and purpose of expenditure, name of payee, and amount, kind, and valuation of produce raised on farm. Arr. by date of report and bill. Indexed by subject. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed under pr. hdgs. Off. of supt., 1st fl, co. home.

449. ALMSHOUSE RECORD, 1860--. 1 v.

Register of inmates of county home, showing name, age, and address of inmates, personal and financial particulars, dates of admission and discharge or death,

1. L.1919, p. 699; L.1935, p. 1058.
2. L.1839, p. 139; R.S.1845, p. 404,405; L.1861, p. 180; R.S.1874, p. 757; L.1917, p. 638,639; L.1919, p. 698,699; L.1935, p. 1057,1058.
3. R.S.1874, p. 758.

and remarks. Arr. by date of admittance. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 16 x 14 x 3. Off. of supt., 1st fl, co. home.

450. ENTRANCE LEDGER, 1932--. 1 v.

Daily ledger account of general expenses of county home, showing name of inmate, date of entry, number of days in home, and rate per day, total amount charged each township, and date and amount of claim with name of payee; includes record of medical fees charged to each township, showing name of patient, type of service, and date and amount of fee. Arr. by date of claim. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. and hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 14 x 10 x 2. Off. of supt., 1st fl, co. home.

451. LEDGER, 1932--. 1 v.

Ledger of accounts of county infirmary and salaries, showing amounts paid for medicine and supplies, name of account, dates and amounts of salary payments, and name of recipient. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Hdw., hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 20 x 10 x 2. Off. of supt., 1st fl, co. home.

For orders of the county board to county treasurer for payment of claims, see entry 349.

XXIII. EXAMINER OF THE BLIND

Blind relief in Livingston County is administered through the services of the county clerk and the examiner of the blind. The funds for this assistance are provided jointly by the county and the state.¹ Applicants claiming benefit of the fund go before the county clerk and make affidavit of residence and of their incapacity. The county clerk files the application and refers the applicant to the blind examiner.

The office of blind examiner was first established in 1903.² The examiner, a physician appointed by the county board of supervisors, kept his office open only during the first week of each year for the purpose of examining all applicants for blind assistance. This situation continued until 1915, when the examiner's office was first kept open during the entire year for this purpose.³ This arrangement continues until the present.

Under the earlier provisions the county board of supervisors referred applications to the blind examiner. The applicant made affidavit before the clerk who placed the same before the county board.⁴ Beginning with 1915 the applicants are sent by the clerk directly to the examiner.

The examiner is required to keep a register in which he enters the facts of his certification as returned to the county clerk. The county clerk in turn registers the name, address, number of application and date of examination of those determined to be entitled to such benefit. These facts are certified at each meeting of the county board.

In making appropriations for blind assistance, the county board of supervisors is required also to provide funds for the year for persons who may become entitled to such benefit. The board annually certifies and files with the state auditor an itemized statement of the amount paid out for blind relief.⁵ This statement is necessary for the joint appropriation of state and county funds.

For other blind pension records, see entries 17, 20, 22.

452. PERSONAL CASE RECORD (Card Files), 1918--. 1 f.b.
Personal case record cards showing case number, name, age, address, and occupation of applicant, case history, doctor's recommendation, and date of examination. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. For index, see entry 453. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 11 x 9 x 9. Off. of examiner of blind, 2nd fl., Sterry Block.

453. PERSONAL CASE RECORD (Card Index), 1918--. 1 f.b.
Card index to Personal Case Record (Card Files), entry 452, showing names of applicant and examining doctor, and case number. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 5 x 3 x 5. Off. of examiner of blind, 2nd fl., Sterry Block.

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1. L.1927, p. 202.
 2. L.1903, p. 138.
 3. L.1915, p. 257.
 4. L.1903, p. 138.
 5. L.1935, p. 264.

XXIV. MINE INSPECTOR

Legislation in regard to health and safety in the mining industry originally made the county surveyor ex-officio inspector of mines.¹ As such inspector he was to be assisted by a practical miner, to act under oath, and to receive a salary fixed by the county board and paid out of the county treasury. His duties were to see that safety measures were observed in the mines and to collect facts relative to coal mining and mining land. The inspector reported to the Governor annually on the condition of mines in regard to safety and ventilation and the result of examination of causes of accidents.

In 1877 the legislature authorized the county board, in each county in which mining is carried on, to appoint an inspector of mines.² This county inspector, who had to give evidence of practical mining experience, was required to take an oath of office, and to furnish a bond to the county board in an amount fixed by the latter body. The amount of the bond was fixed in 1879 at not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000.³ Where a competent inspector was not appointed, or where the inspector did not properly perform his duties, then the circuit judge, at the request of ten citizens of the county, and upon proper proof of incompetency, was empowered to remove the inspector and appoint a properly qualified person to act during the unexpired term.⁴

The State Mining Board was created in 1899, and the state divided into seven inspection districts, with a State Inspector of Mines in each.⁵ The county also was fitted into this new organization with the requirement that the county board appoint a county inspector of mines upon the written request of the State Inspector for the district in which the particular county was located.⁶ The intention of the legislature to maintain centralization in mine inspection was indicated by this statute which made the county inspector an assistant to the State Inspector. A county mine inspector was appointed in Livingston County in 1877.⁷

Provision was made in 1915 for petition by the State Inspector to the county court upon failure of the county board to appoint a suitable county mine inspector.⁸ If necessary, the court will appoint an inspector, and order the county board to appropriate money for his compensation. This provision was recently reenacted.⁹

The mine inspector keeps no records; he reports to the board of supervisors on mines inspected.

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1. L.1871-72, p. 572.
 2. L.1877, p. 141,142.
 3. L.1879, p. 208.
 4. Ibid., p. 209.
 5. L.1899, p. 306,308.
 6. Ibid., p. 314,315.
 7. Supervisors' Records, v. C, p. 376.
 8. L.1915, p. 509,510.
 9. L.1939, p. 727,728.

XXV. FARM BUREAU

Livingston County farm bureau was organized in 1920¹ to promote and foster the social and economic interest of persons engaged in agriculture, and to encourage, promote, and foster cooperative organizations for the mutual benefit of its members. The membership of this bureau is made up of farmers of the county. A farm advisor is employed who cooperates with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in its program of extension education and farm studies, and to work with farm leaders in establishing such organizations as 4-H clubs and Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

In 1914, Congress inaugurated a program of agricultural extension education by providing for cooperation between the agricultural colleges in the several states and the United States Department of Agriculture.² The purpose of the act was to aid in diffusing useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same. An appropriation was made to each state to carry out the act, subject to the assent by the state legislature to the provisions of the act, and provided that the state appropriate a sum equal to that given by the Federal government.³ The General Assembly assented to this act by a joint resolution which, authorized and empowered the trustees of the University of Illinois to receive the grants of money appropriated under the act, and to organize and conduct agricultural extension work in connection with the College of Agriculture of the University.⁴

The General Assembly appropriated money in 1917 for the payment of county agricultural advisors.⁵ The money was appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to be distributed equally among the several county agricultural advisors of the state, to apply upon their salaries. The vouchers approved by the Department of Agriculture for payment were to be accompanied by the certificate of the agricultural college of the University of Illinois that the requirements of the act relative to the employment of county advisors had been substantially applied. In 1928, to further develop the co-operative extension system in agriculture and home economics, Congress appropriated additional sums of money, eighty percent of which was to be utilized for the payment of salaries of extension agents in counties of the several states.⁶

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1. The predecessor of the farm bureau, was the Livingston County Soil and Crop Improvement Association which was organized December 27, 1912, and by change of name became known as the Livingston County Farm Bureau, February 14, 1920.
 2. 38 U.S.S.L. 372.
 3. *Ibid.*, 373.
 4. L.1914, Joint Resolutions, p. 732.
 5. L.1917, p. 85.
 6. 45 U.S.S.L. 711.

Livingston County home bureau was organized in 1919¹ to carry on adult education on all home economics subjects. The home economics club may participate in the appropriation for the fund known as the "Agricultural Premium Fund," providing that such club conducts at least one show or exhibition of home economics project work and promptly pays in cash the premiums awarded. A home advisor is employed who cooperates with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in their program of extension education and home economics studies.²

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1. The predecessor of the home bureau was the Livingston County Home Improvement Association which was organized April 15, 1918, and by change of name became known as the Livingston County Home Bureau in 1919.
 2. L.1929, p. 762; L.1931, p. 889; L.1933, p. 1085; L.1935, p. 1414; L.1937, p. 1152.
 3. 38 U.S.S.L. 372.
 4. *Ibid.*, 373.
 5. L.1915, Joint Resolutions, p. 732.
 6. L.1917, p. 85.
 7. 45 U.S.S.L. 711.

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CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

(All figures refer to entry numbers; underscoring indicates the ending of a record in the decade under which it is listed)

1831-1840

New Records

1, 2, 5, 9, 63, 64, 77, 82, 84, 86, 88, 107-111, 114, 136, 162, 189, 191-193, 254, 263, 273, 294

1841-1850

New Records

4, 37, 44, 48, 51, 69, 75, 76, 137, 198, 206, 207, 221, 228, 231, 360

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 5, 9, 63, 64, 77, 82, 84, 86, 88, 107-111, 114, 136, 162, 189, 191-193, 254, 263, 273, 294

1851-1860

New Records

31, 32, 34, 35, 47, 52, 54, 68, 96, 98, 103, 112, 115-117, 119, 124, 128, 142, 144, 149, 151, 154, 155, 164, 181-183, 199, 208, 216, 222, 230, 238, 241, 244, 247, 248, 250, 262, 264, 265, 266, 274, 275, 284-286, 327, 331, 332, 358, 414-416, 449

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 37, 44, 48, 51, 63, 64, 69, 75-77, 82, 84, 86, 88, 107, 108-111, 114, 136, 137, 162, 189, 191-193, 198, 206, 207, 221, 228, 231, 254, 263, 273, 294, 360

1861-1870

New Records

3, 24, 33, 38, 39, 80, 81, 118, 120, 121, 131, 133, 145, 161, 165, 170, 188, 195, 197, 200, 211-213, 217, 229, 245, 249, 251, 252, 259, 267, 288, 295, 297, 328, 335, 359, 417

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 5, 9, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 44, 47, 48, 51, 52, 54, 63, 64, 68, 69, 75-77, 82, 84, 86, 88, 96, 103, 108, 109, 110-112, 114-117, 119, 124, 128, 136, 137, 142, 144, 149, 151, 154, 155, 162, 164, 181-183, 189, 191-193, 198, 199, 206-208, 216, 221, 222, 228, 230, 231, 238, 241, 244, 247, 248, 250, 254, 262, 263, 265, 266, 273-275, 284-286, 327, 331, 358, 360, 414, 415, 416, 449

1871-1880

New Records

25, 36, 42, 43, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 66, 70, 71, 85, 87, 92, 97, 99, 113, 129, 138, 140, 141, 143, 14C-14E, 152, 15C, 184, 185, 194, 196, 210, 215, 253, 269, 272, 279, 287, 289, 297, 308, 312, 333, 366, 377

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 5, 9, 31, 34, 35, 37-39, 44, 47, 48, 51, 52, 54, 63, 64, 68, 69, 75, 76, 77, 82, 84, 86, 88, 96, 103, 108, 110-112, 114-121, 124, 128, 131, 133, 136, 137, 142, 144, 145, 149, 151, 154, 155, 161, 162, 164, 165, 170, 181-183, 189, 191-193, 195, 197-200, 206-208, 211-213, 217, 221, 222, 228, 231, 238, 241, 244, 245, 247-252, 259, 262, 263, 265, 266, 273, 274, 275, 284-286, 288, 294, 295, 327, 328, 331, 335, 358, 414, 449

1881-1890

New Records

13, 89, 106, 122, 125, 130, 150, 201, 202, 218-220, 246, 256, 309, 310, 355, 367, 368, 370, 378

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 5, 9, 25, 31, 34, 35, 37-39, 42, 44, 47, 48, 50, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62-64, 66, 68-71, 75, 76, 82, 84-88, 92, 96, 97, 99, 103, 108, 110-121, 124, 128, 129, 131, 133, 136-138, 141-149, 151, 152, 154-156, 162, 164, 165, 170, 181-185, 189, 191-195, 197-200, 206-208, 210-213, 215, 217, 221, 222, 228, 231, 238, 241, 244, 245, 248-253, 259, 262, 263, 265, 266, 269, 272, 274, 279, 284-287, 289, 294, 295, 297, 308, 312, 327, 328, 331, 333, 335, 358, 366, 377, 449

1891-1900

New Records

12, 14, 40, 41, 72, 90, 91, 94, 100, 126, 153, 157, 163, 168, 169, 209, 214, 255, 257, 258, 260, 270, 271, 276, 282, 283, 317, 321-323, 361, 372, 375, 382, 401, 402

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 5, 9, 25, 34, 35, 37-39, 44, 47, 48, 50, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62-64, 66, 68-71, 75, 76, 82, 84-89, 92, 96, 97, 99, 106, 108, 110-122, 124, 125, 128-131, 133, 136-138, 141-146, 147, 148-152, 154-156, 162, 164, 165, 170, 181-185, 188, 189, 191-194, 195, 197-202, 206-208, 210-213, 215, 217-222, 228, 231, 238, 244-246, 247, 248-253, 256, 259, 262, 263, 265-267, 269, 272, 274, 279, 284-287, 289, 294, 295, 297, 308-310, 312, 327, 328, 331, 333, 335, 355, 358, 359, 366-368, 370, 377, 378, 449

1901-1910

New Records

11, 15, 16, 19, 22, 26, 73, 74, 83, 95, 101, 127, 160, 166, 203, 205, 240, 242, 261, 277, 281, 325, 351, 354, 356, 374, 403

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 5, 9, 12, 14, 25, 34, 35, 37-41, 44, 47, 48, 50, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62-64, 66, 68-71, 72, 75, 76, 82, 84, 85, 86-92, 94, 96, 97, 99, 100, 103, 106, 108, 110-122, 124-126, 128-131, 133, 136-138, 141-146, 148-157, 162, 163, 168, 170, 181-185, 188, 189, 191-193, 194, 197-202, 206, 207-215, 217-220, 221, 222, 228, 229, 231, 238, 244-246, 248-253, 255-259, 262, 263, 265-267, 269, 270, 271, 276, 279, 284-286, 287, 289, 294, 295, 297, 308-310, 312, 317, 321-323, 327, 328, 331-333, 335, 355, 358, 359, 361, 366-368, 370, 372, 375, 378, 382, 401, 402, 449

1911-1920

New Records

21, 28, 30, 46, 55, 58, 61, 65, 79, 102, 104, 134, 135, 139, 158, 171-177, 179, 180, 186, 187, 223, 224, 306, 307, 329, 338, 339, 340, 345, 346, 362, 364, 369, 379, 396-399, 407, 409-411, 413, 446, 447, 452, 453

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 5, 11-16, 22, 25, 26, 34, 35, 37-39, 41, 44, 47, 48, 50, 54, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68-70, 71, 73-76, 82-84, 86-91, 92, 94-96, 99-101, 103, 108, 110-122, 124, 125, 127-129, 130, 131, 133, 136-138, 141-146, 148-157, 162, 163, 166, 168, 170, 188, 189, 191-193, 197-203, 205, 207-215, 217-220, 222, 228, 229, 231, 238, 240, 242, 244-246, 248-253, 255-259, 261-263, 265-267, 269-271, 276, 277, 278, 281, 284-286, 289, 294, 295, 297, 308, 309, 310, 312, 317, 321, 322, 323, 325, 327, 328, 331-333, 335, 354-356, 358, 361, 366-368, 370, 372, 374, 375, 378, 382, 401-403, 449

1921-1930

New Records

17, 23, 67, 93, 105, 123, 159, 167, 190, 204, 225-227, 280, 290, 303, 311, 324, 330, 336, 344, 347, 349, 350, 352, 363, 381, 383, 385, 388, 389, 400, 404-406, 408, 412, 418, 419, 429, 431, 432, 436, 437, 439, 440

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 5, 9, 11-16, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 34, 35, 37-40, 44, 46, 47, 50, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63-66, 68-70, 79, 82-84, 86, 87, 88-91, 94, 96, 99-104, 108, 110-122, 124-128, 129, 133, 134, 136-138, 139, 141-145, 146, 148-158, 162, 163, 168, 171-177, 179, 180, 186, 187, 189, 191, 192, 193, 197-203, 207-215, 217-220, 222, 223, 224, 228, 229, 231, 238, 242, 244-246, 248-253, 255-259, 261-263, 265-267, 269-271, 276, 277, 279, 281, 284-286, 289, 294, 295, 297, 306, 312, 317, 321, 322, 325, 327-329, 331-333, 335, 339, 340, 346, 354, 355, 356, 358, 361, 362, 364, 366-369, 370, 372, 374, 375, 377-379, 382, 396-399, 401-403, 446, 447, 449, 452, 453

1931-1940

New Records

6-8, 10, 18, 20, 27, 29, 45, 78, 132, 178, 232-237, 239, 243, 268, 278, 291, 292, 293, 296, 298-302, 304, 305, 313-316, 318-320, 326, 334, 337, 341-343, 348, 353, 357, 365, 371-373, 376, 380, 384, 386, 387, 390-395, 420-428, 430, 433-435, 438, 441-445, 448, 450, 451

Records Beginning in Preceding Decades

1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13-15, 16, 17, 23, 25, 26, 28, 34, 35, 37-40, 44, 47, 50, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63-65, 66, 68-70, 82-84, 86, 88-90, 91, 93-95, 96, 99-105, 108, 110-124, 125, 126-128, 133, 134, 136-138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 148-151, 152, 153-156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 163, 167, 171-177, 179, 180, 186, 187, 189, 190, 193, 197-204, 207-209, 210, 211-214, 215, 217-220, 222, 224-227, 231, 238, 242, 244-246, 248-253, 255-257, 258, 259, 261-263, 265-267, 269-271, 276, 277, 279-281, 284-286, 289, 290, 294, 295, 297, 303, 306, 310-312, 317, 321, 322, 325, 327-333, 335, 336, 339, 340, 346, 347, 349, 350, 352, 354, 355, 358, 361-364, 366-369, 372, 374, 375, 377-379, 382, 383, 385, 388, 389, 396-403, 418, 419, 429, 431, 432, 436, 437, 439, 440, 446, 447, 449, 452, 453

SUBJECT INDEX

(Figures refer to inventory numbers unless underscored; underscored figures refer to pages)

- Abatement
 lists, 329
 mosquito, district, 59
- Abbreviations and symbols used in
 inventory, 85, 86
- Abstracts
 of taxes, 38
 title, recording, 115
 of votes, 82
- Accoucheurs'
 certificates, 71
 register, 70
- Accounts
 birth and death
 county clerk's, 101
 treasurer's, 351
 circuit clerk's, 290
 collector's, 326
 of county funds
 audits, 48, 92
 reports of, 29
 examination, 92
 treasurer's, 331, 333
 estate, 189, 221
 expense, highway, 399
 inheritance tax, 333, 340
 ledgers
 county farm, 450, 451
 tuberculosis sanitarium, 439,
 441, 442
 pension
 blind, 20, 22
 mothers', 20, 21
 school
 non-high, 364
 superintendent's, 358
 with townships, 327
 treasurer's, of receipts and
 disbursements, 331
- Administrator
See also Estate; Executor; Probate
 court; Wills
 accounts, 221
 bonds, 189, 198, 202-204, 206
 cases, index to, 190, 191
 de bonis non, 203, 206
 with will annexed, 202-204
 deeds, 114
 dockets, 225, 226, 228
 inventories, 189
 letters, 189, 198, 202-204
 oaths, 189, 198, 202-204
 petitions, 189, 198
 public
 bank deposits, 237
 bonds, 84, 100[11], 134, 233
 check book, 236
 letters, 234
 record (bonds, letters, oaths,
 petitions), 198
 reports, 217, 220
 with will annexed, 202, 206
- Adoption
See also Juvenile
 documents in, 142
 jurisdiction, 123
 proceedings, 100, 146, 193
 Adult probation officer, see
 Probation
- Advocate, The, 45
- Affidavits
 collectors', township, 115[ix]
 in county court, 142, 148
 of posting notices for creditors
 in estate cases, 195
 recorded, 114
 for tax deeds, 54, 56, 100
 witness, 115[1], 248, 250
- Agreements, articles of, 114,
 115[iv]
- Agricultural Premium Fund, 329
- Agricultural Society, 26
- Agricultural statistics, 42
- Aliens, see Naturalization
- Allbrecht, S.A., 40
- Allen, Donald, 40
- Allen, Moses, 18, 19
- Allotments, motor fuel tax, 343,
 390
- Almshouse, see County farm; County
 home; Poor; Public welfare;
 Relief
- Alton Railroad, 6, 7
- Amah-, Mennonite leader, 12
- American Bible Society, 43n
- American occupation of Illinois
 country, 10, 11
- Ames, Myram, 18
- Amity
 early tax rates, 26
 Township, 3, 25
- Anderson, M.A., 45
- Andrews, A.H., and Company, 73
- Angle, Jacob, early associate
 justice, 25
- Anticipation warrants, see
 Warrants
- Anti-monopoly party, 35
- Anti-Tuberculosis Society, 33
- Antrim, Glen, 35
- Appeals
 bonds, 142, 148, 243, 250, 281
 to circuit court, 51, 52, 143,
 243, 244
 from county court to higher
 court, 126
 to county court, 52, 122, 123,
 142
 from justice courts, 148
 Appellate Court, appeals to, from
 lower court, 231
- Applications
 for admittance to bar, 257
 for blind pension, 20, 22

- Applications (Continued)
 certificate of moral character, 144, 257
 liquor license, 78
 for marriage license, 64, 66
 for old age assistance, 421, 422
 investigator's record of, 423
 register, 425
 for parole, 283
 for purchase of swamp lands, 415
- Appointment
 of county officers, see under title of officer
 in probate, see under title of appointee
- Appraisal of estates, 100, 144, 147, 179, 189, 208, 210, 216
- Appraiser
 appointment of, 208
 bills, 144, 147
 oath, 216
 and bond, 144, 147
 reports, 144, 147
- Appropriations for county funds, 91
 ledger, 6
 record, 334
- Architects'
 record, 72
 state
 inspection of school buildings, 56, 58
 school superintendent's reports to, 173
- Arizona, 6
- Armstrong, G.C., 36
- Army, see Soldiers
- Arrogo (Cuba), 36
- Articles, see Agreements; Incorporation; Partnership
- Assessments
See also Tax
 drainage record, required to be kept, 241
 supervisor of, see Supervisor
- Assessor
 county, see Supervisor of assessments
 district, 48, 99n, 162
 township
 bonds, 90, 91, 162
 duties, 48, 99, 99n, 162
 election, 48, 162
 lists of dog owners, 79
- Assignments
 of interest in estates, 144, 147
 mortgage, 114, 119
- Association, articles of, 115[v]
- Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 6
- Attachment bonds, 281
- Attorney
 circuit, 53
 receipts for documents, 188
 state's, see State's attorney
- Auditor's reports, 29
- Audits, county funds, 48
- Automobiles stolen, records of, 302, 303
- Avery, J., 21, 78
- Avoca, 8, 11
 drainage district
 files, 401
 plat, 404
 early tax rates in, 26
 election precinct, 25
 Township, 3, 11, 12, 25
- Awards, widows', see Widow
- Bail bonds, 148-150, 243, 250, 281
- Ball, Richard, 18
- Bank
 account record, sheriff's, 306
 deposits
 ledger, 355
 public administrator, 237
 for unlocated heirs, 339
 receiver, appointment, 115[11]
 statements, 105
 stock transfers, certificates of, 115[x1]
- Bank of Dwight, 38
- Banner, The, 45
- Baptist Church in county, 44
- Bar Association, see Livingston County Bar Association
- Bar Dockets, circuit court, 268
- Barackman (Barrackman), Daniel, 12, 18, 21
- Barket, Isaac, 18
- Barry, Father, 43
- Bayou election precinct, 17, 25
- Beard, Abram W., 14, 16, 17, 18
- Bedinger, George M., 25
- Belle Prairie
 drainage district files, 401
 early tax rates in, 26
 Township, 3, 11, 25
- Bennett, C.T., 36
- Bentley, W.H., 40
- Bids on county buildings, 5
- Bills
 against county, 1, 5
 filing of, 93
 for divorce, 243, 248
 fee, 243, 244, 248
 of sale, 189, 216
 true, see Indictment
- Birth
See also Vital statistics
 reports, treasurer's accounts of, 351
 warrant stubs, 15
- Black Hawk, 10, 11, 12
- Black Hawk War, 10
- Blade, The, 45
- Blind
 examiner, see Examiner
 pensions, see Pensions
- Bloomington (McLean County), 6, 19, 22, 45, 73
- Blue, Garrett M., 12, 18, 37
- Blue, Uriah, 10
- Board
 county, see County board

- Board (Continued)
 of county commissioners, see
 County board
 of health, see Health
 of review, see Review
 school, see School
 of supervisors, county, see
 County board
- Bogart, Don, 22
- Bond issues
 for court houses, 74
 for railroads, elections for, 3
 register of, 26
- Bonds
 appeal, 142, 148, 243, 250, 281
 assessors', township, 90, 91, 162
 attachment, 281
 bail, 148-150, 243, 250, 281
 circuit clerk's, 145
 in circuit court, 244
 collectors', township, 92, 115[1x], 131
 constables', 88, 100
 coroner's, 159
 deputy, 93, 159
 cost, 281
 county clerk's, 98
 county collector's, 166
 county commissioners' court clerk, 98
 county court clerk, 98
 for deeds, 114, 115[vi11]
 deputy, coroner and sheriff, 93
 drainage commissioners', 402
 industrial commission, 281
 injunction, 281
 justice of peace, 86, 87, 100
 master-in-chancery, 281
 officers'
 county, 5, 84, 85, 100
 required to be kept, 98
 township, 5
 oil inspectors', 30
 police magistrates', 89
 of probate appointees, see under
 title of appointee
 probation, 281
 officers', 144
 public administrators', 100[11]
 receiver, 281
 recognizance, 148-150, 243, 250, 281
 recorder's, 114
 replevin, 281
 sheriff's, 155
 deputy, 93
 state's attorney's, 160
 supervisor of assessments, 162
 treasurer's
 county, 168
 drainage district, 402
 township (school), 130, 379
 trustees', 281
- Boone County, 15
- Bounty
 certificates (crow, fox, ground hog, sparrow), 12
 Civil War, 24
 warrants
 crow, 11, 18
 fox, 11
 ground hog, 16
 sparrow, 19
- Boyer, G.W., 29
 Boyer, Samuel, 18, 22
 Bradley, James, 23
 Bradley, John, 18
 Brands, see Marks and brands
 Breckenridge, A.W., 18
 Breckenridge, Murrell, 23
 Breckenridge, Robert, 16
 Bressner, William F., 35, 40
 Bridge, see Bridge under Transportation
 British domination of Livingston region, 9, 10
 Brock, Elias, 18
 Brooks, Charles, 18
 Broughton Township, 3, 8, 25
 Broughtonville
 early tax rates in, 26
 Township, 25
- Brown, J.W., 35
 Brown, William K., 18
 Bruce, Samuel, 19
 Buck, Nelson, 59
 Budget, county, 1, 5
 Bureau County, 15
 Burial grounds, see Cemetery
 By-laws of companies, 115[x]
- Cagey Mountains, 36
 Cahokia, 9
 California, 6
 Calwell, Clark and, Company, 28, 73
 Campbell, James, 18
 Campus, village of, 8
 Campus State Bank, 38
 Canada, 9, 13, 21
 Candidates, see Election
 Card, L., 72
 Cardiff, village of, 9
 Cash books
See also Fees; Fund; Receipts and expenditures
 county clerk's, 103
 county collector's, 325, 333
 sheriff's, 306
 swamp land commissioner's, 416
- Cass county, 15
 Caton, Judge, 21
 Cayuga, 36
 Cayuga Ridge, 4
 Cemetery
 associations, reports, 167
 deeds, 114
 Census of Livingston County, 67
 Center election precinct, 17, 25
 Central Coal Company, 38
 Certificates
See also License

Certificates (Continued)

accoucheurs'
 record, 71
 register, 70
 architects record, 72
 of attendance, school, 374
 bank stock transfer, 115[xi]
 birth, 57
 index to, 58
 record, 59
 bounty, cancelled, 12
 burial, 115[xii]
 chiropractors, register, 70
 for citizenship, see Naturaliza-
 tion
 coroner's, 11
 death, 60
 index to, 61
 record, 62
 dentists'
 record, 71
 register, 70
 of election
 clerks', 3
 of directors of organizations,
 114, 115[xiii]
 judges', 3
 of township officers, 68
 of trustees of organizations,
 114, 115[xiv]
 of evidence, 248
 foreign witness, 11
 jury
 cancelled, 11
 record, 334
 register of, 334, 335
 stubs, 14
 of levy
 sheriff's, 127, 128
 tax, 35
 docket of, 36
 of moral character, applications,
 114, 257
 nurses'
 record, 73
 register, 70
 optometrists' register, 74
 osteopaths'
 record, 71
 register, 70
 pension, cancelled, blind and
 mothers', 17
 pharmacists' register, 70
 physicians'
 record, 71
 register, 70
 of purchase (tax), 54, 55
 drainage commissioner's, 58
 recording of, 100, 115
 of redemption
 master's, 128, 129
 sheriff's, 128
 of sale
 master's, 126, 128, 129
 sheriff's, 128
 stallion, 135
 renewal of, 135

Certificates (Continued)

stillbirth, 60
 index to, 61
 record, 62
 teachers', 366
 fees paid for, register, 367
 issuance of, 56, 56n
 veterinarians'
 record, 71
 register, 70
 Champlin drainage district
 files, 401
 plat, 405
 Chancery
See also Circuit court; Master in
 chancery
 jurisdiction in, 50, 143, 144
 Chanute, 43n
 Charleston turnpike, Darwin and, 19
 Charlotte, 25
 Township, 3
 Chatsworth, 7, 10, 43, 43n, 44, 45
 Citizens Bank of, 38
 Township, 3, 25
 Chattel
See also Personal Property
 mortgages, see Mortgage
 Checks
 cancelled, 357
 county clerk's, 105
 treasurer's, 336
 stubs, treasurer's, 354
 Chew, John, 12, 18
 Chicago, 3, 5, 7, 22, 73
 Chicago and Alton Railroad, 8, 37
 Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Rail-
 road, 5
 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad,
37
 Chicago Times, The, 73
 Children, see Juvenile
 Chiropractors' register, 70
 Christian Science Church in county,
43, 44
 Chronicle, The, 45
 Chronicle-Headlight, The, 45
 Churney, Andrew, 35
 Circuit attorney, 53, 54
 Circuit court
 appeals to, 51, 52, 126, 143
 branches, 144
 clerk
 appointment, 52, 145
 bonds, 85, 100, 145
 day book, 291
 deputy, 145
 appointment and oath,
 115[iiii]
 duties, 145
 election, 145
 ex-officio recorder, 56, 57
 fee register, 289
 ledger
 of charge accounts, 290
 of receipts and disburse-
 ments, 292
 memoranda of court cases, 260

Circuit court

- clerk (Continued)
 - oath, 145
 - office, location of, 83
 - pro-tempore, appointment, 145
 - records kept by, 146
 - legislation concerning, 61
 - roster, 68
 - term of office, 145
- dockets
 - bar, 268
 - clerk's, 265
 - execution, 263
 - general, 267
 - judge's, 266
 - judgment and execution, 263
 - index, 264
 - naturalization, 288
- fee books (court costs)
 - assumpsit, 270, 272, 273, 275
 - chancery, 271-273
 - common law, 270, 272, 273
 - confession, 270, 273, 274
 - criminal, 269, 273
- files
 - bonds, 281
 - chancery, 242, 243, 248
 - common law, 242, 243, 244
 - criminal, 242, 243, 250
- judge, 50, 51, 143, 144
 - docket, 266
- jurisdiction and functions of, 50, 143-145
- records
 - chancery, 249, 254
 - common law, 245, 254
 - confession, 245, 246, 254
 - criminal, 245, 251, 254
 - default, 245, 247, 254
 - execution, praecipe for, 259
 - indictment, 245, 251, 253, 254
 - kept by clerk, 61, 146, 238-293
 - liens, 256
 - parole, 283
 - recognizance, 245, 251, 252
 - reports, keeping of, 146
 - reports to, 276-279, 299
 - transcripts, 143, 261, 262
- Citizens Bank of Chatsworth, 38
- City
 - See also under name of individual city
 - ordinances, 114
- Civil
 - cases
 - See also Common law under
 - Circuit court, County court
 - jurisdiction in, 51, 122, 143
 - service rules, 95
 - war, 45
 - bounty, 24
 - county's finances affected by, 30
 - effect of, on welfare of county, 26
 - militia roll, 80

Civil

- War (Continued)
 - soldiers, reports of supplies issued to, 33
- Claims
 - against county, 1, 5
 - auditing of, 49, 92
 - orders to pay, 349, 350
 - unpresented, 7
 - against estates, 189, 231
 - highway, 387-389
 - motor fuel tax, 8
 - for sheep damages, 346
 - for state aid for schools, 363
- Clark, George Rogers, 9
- Clerk
 - county, see County clerk
 - of courts, see under name of specific court
 - of election, see Election town, see Town clerk
- Cline, Henry, 19
- Cling County (New York), 12
- Cochrane, J.C., 73
- Coleman Gas Company, 74
- Collection of taxes, see Tax
- Collector
 - county
 - accounts
 - of daily collections, 326
 - with towns, 327
 - appointment, 49, 166
 - bonds, 84, 166
 - books (lists of taxable property), 44, 46
 - county treasurer, ex-officio, 49, 166
 - duties and functions of, 49, 166, 167
 - journal, 325, 333
 - receipts and disbursements, 324
 - record of forfeited taxes, 330
 - reports to county clerk, 49
 - roster, 70
 - settlement record, 328
 - sheriff's early duties as, 49, 166
 - statements to county clerk, 166
 - township
 - abolition of office, 49, 166
 - accounts with county collector, 327
 - bonds, 92, 115[ix], 131
 - county collector ex-officio, 166
 - duties, 49, 166, 167
 - election, 49, 166
 - fund, account of, 333
 - treasurer's account with, 327
- College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, 199
- Collins, Michael E., 45
- Commission
 - insanity, findings of, 153
 - notary public, 115[xv]
 - welfare, county, 187

- Commissioner
 county
 board of, see County board
 court, see County board
 drainage, see Drainage
 election, see Election
 highway, see Highway under
 Transportation
 road, see Road under Transporta-
 tion
 school, see School
- Committees, county board of super-
 visors reports, 1, 381
- Common law
See also Circuit court; County
 court
 jurisdiction in 122, 143
- Complaints
 common law, 244
 criminal, 250
 docket, 322
 against taxes, 1
- Comyges, P.M., 72
- Confession
 in court cases, 142, 243
 judgment by, 144, 145
 record, circuit court, 245, 246,
 254
- Congregational Church, 44
- Congressional House Agricultural
 Committee, 28
- Connecticut, 6
- Conservator
See also Estate; Guardian;
 Insanity; Probate Court
 accounts, 189
 bonds, 100[11], 189, 198, 201,
 206
 cases, index to, 190, 192
 dockets, 224, 227, 228
 index, 190, 192
 inventories, 189, 209
 letters, 189, 198, 201
 oaths, 189, 198, 201
 petitions, 189, 198, 201
 record (bonds, letters, oaths,
 petitions), 201
 reports, 189, 217, 219, 220
- Constables
 appointment, 53
 bonds, 88, 100
 creation of office, 53
 duties, 53, 54
 election, 53
 oath, 100
- Constitution, The, 45
 Constitution of 1818, 16, 21
- Construction, see Bridge, Road,
 under Transportation
- Contracts
 county
 authority to make, 91
 building, 5
 farm, 25
 drainage, 401
 highway
 construction, 383, 384
- Contracts
 highway (Continued)
 maintenance, 383
 required to be kept, 179
 right-of-way, 114, 115[xvi]
- Conveyances
See also Deed; Mortgage
 entry book of, 43
- Cook, Philip, 45
- Cooper, James, 18
- Cooper, Peter, 35
- Copartnership inventory and
 appraisal record, 100, 210
- Corey, Erastus, 73
- Corn-Belt News, The, 45
- Corn Grove, Oliver and, drainage
 district
 files, 401
 plat, 410
- Cornell, 38, 45
- Cornell Journal, The, 45
- Coroner
 bonds, 84, 159
 certificates, 11
 creation of office, 54
 deputies, 159
 appointment, 93
 bond and oath, 93
 duties and powers of, 53, 54, 159
 election, 54, 159
 inquest
 procedure, 54, 159
 record, 312
 reports, 159
 oath, 159
 office, location, 75
 records required to be kept, 159
 roster, 69
 term of office, 159, 159n
- Corporation, see Incorporation
- Correspondence
 county nurse's, 427
 highway superintendent's, 383,
 398
 old age assistance, 424
 probation officer, juvenile, 175
 sheriff's, 310
 superintendent
 of schools, 380
 of tuberculosis sanitarium, 445
- Cost
 bonds, 281
 court, see Fee book under name of
 specific court
- Cotton, Reverend Thomas, 44
- County board
 board of county commissioners,
 legislation establishing,
47, 90
 clerk, county clerk, ex-officio,
93, 98, 101
 county commissioners' court
 clerk, 46, 52
 duties and powers, 46-49, 55,
57, 164, 166
 members
 election, 46

- County board
 county commissioners' court
 members (Continued)
 roster, 65
 probate jurisdiction in, 51, 52
 succeeded by county court, 46,
89, 92
 county court as early administra-
 tive body
 composition, 46, 89, 122
 early sessions, 90
 establishment, 98, 122
 members
 compensation, 90
 election, 89, 122
 term of office, 89, 122
 powers and jurisdiction, 90,
122, 164
 succeeded by board of super-
 visors, 47, 90, 122
 succeeding county commis-
 sioners' court, 46, 89, 92
 proceedings, 1, 5
 of supervisors
 acting as board of review, 49,
164
 clerk, 47
 county clerk, ex-officio,
93, 98
 roster, 68
 composition, 47, 90
 duties and powers, 48, 58, 92
 establishment, 47, 90
 members
 additional (assistant super-
 visors), 47, 90, 91
 compensation, 90, 91
 disqualification from office,
90, 90n
 election, 46, 90
 number, 66
 roster, 35, 66, 67
 term of office, 90, 91
 minutes kept by clerk, 93
 papers, 1
 record, 5
 kept by clerk, 93
 reports to, 28-33, 381, 437,
 448
 custody of, 93
 resolutions, 381
 sessions, 90
 succeeding county court, 47,
90, 122
 County building construction bids
 and contracts, 5
 County clerk
 accounts
 auditor's report of, 29
 with registrars of births and
 deaths, 101
 bonds, 85, 98, 100
 cash book, 103
 checks, cancelled, 105
 creation of office, 47, 93, 98
 County clerk (Continued)
 duties and functions
 in custody of records, 93, 98-
101
 in election procedure, 100, 125
 in entering of bonds of offi-
 cials, 100
 ex-officio clerk
 of board of review, 49
 of county board, 93, 98, 101
 of county court, 52, 93, 98,
101, 126
 of probate court, 52, 135
 of special drainage districts,
183
 in issuing of licenses, 96, 101
 in keeping of vital statistics,
60, 99, 100
 in regard to public health, 59
 in taxation procedure, 49, 59,
98, 99, 166, 167
 election, 98
 fees
 journal, 106, 186
 in probate cases, 231, 232
 record, 104
 files, 99
 miscellaneous record, 100
 records kept by, 35-107
 legislation concerning, 61
 reports
 collector's, to, 49
 to county board, 5
 to State Department of Public
 Health, 59
 roster, 67, 68
 statements, bank, 105
 term of office, 98
 County collector, see Collector
 County commissioners, see County
 board
 County court
 acting as early administrative
 body, see County board
 appeals
 to higher court, 126
 from lower court, 52, 122, 123
 clerk
 bond, 98
 county clerk, ex-officio, 52,
93, 126
 duties, 47, 52, 92, 126
 elected, 47
 establishment of office, 46
 as ex-officio clerk of probate
 court, 52
 records kept by, 126
 roster, 67, 68
 term of office, 98
 dockets
 clerk's
 common law, 161
 criminal, 154, 159, 161
 execution, 155
 feeble-minded, 158
 of fines, 170
 general, 154

- County court
 dockets (Continued)
 insanity, 156, 160
 judge's, 156
 judgment and execution, 155
 in delinquent tax cases,
 157
 naturalization, 185
 special assessment, 157
 establishment, 57, 122
 fee books (court costs)
 common law, 163, 165, 166
 criminal, 163, 164, 166
 files
 adoption, 142
 bond, 148
 common law, 142
 criminal, 148
 inheritance tax, 179, 189
 insanity, 148, 151, 189
 juvenile, 148, 172-175
 of original documents, 127
 special assessment, 142
 judge
 docket, 156
 election, 51, 122
 as justice of the peace, 51
 oath, 122
 roster, 67
 salary, 90, 122
 term of office, 89, 122
 jurisdiction and functions
 in juvenile cases, 123, 124
 in mothers' pension cases, 60,
124, 125
 in naturalization procedure,
51, 52, 122
 in probate matters, 51, 122,
123, 134
 over swamp lands, 58
 proceedings required to be kept,
126
 records
 adoption, 100, 146, 193
 bail bond, 149, 150
 common law, 144
 confession, 144, 145
 criminal, 149
 default, 144
 inheritance tax, 180
 insanity, 152, 153, 193
 insolvency, voluntary, 144, 147
 juvenile, 149
 kept by clerk, 141-188
 plaintiff-defendant index to,
126
 probation, 149
 recognizance, 149, 150
 reports to
 appraisers', 144, 147
 cemetery associations, 167
 justice of the peace, 1, 168,
 169
 sheriff's, 99[111]
 state's attorney's, of fines,
 170
 warden's, keeping of, 127
- County court (Continued)
 transcripts
 of foreign, justice, and
 magistrate courts, 144
 of testimony, 143
 County farm
See also County home; Public wel-
 fare; Relief
 contracts, 25
 County funds, see Fund
 County government
See also County board
 growth of, 46
 County home
See also County farm; Public wel-
 fare; Relief
 administration, 194
 claims against, orders to pay,
 349
 county to establish, 91
 expenses
 ledgers of, 450, 451
 reports of, 448
 first established, 32
 functions, 60, 194
 infirmary, card record of
 patients, 446, 447
 register of inmates, 449
 superintendent
 office, location of, 75
 records kept by, 194, 446-451
 County hospital, 32
 County nurse
 correspondence, 427
 health records, 426
 record of examinations of pupils,
 428
 County officers, see Officers
 County offices, see Offices
 County orders, see Orders
 County property
 control, 47, 58
 inspection, 58
 insurance on, 27
 County seal, custody of, 98
 County seat, site chosen, 17, 18,
72
 County superintendent of highways,
see Highway under Transporta-
 tion
 County superintendent of public
 welfare, see Public welfare
 County superintendent of schools,
see School
 County surveyor, see Surveyor
 County treasurer, see Treasurer
 County warrants, see Warrants
 Court, see Circuit; Commissioners,
 county under County board;
 County; Probate
 Courthouse
 bond issue for, 74
 buildings used, 21, 72-75
 cost, 72-74
 custody of, 58
 description and location, 72-75
 tax levy for, 74

Criminal

See also Circuit court; County court; Indictment; Probation cases, jurisdiction in, 50, 122, 143

Cropsey, 43n

Croswell, Thomas, 7

Crow bounty

certificates, 12
warrants, 11
stubs, 18

Cullom, 8, 38, 45

Daily Messenger, The, 45

Danville (Illinois), 13, 18

Darnall, John, 25

Darnall, Martin, 10, 18

Darnall, Mary, 14

Darnell, Valentine M., 11

Darwin and Charleston turnpike, 19

Davis, John, 12

Davis, Judge David, 19

Dawson, Mrs. J.C., 36

Days election precinct, 25

Dayton (Illinois), 13

Dean, Phillip, 18

Death

See also Vital statistics reports, treasurer's account of, 351

warrant stubs, 15

De bonis non, see Administrator

Declaration of intention, see Naturalization

Decrees

See also Orders, court

chancery, 248

common law, 142

for sale of probate property, 100[i11], 207, 212

Deeds

See also Conveyances

administrators', 114

bonds for, 114, 115[vi11]

cemetery, 114

entry book of, 108

executor's, 114

grantor-grantee index to, 112

guardians', 114

quitclaim, 114, 118

record, 114

recording of, 114

sheriff's, 114

to swamp lands, issued by

drainage commissioners, 58

tax

affidavits for, 54, 56, 100

sale, 114

trust, 114, 119

kept by board of review, 323

warranty, 114, 117

Default records

circuit court, 245, 247, 254

judgment by, 144

Defendants' answers, 248

Dehner, John, 22

DeKalb County, 15

Delinquent children, see Juvenile

Delinquent taxes, see Tax

Democrat, The, 45

Demoss, James H., 54

Dentists

certificates, 71

register, 70

Department of public welfare, county, see Public welfare

Dependent children, see Juvenile

Depositions in circuit court, 250

Deputy, see under specific office

Detwiler, Samuel, 35

Dickinson, Jacob, 18

Directors of organizations, election certificates, 115[xiii]

Disbursements, see Receipts and expenditures

Disciples of Christ Church, 43

Distribution of taxes, see Tax

Distributive fund

cancelled checks issued on, 357

school superintendent's reports of, 378

District

assessor, see Assessor

drainage, see Drainage

health, see Health

road, see Road under Transportation

school, see School

Divorce, bills for, 243, 248

Dixon, Arthur C., 35

Dockets

court, see under name of specific court; also under title of docket

of rates and amounts wanted, 36

required to be kept, 126, 135,

146, 156

Doctor, see Physician

Dog

owners, lists of, 79

tax, claims against, 346

Dollard, Reverend James A., 86

Donaho, Wilson G., 18

Douglas, Stephen A., 19, 37

member 10th General Assembly, 3

Downey, Elsey, 18

Downey, John, 12

Dowrie, Mary J., 36

Drainage

See also Swamp lands

assessment rolls, 401

bond issue, register, 26

commissioners

appointment of, 183, 401

board, 59

bonds, 402

duties and powers, 58, 59, 183

election, 183

highway commissioners ex-

officio, 58, 59

oaths, 401

proceedings, 403

Drainage

- commissioners (Continued)
 - records kept by, 183
 - reports, 401
- contracts, 401
- districts
 - cases, fees in, 163, 165
 - clerk of, county clerk ex-officio, 183
 - files, 401
 - kinds, 183
 - maps, 382
 - organization, 59, 183
 - petitions for, 401
 - plats, 404-413
 - treasurer
 - appointment, 401
 - bonds, 402
 - county treasurer, ex-officio, 183
 - oath, 401
 - reports, 401
 - petitions, 144
 - record required to be kept, 183
 - tax, see Tax
- Duncan, James, 19, 41
- Dustin and Holbrook, 45
- Dwight, 6, 8, 26, 38, 43, 44, 45
 - election precinct, 25
 - Township, 3, 8, 25
- Dwight Star and Herald, The, 45

Earnings and expenditures, see

Receipts and expenditures

Easements, recorded, 115[xvii]

Education

See also Schooladministration of, 55, 56, 173

Eastern Indian Creek drainage

district

files, 401

plat, 406

Easton, O., 7Eddington, Myric D., 18Edwards, Amos, 8Edwardsville, treaty of, 11Effingham County, 28Eldridge, George S., 27

Election

- abstract of votes, 82
- ballots, 361
- board, appointment, 125
- candidates
 - petitions of, 83
 - withdrawal notices, 2
- certificates, 68, 114, 115[xiii, xiv]
- clerks'
 - appointment, 61
 - certificates of, 3, 362
- of county officers, register of, 69
- duties, county clerk's, 61, 100, 125
- judges
 - appointment, 47, 61, 91
 - certificates, 3, 362

Election

judges (Continued)

lists of, 99[1]

jurisdiction over, 125

list of township officers, 68

for mosquito abatement districts, 59nominations, objections to, 125

papers for railroad bond issues, 3

petitions, 362

poll books, 3

precincts, establishment, 91

returns, 5, 361, 362

school district, 361, 362

of township officers, register of, 69

Electoral board, duties and powers, 125Elliott, Fred, 35Ely, Clarence, 40Emergency Relief, see ReliefEmington, 8, 38, 45Empire Coal Company, 38Engineers, highway, state, supervision over county highways, 58England, 13, 20

Entry books

of conveyances, 43

of deeds, 108

of lands, 109

required to be kept, 61, 114Eppards Point Township, 3, 25, 32Equalization of taxes, see TaxErrors in taxation, see TaxErschen, Joe, 40Esmen, 26Township, 3, 25

Estate

See also Administrator; Conservator; Executor; Guardian;

Probate court; Real estate;

Wills

accounts, 189

appraisements, 100, 179, 189,

208, 210, 216

cases, proceedings in, 193

claims against, 189, 231

dockets

clerk's, 228

guardians', 229

insolvent, record of, 100, 194

inventories of, 100, 189, 207,

209, 210, 216

jurisdiction in administration

of, 134

papers, 189

reports of, 189

sale of, property, 216

personal

private, 207, 213, 214

public, 207, 213

real, 207, 212

bonds and petitions for, 100,

215

- Estray
 record, 76
 keeping of, 101
 reports, 75
- Evangelical Lutheran Church, 44
- Evidence
 certificates of, 248
 master's reports of, 248
 transcripts of, 243
- Examinations, see Pupils; Teachers
- Examiner of the blind
 appointment, 60
 case record, 452
 index, 453
 duties, 60, 196
 office
 establishment, 196
 location, 75
 reports, 20, 22
- Execution
 dockets, sheriff's, 294
 original
 circuit court, 243, 244, 248
 county court, 142
 praecipe for, 259
- Executor
See also Administrator; Estate;
 Probate court; Wills
 accounts, 189
 bonds, 189, 198, 200, 206
 deeds, 114
 dockets, 225, 226, 228
 index, 190, 191
 inventories, 189
 letters, 189, 198, 200
 oaths, 189, 198, 200
 petitions, 189, 198, 200
 records (bonds, letters, oaths,
 petitions), 200
 reports, 189, 217, 220
- Expenditures, see Receipts and
 expenditures
- Expense record, sheriff's, 306, 307
- Explanatory notes to inventory, 86
- Extension, chattel mortgage, 124,
 125
- Fairbury, 5, 8, 38, 43n, 45
 population, 7
- Fairbury, Pontiac and Northwestern
 Railroad, bond issues, elec-
 tion for, 3
- Fansler, A.D., 45
- Farm
 bureau
 advisor
 compensation, 198
 appropriations for, legislation
 concerning, 198
 board of directors, composition,
40, 198
 organization, 198
 purpose, 40, 198
 relation of
 to United States Department of
 Agriculture, 198
- Farm
 bureau
 relation of (Continued)
 to University of Illinois,
 College of Agriculture,
198
 names, record of, 134
 Farmers' Association, 35
 Farmers' Cooperative drainage
 district
 files, 401
 plat, 407
 Farmers National Bank of Fairbury,
 38
 Farmers State Bank of Cullom, 38
 Fayette Township, 3, 8, 25
 Federal assistance for agriculture,
40
 Federal department of agriculture,
40
 Federal tax lien notices, 132
 Fee books
 court, see under name of specific
 court
 required to be kept, 127, 146
- Feeble-minded
 children, orders for release of,
 100[iv]
 docket, 158
- Fees
See also Cash; Fund; Receipts and
 expenditures
 county clerk's
 journal, 106
 record, 104
 in drainage cases, 163, 165
 paid to local registrars, cer-
 tificates of, 102
 register
 circuit clerk's, 289
 sheriff's, 295, 308, 309
 treasurer's, 356
 for registration of teachers'
 certificates, 367
 state's attorney's record of, 316
 witness, 163-166
- Fell, Jesse W., 7, 14, 18, 21, 38
- Fell, Kersey H., 38
- Fellows, John A., 23
- Ferguson, F.D., 74
- Ferry licenses, 5
- Fied notes, surveyor's, 396
 index, 397
- Final papers, see Certificates
 under Naturalization
- Financial
 Records, see Accounts; Cash;
 Costs; Fees; Fund; Receipts
 and expenditures
 system of county, 48-50
- Findings and orders in insanity
 cases, 152, 193
- Fines, state's attorney's record
 of, 316
- Fire marshal, state
 inspection of county buildings
 by, 58

- Fire Marshal, state (Continued)
 school superintendent's reports
 to, 173
- First National Bank of Cullom, 38
 First National Bank of Dwight, 38
 First National Bank of Fairbury, 38
 First State Bank of Forrest, 38
- Fiscal control, 49, 50
 Fisher, Fred W., 35
 Fitzgerald, M.E., 40
 Flanagan, 8, 45
 Flanagan State Bank, 38
 Flint, Thompson S., 16
 Follmer, L.H., 40
 Ford County, 3, 15
Ford's Livingston County Democrat,
The, 45
- Foreclosures, 243, 248
- Foreign
 transcripts, 144, 149, 262
 witness certificates, 11
- Forfeitures, state's attorney's
 record of, 316
- Forrest, 6, 8, 38, 45
 Township, 3, 8, 25
- Forrestville Township, name
 changed, 25
- Fort Chartres, 9
 Fort St. Louis, 9
- Foster, Henry A., 42
 Foster, John, 21, 37, 72
- Fox bounty
 certificates, 12
 warrants, 11
- Fox River, 10
- Fraher, Oscar, 35
- France, J.S., 44
- Franciscan Sisters, 34
- Free Press, The, 45
Free Trader, The, 45
- Freeport (Stephenson County), 73
- French
 domination of Illinois country, 9
 practice of slavery by, 21n
- Fund
See also Cash; Fees; Receipts and
 expenditures
- county
 appropriations of, by county
 board, 92
 claims against, 7
 ledger of, appropriations, 6
 treasurer's
 account of, 333
 journal, 331
- distributive
 cancelled checks issued to, 357
 school superintendent's reports
 of, 378
- dog license, claims against, 346
 highway, claims against, 387-389
 inheritance tax accounts, 333,
340
- institute
 county superintendent's reports
 of, 337
 management of, 173, 174
- Fund (Continued)
 liquor license, journal, 107
 motor fuel tax
 allotments, ledger of, 343, 390
 claims against, 8
 distribution record, 391
 payments made from, 348
 warrants issued on, 341
- non-high school
 accounts, 364
 register, 338
- pension
 blind, administration of, 60
 mothers'
 administration of, 60
 appropriation for, 125
 orders on, 347
 teachers', lists, 365
- road, state-aid
 orders on, 342
 warrants issued against, 395
- school
 account, 358
 loans on
 record, 359
 reports of, 378
 management of, 55
 reports of, 378
- swamp land, school superintend-
 ent's account of, 358
- tuberculosis sanitarium, 190
- Gagan, William, 45
 Ganzert, Ed., 40
 Garner, Jerome, 14
 Gas leases, 114, 115[xix]
 Gee, Guy K., 40
 Germantown Township, 25
 Germanville Township, 3
 Germany, settlers from, 12, 13, 23
 Goold, Roy, 35
 Gourley, Earl E., 40
 Government survey plats, 140
 Governmental organization of
 county, 54-79
- Grand jury, see Jury
- Grand Prairie region, 3
- Grantor-grantee index, 112
- Gray, W.S., 24
- Graymond, 38
- Great Britain, see England
- Great Lakes, 36
- Greenback party, 35
- Greenough, E.P., 35
 Grotevant, J.B., 11
- Ground-hog bounty
 certificates, 12
 warrant stubs, 16
- Grundy County, 3
- Guardian
See also Conservator; Estate;
 Minors; Probate court
 accounts, 189, 221
 bonds, 100[11], 189, 198, 199,
206
 for sale of real estate, 100,
215

- Guardian (Continued)
 cases, index to, 190, 192
 deeds, 114
 dockets, 224, 227-229
 inventories, 189
 letters, 189, 198, 199
 oaths, 189, 198, 199
 petitions
 for appointment, 189, 198, 199
 for sale of real estate, 100, 215
 public, 134
 record (bonds, letters, oaths, petitions), 198, 199
 reports, 189, 217, 218, 220
 Guyama (Cuba), 36
- Hall Safe and Lock Company, 74
 Hallam, Absalom, 25
 Hampton, John, 43n
 Hampton, Weighty, 43n
 Hanneman, John, 10, 12
 Hare, Isaac, 18
 Harrington, R.B., 22
 Hart, Joseph, 27
 Hayes, Squire, 12
 Heafer and McGregor, 73
 Health
 board of, county, 59
 department of, state
 creation, 59
 duties of, in inspection of
 schools, 56, 58
 functions, 59, 60
 school superintendent's reports
 to, 173
 districts, organization, 59
 taxes, 59
 Hefner, Nicholas, 20, 21
 Heirs' funds deposited with
 treasurer, 339
 Heirship, proof of, 189
 Henry, John F., 21
 Hestner, Nicholas, 17
 High schools, see School
 Highway, see Highway under
 Transportation
 Hirstein, A.B., 40
 Historical Records Survey, 33
 Hodgens, Thomas, 18
 Hofer, John, 35
 Holbrook, Dustin and, 45
 Hoover, Herbert, 35
 Holman, James, 16, 18
 Home bureau, organization and
 purpose, 199
 Home Times, The, 45
 Hossack, John, 21
 Hotchkiss, B.F., 22
 Householder, William, 40
 Housing
 care and accessibility of
 records, 72-75
 projects, establishment, 126
 Howard Watch and Clock Company, 74
 Hubbard, Stephen S., 18
 Hubbard, William, 18
- Hungary, 13
- Idaho, 6
 Illinois, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 23, 28, 41, 43
 country, 9
 as part of Indiana Territory, 21n
 slavery in, 21
 Illinois Central Railroad, 6, 7, 37
 Illinois Commerce Commission,
 appeals from rulings of, to
 circuit court, 143
 Illinois County, 9
 Illinois Indian nation, 10
 Illinois and Michigan Canal, 3, 12, 38
 Illinois National Guard, 33
 Illinois River, 5, 9, 38
 Illinois State Archives Buildings,
 63
 Illinois State Board of Pardons,
 recommendations for release of
 parolees, 250, 282
 Illinois State Historical Library,
 63
 Illinois State Penitentiary, see
 Illinois State Reformatory
 Illinois State Reformatory, 7
 school examination record of
 inmates, 373
 Illinois State Savings Bank of
 Pontiac, 38
 Illinois State University Library,
 63
 Illinois Supreme Court, 21n
 Illinois Territory, 21n
 Illinois, University of, 199
 Illinois Writers' Project, 33
 Incorporation, articles of, 115[v1]
 Independent, The, 45
 Index
 birth, 58
 blind pension applications, 453
 chattel mortgage, 122
 circuit court
 files, 238
 records, 239-241
 to collector's books, 45
 death, 61
 field survey books, 397
 grantor-grantee, 112
 judgment and execution, 264
 marriage, 65
 to miscellaneous records
 (recorder's), 116
 mortgagor-mortgagee, 120
 to old age assistance files, 420
 plaintiff-defendant, circuit
 court, 239, 240
 plat, 110, 111, 113
 probate judge's docket, 223
 to probate files, 190-192
 to records, required to be kept,
 101, 115, 126, 135, 146
 sectional (recorder), 111
 sheriff's finger print files, 305
 stillbirth, 61

- Indian Creek, 5
 Indian Grove
 early tax rates, 26
 election precinct, 17, 25
 Township, 3, 7, 25
 Indiana, 3, 9, 11, 12
 Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rail-
 road, 6
 Indiana Territory, 21n
 Indians in Livingston region, 10,
 11, 40
 missions established for, 9
 Indictments
 original, 148, 243, 250
 records, 245, 251, 253, 254
 Indigent, see Poor
 Industrial commission bonds, 281
 Inheritance tax
 account, 333, 340
 jurisdiction over, 125
 papers, 179, 189
 record, 180
 Injunction bonds, 281
 Inquest
 procedure, 54, 54n, 159
 record, 312
 reports, 276
 Insanity
See also Conservator
 docket, 156, 160
 fees, 163
 papers, 148, 151, 189
 record, 152, 153, 193
 Insolvency records
 estate, 100, 194
 voluntary, 144, 147
 Institute
 fund
 county superintendent's reports
 of, 337
 management, 173, 174
 teachers', record, 370
 Instructions to jury, see Jury
 Instruments required to be kept by
 recorder, 57, 114, 115
 Insurance company charter, amend-
 ment to, 100[1]
 Insurance on county property,
 policies, 27
 Intelligencer, The, 45
 Intention, declaration of, see
 Naturalization
 Inventory
 conservators', 209
 copartnership, 100, 210
 of estates, 144, 147, 189, 216
 record, 207
 Investigation reports
 adoption, 100, 146, 193
 insanity, 148, 151, 189
 probation officer's, 142
 Ireland, immigration from, 12, 13
 Iroquois County, 3, 14
 Iroquois Indians, 10
 Jackson, Andrew, 3, 13, 14, 40
 Jail, county
See also Prisoners
 custody, 58, 155
 inmates, sheriff's reports on,
 277
 plans, 382
 register of visitors, 298
 superintendent of, appointed by
 sheriff, 155
 Jefferson, Thomas, 3
 Johnson, Abner, 10
 Johnson, John, 12
 Joker, The, 45
 Joliet, 22
 Jolliet, Louis, 9
 Jones, Henry, 8, 22, 25
 Jones, Henry C., 45
 Jones, William, 18
 Jordan (Jourdan), Isaac, 10, 11
 Journal, The, 45
 Journal
See also Ledger
 county clerk's, 106, 186
 sheriff's, of fees received, 295
 treasurer's, 332
 tuberculosis sanitarium, 440
 Judges
 of courts, see under name of
 specific court
 of election, see Election
 Judgment
 in circuit court, 243, 244
 by confession, 144, 145
 in county court, 142
 by default, 144
 and execution
 dockets, 155, 157, 263
 index (263), 264
 Judicial circuits, 50
 Judicial system in county, 50-52
 Jurors, see Jury
 Jury
 certificates, 11
 register, 334, 335
 stubs, 14
 coroner's, 54, 159
 grand
 reports to, 277
 venires, 280
 jurisdiction over, 91
 lists
 county board of supervisors', 1
 county court, 171
 kept by county clerk, 93, 101
 petit, venires, 280
 power to select, 47
 records, keeping of, 146
 register, 34
 reports, grand, 245, 251, 253,
 254
 venires, 280
 verdicts, 142, 143, 151, 189,
 245, 251, 254, 276
 coroner's, 312
 Justice
 administration of, 50-55

Justice (Continued)

- of the peace
 - appeals from, 51, 52, 123
 - appointment, 50, 51
 - bonds, 86, 87
 - keeping of, 100
 - county judge as, 51
 - docket, chattel mortgage, 162
 - as early administrative
 - officer, 46, 89
 - election on basis of popula-
 - tion, 51
 - jurisdiction of, 50, 51, 122, 134
 - to keep records, 52
 - oath, keeping of, 100
 - probate, 51, 52
 - reports of fines, 1, 168, 169
 - term of office, 89
 - transcripts, 142, 144, 148, 149, 261, 262, 315
- Supreme Court, required to hold
 - circuit court, 50, 50n, 143
- Juvenile
 - See also Adoption; Minors;
 - Pension, mother's
 - delinquency and dependency cases
 - files, 148
 - jurisdiction in, 123, 124
 - records, 149
 - probation officer, see Probation
- Kankakee, 6
- Kankakee Coal Company, 38
- Kankakee County, 3, 8
- Kaskaskia, 9, 10n
- Keeley, Leslie E., 8
- Keeley Institute, 8
- Kennedy, Francis, 35
- Kentucky, 12
- Kickapoo Grove, 10
- Kickapoo Indians, 10, 11, 12
- Kimber, William A., 35
- King, C.B., 21
- Kohler, Clair E., 35
- Koopman, Henry C., 35
- Kuntz, Frank H., 35
- Ladd, Samuel G., 22, 23, 24
- La Fayette (Indiana), 20
- Land
 - See also Lots; Real Estate
 - entries of, 109
 - conveyances on, 43
 - grants, for oil pipe line,
 - 115[xviii]
 - patents, 114
 - school, sale of, 55, 173
 - record, 360
 - reports, 31
 - swamp, see Swamp
 - taxes on, see Tax
- Lander, Samuel, 23
- Landon, Alf. M., 35
- Langford, George W., 35
- La Salle, de, Rene Robert
 - Cavalier, Sieur, 9
- La Salle, 5
- La Salle County, 3, 5, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 27, 38
- Lauritzen, Charles, 40
- Leader, The, 45
- Leases
 - gas and oil, 114, 115[xix]
 - property, 114, 115[xx]
- Ledger
 - See also Journal
 - county farm accounts, 450, 451
 - motor fuel tax allotments, 390
 - treasurer's
 - of bank deposits, 355
 - of motor fuel tax allotments, 343
 - tuberculosis sanitarium
 - accounts receivable, 442
 - disbursements, 439
 - general, 441
- Le Roy, 22
- Lester, F.H., 35
- Letters of appointment in probate,
 - see under title of appointee
- Levee, see Drainage; Swamp lands
- Levy
 - See also Tax
 - certificates of, sheriff's, 127, 128
- License
 - See also Certificate
 - Ferry, 5
 - liquor
 - applications for, 78
 - fund accounts, 107
 - marriage
 - applications for, 64, 66
 - issuing of, 100
 - record, 64
 - returns, 63
 - power to grant, 91
 - professional, see under name of profession
 - tavern, 5, 101
- Liens
 - See also Mortgage
 - Federal tax, notices, 132
 - mechanic's, 255
 - record, 256
- Lincoln, Abraham, 3, 14, 15, 19, 37, 44
- Liquor license
 - applications, 78
 - fund accounts, 107
- Little Vermilion River, 12
- Livestock, tuberculin tests on,
 - 418, 419
- Livingston, Edward, 14
- Livingston County
 - agriculture, see Industries below area, 3
 - attempts to change, 15
 - boundaries, 3, 15
 - budget record, 334
 - census, 67

Livingston County (Continued)

- churches, see Religion below;
 - also under name of denomination
- cities in, 7
- Civil War militia roll, 30
- coal mines, see Industries below
- commissioners, delegates to
 - constitutional convention, 26, 27
- courthouses
 - bond issues for, 74
 - buildings used, 21, 72-75
- creation, 14
- early settlers, 10, 11
- cultural background, 13, 14
- origin of, 12
- relations of Indians with, 10, 11
- economic development, 36-40
- education
 - academies, establishment, 42
 - administration of, 42
 - development of, 41, 42
 - legislation concerning, 41
 - libraries in, 42
 - pupils, statistics, 42
 - resolutions affecting, 29
 - school
 - buildings first used, 41
 - early method of conducting, 41
 - free, first established, 42
 - land sales, 22
 - parochial, 43
 - statistics, 42
 - taxation for, 42
- elections, see Politics below
- farms, see Agriculture under Industries below
- finances
 - banks, number of, 38
 - bond issues for courthouse, 161
 - budget
 - 1851, 24
 - 1905, 1910, 30
 - early conditions of, 19, 21
 - railroad assessments, 29
 - statistics, 29, 30, 31
 - taxation
 - amount of collections, 22, 29, 30
 - assessment statistics, 26, 29, 31
 - attitude towards, 20
 - Civil War affects, 30
 - for construction of courthouse, 161
 - early rates of, 19
 - rates, 20, 22, 24, 26
- government
 - changes in, 23, 25
 - early business transacted, 16-18, 24
 - establishment, 16, 17
 - first, 16
 - organization, 14, 15

Livingston County (Continued)

- health services, see Public welfare below
- industries
 - agriculture
 - economic changes, 39, 40
 - farm
 - acreage, 5, 39
 - crops, 5, 6, 39
 - land, speculation in, 40
 - mortgages, 39
 - number of, 39
 - statistics, 39, 40
 - value of, 39
 - Federal aid for, 40
 - petitions for, 28, 29
 - importance, 5, 38, 39
 - livestock statistics, 6
 - societies, organization of, 35, 40
 - statistics, 39, 40
 - business, attitude of farmers towards, 28
 - coal mines
 - location, 5, 37
 - operation
 - legislation to aid, 38
 - output of, and workers employed in, 38
 - development, 37-40
 - early, 37
 - effect of crisis of 1929 on, 37
 - limestone quarries in, 5
 - manufactures
 - location, 6
 - number and kinds, 6, 37
 - value, 6, 37
 - workers employed in, 37
 - mining, number of workers employed in, 38
 - sawmill, first erected, 37
 - inhabitants, origin, 23
 - jail, construction of, 22
 - plans for, 26
 - lands, school, sale of, 22
 - libraries, see Education above
 - location, 3
 - manufactures, see Industries above
 - military activities, 36
 - mining, see Industries above
 - naming of, 14
 - natural resources, 5
 - newspapers
 - See also under name of newspaper
 - early quality, 44
 - number of, 45
 - political affiliations, 45
 - as part of other counties, 14
 - physical characteristics, 4, 5
 - politics
 - Democratic control of, 35
 - election
 - for change in government, 19, 23, 25
 - first in county, 17

- Livingston County
 politics (Continued)
 factors effecting changes in,
 34, 35
 Republican control of, 35
 population, 6, 13
 prominent citizens, 35, 36
 publications, see Newspapers
 above
 public welfare
 blind pensions, 33
 effect of 1929 crisis on, 32
 expenditures for, 31
 Federal aid for, 32, 33
 insane, care of, 32
 medical services, 33, 34, 42, 43
 mothers' pensions, 33
 old age pensions, 33
 poor, care of, 22, 32
 tax levy for, 33
 railroads, see Transportation
 below; also under name of
 specific railroad
 region
 American occupation of, 9, 10
 foreign domination of, 9
 Indians in, 10, 11
 religion
 churches
 aid education, 43
 number of, in county, 43, 44
 conversion of Indians, 10
 development, 43
 religious tolerance, 43
 rivers and streams, 4, 5
 roads, see Transportation below
 schools, see Education above
 seat of justice, 16
 attempts to change, 18
 location of, 17, 18
 naming of, 16
 site donated to county, 17, 18
 slavery in, 21
 soil, 4
 swamp lands, sale of, use of
 funds from, 24, 25, 26
 taxation, see Finances above
 timber in, 5
 towns in, 7
 abandoned, 8
 township
 formation, 25
 government first adopted, 25
 names and number of, 3, 25
 transportation
 bridges, construction of, 22
 highways, mileage of, 6
 railroads
 assessments, 31
 construction and financing,
 37
 mileage and number of, 6
 roads
 construction, 19
 transportation
 roads (Continued)
 mileage, 20
 petitions for, 24
 special assessments for, 20
 villages, number and population,
 8, 9
 wild game in, 5
 Livingston County Bar Association,
 memorials for deceased mem-
 bers, 258
 Livingston County Farm Bureau, see
 Farm bureau
 Livingston County Farmers' Associa-
 tion, 35
 Livingston County Historical
 Society, 36
 Livingston County Home and Hospital,
 32
 Livingston County News, The, 44
 Livingston County Sanitarium, 34
 Livingston County Soil and Crop
 Improvement Association, 40
 Livingston County Tuberculosis
 Association, 34
 Local Record, The, 45
 Long Point, 8, 26, 45
 Township, 3, 25
 Long Point Creek, 5
 Long Point - Nebraska drainage
 district
 files, 401
 plat, 408
 Lots
 See also Lands; Real Estate
 entry book of conveyances on, 43
 index to, 110
 Loudon, Charles, 35
 Louisiana, 14
 Lovejoy, Owen, 34
 Loveless, Henry, 8, 24
 Lunacy, see Insanity
 Lundy, Amos, 18
 McCaughey, Hugh H., 35
 McCullock, W.W., 36
 McDowell family, 10
 McDowell, William, 12, 19
 McGregor, Heafer and, 73
 Machete (Cuba), 36
 McKee, James, 18, 21, 37
 McLean County, 3, 7, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23
 Macon County, 16
 McMillan, Andrew, 12, 16, 17, 72
 McMillan, James, 18, 23
 Madden, Simeon, 14
 Maine, 6
 Maps
 See also Plats
 construction, 382
 highway, 97
 index to, 115
 recording of, 57
 road, 5
 subdivision, 136

- Marks, John D., 18
 Marks and brands, 77
 Marquette, Father Jacques, 9
 Marriage, see Vital statistics
 Marsh, Henry L., 37
 Marshall, Doctor -, 33
 Mason, Caleb, 18
 Massachusetts, 6, 12
 Master-in-chancery
 bonds, 281
 certificates
 redemption, 128, 129
 sale, 126, 128, 129
 reports, 242, 243, 278
 Mechanic's lien files, 255
 Meis, Henry J., 11, 36
 Melvin, J.R., 35
 Mennonites, German, source of, 12
 Methodist Episcopal Church, 43,
 43n, 73, 73n
 Michigan, 9
 Middleton, Doctor -, 33
 Militia
 See also Soldiers
 roll, Civil War, 80
 Miller, Bennett, 18
 Miller, John, 18
 Miller, Mathias, 19
 Mine inspector
 county
 appointment and duties, 197
 bonds, 84, 197
 state, powers of, 197
 Mining Board, State, 197
 Minnesota, 9
 Minonk, 6
 Minors
 See also Guardian; Juvenile
 naturalization of, 182, 184
 Minutes
 See also Proceedings
 county board of supervisors', 1
 Mississippi River, 9, 11, 36
 Mississippi Valley, 9
 Mitchell, J.M., 36
 Montana, 6
 Moon, Albert, 19, 21
 Moon, Jacob, 12, 18
 Moon's Point, 12
 Moore, Francis J., 18
 Moore, Jonathan, 16
 Moore, Richard, 18
 Moral character certificates,
 applications for, 144
 Morehead, Thomas, 18
 Morgan, J.P., 25
 Morgan, Richard P., 36
 Morgan, Richard P., Jr., 8
 Mortgage
 See also Conveyances; Liens
 chattel
 docket, 162
 extensions, 124, 125
 index, 122
 original, 123
 record, 114, 124
 kept by board of review, 323
 Mortgage (Continued)
 real estate
 assignments of, 114, 119
 record, 114, 119
 index (119), 120
 releases, 114, 121
 marginal, 114, 119
 recording of, 114
 Mortgagor-mortgagee index
 chattel, 122
 real estate, 120
 Mortimore, Charles, 40
 Mothers' pension, see Pension
 Motor fuel tax fund
 allotment ledger, 343, 390
 claims against, 8
 distribution record, 391
 warrants, 341
 stubs, 393
 Mott, Isaac G., 25
 Mud Creek, 5
 Mud Creek election precinct, 25
 Muir, Fred, 35
 Murphy Station, village of, 9
 Murray, E.A., 35
 Murray, Michael, 17
 Names of farms register, 134
 National Conference of Charities,
 32
 National Union, The, 45
 Naturalization
 certificates (final papers)
 circuit court, 285, 287
 county court, 181, 182, 184
 declaration of intention
 circuit court, 285-287
 county court, 181-184
 docket
 circuit court, 288
 county court, 185
 index, 284
 jurisdiction over, 50, 51, 52,
 122, 143
 minors', 182, 184, 285-287
 oaths
 circuit court, 285-287
 county court, 181, 182, 184
 petitions
 circuit court, 285, 287
 county court, 181-184
 records required to be kept,
 127, 146
 soldiers', 182, 184
 Nebraska
 election precinct, 25
 town of, 26
 Township, 3, 8, 25
 Nebraska-Long Point drainage
 district
 files, 401
 plat, 408
 Negroes, first in Illinois, 21n
 Nevada
 town of, 26
 Township, 3, 25

- Nevada-Odell drainage district
files, 401
plat, 409
- Nevell, E.B., 42
- New England, 23
- New Hampshire, 6
- New Mexico, 6
- New Michigan, 8, 44
election precinct, 25
- New Michigan Academy, 42
- New School Presbyterian Church, 43
- New York, 12
- New York Central Railroad, 6
- New York City, 14
- News, The, 45
- News Review, The, 45
- Newtown, 26
Township, 3, 25
- Nicollet, Jean, 9
- Non-high school, see School
- Norman, village of, 9
- North Carolina, 12
- North Dakota, 6
- North Vermillion drainage district
files, 401
- Northwest Territory, 9, 21n
- Norton, Samuel, 18
- Norwegians, 12
- Notary public
commissions, 69, 114, 115[xv]
records, keeping of, 101
- Notre Dame (Indiana), 43
- Nurse
certificates, 73
register, 70
county, see County nurse
- Oaths
citizenship, see Naturalization
entered by county clerk, 100
kept by circuit clerk, 145
of probate appointees, see under
title of appointee
- Odell, 8, 45
Township, 3, 8, 25
- Odell-Nevada drainage district
files, 401
plat, 409
- Officers
county
accounts, examination of, 92
appointments, 5, 85, 100
bonds, 5, 84, 85, 100
electoral board, duties and
powers of, 125
register, 69
reports to county board, 5
roster, 65-71
probation, see Probation
township
appointments, 5
and resignations, 2
bonds, 5
election certificates, 68
register, 69
reports to county board, 5
truant, bonds, 84
- Offices, county, charts and plans,
76-84
- Ohio, 9, 12
- Oil inspectors, county, bonds and
reports, 30
- Oil leases, 114, 115[xix]
- Old age assistance
See also Pension; Public welfare;
Relief
administration, 60, 187
applications
files
active, 421
inactive, 422
register, 425
correspondence, 424
index, 420
investigators
files, 423
reports, 421
- Oliver, Franklin, 10, 12
- Oliver and Corn Grove drainage
district
files, 401
plat, 410
- Oliver's Grove, 10
Township, name changed, 25
- Oltman, Fred, 40
- Optometry register, 74
- Orders
county
See also Vouchers; Warrants
cancelled, 336
issued, record, 334
pension, mothers', 347
register of, 9
treasurer's, 334, 335
stubs, 13
to county treasurer to pay
claims, 342, 349, 350
- court
See also Decree
adoption, 100, 146, 193
chancery, 248, 249, 254
common law, 144, 145, 161,
244, 245, 254
criminal, 148, 149, 154, 159,
161, 245, 250, 251, 253,
254
default, 245, 247, 254
in drainage proceedings, 401,
403
in feeble-minded cases,
100[iv], 158
in insanity cases, 148, 151-
153, 156, 160, 189, 193
insolvency, voluntary, 144, 147
juvenile cases, 148, 149
naturalization cases, 181
for parole of prisoners, 283
of reversal, 248
- Ordinance of 1787, 9, 21n, 41
- Ordinances, city and village,
114, 115[xxi]
- Oregon, 6
- Organization
of drainage districts, 59, 183

Organization (Continued)

- mosquito abatement districts, 59
- officers, certificates of election, 115[xi11, xiv]
- Orr, L. Burton, 36
- Osborn, William H., 43
- Osteopaths
 - certificates, 71
 - register, 70
- Ostrander, John B., 26
- Oswego Township Mutual Fire
 - Insurance Company charter, amendment to, 100[1]
- Ottawa, 13, 18, 21, 73
- Overseer of the poor, see Poor
- Owego, 26
 - drainage district
 - files, 401
 - plat, 411
 - Township, 3, 25

Palladium, The, 45Paris, Treaty of, 9

Parole

See also Probation

- applications for, 283
- recommendations for release of prisoners, 250, 282
- Partition in chancery, 243, 248
- Partnership, articles of, 114, 115[vii]
- Patent (inventions)
 - record, 81
 - rights, 114, 115[xxi]
- Patents, land, 114, 115[xxi11]
- Patillas (Cuba), 36
- Patrons of Husbandry, 35
- Patterson, J.A., 45
- Pauper, see Poor; Relief
- Payrolls, county, 5
- Pearre, L.V., 45
- Pearre, Otho F., 36, 42
- Pearson, Cling, 12
- Pearson, L.A., 40
- Peck, John Mason, 43
- Peck, William B., 16
- Pellouchoud, John, 35
- Pennsylvania, 12

Pension

See also Old age assistance;
Public welfare; Relief

blind

- accounts, 20, 22
- applications, 20, 22
- examiner's record of, 452
- index, 453
- investigation of, 60
- appropriations, 60
- certificates, cancelled, 17
- first administered, 33
- fund, 60
- jurisdiction over, 60
- mothers'
 - See also Juvenile
 - accounts, 20, 21
 - applications for, investigations, 60, 61, 124

Pension

mothers' (Continued)

- card record, 176
- certificates, cancelled, 17
- documents, 177
- first administered, 33
- fund, source of, 125
- jurisdiction over, 60, 61, 124
- orders to pay, 347
- probation officer, see Probation
- procedure, 124, 125
- teachers', lists, 365
- Peoples Advocate, The, 45
- People's cases, see Criminal under
- Circuit court, County court
- Peoria, 6, 34
- Perkins, Henry, 38
- Perry, C.H., 18, 19, 21, 37
- Personal property
 - See also Chattel
 - sale of
 - private, 207, 213, 214
 - public, 207, 213
 - taxes on, see Tax
- Peru (La Salle County), 20
- Petit jury, see Jury
- Petitions
 - for appointments in probate, see
 - under title of appointee
 - to circuit court, 243, 244, 250
 - for citizenship, see Naturalization
 - to county board of supervisors, 1, 4, 5
 - in drainage proceedings, 59, 144, 183, 401, 403
 - election, 83, 361, 362
 - insanity cases, 143, 151, 152, 189, 193
 - for mothers' pension, 177
 - for organization of mosquito abatement districts, 59
 - road improvements, 1, 4
 - for sale
 - of real estate, 100, 207, 212, 215
 - of school lands, 360
 - trustees', 100, 205
- Pharmacists' register, 70
- Physicians
 - certificates (licenses), 71
 - register, 70
 - reports in insanity cases, 143, 151, 189
- Platt, James, 16
- Pike
 - Township, 3, 25
 - village of, 26
- Pillsbury, Nathaniel J., 27, 36
- Pindell, Thomas, 17
- Piper, Doctor -, 33
- Pittsburg (Williamson County), 32
- Plaindealer, The, 45
- Plaintiff-defendant index
 - circuit court, 239, 240
 - keeping of, 146

- Plaintiff-defendant index
(Continued)
county court, keeping of, 126
- Plans
county jail, 382
highways, 139
- Plats
See also Maps
books, surveys, 137, 138
index, 113
recorded, 114, 117, 118, 128, 129
recording of, 57
road, 1, 4, 98
subdivision, 136
of school
districts, 96
lands, 360
township, 140
- Pleas
common law, 142
criminal, 143
- Pleasant Grove Township, 25
- Pleasant Ridge Township, 3
- Plymouth (Indiana), 73
- Police magistrates
bonds, 89
transcripts, 142, 144, 149
- Poll books, see Election
- Pontiac, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42, 43, 43n, 44, 45, 72, 74, 75
election precinct, 17
Township, 3, 25
- Pontiac Cadets, 36
- Pontiac Coal Company, 38
- Pontiac Gazette, The, 45
- Pontiac Herald, The, 45
- Pontiac National Bank, 38
- Pontiac Observer, The, 45
- Pontiac Republican, The, 45
- Pontiac Sentinel, The, 45
- Poor
See also County farm; County home;
Public welfare; Relief
care of, 48, 91, 92
farm, first established, 32
overseer, appointment, 91
- Pope, Emsley, 18
- Popejoy, Nathan, 18, 19
- Popejoy, William, 10, 12, 19
- Porter, J.W., 40
- Porter, Norton Rice, 36
- Porterfield, S.J., 45
- Potosi, village of, 9
- Pottawatomie Indians, 10
- Powell, Herbert, 40
- Power of attorney, 114, 115[xxiv]
revocation of, 114, 115[xxv]
- Praeipice for execution record, 259
- Prairie County, 15
- Presbyterian Church, 43
- Primary elections, see Election
- Prisoners, county
See also Parole
card record, 296
- Prisoners, county (Continued)
discharge of, see Parole; Probation
register, 297
keeping of, 156
sheriff's
receipts for, 99[11]
reports of, 277
- Private sale, see Sale
- Probate
appeals to circuit court, 143
court
See also Administrator; Conservator; Estate; Executor; Guardian; Wills
clerk
county clerk, ex-officio, 52, 135
duties, 135
records kept by, 135
- dockets
clerk's, 226-228
estate, 223, 229
judge's, 222, 224, 225
index (222), 223
judgment, 230
establishment, 51, 134
fee books (court costs), 231
files, 189
index, 190-192
of original documents, keeping of, 135
journal, 193
judge
appointment, 51, 134
duties, 52
records kept by, legislation concerning, 61, 63
jurisdiction and functions of, 134, 135
- record, 193
bonds, 206
insolvent estate, 100, 194
memoranda of cases, 196
required to be kept, 135
reports to, 217-220
- jurisdiction
in circuit court, 122, 123
in county commissioners' court, 51, 52
in county court, 51, 122, 123
justices of the peace, 51, 52
- Probation
See also Parole
bonds, 281
officers
adult
appointment, compensation, 144
bond, 84, 144
case record, 149
duties and powers of, 124, 144, 145
record of cases, keeping of, 145
reports, 145, 178
investigation reports, 142

- Probation
 officers (Continued)
 juvenile
 appointment and compensation, 123
 correspondence, 175
 delinquent cases, 172, 174
 dependent cases, 173, 174
 functions, 123, 124
 record, 149
 mothers' pension
 appointment, 60, 61, 124
 compensation, 124
 duties and powers of, 60, 61, 124
 files
 card, 176
 document, 177
 reports, 177
 to county court, 124
- Proceedings
See also Minutes
 board of review, 321
 county board of supervisors, 1, 5
 of courts
See also Records, under name of
 specific court
 required to be kept, 126, 135, 146
 of drainage commissioners, 403
 non-high school board, 364
- Process docket, sheriff's, 295
- Proof
 of heirship, 189
 of will, 189
- Progressive party, 35
- Proposals for construction of
 county buildings, 5
- Public sale, see Sale
- Public welfare
See also County farm; County home;
 Feeble-minded; Juvenile;
 Pension; Poor; Relief; Veterans
 administration of, 60
 commission, succeeded by depart-
 ment of public welfare, 187
 county department of
 composition, 187
 duties and powers, 187
 establishment, 187
 office, location, 82
 records
 kept by, 187
 old age assistance, see Old
 age
 relation of, to State Department
 of Public Welfare, 187
 succeeding county commission of
 public welfare, 187
 county superintendent of
 appointment, 187
 duties and powers, 60, 187
- State Department, 7, 8
 relation of, to county depart-
 ment, 187
- Public Works and Buildings, Depart-
 ment of, succeeding State
 Highway Department, 58
- Pupils
 attendance
 certificates, 374
 reports, 371
 diploma record, 372
 Purchase, certificates of, 54, 55
 to swamp lands, 58
 Purdum, C.A., 35
- Quitclaim deeds, 114, 118
- Railroad, see Railroad under
 Transportation; also under
 specific name
- Rambler, The, 45
- Randolph County, 21n
- Reading, 26
 election precinct, 25
 Township, 3, 5, 25
- Real estate
See also Land; Lots
 assessment of, see Tax
 deeds, see Deeds
 of estates, see Estate
 mortgages, see Mortgage
 sale of, 207, 212
 bonds for, 100, 215
 taxes on, see Tax
- Receipts
 attorneys', for court papers, 188
 sheriff's
 for court papers, 187, 293
 for fees, 311
 for prisoners, 99[11]
 tax, see Tax
 treasurers'
 county, tax settlement, 328
 township, for school funds, 357
- Receipts and expenditures
See also Accounts; Cash; Costs;
 Fees; Fund
 circuit clerk's, 291, 292
 county clerk's, 103
 highway superintendent's, 399
 liquor license fund, 107
 motor fuel tax, 343
 of school funds, 378
 school trustees' reports of, 375
 sheriff's, 306
 treasurer's, daily balance book,
 331
- Receivers' bonds, 281
- Recob, John, 12, 16, 17, 18
- Recognition
 bonds, 148, 243, 250, 281
 records
 circuit court, 245, 252, 254
 county court, 149, 150
- Recorder
 appointed by Governor, 56
 bonds, 114
 circuit clerk, ex-officio, 56,
57, 114
 deputies, 114

- Recorder (Continued)
 duties and powers of, 57, 114,
115
 election, 56, 114
 office
 establishment, 57, 114
 term of, 114
 population requirements for, 57,
114
 records required to be kept,
114, 115
 roster, 68
- Records
 housing, care, and accessibility
 of, 72-75
 legislation concerning, 61, 63
 location, 76-81
- Reddick, village of, 8
- Redemption certificates
 master's, 128, 129
 sheriff's, 128
- Reed, Joe S., 36
- Registrars of births and deaths,
see Town Clerk
- Release, mortgage, 114, 121
 marginal, 114, 119
- Relief
See also County farm; County home;
 Feeble-minded; Insanity;
 Juvenile; Old age assistance;
 Poor; Public welfare
- emergency
 committee's statements of pay-
 ments, 348
 purchase orders, 23
 unemployment, see Emergency above
 work, see Emergency above
- Relinquishment, widow's, see Widow
- Renault, Philip, 21n
- Rence, M.A., 45
- Rence, A.J., 36
- Replevin bonds, 281
- Replications, 243
- Reporter, court, appointment of,
144
- Republican party, 26, 34, 35
- Resignations of county officers,
see under title of officer
- Resolutions, county board of
 supervisors', 1, 5
- Review, board of
 clerk
 appointment, 49
 county clerk, ex-officio, 49
 complaint docket, 322
 composition, 49, 164
 deed and mortgage record, 323
 duties and powers of, 28, 29, 49,
164
 establishment, 49, 164
 members
 appointment, 49, 164
 resignation, 2
 proceedings, 321
 records, 321-323
- Revocations of power of attorney,
114, 115[xxv]
- Revolutionary War, 9, 12, 13
- Reynolds, Cornelius W., 14, 18, 20
- Reynolds, John W., 18, 22
- Reynolds, Joseph, 12, 18, 19
- Reynolds, Thomas N., 18
- Rhode Island, 6, 12
- Richmond, 8
- Right-of-way contracts, 114,
115[xvii]
- Ringler, William, 40
- Road, see Road under Transportation
- Rockwood, Daniel, 12, 16, 18
- Rook, Frederick, 11
- Rooks Creek, 5, 12
 Township, 3, 11, 25, 37
 village of, 26
- Rollins, C.A., 40
- Rollins, Phillip, 22, 23
- Rollins Grove, 11
- Roman Catholic Church, 34, 43, 44
- Roosevelt, Franklin D., 35
- Roosevelt, Theodore, 36
- Ross, Mathias J., 18, 19
- Round Grove
 Township, 3, 8, 9, 25
 village of, 26
- Rucker, F.H., 35
- Ruddy, W.C., 35
- Rutherford, Elizabeth, 14
- Rutherford, Truman, 18
- Ruttan Heating and Ventilating
 Company, 73
- Ryan, J.H., 36
- Ryan, Reverend John H., 33, 36
- Sailors' discharge record, 133
- St.Clair, Arthur, 9
- St.Clair County, 21n
- St.James Hospital, 34
- St.Louis, 5, 11, 13
- St.Mary's Parochial School
 (Pontiac), 43
- St.Mary's of the Woods (Indiana),
43
- St.Patrick's Parochial School
 (Chatsworth), 43
- St.Paul's Parochial School, 43
- Sale
 bills, 189, 216
 recording of, 114, 135
 certificates of
 master's, 126, 128, 129
 sheriff's, 128
 of personal property
 private, 207, 213, 214
 public, 207, 213
 of real estate
 bonds and petitions for, 100,
215
 record, 207, 212
 of school lands
 record, 360
 reports, 31
 of swamp lands, 58, 414
 tax, see Delinquent under Tax
- Salt Creek, 10
- San Domingo, 21n

- Sanford, W.P., 45
Sangamo Journal, The, 14
 Sanitarium, county tuberculosis
 alcohol received, record, 438
 board of directors
 appointment, 190
 duties and functions, 34, 190, 191
 reports to, 436
 reports to county board, 191
 term of office, 190
 card record of discharged patients, 429
 claims against, orders to pay, 350
 correspondence, 445
 employees
 record, 444
 register, 443
 establishment, 33, 34, 190
 files, current cases, 430
 fund, tax levy for, 190
 journal of expenses, 440
 laboratory test reports, 432
 ledgers of accounts, 439, 441, 442
 location, 75, 191
 management, 190
 medical director's reports
 to county board, 437
 to sanitarium board, 436
 narcotic record, 433
 register of patients, 431
 treatment record, 434
 x-ray record, 435
 Sargent, Winthrop, 9
 Saul, S.S., 26
 Sault Ste. Marie, 9
 Saunemin, 8, 26, 38
 Township, 3, 25
Saunemin Gazette, The, 45
 Scandinavian Immigrants, 12, 23
 Scattering Point Creek, 5
 Schaffer, H.L., Building (Cornell), 75
 Schedules, tax, see Tax
 School
 accounts of tuition fund, 364
 board, minutes, 364
 bond issues, register, 26
 buildings, inspection, 56, 58
 commissioner
 as agent for sale of school lands, 55, 173
 appointment, 55, 173
 creation of office, 55
 duties and powers, 55, 173
 election, 55, 173
 ex-officio, superintendent of schools, 56, 173
 reports
 to county commissioner's court, 173
 of sale of school land, 31, 360
 roster, 70
 term of office, 173
 School (Continued)
 county superintendent of
 accounts of school funds, 358
 bonds, 84, 85, 100, 173
 correspondence, 380
 creation of office, 56, 173
 duties and powers, 56, 58, 173
 election, 56, 56n, 173
 records, legislation concerning, 63
 reports, 373
 to county board and the state, 56, 173
 of institute fund, 337
 teachers', to 371
 trustees', to 375
 roster, 70
 school commissioner, early ex-officio, 56, 173
 term of office, 173
 districts
 claims for state aid, 363
 establishment of, legislation concerning, 55
 non-high, reports, 364
 organization papers, 361, 362
 plats, 96
 directors' visiting record, 377
 examinations, see Teachers fund
 accounts, 358
 derived from sale of school lands, 55
 loan record, 359
 non-high, register, 338
 high, reports, 376
 institute
 fees, 173, 174
 fund, superintendent's reports of, 337
 purpose, 173, 174
 lands
 control of, 91
 legislation concerning, 55
 management of, 55
 plats, 360
 sale
 record, 360
 reports, 31
 non-high
 fund, register, 338
 record, 364
 pupils, see Pupils
 state's control of, 56
 supervision of, 55, 56, 91, 173
 tax, see Tax
 teachers, see Teachers
 treasurers' bonds, 379
 Schroen, Charles R., 35
 Scotland, 13
 Scott, James O., 35
 Selection, widows', see Widow
 Selva, Father, 43
 Sentinel, The, 45
 Settlement records, tax, see Tax
 Sewage disposal, bond issue for, 26
 Shafer, Edward, 40

- Shane, Bertion, 40
 Sheep claims allowed, 346
 Sheriff
 bonds, 84, 85, 100, 155
 cash book, 306
 certificates
 of levy, 127, 128
 of redemption, 128
 of sale, 128
 correspondence, 310
 custodian of courthouse and
 jail, 58, 155
 daily expense record, 306, 307
 deeds, 114
 deputy
 appointments, 53, 85, 93, 94,
 155
 bonds, 93
 compensation, 155
 oaths, 85, 93, 94
 dockets
 execution, 294
 process, 295
 duties and powers of, 53, 54, 155
 election, 53, 155
 ex-officio county collector, 49,
 155
 fees
 journal, 295
 records, 295, 308, 309
 finger print file, 304
 index, 305
 jail records, 296-298
 receipts
 for court documents, 187, 293
 for fees, 311
 for prisoners, 99[11]
 records
 expense, 306, 307
 to be kept, 155
 of stolen cars, 302, 303
 reports
 to circuit court, 299
 to county court, 99[111]
 to grand jury, 277
 to Federal Bureau of Investiga-
 tion, 300
 to, from Federal and State
 Bureaus of Investigation,
 301
 roster, 68
 term of office, 155
 Shultz, R.J., 45
 Sisters of Charity of the Blessed
 Virgin, 43
 Sisters of Providence, 43
 Sisters of the Holy Cross, 43
 Sisters of the Order of
 St. Dominic, 43
 Smith, Frank L., 36
 Smith, James, 11
 Soldiers
 See also Militia; Veterans
 bounty, 24
 discharge record, 133
 recording of, 115
 naturalization, 182, 184
 Soldiers (Continued)
 reports of supplies issued to, 33
 South Branch Creek, 5
 South Carolina, 14
 Spalding, Reverend J.L., 34
 Spanish-American War, 36
 Sparrow bounty
 certificates, 12
 warrant stubs, 19
 Spath, Miss, 33
 Special assessments, see Assess-
 ments under Tax
 Special elections, see Election
 Specie Circular, 40
 Spence, James, 18
 Spence, Williamson, 14
 Springer, Uriah, 19, 21
 Springer, William, 17, 18
 Springfield, 3, 19, 23, 26, 36
 Stallion certificates, 135
 renewal of, 135
 Star, The, 45
 Star and Herald, The, 45
 Starved Rock, 9
 State aid
 for roads
 antagonism towards, 28
 claims on, orders to pay, 342
 for schools, claims, 363
 State Bank of Graymond, 38
 State Bank of Saunemin, 38
 State Board of Health, see State
 Department of Public Health
 State Board of Pardons, see
 Illinois, State of
 State Department of Agriculture,
 198, 199
 State Department of Public Health
 creation, 59
 duties and functions, 56, 58, 59,
 60, 99
 school superintendent's reports
 to, 173
 taxes, 59
 organization of districts, 59
 State Department of Public Welfare,
 7, 8
 State Highway Department succeeded
 by Department of Public Works
 and Buildings, 58
 State Housing Board, 126
 State Inspector of Mines, 197
 State Mining Board, 197
 State Reform School, see Illinois
 State Reformatory
 State Superintendent of Common
 Schools, see State Superin-
 tendent of Public Instruction
 State Superintendent of Public
 Instruction
 powers of, in supervision of
 schools, 58
 school superintendent's reports
 to, 56, 173
 State Tax Commission, 99
 State University Library, 63

- State's attorney
 appointment and election, 54, 160
 bonds, 85, 100, 160
 compensation, 160
 duties and powers, 53, 160, 161
 files, 313
 records, 314-316
 reports, 170, 279
 roster, 69
 term of office, 160
- Steers, Hugh, 18
- Stephenson County, 15
- Sterrenberg, Henry, 35
- Stillbirths, see Vital statistics
- Stipulations, circuit court, 248
- Stitt, Joseph, 35
- Stout, James, 21
- Stout, Joseph, 21
- Stratton, C.E., 36
- Strawn, Christopher C., 36
- Strawn, 6
- Streamer, Jacob, 73
- Streator, 6, 8, 38
- Street maps, 382
- Strong, J.G., 22
- Subpoenas
 circuit court, 243, 244, 250
 county court, 142
- Sullivan Center, 8
- Sullivan Township, 3, 8, 25
- Sullivan drainage district
 files, 401
 plat, 412
- Summonses
 circuit court, 243, 244, 248, 250
 county court, 141, 142, 148
- Sunbury
 town of, 26
 Township, 3, 5, 25
- Superintendent
 county farm, see County farm
 county home, see County home
 of highways, see Highway under
 Transportation
 of public welfare, see Public
 welfare
 of schools, see School
- Supervisors
 of assessments (county assessor)
 appointment, 48
 bonds, 84, 162
 books (lists of taxable
 property), 37
 duties and powers, 48, 162
 treasurer, ex-officio, 48, 99n,
162
 county board of, see County board
 road, see Road under Transporta-
 tion
 township
 assistants, 47, 90
 election, 47, 90
 term of office, 90
- Supreme Court
 judges, election of, 143
 justices, required to hold cir-
 cuit court, 50, 143
- Surveyor, county
 appointed by county board, 57,
182
 duties and powers, 57, 58, 182
 election, 57, 182
 field notes, 396
 index, 397
 oath, 182
 office
 establishment, 182
 term, 182
 record, 137
 kept by, 162
 legislation concerning, 63
 roster, 71
- Swamp lands
See also Drainage
 applications for purchase of,
415
 commissioner's cash book, 416
 deeds, issuance of, 58
 funds, school superintendent's
 account of, 358
 legislation concerning, 58
 lists of, 417
 sale of
 record, 414
 reports, 32
 use of funds from, 58
- Switzerland, 13
- Tavern
 control of, 59
 licenses, 5
 issuing of, 101
- Tax
 abatement lists, 329
 assessments
 abstract of, 38
 real estate (lands and lots),
48, 98, 99
 special
 docket entries of, 157
 drainage
 record, required to be
 kept, 183
 rolls, 401
 for local improvements, 46
 rolls, 142
 assessor's books (lists of tax-
 able property), 37
 collection, 20, 49, 99, 166, 167
 journal, 325, 333
 memoranda, 326
 record, 324
 collector's
 books (lists of taxable
 property), 44
 index, 45
 credits, 47
 settlements, 327
 receipts for, 328
 statements to county clerk, 47
 complaints
 method of handling, 49, 99, 164
 in supervisors' files, 1
 corrections, 49

Tax (Continued)

- deeds, affidavits, 54, 56, 100
- delinquent
 - forfeiture, 50, 51, 53, 330
 - judgment, 50, 51
 - sale, redemption and forfeiture, 50
 - lists, 47, 48, 329
 - redemption record, 50, 52
 - sale
 - deeds, 114
 - record, 50, 52
 - special assessments, judgments against, 157
- docket of amounts wanted, 36
- equalization, 49, 99, 164
- errors, list of, 47
- federal, lien, *see* Lien
- inheritance, *see* Inheritance
- levies, 1, 5, 378
 - certificates, 35
 - docket of, 36
- memoranda of, 326
- motor fuel, *see* Motor fuel
- power to regulate and impose, 48, 91
- public health, 59
- purchase certificates, 54, 55
- railroad
 - books (lists of taxable property), 39
 - schedules, 317
- receipts
 - collector's, 328
 - duplicate, 352
- road, lists, 41
- schedules
 - insurance companies, 318
 - personal property, 320
 - railroad, 317
 - telegraph and telephone, 319
- school, levies, superintendent's reports of, 378
- settlement, 166
 - collector's, 327
- telegraph and telephone book (lists of taxable property), 40, 47
- wanted, docket of, 36
- Taxation procedure, 48, 49, 98, 99
- Taylor, James, 43
- Taylor State Bank, 38
- Teachers
 - certificates
 - fees paid for, 367
 - issuing of, 56, 56n
 - register, 366
 - employment record, 368
 - examinations, 56, 56n, 366
 - institute record, 370
 - pension lists, 365
 - permanent record, 369
 - reports, 371
- Telegraph and telephone tax book, *see* Tax
- Tennessee, 12
- Tharber, W.D., 33
- Thomas, George H., 35
- Thompson, A.S., 40
- Thompson, Robert, 25
- Thompson, W.G., 22
- Tiffany, A.E., 45
- Tobey Furniture Company, 73
- Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, 37
- Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, 6
- Tombaugh, Reid R., 40
- Town
 - board, power of, to revise assessments, 49, 164
 - clerk, as local registrar
 - accounts
 - with county clerk, 101
 - with treasurer, 351
 - fees
 - due, certificates of, 102
 - paid to, 60
 - functions, 60, 99
 - Townsend, Francis E., 7
- Township
 - assessors, *see* Assessor
 - collectors, *see* Collector
 - funds, *see* Fund
 - government, *see* County board
 - maps, 97
 - officers, *see* Officers
 - plats, 140
 - supervisors, *see* Supervisors
 - treasurers, *see* Treasurer
- Trambaugh, M., 35
- Transcripts
 - of evidence, 243
 - foreign courts, 144, 149, 262
 - justice of the peace, 142, 144, 148, 149, 261, 262, 315
 - police magistrate, 144
 - of recorded documents, 114
 - required to be kept, 127, 146
 - of testimony, 143
- Transfer of bank stock, certificates, 115[xi]
- Transportation
 - bridge
 - appropriations, 48, 92
 - authority over, 57, 58, 91, 178
 - bond issue register, 26
 - committee reports, 381
 - construction
 - appropriations, 48, 92
 - expense record, 385
 - papers, 383
 - supervision, 178
 - contracts, 383, 384
 - maintenance, appropriations for, 48
 - maps, 382
 - supervision, 92, 178
 - warrant stubs, 392
 - canals, authority over, 91
 - ferry licenses, issuing of, 101
 - highway
 - claims, 387

Transportation

highway

claims (Continued)
 records, 389
 commissioners
 board, establishment, 58
 duties, 57, 58, 178
 election, 178
 as ex-officio drainage com-
 missioners, 58, 59
 state supervision, 58
 construction
 and maintenance records,
 382-384
 plans for, 139
 county superintendent
 appointment, 57, 178
 compensation, 58, 178
 correspondence, 383, 398
 daily office record, 400
 duties and powers, 58, 173,
179
 ledger, 399
 office
 creation, 178
 term of, 58, 178
 record, 381
 required to be kept, 179
 reports to, 382
 engineer, state, supervision,
58
 fund, claims against, 387-389
 ledger, 399
 maps, 97
 motor fuel, *see* Motor fuel
 overseer, 57, 178
 time cards, 336
 warrants register, 334, 335,
 344

railroad

See also under specific name
 bond issue, election for, 3
 taxes, *see* Tax

road

appropriations, 47, 92
 authority over, 57, 58, 178
 bond issues for, 26
 committee reports, 381
 construction
 appropriations, 47, 92
 papers, 383
 supervision, 178
 contracts, 383, 384
 districts
 establishment, 57, 178
 supervisors
 appointment, 57, 178
 duties, 178
 fund, orders on, 342
 maintenance
 appropriations, 47
 supervision, 92
 maps, 5, 382
 petitions for, 1, 4
 plats, 1, 4, 98
 state-aid, warrants, 395
 supervision, 92, 178

Transportation

road (Continued)

taxes, *see* Tax
 viewer's report, 1, 4
 Travis, Jeremiah, 18
 Travis drainage district
 files, 401
 plat, 413
 Treasurer
 county
 accounts, with county funds,
 333
 appointment, 48, 168
 bonds, 84, 85, 100, 168
 check book, 354
 duties and powers of, 48-50,
168
 election, 168
 ex-officio
 county collector, 49, 166
 drainage district treasurer,
183
 supervisor of assessments,
48, 162
 fees earned and received,
 register, 356
 journal, 331, 332
 ledger of bank deposits, 355
 notices to receive funds, 353
 office, location, 83
 orders to pay claims
 of county home and hospital,
 349
 of road fund, 342
 of tuberculosis sanitarium,
 350
 receipts, tax, 352
 records kept by, 168
 reports
 to county board, 28
 school superintendent's, to,
 337
 roster, 70
 term of office, 168
 drainage district
 bonds, 402
 county treasurer, ex-officio,
183
 township (school)
 appointment, 173
 bonds, 130, 379
 receipts for funds, 357
 Truancy, *see* Juvenile; Probation
 Truant officers' bonds, 84
 True bills, *see* Indictment
 Trust deeds, 114, 119
 Trustees
 bonds, 281
 of organizations, election
 certificates, 114, 115[xiv]
 school
 appointment, 55, 56n, 91, 173
 duties, 55, 56, 56n
 election, 55, 56n
 reports, 55, 375
 Trusteeship, petitions for, 100,
 205

- Tuberculosis Association, 34
 Tuberculosis sanitarium, see
 Sanitarium
 Tuesburg, L.W., 36
 Turtle Creek, 5
- Unemployment relief, see Emergency
 under Relief
 Union Township, 3, 8, 25
 United Lutheran Church, 44
 United States Department of
 Agriculture, 198, 199
 University of Illinois, 40, 199
 relation to farm bureau, 198
 Utah, 6
- Vacation of property, 115[xxvi]
 Van Alstyne, Louis A., 45
 Venires, see Jury
 Vermillion River, 3, 4, 5, 7, 17,
21, 22
 Vermillion River Coal Company, 38
 Vermillion Herald, The, 44
 Vermont, 6
 Veterans
See also Soldiers
 Administration vouchers to incom-
 petent heirs, 235
 Veterans Administration Facility
 Building, 8
 Veterinarian
 certificates, 71
 register, 70
 tuberculin test records, 418, 419
 Village ordinances, 114
 Vincennes, 9
 Virginia, 9, 12
 Vital statistics
 birth
See also Accounts
 certificates, 57
 index, 58
 record, 59
 reporting, 60, 99, 100
 deaths
See also Accounts
 certificates, 60
 index, 61
 record, 62
 reports required to be made,
60, 99, 100
 marriage
 licenses
 applications for, 64, 66
 record, 64
 index, 65
 returns, 63
 procedure, 60, 99, 100
 registration procedure, 60, 99,
100
 stillbirth
 certificates, 60
 index, 61
 record, 62
 reports required to be made,
60, 100
- Votes, see Election
 Vouchers
See also Orders, county; Warrants
 from Veterans Administration to
 incompetent heirs, 235
- Wabash Railroad, 6, 7
 Wabash River, 9
 Wacker, Isaac, 18
 Wagner, N.J., 35
 Waldo Township, 3, 25
 Walker, Jesse, 10
 Wallace, R.R., 35
 Ward, Charles E., 45
 Warrants
See also Orders, county; Vouchers
 anticipation, 345
 for arrest, 142, 148, 243, 250
 birth report, stubs, 15
 bounty
 cancelled, 11
 stubs, 16, 18, 19
 county
 cancelled, 11
 stubs, 13
 death report, stubs, 15
 highway, 341
 register of, 10, 334, 335, 344
 stubs, 392, 394
 motor-fuel-tax, stubs, 393
 state-aid road, 395
 Warranty deeds, 114, 117
 Washington, 6
 Weed, E.F., 12
 Weed, Henry, 7, 12, 17, 21, 72
 Weed, James, 12, 18
 Weekly Courier, The, 45
 West, Harold, 35
 Widows
 relinquishment, 211, 216
 recording, 135
 selection, 189, 211
 recording, 135
- Wills
See also Administrator; Estate;
 Executor; Probate Court
 annexed, see Administrator
 original, 100[v]
 proof of, 189
 record, 197
 recording, 135
 Wilmarth, H.M., 74
 Wilson, Isaac, 18, 19
 Wilson, Woodrow, 35
 Windtown, village of, 9
 Wisconsin, 3, 9
 Wisner, Isaac, 22
 Witness
 affidavits, 248, 250
 answers, 143
 fees, 163-166
 foreign, certificates, 11
 Wolf Creek, 5
 Wolverton, J.R., 25
 Woodford County, 3, 15
 Work relief, see Emergency under
 Relief

Work Projects Administration, 33
World War, 28, 36, 37, 40
Worth Township, name changed, 25
Writs
 circuit court, 250
 county court, 142, 148

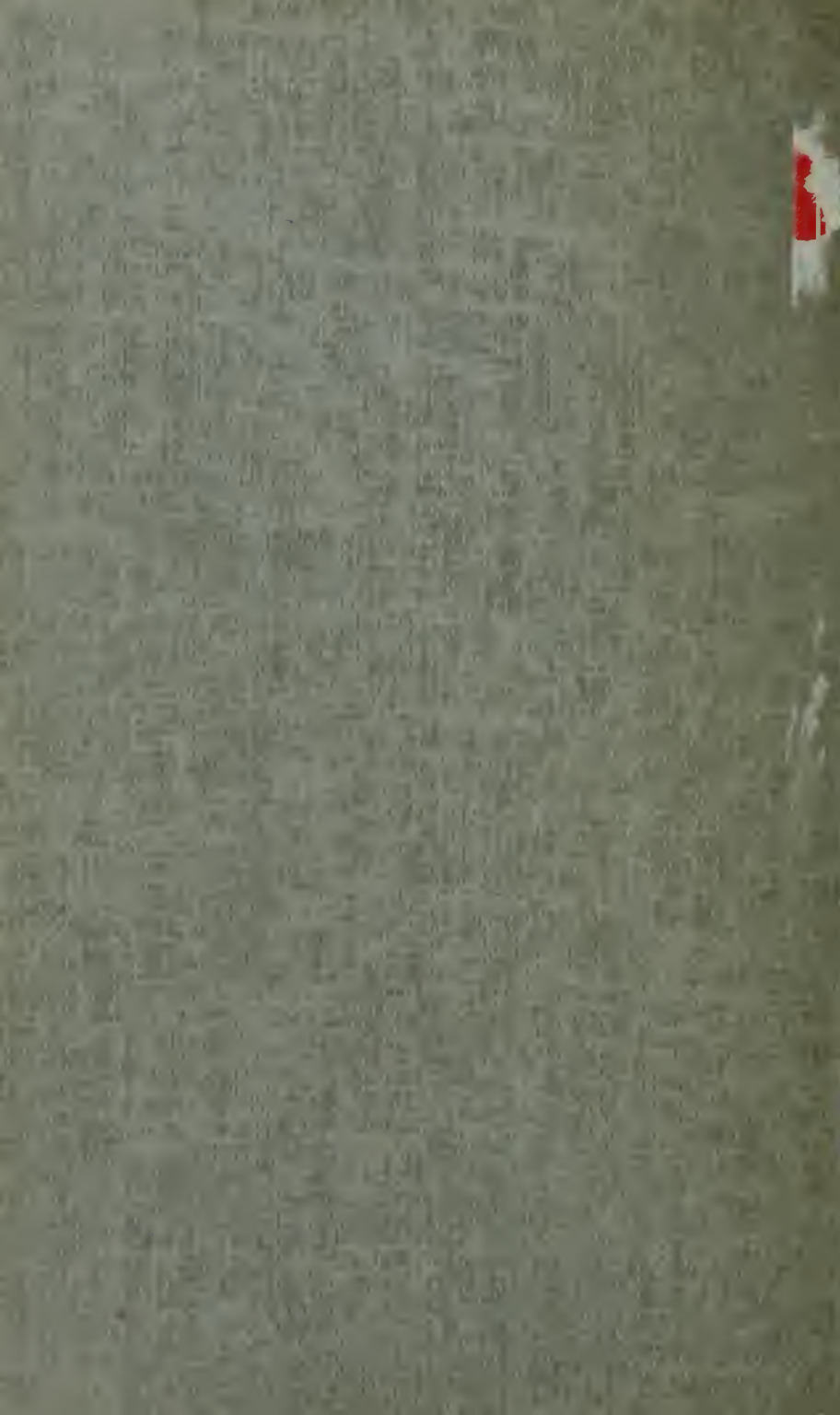
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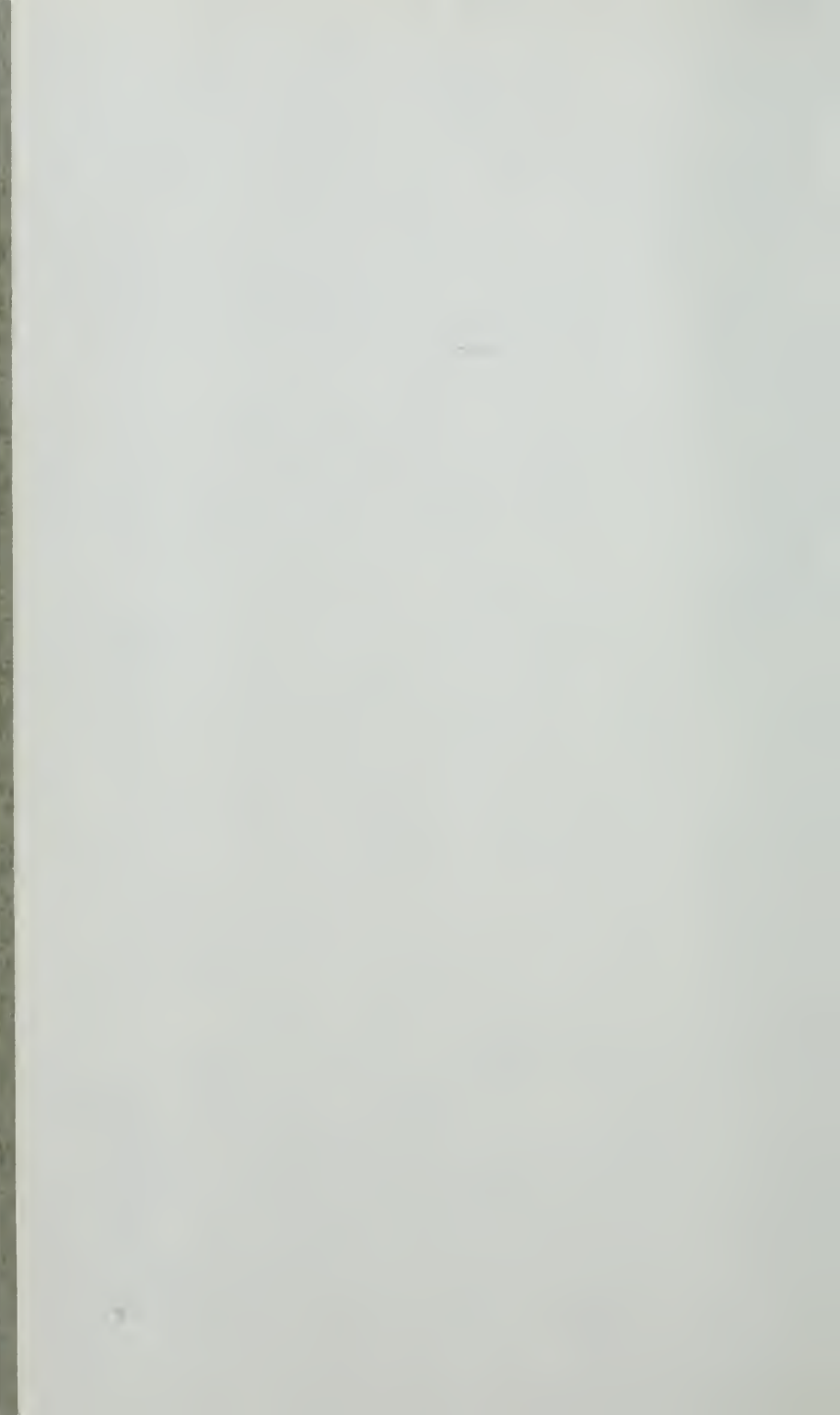
Young, Lucius W., 7, 17, 72

Young, Seth M., 7, 17, 72

Zookville, village of, 9









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