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INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF ILLINOIS

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No 71



HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY
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INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF ILLINOIS

Ogle County (Oregon)
No. 71

Prepared by

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

* * * * *

Chicago, Illinois
July, 1940

The Historical Records Survey Projects

Sargent B. Child, Director
Royal S. Van de Woestyne, State Supervisor

Division of Professional and Service Projects

Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner
Alma B. Kerr, Chief Regional Supervisor
Mary Gillette Moon, State Director

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

F. C. Harrington, Commissioner
George Field, Regional Director
Charles E. Miner, State Administrator

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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 Ogle County, is number 71 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carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political,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

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 Division, 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 Ogle 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 Ogle 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 those inventories should lead to the enactment of adequate and sensible legislation governing the disposition of public records, those compilations may prove to be the most important contribution of the Survey.

Preliminary work on the survey in Ogle County, the seventy-first on the alphabetically arranged list of one hundred and two counties in Illinois, was begun in April, 1936, and completed as far as possible in March, 1937. The first field forms were then sent to the state office in Chicago where they were received March 15. All forms were sent to Oregon February 28, 1938, for a complete recheck and returned to the state office August 12, 1938. A final recheck was made in the summer of 1939. The inventory was taken by Albert Alkire, H.B. Champlain, Curt Enkelmann, Stephen Kerns, Myrtle Little, and Richard G. Myrland, under the supervision of Victor C. Karcher. Abstracting of county board records, upon which much of the essay material of this inventory is based, was begun July 9, 1938, by Albert Alkire, Curt Enkelmann, and William Thompkins, and finished July 1, 1940. Since September, 1939, District 1, which includes Ogle County, has been supervised by Chester M. Gates.

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 Ogle 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 the 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

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

July 15, 1940

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A. Ogle County
and
Its Records System



1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

Introduction

Location and Physical Characteristics

Ogle County lies in the next to the northernmost tier of counties in Illinois, about twenty-four miles south of the Wisconsin state line in the rich and beautiful prairie land of Rock River Valley. Rock River traverses the county almost centrally from northeast to southwest. For most of this distance the stream runs in long, sweeping curves except at Grand Detour where it doubles upon itself for some distance until it resumes its course southwestward to empty into the Mississippi at Rock Island. Of the smaller streams in the county tributary to this main drainage channel, Leaf River and Pine Creek enter Rock River from the west, and Stillman's Run and Kyte River from the east. Along the streams the country is fairly rough and hilly and is covered with growths of timber, chiefly white and black oak. By far the largest part of the county is made up of broad, undulating prairies of rich, deep, strong soil.

During the glacial period the great ice sheets, moving southward from the centers of accumulation in Labrador in the Hudson Bay region, carried the materials that later formed the mineral portion of the soils in the county. The area now comprising Ogle County was covered by four successive glaciations identified by geologists as the Pre-Iowan, Iowan, Illinoian and Wisconsin.¹ The drift deposits average about four feet in depth in the upper part of the county, and deepen to about a hundred feet in the southern corner. A shallow blanket of loess, varying from about twenty inches in depth in the eastern part of the county to six or seven feet in the western part, covers the surface. The presence of this light loess and loose drift accounts for the frequent outcroppings of rock and for the stony soil along Rock River, where the rolling nature of the land makes possible easy removal of surface soils by erosion.

The predominant soil types of the county are rich, dark-colored upland prairie soils which constitute 57.42 percent of the land, upland timber soil, 20.50 percent, terrace soils, 11.89 percent, swamp and bottomland soil, 8.56 percent, and residual soils, .95 percent.²

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1. R. S. Smith and Others, Ogle County Soils, Soil Report No. 38 (University of Illinois Agricultural Experimental Station, 1927), p. 2. Hereinafter referred to as Ogle County Soils.
 2. Ibid., p. 5.

Historical Sketch

The altitude varies from 702 feet at Oregon to 931 feet at Forreston. The highest temperature recorded in the county was 104 degrees in 1921, and the lowest, 24 degrees below zero in 1919.¹

With about ninety-five percent of its land tillable,² Ogle is a distinctly agricultural county. Among the settlers in its early history was an enterprising element with ambitions to develop the county's towns into industrial and commercial centers - aspirations possessed by a great many settlements in the state at the time. But because of its geographic position, lack of mineral resources, and lesser causes, industries did not develop in the county to any important extent, and agriculture constitutes now, as in the beginning, the main economy. The agriculture includes grain in farming - corn, oats, wheat, and barley predominating - hay and clover raising, and dairying and livestock breeding. Two famous scientifically operated farms are located in Ogle County, the Sinnissippi Farm on the east bank of Rock River near Oregon, owned by former governor Frank O. Lowden, and the Rock River Farms on the west bank of the river near Byron, belonging to Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms.

Ogle County is famous for its natural beauty. In the eighteen-forties, Margaret Fuller, the poetess and at the time literary editor of the New York Tribune, wrote after a visit to the county: "The aspect of this country was to me enchanting beyond any I have ever seen, from its fulness of expression, its bold and impassioned sweetness."³ A group of nationally known artists, sculptors, educators, and architects maintains a summer colony near Oregon. Some of the canvasses of the painters of Ogle County scenes are on permanent exhibit in the Oregon Public Library; and Lorado Taft's famous statue of an Indian, popularly known as the Black Hawk Statue, stands high on a wooded bluff overlooking Rock River and the surrounding country. In 1927 and 1935, the state purchased a total of three hundred and fifteen acres of land wooded with white pine and set it aside as the White Pines Forest State Park, containing the southernmost stand of virgin white pine in the Middle West.⁴

The area of Ogle County is 756 square miles,⁵ divided by the third principal meridian; twelve miles of the county lies east of the meridian and twenty-seven miles west. It is bounded by parts of Stephenson and Winnebago counties on the north; by De Kalb County on the east; by Lee County on the south; the western boundary is Carroll County with a small

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1. Ogle County Soils, p. 1,4.
 2. Ibid., p. 1.
 3. Horace G. Kauffman, Oregon Historical Sketch (Oregon, Illinois: Landers & Son, 1916), p. 20.
 4. Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan, 1938 (Chicago: Illinois State Planning Commission), p. 91.
 5. Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population Bulletin, First Series, Illinois, Number and Distribution of Inhabitants (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1930), p. 9. Hereinafter referred to as Population Bulletin.

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corner of Whiteside County touching on the southwest extremity. The population in 1930 was 28,118, the population density, 37.2 per square mile.¹ The largest of the four cities in the county is Rochelle with 3,785 inhabitants; the county seat, Oregon, has a population of 2,376. The other cities are Polo and Byron with populations of 1,871 and 915 respectively. The villages of the county are Creston, Forreston, Leaf River Village, Stillman Valley, Mount Morris, and Grand Detour.

The County's Background in Illinois History

Although the history of the white man's contact with the Illinois country reaches as far back as 1634 when Jean Nicollet visited the region, the northern part of the state in which Ogle County is situated did not figure in the romantic period of French occupancy which followed the visit of Nicollet and the later explorations of Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet and the claiming of the region for France by LaSalle, and which lasted for a century. Only one small reminder of the French period exists in Ogle County - the name of Grand Detour by which a village and township in the county are known. Voyageurs, floating down the Rock River from the north on their way to their main trade route, the Mississippi River, along which most of the French settlements were located, came to the great bend in the river at the southern edge of the present county, and gave to it the logical descriptive name of Grand Detour.

By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, all the French possessions in Canada and in the district of Illinois passed under British authority, although possession was not undertaken until five years later. As far as northern Illinois is concerned, that authority, which lasted for eighteen years, was purely nominal, the British interest in the territory being mainly in trade with the Indians.

In 1778, Colonel George Rogers Clark captured for the State of Virginia, Kaskaskia and with it all the Illinois country. For the first time Illinois was under American rule. The Virginia House of Burgesses established the County of Illinois, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which it ceded to the Federal government in 1784.

Three years later, July 13, 1787, Congress formulated the celebrated Ordinance of 1787 by which was created the Northwest Territory covering the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a portion of Minnesota - all the territory west of New York and Pennsylvania north of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Later in the same year Congress chose Arthur St. Clair as Governor of the territory and Winthrop Sargent as Secretary.

1. Population Bulletin, p. 9.
2. Ibid., p. 29.

Historical Sketch

In more ways than one, the Ordinance had a profound effect on the historic development of Illinois and the nation. One of its provisions was that the Northwest Territory was to be divided into no less than three nor more than five states. As the boundaries were defined in the Ordinance, the northern boundary of Illinois would be a line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi. When in 1818 the petition of Illinois for admission into the Union was being considered by Congress, the matter of the Northern boundary for the new state was the subject of serious discussion. Nathaniel Pope, who was at the time the Illinois territorial delegate to Congress, introduced an amendment to the bill of admission which extended the boundary of the state some sixty miles north to the parallel of 42° 30'.¹ Pope demonstrated the strategic necessity of an outlet to the lakes for the state; he also argued that the proposed Illinois and Michigan Canal would, under the Ordinance line, be partly within and partly without the state. The bill with Pope's amendment was passed by Congress adding to Illinois territory from which fourteen counties were later formed, containing in 1925, fifty-five percent of the state's population.² During the thirties and forties there was a strong movement in the counties of the "disputed territory," including Ogle County, for separation from Illinois. The reasons for that movement, which will be dealt with later, were various. With the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, the movement terminated and was eventually forgotten.

Early Settlement of Ogle

While the southern portion of the state was filling up rapidly with settlers coming mostly from the southern states by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and by overland trails, the rich prairie lands of northern Illinois remained untouched, partly because of the difficulties of travel. After the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, which made a connection through the lakes between Illinois and the densely settled northeastern states, increasing numbers of immigrants began coming to this part of the state. In the eighteen-twenties there were only a few scattered habitations dotting the territory between Chicago and Galena; the only settlements where trading and other relationships with white people could be had were in Chicago, Fort Clark - now Peoria, and the Fever River settlement, later named Galena. The region of Ogle county was occupied more or less permanently by the Pottawatomie and Winnebago tribes of Indians, although the warlike Sac and Fox tribes, under the leadership of Black Hawk, whose large village was located at the mouth of Rock River in the present County of Rock Island were the dominating force among the Indians of most of northern Illinois.

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1. Thomas Ford, History of Illinois (Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.; New York: Ivison & Phinney, 1854), p. 19.
 2. Theodore Calvin Pease, The Story of Illinois (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1925), p. 107.

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Travelers to the Galena lead mines were the first to be attracted to Ogle County. A favorite line of travel from the central part of the state was by way of Peoria, crossing Rock River near the present city of Dixon in Lee County. Among these travelers in 1825, was a man by the name of Kellogg, the course of whose travel became known as "Kellogg's Trail." The more popular road was known as "Boles Trail" traveled over by John Boles. On that trail the crossing of Rock River was made at the site of Dixon. Both courses took the travelers through the present Ogle County.

There were no bridges or ferries in that section at the time. The Indians were hired by the travelers to ferry them across in their canoes, two of which would be placed side by side, two wheels of one side of the wagon resting in one canoe, the other wheels in the parallel canoe. The horses and oxen were made to swim across the stream.¹ The site of Dixon became the favorite place for crossing Rock River by the large number of Galena miners who had, by 1827, increased to about 1,600.² In that year a Peoria man began building a ferry at that point. When it was partly completed the Indians set fire to it and warned the builders away. The following year, Joe Ogee, a Frenchman and an Indian interpreter whose wife was a Pottawatomie woman, settled there and established a ferry and tavern. Because of his close relationship with the Indians his ferry was not interfered with. In 1830, he sold out to John Dixon of Peoria;³ by the name of Dixon's Ferry the place became widely known and used by the travelers over the Chicago-Galena and Peoria-Galena trails.

In the spring of 1829, John Ankeney came up from the southern part of the state and located a claim at Buffalo Grove near where the old Galena road crossed Buffalo Creek. He returned for his family, and while he was absent, Isaac Chambers came down from Galena and without knowing it staked out his claim on the same land with the purpose of building a hotel there for the accomodation of travelers to Galena. A few years later this confusion resulted in a suit between the claimants which was in the courts from 1836 to 1839. In 1831, Chambers sold his claim to Oliver W. Kellogg, who later became prominent in the county. Another settler in Buffalo Grove in 1831 was Samuel Reed with his family. Bush and Brooky, two Kentuckians settled there in 1829.⁴

By June, 1831, the Buffalo Grove settlement was large enough to be formed into a voting precinct by the county commissioners of Jo Daviess

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1. History of Ogle County, Illinois (Chicago: H. F. Kett & Company, 1878), p. 262. Hereinafter referred to as Ogle County, Illinois.
 2. Henry R. Boss, Sketches of the History of Ogle County, Illinois (Polo, Illinois: Polo Advertiser, 1859), p. 28. Hereinafter referred to as Ogle County Sketches.
 3. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 263,264.
 4. Ibid., p. 264,293.

Historical Sketch

County to which the region was attached. John Dixon, Isaac Chambers, and John Ankeney were appointed judges of election and the house of John Ankeney was designated as the place of voting.¹ In the spring of the same year these settlers made their first attempts to put in crops. They were interrupted by rumors of a possible Indian war, and abandoning their settlement they started for Galena. Along with settlers from other points they stopped at Apple River and decided to build a stockade there. Reassured, however, by news from Rock Island that a treaty had been negotiated with Black Hawk, they returned to their homes.²

The Black Hawk War

In the early part of 1832, the plowing, planting, and other pursuits of the pioneers at Buffalo Grove and the other settled parts of the county were again interrupted by the Indian situation. This time the alarm had substance. On May 14, Colonel Henry Dodge with a scouting party encamped near Kellogg's house, and some friendly Indians warned the Reed family of approaching hostilities. The following day a messenger arrived from General Samuel Whiteside's camp with the news of the battle of Stillman's Run, advising the settlers to go immediately to Dixon where the main body of the army was encamped.³

Of the several causes which culminated in the Black Hawk incident, the most ancient and deep-rooted was, of course, the colonist-Indian dispute over the possession of lands. With the opening of the nineteenth century, Americans in ever greater numbers were leaving their homes in the southern and eastern states where the best lands were monopolized by a relatively few large owners and speculators, and beginning to push farther into the trackless West in face of great hardship and danger. The majority of them were men and women of courage and hardihood, animated by a love for freedom and a desire to build up for themselves an independent existence. Among them were also hunters, traders, and professional frontiersmen; the inevitable sprinkling of disreputable characters was likewise present, as subsequent events in Ogle County will show.

Usually, the national government acquired title to the Indian lands by treaties with the numerous tribes before the whites settled them. At times, however, the settlers anticipated the government by taking possession of Indian claims without the formality of a treaty. In either case the Indians found themselves forced out from their accustomed fishing and hunting grounds which often they themselves had acquired through dispossessing rival tribes. In the case of the Sac and Fox tribes a treaty was negotiated in 1804 by Governor - later President - William Henry Harrison

1. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 269.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid., p. 291.

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with some of the lesser chiefs of the tribes, ceding to the United States government for an annuity of \$1,000 and other considerations, a tract of fifty million acres of land lying in the present states of Missouri, Wisconsin, and Illinois, including the tract of Ogle County.¹ Black Hawk repudiated that treaty, although by affixing his own signature to the treaties of St. Louis in 1816 and 1822, and at Prairie du Chien in 1825,² in fact reaffirmed the integrity of the original treaty. Besides his dissatisfaction with the treaty, the more immediate cause for the conflict was his exasperation and anger at some white squatters who forcibly took possession in his absence of part of his village, and desecrated the tribal burial ground. However, after a show of force by 1,600 volunteers summoned by Governor John Reynolds in the spring of 1831, and ten companies of regulars, Black Hawk and his band apparently gave up all claims to the village and lands and withdrew west of the Mississippi River, signing a treaty with General Edmund P. Gaines and Governor Reynolds never to return to the east side of the river without the permission of the United States government.

On April 6, 1832, after a conversation conducted by his aide, Neapopah, with British agents in Canada and with chiefs of the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies who promised him help in regaining his village, Black Hawk and his tribe recrossed the Mississippi. In one history of Ogle County the writer gives an additional reason for this breach of treaty by Black Hawk: "There is still another explanation that may enable the reader to . . . understand why Black Hawk returned in 1832. It is well known that in nearly all the treaties ever made with the Indians, the Indian traders dictated the terms for their allies and customers, and, of course, received a large share of the annuities, etc., in payment for debt due them . . . George Davenport had a trading post at Fort Armstrong. His customers were largely the Sacs and Foxes, and he was held in high esteem by them; in fact his word was their law. It is said that Black Hawk's band became indebted to him for a large amount and were unable to pay . . . If Black Hawk, therefore, could be induced to come on this side of the river again and the people could be alarmed so that a military force could be sent in pursuit of him, another treaty could be made, he might assist in making terms and get his pay out of the payments the government would make . . . Amos Farrar, who was Davenport's partner, for some years, and who died in Galena during the war, is said to have declared, while on his death-bed, that the

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1. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Rock Island County, ed. Newton Bateman, Paul Selby, and Others (Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1914), I, 618.
 2. Wisconsin Historical Collections, ed. Reuben Gold Thwaites (Madison, Wisconsin: Democratic Printing Company), XII, 223.
 3. *Ibid.*, p. 226.

Historical Sketch

'Indians were not to be blamed, that if they had been let alone there would have been no trouble - that the band were owing Mr. Davenport and he wanted to get his pay and would, if another treaty had been made.'

In a letter to General Atkinson, dated April 13, 1832, Davenport says: "I have been informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements . . . From every information that I have received I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier.'

"Although Black Hawk's movement across the Mississippi, on the 6th of April, was at once construed into a hostile demonstration, and Davenport skillfully cultivated the idea, he was accompanied by his old men, women and children. No Indian warrior ever went on the war path encumbered in that way. More than this, it does not appear, from the sixth day of April, until Stillman's drunken soldiers fired on his flag of truce . . . that a single settler was murdered, or suffered any material injury at the hands of Black Hawk or his band."

Dixon's Ferry was the central gathering place for the contending sides. Black Hawk and his followers passed there before the arrival of the white troops. John Dixon later stated that the braves were not threatening and behaved well.² Colonel Zachary Taylor, later to become President Taylor, was stationed at Dixon's with two companies of regular troops; he was joined by Major Elijah Iles with Lincoln in his company.³ On May 12, Governor Reynolds and Brigadier-General Samuel Whiteside arrived at Dixon's with about 2,000 mounted volunteers awaiting General Atkinson who was coming with his regulars from Fort Armstrong.⁴ There also were two independent battalions of 341 men under Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey. "They were imbued with reckless enthusiasm, impatient at the slow advance of the army, and anxious at once to do something brilliant."⁵ Obtaining permission from Whiteside to go forward in the capacity of a scouting party, they set out under the command of Stillman and made camp in a small grove three miles southwest of Sycamore Creek - now Stillman's Run - in a strong defensive position.

At the mouth of the creek, Black Hawk was holding counsel with some of his followers. By that time he had learned that the promised help from the

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1. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 276.
 2. Ibid.
 3. Fergus' Historical Series, Nos. 10-13 (Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1877), p. 18, 19.
 4. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 279; Wisconsin Historical Collections, XII, 234, 235.
 5. Wisconsin Historical Collections, XII, 235.

Historical Sketch

Winnebagos and Pottawatomies was not forthcoming. When he was informed that a party of white horsemen was encamped in the vicinity he judged that it was Atkinson with part of his force, and sent out three of his men with a white flag to tender his offer for a peace parley. To watch developments, he sent five more men to follow at a distance. A number of non-tender sober rangers rushed out and drove the flag bearers into camp, while another mob fired on the second party, killing two. The remaining three escaped and reported the happenings to Black Hawk.¹

This was the prelude to the famous rout of several hundred well armed but undisciplined rangers by an angry but determined little band of forty Indians. The pioneers, with an appropriate sarcasm, renamed Sycamore Creek, Stillman's Run, by which name it is still known. In his autobiography, Black Hawk had this to say of that affair: "I was never so much surprised in my life as I was in this attack. An army of three or four hundred men, after having learned that we were suing for peace, to attempt to kill the flag-bearers, that had gone unarmed to ask for a meeting of the war chiefs of the two contending parties to hold a council, that I might return to the west side of the Mississippi, to come forward with a full determination to demolish the few braves I had with me, to retreat when they had ten to one, was unaccountable to me . . . I expected to see their fight as the Americans did with the British during the last war, but they had no such braves among them."²

There followed a number of raids, scalplings, and kidnappings, culminating on August 2, 1832, in the battle of Bad Axe in present Wisconsin, where all but about 150 of the Sac tribe were annihilated. The white losses were about 250 from cholera which was raging at the time, and the same number killed in the fighting, including settlers killed and massacred.³ After the fatal outcome of that conflict, and the signing on September 21, 1833, of a treaty of peace with the Sacs, the other tribes were pacified, and the Indian problem in the northwest was brought to an end.

Such, in outline, were the outstanding events of the much controverted Black Hawk War. As a result of that war, which was a national sensation in northern Illinois and Wisconsin received much favorable publicity, attracting a numerous immigration. The historian Milo Milton Quaife wrote in 1911 that "the war had an influence not to be measured by the degree of magnitude of its military events . . . Suddenly the rush of white settlement along this (the Erie Canal) highway began. It involved the birth of modern Chicago in the year following the war and, in rapid succession, of many another Mid-Western city. It filled northern Illinois and Wisconsin

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1. Wisconsin Historical Collections, XII, 236-38.
 2. Autobiography of Black Hawk, Antoine Le Clair, Interpreter, ed. J. B. Patterson (Rock Island, Illinois, 1833), p. 100, 101.
 3. Wisconsin Historical Collections, XII, 260.

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with settlers from the free states, and ere long the tide of settlement crossed the Mississippi. Thus, at length, the upper portion of the Great Valley was settled, mainly by a free-state population coming by way of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes. It seems not entirely fanciful to suggest that the Black Hawk War, in which Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln, Winfield Scott and Albert Sidney Johnston, and many another noted Civil War character took part, indirectly played a considerable role in shaping the issue of the later and greater conflict."¹

The chief actor of that epic drama died in 1838 at his home in Dubois County, Iowa, at the age of 71.² In retrospect, the high qualities of the old chief were ungrudgingly recognized by his former antagonists, who perpetuated his name in many instances. Perhaps the finest tribute to his memory is the famous forty-eight-foot statue of an Indian, executed by Lorado Taft, which stands on a high limestone bluff on the east side of Rock River overlooking the town of Oregon and the surrounding country for many miles. Its creator originally named it "The Noble Redman," but popular fancy and regard for the staunch old warrior renamed it the Black Hawk Statue, which is the only name now applied to it.

When the hostilities broke out the women and children of the settlements of future Ogle County found refuge in Peoria and other safe places while the men participated in the volunteer forces. With peace re-established, the men returned to their abandoned homes and after gathering whatever crops they had, brought back their families to the settlements.

In 1833, the pioneers were once more disturbed by a rumored dissatisfaction of the Indians with the treaty, and taking their families to Peoria, returned with the determination to "fight it out." It developed later that Mrs. Dixon overheard a group of Indians discussing their disappointment over the treaty. This conversation with embellishments spread rapidly, growing into panic proportions. No outbreak, however, resulted and the rumor came to be known among the settlers as "Mammy Dixon's War."³

With the dispelling of fear of the Indians and the extinguishing of Indian titles, land entries in northern Illinois increased with a rush, stimulated by the spectacular development of Chicago, which grew in a few years from a mere trading post to a city of several thousand inhabitants with always more streaming in with their money, energy, and ambition. After many discouraging delays, the Illinois and Michigan Canal was finally commenced in June, 1836, at Chicago, and the settlement entered its first

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1. Life of Black Hawk, ed. Milo Milton Quaife (Chicago: The Lakeside Press, 1916), p. 21, 22.
 2. Wisconsin Historical Collections, XII, 261, 262.
 3. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 292.

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great boom in land speculation. Fortunes in lots were being made over night, and spurred on by that example, speculators brought into Chicago plats of towns for a hundred miles around, to be disposed of at auction. Many of the proposed towns never advanced beyond the paper stage.¹ In 1836, forty-nine steamboats and three hundred and eighty-three sailing ships tied up at the Chicago harbor with immigrants aboard,² some of them striking out farther north and west in the state. During that year lands to the amount of \$5,000,000 were entered in Illinois.³

The land office in the Ogle sphere was at Dixon, and choice governme lands sold at \$1.25 per acre.⁴ In 1834, Elisha Doty, the large Sanford family, a man named Sackett, and Pearson Shoemaker came to the county and settled in Buffalo Grove. The following year, O. W. Kellogg and Hugh Steenson laid out a town there which they named St. Mary's.⁵ J. W. Jenkins built the first house on the present site of Oregon in 1835. The precedi year, claims on lands around Oregon were made by Martin C. Hills, Jehiel Day, and a man named Godwin. John Phelps, who later figured prominently the affairs of the county, settled on a farm near Oregon in 1835, and shortly afterward, with a few others, laid out the town and gave it its name.⁶

In 1835 and 1836, John Waterbury, Solomon Shaver, William Wamsley, Duncan Grant, and others, numbering with their families seventy-five persons, came from Delaware County, New York, and settled in the vicinity of Polo. Thomas Ford, a young lawyer at the time, afterward judge of the circuit court, justice of the Supreme Court, governor of the state, and author of a history of Illinois, arrived in 1836. He was followed, among others, by W. W. Fuller, and James V., and John Gale who became prominent in the business and political life of the county.⁷

Major Leonard Andrus of Vermont, on his way to the Galena mines in 1834, stopped at Grand Detour, impressed by the possibilities of the surrounding country, and particularly by the water-power facilities at that site. The next year he came back with a few others, among them his father-in-law Amos Bosworth, and founded the settlement of Grand Detour.⁸ Urged by Andrus and Bosworth, for whom he had done blacksmithing in Vermont, Jo

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1. Ford, History of Illinois, p. 181.
 2. Neil M. Clark, John Deere (Moline, Illinois: privately printed by Desaulniers & Company), p. 26.
 3. Alexander Davidson and Bernard Stuve, A Complete History of Illinois, from 1673 to 1884 (Springfield: H. W. Rokker, 1884), p. 434.
 4. Ogle County Sketches, p. 65.
 5. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 293.
 6. Ogle County Sketches, p. 55.
 7. Ibid., p. 55,56.
 8. Clark, John Deere, p. 24.

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Deere came to Grand Detour in 1836 and opened a blacksmith shop where he built one of the first practical plows for use on prairie soil. When he heard the complaints of the farmers who visited his shop, and witnessed their disillusionment with the rich Illinois prairie lands when they found that the sticky muck clung to the cast-iron share and moldboard of their plows so tenaciously that the task of plowing was one of interminable length, and of excruciating labor for the man and his animals, Deere decided to attempt to build a plow that would be self-scouring. He picked up a discarded sawmill blade of Sheffield steel used and broken in the mill of Leonard Andrus, and in his spare time made from it a plow which he demonstrated in 1837 on the field of Lewis Crandall to an audience of skeptical farmers. This inconspicuous beginning had a momentous effect on the settlement of Illinois and the West and on agricultural progress in general. In 1838, Deere produced three plows, the following year ten, and in 1842 about two per week, selling them at \$10 each to his neighbors and the farmers who passed through Grand Detour on their way to the land office at Dixon.¹

In the midst of settlement and the hardships consequent upon life in a new country, the pioneers, nevertheless, gave attention to the civilizing conditions and convenience of life. In the winter of 1834-35, a teacher, Simon Fellows, was retained by them to conduct a school for the children. He held classes in the house of O. W. Kellogg. The following year, a building was erected by subscription in Buffalo Grove to provide housing for a school and for religious services. A post office was established at Buffalo Grove in 1835 with Elkanah P. Bush as postmaster, replaced shortly afterward by O. W. Kellogg. Kellogg, with George D. and Reason Wilcox, built the first sawmill on Buffalo Creek in 1836. The same year, Joseph W. Wilson and James Talbot erected a gristmill.²

Civic and Political Development

Organization of the County

By the middle thirties, Illinois and the Middle-west were gaining self-confidence and that vigor, boisterousness, and devotion to the democratic way of life which has since characterized it in the life of the nation. At Vandalia, the fifth state government, headed by Governor Joseph Duncan, was in charge of the affairs of the commonwealth. The famous Tenth General Assembly with Abraham Lincoln and other legislators who later attained national fame, was to convene in December of 1836 and promulgate, on the basis of faith and courage and with the aid of amazing political maneuvers, the fantastic plan embodied in the Internal Improvement Act of 1837, with its far-reaching effects on the state's history. Andrew Jack-

1. Clark, John Deere, p. 27, 34, 36, 40, 41.

2. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 293; Ogle County Sketches, p. 53.

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son, who was feared and disliked by the eastern aristocrats because of his western conceptions of democracy and his unelegant backwoods manners, was then completing his second term as President of the United States, the first westener to hold that high office.

It was against this state and national background that Ogle County appeared among the civil subdivisions in 1836. The move for organization of a separate county was prompted partly by the desire of the pioneers who, attached to the democratic concept, desired to participate more closely in the affairs of local government than was possible in a large county with widely scattered population, and partly by the practical consideration of the inconvenience of traveling to Galena to transact the official business of the settlements - a hard two-days' journey one way over the existing roads.

To attain the status of county self-government was a matter of no small importance to the inhabitants. The county has been, from the earliest, an agency for a number of important governmental functions of the state, besides being a unit for the satisfaction of purely local needs. The governmental activities of the county relate to taxation, to the maintenance of peace and administration of justice, the administration of probate and other specialized judicial work, the keeping of vital statistics, to poor relief - this activity has been of late largely taken over by the state and Federal governments - to maintenance of schools, to care of highways, to the administration of tax machinery, the recording of land titles, and the administration of election machinery, besides a number of lesser functions. In addition, the county is an important unit of the state for organization of political parties.¹

At its session on January 16, 1836, the legislature formed, from a part of Jo Daviess, the County of Ogle, which at the time of creation, embraced the territory of the present County of Lee.² On the same date were also organized, in the section added to Illinois through the efforts of Nathaniel Pope, the counties of Kane, McHenry, Whiteside, and Winnebago. Ogle was given jurisdiction over Whiteside County until the organization of a court in the latter.³ The name Ogle was suggested by Thomas Ford in memory of Captain Joseph Ogle, who distinguished himself for his courage and coolness in the siege of Fort Henry in the early days of the state's history. He was also known as the earliest convert to Methodism in Illinois.⁴

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1. Walter F. Dodd, State Government (New York: The Century Company, 1928) p. 346, 348-50; Charles N. Beard, American Government (New York: MacMillan Company, 1925), p. 769, 775.
 2. L.1836, p. 273.
 3. Ibid., p. 273, 274.
 4. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Ogle County, ed. Newton Bateman, Paul Selby, and (Ogle County) Horace G. Kauffman and Rebecca H. Kauffman (Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1909), I, 4. Hereinafter referred to as History of Ogle County.

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The enabling act for Ogle County gave the boundaries,¹ and provided that the seat of justice should be located on public lands if a suitable site could be found on such lands. But if the location were made upon land belonging to an individual having a title or preemption right, the owner was to donate to the county a tract of not less than twenty acres, or in lieu thereof, a sum of not less than \$3,000 to be applied to erecting county buildings, within a year after the location of the county seat. For the purpose of fixing the location the act appointed Charles Reed and James B. Campbell of Cook County, and James L. Kirkpatrick of Jo Daviess County, as commissioners who were to meet at the house of Oliver W. Kellogg on the first Monday of May next or within sixty days thereafter. The act provided that an election for a sheriff, coroner, recorder, county surveyor, and three county commissioners be held at the house of John Phelps on the first Monday of April (1836), "provided, however, that a petition of the inhabitants of the county shall be presented to the judge of the sixth judicial circuit, and proof given that the county contains at least three hundred and fifty white inhabitants."² Presumably because the county did not contain the required number of inhabitants, the election was not held until December 24; in the meantime the territory remained under the jurisdiction of Jo Daviess County.

Even before the election a rivalry arose between the partisans of Oregon and Dixon with regard to the location of the county seat. Later, that rivalry resulted in the separation of Lee County from Ogle, with Dixon as the county seat. At the first election the partisans of both towns had slates of candidates; those from Dixon for county commissioners were

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1. L.1836, p. 274: "Commencing at the south west corner of township number nineteen north, range eight, east of the fourth principal meridian, and running thence north along the range line, dividing ranges numbered seven and eight east, to the southwest corner of township number twenty-six, north of range number eight east; thence east to the third principal meridian; thence south along the line of said meridian, to the southwest corner of township number forty-three north, of range number one, east of the third principal meridian; thence east with the line dividing townships numbered forty-two and forty-three north, to the southeast corner of township number forty-three north, of range two, east of the third principal meridian; thence south with the line between ranges numbered two and three, east of the third principal meridian, to the southeast corner of township thirty-seven north; thence west with the line dividing townships thirty-six and thirty-seven north, to the southwest corner of township thirty-seven north; thence south with the third principal meridian, to the southeast corner of township number nineteen, north of range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian; thence west with the line between townships numbered eighteen and nineteen north, to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called Ogle."
 2. Ibid., p. 275-78.

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V. A. Bogue, receiving 96 votes, S. St. John Mix, the same number, and Cyrus Chamberlain, 95 votes. The losing Oregon candidates were Isaac Rosencrans, Ezra Bond, and W. J. Mix, receiving 89, 90, and 87 votes respectively. The other officers elected were James V. Gale, recorder, Joseph Crawford, surveyor, W. W. Mudd, sheriff, and Ira Hill, coroner. The election was certified by James V. Gale, G. W. Rosencrans, and Jonathan W. Jenkins, judges of election, with George Chandler and Smith Gilbraith, clerks. The total number of votes cast was 188.¹

Beginnings of County Administration

The first session of the county 'commissioners' court was held January 3, 1837, at the house of John Phelps at Oregon, with commissioners A. V. Bogue and S. St. John Mix present. Smith Gilbraith was appointed clerk of the court as the first order of business. He gave the required bond of \$1,000, with O. W. Kellogg and James P. Dixon his bondsmen. James V. Gale was administered the oath of office of county recorder. The court then ordered that the "precincts in Ogle County be and remain as set off by court of Jo Daviess County until the next meeting of the commissioners."²

The next session, held March 6, the commissioners met at the house of F. Cushman in Buffalo Grove precinct. At this session O. W. Kellogg was appointed treasurer, posting a bond of \$3,000 with E. W. Covell and J. P. Dixon as securities. The oath of office was given to Cyrus Chamberlain as county commissioner, and to William W. Mudd as sheriff. Covell was granted a license for a fee of \$10 to sell merchandise in the county for one year. The court then proceeded to lay off the following election precincts: Bloomingville (now Byron), Oregon City, "Grand de Tour," Buffalo, Dixon, and Inlet.³ Next, the court divided the county into nine road districts, appointing one supervisor to each district, and divided the attached Whiteside County into four election precincts and the same number of road districts.⁴ At that period road building was energetically pursued throughout the state. Governor Duncan urged the laying out of public highways while the state was still sparsely settled and the roads could be made straight between the important settlements with little difficulty or expense.⁵

On March 7, Adolphus Bliss and others presented a petition for the establishment of a road from Dixon to Paw Paw Grove. The court appointed John Dixon, Corydon Dewey, and T. Melugin as viewers of the proposed road.

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1. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 1-3; Ogle County, Illinois, p. 300.
 2. Ibid., p. 1,2.
 3. Ibid., p. 3-5.
 4. Ibid., p. 5-7.
 5. Davidson and Stuvo, History of Illinois, p. 417.
 6. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 7.

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Later, Bliss and Dewey figured unfavorably in their relations with the prairie bandits who used Bliss' tavern as a rendezvous. Leonard Andrus petitioned for a highway from Dixon to Bloomingville. Tavern licenses were issued to Joseph Sawyer and Adolphus A. Bliss at a license fee of \$10.00 each. Messrs. Wales, Hunn and Company were issued a license to sell "Goods, wares and Merchandise" upon payment of \$8.00. For a similar license, J. D. Stevenson and Company at Buffalo Grove were charged \$10.00.¹

The commissioners' courts had the power to fix the rates chargeable in taverns, which besides selling food and liquors, also sold accomodation for travelers and their beasts. Ferriage rates were also fixed by the courts. These two services were of considerable public importance in the early days. The ferry rates over Rock River as fixed at the session of March 7 were, for each yoke of oxen and wagon, or two horses and wagon, seventy-five cents; two-horse pleasure carriage, one dollar; man and horse, twenty-five cents; footman, twelve and one-half; horse and wagon, thirty-seven and one-half cents; horse and gig, fifty cents; loose horse, ox, or head of cattle, twelve and one-half cents; head of sheep or hogs, six and one-fourth cents. Tavern rates were, for each meal, thirty-seven and one-half cents; keeping a horse one night, fifty cents; lodging, twenty-five cents; and drink of liquor, twelve and one-half cents.²

The court ordered an election to be held in each of the precincts of the county on April 12, at which, constables and justices of the peace were to be chosen. Another order was "that on the second Monday in June next such portion of the section of land on which the County Stako is Stuck be sold at publik auction for the benefit of Ogle County."³ A list of grand and petit jurors was prepared; Leonard Andrus was issued a license to operate a ferry at Grand Detour; and S. St. John Mix, among others, was granted a license to sell merchandiss. Andrus was appointed school commissioner, the first in the county.

Smith Gilbraith presented his account for services and equipment for \$17.37. Other disbursements were \$1.00 each to the judges and clerks of election, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance to the county commissioners.⁴

The next session of court was held at Grand Detour on June 6 and 7. Oregon precinct was divided, and the part lying on the south side of Rock River was named Washington precinct. Justices of the peace turned over to the clerk fines of \$3.00 and \$5.00 for assault, malconduct, and riot. The court ordered suit against the sheriff for omission of duty.⁵

At and extra session of court held at Dixon July 29, a petition of

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1. Commissioners' Record, v. A., p. 7-9.
 2. Ibid., p. 8, 9.
 3. Ibid., p. 9.
 4. Ibid., p. 10, 11.
 5. Ibid., p. 14-17.

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citizens that licenses to grocery stores at Dixon selling liquor be refused, was granted.¹ This was one of the first anti-liquor license movements in the State.

Location of the County Seat

Those were the first efforts at self-government by the new county. During all the foregoing the court had had no settled place within the county until after the election of a new board in August, 1838. As a result of the conflicting ambitions of Dixon, Oregon, Grand Detour and Buffalo, and of an error in the survey of the county seat which resulted in much controversy between John Phelps and the county officials, the report of the locating commissioners which was made on June 20, 1836, was not entered in the records of the county until September 4, 1838. Their report read that on June 15, 1836, met in the house of William Kellogg and proceeded therefrom to select a location for the seat of justice "with a view to the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlement, and also, with an eye to the future population of said county and to the general advantage of the people . . . we have fixed and selected the southeast quarter of section 4, twp. 23 north, range 10 east of the 4 P.M. upon which quarter we, the commissioners, have set a stake this day, the 20th of June 1836. The said quarter being claimed by John Phelps and Co., of Ogle County."²

At the time the locating commissioners were selecting the site, the lands had not as yet been subdivided into sections; only the township lines had been established. Subsequent developments proved that the site selected was on the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section three. This error, and the action of the county commissioners who sought to hold the northwest quarter of section three under a grant by Congress to counties of land for county seat purposes, resulted in a contest between John Phelps, whose interests were injured by the corrected survey, and the county authorities, which was finally arbitrated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington in favor of the county claim. In the hearing of the case in Washington, the Phelps interests were represented by Francis Scott Key of Baltimore, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the county interests were represented by General Sampson Mason, at the time a member of Congress from Ohio.³

The new board, composed of Martin Reynolds, Jacob Parry, and Martin Williams, in an extra session held in Dixon on August 30, 1838, took a decided stand on the delicate question of choice of county seat by ordering that the circuit and commissioners' courts be held from the next term on in the house of John Phelps in Oregon City.⁴ Soon after, there was much agitation by the

1. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 17.

2. Ibid., p. 51.

3. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 309, 316, 319; Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 111, 233.

4. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 47.

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partisans of Oregon for the erection of public buildings in the county seat. At a special session on November 9, the court ordered the clerk to post notices in the principal settlements of the county that bids would be received and contracts let on public buildings on the first Monday of December.¹ The court had already appointed Thomas Ford commissioner to sell lots belonging to the county at public sale, the proceeds to be used for the erection of public buildings.²

The definite choice of Oregon as the county seat intensified the jealousy between the partisans of the other settlements, and efforts were made to divide the county. John Dixon was the controlling spirit in the southern half of the county, while John Phelps and Thomas Ford, then judge of the circuit court, were dominant in and around Oregon. Virgil A. Bogue championed Buffalo Grove. Petitions for a division of the county by an east and west line were circulated and signed, while the friends of Buffalo Grove and Grand Detour exerted themselves to secure signatures to their petition for a division by a north and south line. Judge Ford, then living in Oregon, induced Phelps to come to terms with Dixon and to join with him in effecting a division of the county in such a way that each would have a county seat at his own town. On February 27, 1839, the legislature approved an act creating Lee County with Dixon as the county seat.³ Until the election of officers for Lee County in August, 1839, the new county remained under jurisdiction of Ogle.⁴ The act to organize the County of Carroll, approved February 22, 1839,⁵ added to Ogle the east half of range seven in townships 23, 24, and 25, giving to Ogle its present area.⁶

1. Commissioners' Record, v. A., p. 53.

2. Ibid.

3. L.1839, p. 170.

4. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 315; William D. Bargo, "The Genesis of Ogle County" (MSS. in Chicago Historical Society), p. 26-28, 32.

5. L.1839, p. 160.

6. Beginning at the southeast corner of section 36, township 40 north, range 2 east of the third principal meridian, thence north to northeast corner of section 1, township 41 north, range 2 east; then east 1/8 mile to southeast corner of section 36, township 42 north, range 2 east, and north to northeast corner of section 1, township 42 north, range 2 east; thence west to northwest corner of section 6, township 42 north, range 1 east of the third principal meridian; north to northeast corner of section 1, township 25 north, range 11 east of the fourth principal meridian; thence west to northwest corner of section 3, township 25 north, range 7 east; south to southwest corner of section 34, township 23 north, range 7 east; thence east 3 miles and south 2 miles to southwest corner of section 7, township 22 north, range 8 east; east 8 miles to Rock River and up the middle of the channel of said river to southwest corner of section 7, township 22 north, range 10 east; thence east 2 miles and south 1 mile to southwest corner of section 16, township 22 north, range 10 east; thence east to point of beginning.

Historical Sketch

Early Public Buildings

In December, 1839, the county board ordered that the town of Oregon be called Florence; in 1843, however, it was renamed Oregon.¹ When it became clear that the county seat would remain in Oregon, the county officials proceeded with plans for public buildings. At a special term of court held in January, 1839, the contract for building a jail was awarded to John Acker for the sum of \$1,249.² At the March term, the builder having failed to post sufficient security, the contract was annulled by the court, and the erection of the jail, to cost \$1,822.50, was let to Joseph Knox.³ The specifications called for a two-story structure eighteen by eighteen feet with solid stone walls three feet thick. The prisoners were to be let in through a trap door in the upper story reached by a stairway built on the outside.⁴ The jail was completed and accepted by the court in August, 1839; it served the county until the completion of a new structure in 1846.⁶

Plans for a courthouse were adopted by the county board at its session on December 5, 1838. The building was completed according to plan, but it never came to be used for the purpose intended; it did, however, serve to bring to a climax a vexing problem faced by the settlers. The plans were for a two-story building fifty by forty feet, the narrow side fronting the river, the first story to be of brick, twelve feet high, the second story ten feet high.⁷ The clerk was ordered to advertise for bids to be received on the second Monday in January next for building the courthouse and jail and grading the hill on the public square.⁸

At a special session held on January 16, the contract was awarded to William S. Mix, Martin C. Hill, and John G. Hewlett. John Knox contracted to grade the hill at a cost of \$346.12.⁹ On November 18, 1839, Jacob B. Crist, representing the contractors, presented to the court his estimate of materials needed, which included 150,000 brick at \$6.50 per thousand and 118 perch of stone for foundation walls at \$5.00, which totalled up to \$1,495.95.¹⁰

When the foundation had been laid it was decided to change the location of the building. At an extra session held in January, 1840, the court ordered to remove the courthouse foundation from block 78 to block 21, lots 2 and 3.

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1. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 115,246,247,248.
 2. Ibid., p. 67.
 3. Ibid., p. 71.
 4. Ibid., p. 61.
 5. Ibid., p. 150.
 6. Ibid., v. B, p. 37.
 7. Ibid., v. A, p. 59-61.
 8. Ibid., p. 62.
 9. Ibid., p. 66,67,100.
 10. Ibid., p. 114.

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Jacob Crist contracted for the work for \$650.¹ Three entries in the records show payments for the courthouse totalling \$9,400.² In the early spring of 1841, the building was ready, and the court intended to occupy it on March 22; but during the night before the court was to convene there, it was set on fire by members of a band of outlaws and burned to the ground.³

Settlers' Protective Organizations

The criminals were members of a gang of horse thieves, robbers, counterfeiters, and occasional murderers known as the "prairie bandits," or "banditti of the prairie" - their operations extending throughout the western frontier. They were particularly strong in the counties of Ogle, Lee, Winnebago, and De Kalb. In Ogle, where some of them were among the early settlers, they were strong enough to have the power to elect local officials and to become members of juries. Adolphus Bliss, Corydon Dewey, and Charles West, active members of the gang, are frequently mentioned in the early records as judges of election, grand and petit jurors, and in lesser capacities.⁴ Their acknowledged leaders were John Driscoll with his sons William, Taylor, David, and Pierce who lived in and around Ogle County. Among others of the most prominent in the county were John Brodie and three of his sons, Samuel Aikins with three sons, William Bridge, and Norton Royce. At the time of the courthouse fire seven of their gang were held in prison under indictment. In later confessions it was brought out that by firing the courthouse they hoped to destroy the indictments, and in the confusion, effect the release of the imprisoned members. The scheme was unsuccessful, however, for John Phelps, at the time clerk of the circuit court, had the records at his house, and the prisoners, too well secured to be released on that night, were removed later under strong guard to a neighboring county.⁵

The burning of the new - and, for that time, expensive - courthouse was the most sensational of the many crimes perpetrated by the outlaws against the settlers, who were terrorized by them from about the year 1836 to 1845, when the gang was dispersed in the upper part of the state. Up to 1841, no decisive measures were taken against them, the processes of law in new counties being much too slow and uncertain to cope with organized gangs. By getting their members called as witnesses, and on juries, by obtaining continuances and changes of venue from one county to another, and by giving perjured evidence they generally managed to be acquitted. That was the basis for citizen organizations which set out with the purpose of attaining an amount of security. Soon after the courthouse fire, fifteen men who had been victimized by the gang held a meeting at which they entered into a compact to rid the country of the desperadoes. They called themselves Regulators, and

1. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 121, 122.

2. Ibid., p. 144, 177, 186.

3. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 322.

4. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 5, 7, 9, 15, 26. Bliss is sometimes spelled Blihs in the records.

5. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 380.

Historical Sketch

the method agreed on was to notify the suspects to leave the country under pain of whipping if the order was not obeyed. Their organization increased to hundreds of members and spread to other counties. The leader or captain in Ogle County was John Campbell, a man of good repute.¹

This was not the first case in Ogle when settlers took independent measures to safeguard their normal interests against predatory elements, nor were bandits their only enemies. Professional claim jumpers and the ever-present speculators who at land sales outbid the pioneer occupants for tracts of land on which, at the cost of much labor and expense, they had made improvements, were considered by the settlers no less ruinous than robbers. Realizing that the legal machinery was too slow to give them timely protection, settlers of Ogle, as early as 1836, organized a "Claim Protective Society" which settled claim disputes outside of courts. That organization developed into the "Oregon Claim Society" with a president, secretary, directors, referees, and marshals.

On March 11, 1839, the society adopted a constitution which gave to its members powers generally held by courts and law enforcement agencies. Some of the rules of that interesting document reveal, among other things, that the powers they took for themselves, until the more effective organization of legal processes, were essentially the same as those of the Regulators who were later tried for murder, and a variety of other extra-legal combinations which at times became a threat to the normal functions of society and constituted government. Parts of the constitution read, "It shall be the duty of the marshals when the rules and regulations of the society are violated, to call upon any one of the members to aid in enforcing them; and all members when notified so to do by either of said marshals, shall turn out and enforce an observance of them . . . This society will in no instance countenance any individual in trespassing upon the claims of another; but any individual not having a claim of his own, and becoming a member of this society, who shall feel himself aggrieved by another person unjustly holding a claim of unreasonable size, may make application to a director who shall proceed in the manner heretofore pointed out . . . and if on the trial it shall appear to the arbitrators or referees that said claim is under all the circumstances of the case of unreasonable size and unjust, they shall award to said person so claiming a trial a part of said claim exceeding in no case three hundred and twenty acres . . . Any individual who shall have been in peaceable possession of any claim not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, by residence thereon for the term of six months, shall not be disturbed, in his said possession, and it shall in all trials be evidence that the claim is his . . . The members of this society hereby pledge themselves to be at all times ready to aid and support each other in carrying into effect its rules and regulations and to support each other at the law and sales, by preventing all bidding upon the claims of any member thereof.

1. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 356-60.

2. Ibid., p. 336, 339, 340 (complete copy of constitution).

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After a few whippings by Regulators, the outlaws retaliated by murdering John Campbell. The actual murderers, David and Taylor Driscoll, made their escape, but three others of the Driscoll family, John, William, and Pierce, were taken by the outraged Regulators from the custody of the sheriff against the warnings of Judge Ford and conducted to Washington Grove for trial. There, about five hundred Regulators from Ogle and surrounding counties gathered. Among them were lawyers, doctors, preachers, justices of the peace, constables, and sheriffs. A regular trial was held and after examination of witnesses, the "jury" of a hundred and eleven men reached a unanimous verdict of guilty against John and William Driscoll, sentencing them to be shot. That there might not be a legal witness to the deed, everybody present fired on the condemned.¹

At the circuit court term in September, 1841, Judge Ford presiding, an indictment was returned against Jonathan W. Jenkins and a hundred and eleven others charging them with the murder of the Driscolls on June 29, 1841. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and the jury - most of whom had participated in the execution - without leaving their seats returned a verdict of not guilty.²

On the whole, the Regulators and their methods met with the approval of the citizens, many of whom had for years suffered from banditry of one kind or another. Expressing that opinion, one historian of Ogle County wrote of the Regulators, "Prosperity and thrift have attended them ever since; they have the respect and confidence of all classes of society, at home and abroad; their honesty and obedience to law are unquestioned and undoubted, so that whatever the efforts of the sympathizers with the Driscolls as to their sudden and disgraceful taking off, and with their two victims of the lash, Hurl and Daggott, the Regulators are fully and proudly vindicated."³

An opposing view was taken by P. Knappen, editor of the Rockford Star, who saw dangerous implications in the acts of the Regulators. In an editorial published July 1, 1841, he wrote, "If . . . citizens are to assume the administration of Lynch law in the face and eyes of the laws of the land, we shall soon have a fearful state of things, and where will it end if mob law is to supercede the civil law?"⁴ A few nights after publication of this editorial the office of the paper was invaded and the type and other equipment destroyed.⁵

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1. Ford, History of Illinois, p. 248; Ogle County, Illinois, p. 360, 362-65.
 2. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 376-79.
 3. Ibid., p. 370.
 4. Editorial in Rockford Star, July 1, 1841, quoted in Ogle County, Illinois, p. 370.
 5. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 371.

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As far as Ogle County was concerned, the progress of law enforcement caused, soon afterward, the disappearance of the outlaws and with them, the disbandment of the Regulators. The idea, however, spread far from Ogle and in some cases, as in Massac County, took on threatening proportions. There too, the Regulators set out with the purpose of suppressing banditry and having taken the law into their hands, degenerated into mobs with high moral pretensions but selfish aims, resorting to torture and murder, often of innocent victims, to threats of lynching against judges, and to driving out of the county sheriffs and other public officials.¹

Changes in Government

Between the burning of the first courthouse and the erection of another in 1843, the old contention for the removal of the county seat from Oregon was revived. Mount Morris, Daysville, Grand Detour, and Byron were candidates for the distinction. In the early part of April, 1843, a mass meeting was called in Oregon with the purpose of coming to a final decision on that controversy. After much discussion, the question was put to a vote which resulted in a small majority in favor of Oregon. Pledges were then taken to forget the rivalry, and a resolution passed asking the county commissioners to proceed at once with the erection of a one-story brick building on the foundation of the one destroyed.² A number of citizens pledged themselves to assist in the building and to furnish materials in payment for which they agreed to accept town lots. In April, the court appointed General Philip R. Bennett to superintend the erection of the new courthouse.³

From a few hundred inhabitants in Ogle County at the time of its organization, its population had swelled to 3,479 by 1840.⁴ The political, social, and economic influences of the heavy immigration from the northern states began to be felt throughout the state. One of their early influences expressed itself in the abolition, by the new Constitution of 1848, of the commissioners' court system of county administration. The county commissioners' court was created by the Constitution of 1818, taken from the system in use in Virginia. There, in the early days, when the plantations were large and the population sparse, the political and social unit was the county. In New England, the town was the unit of government, and the town meeting was the center of civic and political life. This town system gradually grew into the board of township supervisors.

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1. Ford, History of Illinois, p. 437-41.
 2. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 247; Ogle County, Illinois, p. 323.
 3. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 247, 248.
 4. Compendium of the Ninth Census, June 1, 1870 (Washington: Government Printing Office), p. 40.

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Several years before the new constitution was adopted, the convention system of choosing candidates for the important political offices came into use in Illinois. A number of farseeing people saw in it the danger of clique-dominated politics. They, and the New Englanders who were accustomed to the town form, advocated the more decentralized township government which would afford the people an opportunity for convenient expression on the choice of state and national candidates, as well as a greater measure of self-rule locally. The Constitution of 1848, gave the counties the option between the county court and the board of supervisors as the administrative body. The county court was given jurisdiction in all probate matters and in such civil cases as the Assembly might allow, and jurisdiction in criminal cases punishable by fine only not exceeding one hundred dollars. The judge was to be elected for a term of four years, and with him were elected two associate justices; the three, sitting together, exercised the administrative functions of the county court. In each county was to be elected a number of justices of the peace to hold office for four years, and a county clerk for the same period.¹

As an alternative to the county court as a government body, the constitution provided that the General Assembly should provide by law for township organization which might be adopted by any county whenever a majority of its voters should so determine.² On February 12, 1849, the legislature approved an act providing for township and county organization.³ The act provided that at the next general election the voters of any county might vote for or against township organization. If the vote were for organization, the change should go into effect on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. The existing court should appoint three commissioners to divide the county into townships corresponding to the townships of the government survey. Fractions of townships, if not sufficiently populated to be independent units, might be attached to whole townships. Towns were to be named by the preference of the local inhabitants. Town meetings were to be held in each town on the first Tuesday in April annually.⁴

Two years later a new act was passed, providing that there should be chosen at the annual town meeting in each town one supervisor, a town clerk, assessor, collector, an overseer of the poor, three commissioners of highways, two constables, two justices of the peace, as many overseers of highways as there were road districts in the township, and as many poundmasters as the electors determined. The law of 1851 added the provisions "That justices of the peace and constables shall be elected only once in four years, except to fill vacancies" and that "any town having eight hundred or

1. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 18, 27.

2. Ibid., Art. VII, sec. 6.

3. L.1849, p. 190.

4. Ibid., p. 190-96.

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more legal voters shall be entitled to elect an additional supervisor."¹ By both acts the assessor and commissioners of highways elected in every town were to be, by virtue of their offices, fence viewers of such town.

The original act required all persons aspiring to town office to have been residents of the state two years and of the county one year, but in the revised law only the year's residence in the county was required.² In 1857 the justices of the peace, together with the supervisor and town clerk were authorized to fill all vacancies in town offices by appointment, whether the vacancy occurred by failure to elect, by death, resignation, removal from the town, or other cause.³ Again in 1861 the law was reenacted and amended to cause the number of justices of the peace and constables to be governed by the population of the towns. Under this act the county court was required to submit to a vote the question of township organization upon petition of fifty qualified voters in the county.⁴

In addition, twelve further laws were approved by the legislature in the gradual evolution of county government, none of them, however, materially changing the basic form established in 1848 and 1849. A law in 1871 reduced the number of highway commissioners from three to one.⁵ In 1874 the law was again codified and reenacted; it made the township supervisor ex-officio overseer of the poor, and allowed any township with four thousand inhabitants (except in Cook County) to elect an additional supervisor to be styled assistant supervisor; towns having sixty-five hundred inhabitants were entitled to two assistant supervisors, and for every additional twenty-five hundred inhabitants, one additional supervisor. In each town the supervisor, town clerk, and justice of the peace constituted a board of auditors and the supervisors and town clerk a board of health.⁶

In 1877, the board of supervisors in counties under township organization was given power to provide that the territory embraced within any city in such county should be organized as a town, provided such territory had a population of not less than three thousand, and provided that the city council in such city should by resolution request such action of the county.⁷ Subsequent laws gave the county board of each county complete power and jurisdiction to alter boundaries of townships, to change town lines, and to divide, enlarge, and to create new towns in their respective counties to suit the convenience of the inhabitants, but no new town was to be

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1. L.1849, p. 192; L.1851, p. 38.
 2. L.1849, p. 195; L.1851, p. 41.
 3. L.1857, p. 183.
 4. L.1861, p. 216,221.
 5. L.1871-72, p. 756.
 6. R.S.1874, 1066-82.
 7. L.1877, p. 212.

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created containing less territory than ten square miles, or with less than fifty legal voters residing therein, and no incorporated town could be divided without the consent of the electors in a general election.¹

In 1889, an act was adopted instructing the boards of supervisors at their first meeting after the April election in 1890, to divide their townships into two groups, by lot, each group to elect in alternate years supervisors for a biennial period.² In 1909 the term of office of town clerks, township assessor, and township collectors was fixed at two years, and by later enactments the office of town collector in counties having less than 100,000 inhabitants was abolished, and the county collector was made ex-officio town collector.³ In 1931 the term of office of supervisors, assistant supervisors, town clerks, and township assessors was extended to four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.⁴

The county court, the judicial and administrative body created by the Constitution of 1848 to supersede the county commissioners' court, was elected in Ogle County at the general election in November, 1849, and met for the first time on December 17. Spooner Ruggles was elected judge, and William Salisbury and Joshua White associate justices, and John M. Hinkle county clerk. The commissions of these officers were signed by Governor Augustus C. French.⁵

As far as Ogle County was concerned, the election of this court was a mere formality made necessary by the constitutional provision creating it. Sentiment in favor of the township plan was ripe in the county, as well as in most of northern Illinois, for some years before the constitution and the subsequent law sanctioned it. At the same general election by which the county court was chosen, a vote was taken on the question of township organization; the result was a decisive majority in favor of the township system - 984 in a total vote cast of 1,064.⁶ At the session of the court on November 30, following the election, William Walmsley, Henry Hill, and Daniel Pinckney were appointed a commission to divide the county into townships.⁷

The following April a special election was held for the choice of a board of supervisors. The first board chosen consisted of J. B. Cheney, Zenas Aplington, S. C. Cotton, David Hoffhines, Spooner Ruggles, James B.

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1. L.1885, p. 251; L.1895, p. 319; L.1903, p. 353; L.1921, p. 845.
 2. L.1889, p. 109.
 3. L.1909, p. 470; L.1917, p. 793; L.1929, p. 774,775.
 4. L.1931, p. 906, 908; L.1933, p. 1115, 1116.
 5. Commissioners' Record, v. B (section two), p. 1-4.
 6. Ibid., p. 7.
 7. Ibid., (section one), p. 153.

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McCoy, N. W. Wadsworth, Samuel Mitchell, William C. Salisbury, A. O. Campbell, E. Payson Snow, George Young, Austin Sines, C. C. Burroughs, Ira Overacker, Jeriel Robinson, Joseph Williams, Hiram Sanford, and Thomas Paddock.¹ Although the board was elected in April, 1850, it did not meet in an official capacity until November 11 of that year. In the meantime the affairs of the county were conducted by the county court.

On February 5, 1850, the commissioners appointed to divide the county into townships made their report to the court, which was accepted and made of record. The commissioners divided the county into the following nineteen townships: Monroe, Scott, White Rock, Grand Detour, Harrison, Lynnville, LaFayette, Eagle, Pine Creek, Brookville, Taylor, Nashua, Oregon, Mount Morris, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Marion, Byron, Leaf River.² The same year the names of the towns of Harrison, Eagle, and Brooklyn were changed to Maryland, Pine Rock, and Rockvale, respectively, in pursuance of a law which forbids the duplication of township names in the state.³

Through the years, increased population and political considerations caused the creation of six more townships in Ogle, making the present total of twenty-five townships represented by twenty-five supervisors and one assistant supervisor. The added townships are Woosung, Lincoln, Forreston, Flagg, Eagle Point, and Dement.⁴

Considerations of economy and the general trend toward centralization, not only in economics but also in government, brought about a movement in the county for the adoption of the county commission form of government provided by the Constitution of 1870 as an alternative to the township system.⁵ The question was put to the ballot at the general election in 1936. The voters rejected the board of county commissioners by a vote of 10,558 against, to 2,593 for the plan.⁶

The County's Finances

At the first meeting of the board, on the morning of November 11, 1850 Joseph Williams was chosen temporary chairman and Spooner Ruggles, A. O. Campbell, and William Salisbury were appointed a committee on rules. At afternoon meeting the same day, Zenas Aplington was chosen permanent chairman. The following day, a set of seven rules for the conduct of board meetings was adopted, and committees on finance, claims, assessment rolls, elections, and public buildings were appointed. A special license committee

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1. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861 (not labeled), p. 1.
 2. Commissioners' Record, v. B (section two), p. 7,9.
 3. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861, p. 5.
 4. Population Bulletin, p. 40.
 5. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 5.
 6. Supervisors' Record, v. L, p. 470,487,509.

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consider the traffic in spirituous liquors brought in a report on November 12 which read in part "that they consider the practice of selling liquor by the small measure to be a fruitful source of immorality," and they therefore recommended a license fee of \$150 in the opinion that this high price "would perhaps have a greater tendency to discourage the traffic than an attempt at utter prohibition."¹

The special finance committee appointed to investigate the financial condition of the county from its organization to September, 1850, brought in its report at a special meeting of the board held December 5.² They reported that the mass of county orders, building fund orders, jury certificates, and certificates of payments to county officials "are in wild confusion mingled." After a careful check of all the sources the committee arrived at those figures as the true financial state of the county:

Whole amount of revenue orders issued	\$21,591.21
Whole amount of revenue orders paid	13,945.41
Balance of revenue orders unpaid	7,645.80
Interest on balance since presented for payment	<u>1,359.16</u>
Total indebtedness on revenue account	\$9,004.96
Indebtedness on building fund	17,981.21
Indebtedness on county commissioners' and clerks' certificates	939.65
Unpaid jury certificates	1,100.85
Total indebtedness	\$29,026.69

Against this indebtedness the county had in its possession, notes, obligations, and interest amounting to \$2,084.90; unsold town lots to the value of \$4,260; notes and interest in the hands of Judge Ruggles, \$101.81; due the county from the late sheriff on delinquent tax list, \$118.06; and unclaimed orders in hands of the clerk to the sum of \$105.67, bringing the total assets to \$6,670.44.³

In concluding its report, the committee recommended the adoption of a system of county management based on these suggestions: "That the treasurer of Ogle Co. be instructed by the Board of Supervisors to keep a separate and distinct account of the species of funds paid into the treasury. Viz: Cash, Revenue Orders, Bldg. fund orders, certificates of the Co. Commissioners & clerks and jury certificates, each separate and distinct, and on separate pages. Also that the Co. clerk be instructed to file each of the foregoing species of County papers, when cancelled in his office in separate parcels. The adoption of the above resolutions in the opinion of your committee would hereafter avoid confusion and greatly facilitate reference

1. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861 (not labeled), p. 3,4,6; Ogle County, Illinois, p. 330,331.
2. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861 (not labeled), p. 18,19.
3. Ibid., p. 20,21.

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to the state of the affairs of the county." The recommendations, signed by N. W. Wadsworth and Joseph Williams, were adopted in full by the Board

At the same session the committee on tax books presented a report on the valuation of taxable property in the county and the tax levies, as of December, 1850:²

Valuation of real estate	\$954,790.58
Valuation of personal property	423,495.38
State tax	7,989.70
County tax	5,619.90
Town tax	688.88
School tax	737.61

The second land boom period in the state's history came during the decade, 1850-1860, the period of intensive railroad building and heavy increase of population.³ The boom is eloquently reflected in the reports of property valuation and tax levies. Especially interesting in the following table is the contrast in the exaggerated land valuation for 1856 when the first railroad came through the county and the greatly reduced valuation of taxable property in 1859 when an ebb in the railroad excitement had set in

	<u>1851⁴</u>	<u>1853⁵</u>	<u>1856⁶</u>	<u>1859⁷</u>
Value of lands	\$985,367	\$1,375,504.67	\$3,539,385	\$2,027,300
Value of town lots	110,650	151,365.00	349,519	310,200
Value of personal property	<u>499,149</u>	<u>674,742.50</u>	<u>1,195,323</u>	<u>965,800</u>
Total value	\$1,595,166	\$2,201,612.17	\$5,084,227	\$3,303,400
Total taxes	\$18,889.18	\$23,292.37	\$72,587.07	\$75,284.00

1. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861 (not labeled), p. 21.
2. Ibid., p. 23.
3. The county's population for the census years 1840 through 1870 are, 1840, 3,479; 1850, 10,020; 1860, 22,888; 1870, 27,492 (Compendium of the Ninth Census, p. 40).
4. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861 (not labeled), p. 54.
5. Ibid., p. 138, 139.
6. Ibid., p. 261.
7. Ibid., p. 441-43.

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In 1859, for the first time, a complete abstract of personal and railroad property was inserted in the record:¹

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>
Horses	9,765	\$272,736
Cattle	22,418	151,904
Mules	108	2,760
Sheep	3,912	3,878
Hogs	17,246	17,397
Waggons	3,387	47,971
Clocks and watches	3,179	8,619
Pianos	44	2,775
Merchandise		94,739
Bankers' and brokers' property		19,810
Manufacturers' articles		24,392
Money and credits		187,659
Unenumerated property		104,668
Railroad property		67,557

The Civil War brought about a changed situation in the finances of the county, which had been in good condition at the outbreak of the war. A special tax of fifty cents on the hundred-dollar valuation was levied in 1863 for payment of bounties to soldiers. In that year the total tax came to \$97,622.52.² At the close of the war in 1865, the county's indebtedness reached the sum, large for that time, of \$245,769.37.³ In 1875, the treasurer's report showed that efficient management had reduced the debt to \$14,306.25.⁴

However far-reaching were the effects on the county's finances in the past century of the building of railroads, the rapid increase of population, the upheaval of the Civil War, and the process of industrialization, they are dwarfed by factors arising in the twentieth century. Among these events are the progressive concentration - largely brought about by the tremendous development of technological processes - of the nation's commerce, industry, and finance in an ever tightening circle of great corporations; the World War of 1914-1918; and the financial crash of 1929 with the following prolonged nationwide depression. The cumulative effects on the county's development and on the complexity of its administration, of a century filled with revolutionary changes, is illustrated in the following table of abstracts of locally assessed real estate, personal and railroad property in Ogle County for the year 1936:

1. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861 (not labeled), p. 441-43.
 2. Ibid., v. 2, p. 76,77.
 3. Ibid., p. 158.
 4. Ibid., v. C, p. 465,466.

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<u>Personalty</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Passenger automobiles	4,811	\$ 373,700
Trucks and busses	561	44,510
Cattle	43,272	959,985
Horses and mules	8,866	353,675
Sheep and goats	8,055	30,225
Swine	23,718	204,925
Household furniture		500,265
Office and store furniture		48,865
Personal effects		21,130
Machinery and equipment		568,070
Merchandise, goods in process		367,875
Money - cash and bank deposits		238,890
Net credits		56,385
Taxable stocks and bonds		7,920
Mortgages and notes		158,885
All other personalty		321,650
Capital stock (domestic)		6,705
Public utility personalty		493,245
Total personalty		<u>\$4,756,905</u>

<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Total number of acres) improved and unimproved lands)	475,118	\$19,191,670
Total lots		5,010,795
Total real estate		<u>\$24,202,465</u>

Railroad Property Locally Assessed

Land (class D)	\$ 200
Lots (class D)	540
Personal property (class C)	2,485
Total railroad property	<u>\$3,225</u>
Total property locally assessed	<u>\$28,962,595.1</u>

The total assessed value of the 137.52 miles of main-track railroads in the county as computed by the State Tax Commission in 1935 was \$4,277,119. In addition to this figure, the assessed value of buildings on the railroad right of way amounted to \$63,559.²

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1. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Tax Commission Assessment years 1935 and 1936 (Printed by authority of the State of Illinois), p. 129.
 2. Ibid., p. 217.

Historical Sketch

Public Welfare

One of the standard items in the county's budget from the earliest has been the care of the indigent. These were originally the orphaned children and those persons who were too old and incapacitated to care for themselves. Under the county commissioners' court, care for them was secured by "farming" them out under contract to the lowest bidder. Under the board of supervisors, each supervisor became agent in his respective township in their behalf.¹ The great increases of population in the middle of the last century made this method too unwieldy for good economy, and a general move throughout the state began for centralized housing, care, and supervision of the needy. In 1856, the Ogle county board appointed a committee to investigate the advisability of adopting what was known at the time as the Poor House System.² Nothing, however, came of the initial attempt, or of others made in 1868 and 1869.³ Finally, a vote on the proposition to purchase a poor farm carried at the election in November, 1877.⁴ In February of the following year, the board purchased from Dr. Henry A. Mix for the sum of \$3,300, a tract of fifty acres of land lying on the west bank of Rock River one and a half miles from Oregon, to which was added, without additional expense to the county, a part of Island Number 6 in the river, containing seven acres.⁵ At the same session the board authorized the issue of county bonds to the amount of \$13,300 for buildings and equipment.⁶ As was customary in most counties in the early years, the insane were housed together with the normal inmates of the poorhouse. In 1881, the board decided to erect on the county farm a separate building for the insane. Three years later the contract was let to J. R. Steele for \$7,500; the ultimate cost, however, increased to \$9,285.56.⁷

These measures of assistance to the indigent, together with aid from the state in later years, were more or less adequate until the great depression which set in after the market debacle of October, 1929. This county, as well as every county in the nation, found it impossible to cope with the greatly increased need for assistance, and the national government, in its traditional and essentially American way took over the greater part of the burden, as it has done on other occasions in the nation's history.⁸ Various

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1. See Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 21, 40, 49, 56, 58, 66, 102, 107, 108, 111, 114, 132, 162.
 2. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1860 (not labeled), p. 257.
 3. Ibid., v. C, p. 12-14, 61.
 4. Ibid., v. D, p. 47.
 5. Ibid., p. 68.
 6. Ibid., p. 78.
 7. Ibid., p. 415; v. E, p. 195.
 8. Some of the instances of help extended by the Federal government are the homesteading rights; land grants to builders of roads, canals, and railroads, and monetary subsidies to industries; parity payments and other benefits to farmers; bounties to war veterans.

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measures of relief for the needy were put into operation in 1932 which persist, along with the depressed economic condition that brought them into being, to the date of this writing. During the month of June, 1938, the number of persons in Ogle County receiving assistance under the general relief program was 722.¹ From February 6, 1932, through June 30, 1938, the total obligations incurred against all public funds for general relief in the county came to \$499,716.58, of which Federal funds amounted to \$211,447.79, state funds to \$126,941.41, and local funds to \$161,325.38.² In 1937, the county levied a relief tax of eighteen and nine-tenths cents per hundred dollars valuation of the county's property of \$32,270,607, which netted the sum of \$56,978.18, a ninety-three and five tenths percent collection of the full levy.³ The responsibility of administration of direct relief in the county's twenty-five local relief units rests with the township supervisors; the county department of public welfare handles only the old age assistance program.

One of the measures adopted by the Federal and state governments of dealing with the widespread unemployment in industry, commerce, agriculture and the professions is the Works Projects Administration. The results of the several years' work by the WPA in physical improvements and cultural advancement are widely recognized as a considerable national asset.

During the depression decade, 1930-1940, it became apparent that measures for social security along with relief was a national need. As a result, laws were passed establishing unemployment insurance, old age assistance, and limitation of work hours in specified industries to take up part of the technological unemployment problem. From June, 1936, through April 1940, a total of 927 persons in Ogle County have been granted old age assistance to the amount of \$391,935. Altogether, 1138 applications for these pensions have been received during that period.⁴

Although there is no county hospital in Ogle, the county supports a public health program. A county physician is employed who attends to patients on the county farm, and a county nurse, whose services are available to all who need them, makes periodic health inspections of public schools, and conducts immunization and tuberculin tests for pupils.⁵

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1. Biennial Report of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, July 1, 1936 through June 30, 1938, p. 132.
 2. Ibid., p. 170.
 3. Ibid., p. 152.
 4. Information furnished by E. M. Clinton, Ogle County Department of Public Welfare.
 5. Information from Helen A. Stonick, Ogle County Nurse.

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Political Cast of Ogle County

Two residents of the county, Thomas Ford and Frank O. Lowden, have served as chief executives of Illinois; the terms of both men, though separated by three quarters of a century, came during critical periods in the state's history. Both men, representing rival political parties, left their office with honor to themselves and credit to their state.

Ford, elected on the Democratic ticket in 1842, took over the governorship soon after the collapse of the internal improvement venture, when Illinois, indebted above its current capacity to repay the debt, was on the verge of bankruptcy and was shunned by bankers and given a wide berth by prospective settlers who made their homes in other states for fear of high taxation in Illinois.¹ There was a strong disposition throughout the state to suspend the debt, but Ford and a few others insisted on full payment. In his inaugural message Governor Ford, speaking on the condition of the state said, "The remedy for this is obvious. Let it be known in the first place that no oppressive and exterminating taxation is to be resorted to; in the second, we must convince our creditors and the world that the disgrace of repudiation is not countenanced among us - that we are honest and mean to pay as soon as we are able."² At the close of his administration, both the domestic and the public debts were being reduced and the credit of the state was on the way to complete restoration.

At the time Ford was nominated he was an associate justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to circuit duty in the ninth judicial district, which included Ogle County. His home county, of which he was one of the first settlers, turned against him, and even the one Democratic paper in Ogle, the Rock River Register, supported Joseph Duncan, the Whig candidate.³ At that period the northern boundary matter was being agitated by the people of the fourteen northern counties, a majority of whom favor-

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1. When Thomas Ford took over the governorship the condition of the state's finances was summarized by Lieutenant-Governor John Moore as follows: "The treasury was bankrupt; the revenues were insufficient; the people were unable and unwilling to pay high taxes; and the State had borrowed itself out of all credit; a debt of near \$10,000,000 had been contracted for the canal, railroads, and other purposes. The currency of the State had been annihilated; there was not over \$200,000 or \$300,000 in good money in the pockets of the whole people, which occasioned a general inability to pay taxes. The whole people were indebted to the merchants, nearly all of whom were indebted to the banks or foreign merchants; and the banks owed everybody, and none were able to pay." Davidson and Stuve, History of Illinois, p. 466.
 2. Ibid.
 3. History of Ogle County, II, 658.

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ed inclusion in Wisconsin. In January, 1842, a meeting of the citizens of Ogle County was held at Oregon for considering the question of annexation of that part of the state to Wisconsin. A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending to the Wisconsin legislature that in its application to Congress for admission into the Union that state should claim for its southern boundary the line established by the Ordinance of 1787. A committee of delegates was appointed to go to Wisconsin to consult with the governor and legislature on measures to be taken to effect annexation. At a meeting held in Oregon on February 26, 1842, the committee reported that the legislature and Governor Doty had given assurance of their complete cooperation, recommending that a census in the disputed counties be taken with a view of presenting the results to Congress.¹

The roots of that agitation lay in the fear of the people of living in a state which faced either bankruptcy or high taxation,² and of lack of sympathy on the part of the people of the northern counties toward the central and southern counties of the state, most of which at the time had leanings toward slavery. Ford vigorously opposed the movement toward annexation to Wisconsin and for that reason was not given the county vote.

Frank O. Lowden was Republican governor of the state during the World War years. On the strength of his record as governor and his national reputation as an expert on agrarian problems, Colonel Lowden's name was proposed for nomination as a presidential candidate in the Republican national convention in 1920, and won heavy support. Although he did not receive the nomination, he has remained one of the leaders of the national Republican party, and his advice and counsel, for which many come to him at his home on Sinnissippi Farm, are eagerly sought after by high ranking politicians of his party.

From the first presidential election in 1840 to the last primaries an even hundred years later, the citizens of Ogle County have kept a steady course in their political attachments. Until the organization of the Republican party in 1856, the county returned Whig majorities in its first four national elections.³ From 1856 on, the county gave large Republican

1. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 446.

2. In 1850, the county was taxed two mills to pay the state debt and one and a half mills to pay the interest on the debt, for a total of \$3,399.30, while the county tax at three mills resulted in a collection of only \$2,913.69. Commissioners' Record, v. B (section two), p. 31.

3. Illinois Election Returns 1818-1848, ed.

Theodore Calvin Pease. V. I, Statistical Series in v. XVIII, Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library (Springfield, 1923), p. 118,150; The Whig Almanac and U. S. Register (New York: Greeley & McElrath), p. 48.

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majorities in every presidential election to the present.¹ Even in the memorable presidential election of 1932, when for the first time since the Civil War party allegiance was largely abandoned throughout the nation, and most of the state's counties hitherto Republican swung over to a new type of leader at the head of the Democratic party in the hope of stemming the raging depression, Ogle remained in its tradition by a vote of 8,224 for Herbert Hoover as against 5,416 for Franklin D. Roosevelt.² In the primary elections in April, 1940, Ogle County again voted heavily Republican.³

On August 16, 1856, when the Republican party was being organized, Abraham Lincoln, and John Wentworth of Chicago, then congressman from the second district, came to speak at Oregon. On the posters advertising the speakers, Wentworth's name came first in letters twice the size of those used for Lincoln's name. A boulder is now placed on the spot commemorating the occurrence.⁴

The County's Participation in the Wars

From the Black Hawk incident, in which the Ogle region and its inhabitants figured prominently, to and including the World War, the county participated adequately in every one of the nation's emergencies. During the Civil War the county furnished 2,953 soldiers to the Union army and expended the total sum of \$421,318.46 for bounties to soldiers and their families.⁵

A few volunteers from Ogle County took part in the Mexican War, and in the Spanish-American War the county furnished Company M, Third Infantry, led by Captain Edward A. Ward and Lieutenants George W. Dicus and William F. Hackett.⁶

In the World War, 1,257 of the county's citizens saw service; of these 589 were volunteers and the rest inducted by the local draft board. Of the total number, 38 were killed in action, 68 were wounded, and 46 gassed.⁷

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1. The Tribune Almanac and Political Register (New York: The Tribune Association, 1869), III, 71; *ibid.* (1873), I, 68; *ibid.* (1878), IV, 72; The Daily News Almanac and Political Record (Chicago: The Chicago Daily News, 1885), p. 32; *ibid.* (1889), p. 101; *ibid.* (1893), p. 249.
 2. The Daily News Almanac and Political Record (1934), p. 250.
 3. "Vote by Counties on Presidential Candidates," Chicago Daily Tribune, April 11, 1940.
 4. History of Ogle County, II, 659.
 5. D. W. Lusk, Politics and Politicians, 1809-1889 (Springfield: H. W. Hooker, 1889), p. 173; History of Ogle County, II, 669.
 6. History of Ogle County, II, 668, 670.
 7. Roll of Honor for Ogle County, Illinois, War of 1917 (volume in circuit clerk's office, Oregon).

Historical Sketch

Economic Development

Industry

There was no lack among the early settlers of Ogle of energetic, enterprising men with ambitions for creating great industries and cities in the county. However, the generous soil of the county, its serene beauty, and the absence of navigable waters, combined with a number of man-made factors, predisposed it to become one of the finest agricultural counties in the state and a point of attraction for artists and the tourist public, while industry, in spite of many attempts, played a minor part in the county's life.

Transportation facilities and power were, in the early years as they are today, determining factors in industrial development, and in that respect Ogle County was poorly endowed until the coming of railroads. Rock River, because of its crookedness and many concealed obstructions, did not develop as a transportation artery. Several attempts were made to navigate the river, but each enterprise, financially unsuccessful, was abandoned. In 1838 the "Gipsy" made a trip up the river, and in 1844 the "Lighter" went up as far as Janesville in Wisconsin, and made two or three subsequent trips, bringing groceries and other manufactured goods from St. Louis and taking back flour. These attempts did not prove encouraging to the owner of the vessels and no regular steamship service was ever established on the river.¹

It was the lack of river transportation and the absence of coal in the vicinity that caused the break-up of the Andrus and Deere partnership in their plow factory at Grand Detour and the establishment by John Deere in partnership with his foreman Robert N. Tate, of the famous plow factory at Moline where both transportation and coal were readily available. Andrus and Bosworth, having reached an agreement with Deere as to the territory in which each had a right to sell, continued the manufacture of plows at Grand Detour, hauling coal by wagon from mines near LaSalle, a distance of about forty miles.²

For a time, the Grand Detour factory did a good business, producing the fifties from forty to fifty plows a day.³ But the competition of the better situated cities of Moline and Chicago eventually caused the extinction of the Andrus and Bosworth venture.

The Hydraulic Company was another of the early business ventures of Leonard Andrus. He, with W. A. House and others formed the company in 18

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1. Ogle County Sketches, p. 70.
 2. Clark, John Deere, p. 44.
 3. Ogle County Sketches, p. 69,70.

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for the purpose of improving and developing the water power of Rock River and erecting mills. In that year, they built a sawmill on Pine Creek about three miles from Grand Detour, and the following year commenced building a dam across Rock River at Grand Detour, and a grist and sawmill which were completed in 1838. Later Solon Cumins bought out the firm and renamed it the Rock River Mill Company.¹

A contributing factor to the industrial dormancy of the county, despite the great amount of energy and capital expended in the early decades, was that by the time rail transportation came to the county the locality was surrounded by bustling cities already well on the way to a high industrial development. To the east of Ogle was Chicago, a magnet for enterprising businessmen from all over the country, and in the fifties already in undisputed leadership among the cities of the state. To the west were the three rapidly growing cities of Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport on the Mississippi, the old highway of commerce. To the north was Rockford, and to the south, Peoria. Each of these cities was endowed with the essentials which were lacking in the towns of Ogle County for industrial development - coal and transportation.

The Illinois Central was the first railroad built through the county, coming in 1853. The same year, the Galena and Chicago Union, the present North Western, entered the county, and the following year a branch line of the road called the "Dixon Air Line" was built through the southeast corner of Ogle.²

The Galena and Chicago Union had an interesting history, and with its construction were connected a number of prominent men in the state. The road was first chartered in 1836, the year Ogle County was organized. After securing a tract of a thousand acres of land in Du Page County and grading a little on the proposed route west of Chicago, the corporators suspended all operations in 1838.

In 1845, Mahlon Ogden and a group of associates in Chicago purchased the charter and the land from the owners for \$20,000. Walter L. Newberry of Cook County also had a financial interest in the enterprise. So uncertain were the backers of the project that they inserted a clause in the charter which authorized them to build a turnpike in case they failed with the railroad: "That if at any time after the passage of this act it shall be deemed advisable by the directors of the said corporation to make and establish a good, permanent turnpike road upon any portion of the route of the railroad by this act authorized to be constructed, then the said directors are

1. Ogle County Sketches, p. 69.

2. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 425, 429.

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hereby authorized and empowered to construct a turnpike on any portion of the said route."¹

At a meeting of railroad financiers and delegates from the northern counties held at Rockford in January, 1846, for the purpose of devising measures for the earliest possible construction of the railroad, a resolution was introduced by Walter L. Newberry which read in part "that the members of this convention will use all honorable measures to obtain subscriptions to the stock of said company."² Another resolution was passed suggesting that "if each farmer upon the route shall take at least one share of the stock (\$100), the completion of the road would be placed beyond contingency."³ Although there was always a strong minority opposed to the financing of railroad construction by such methods, and particularly to the subscription to railroad stock by counties and municipalities, which too often resulted in overburdening indebtedness, Ogle County was very liberal in voting aid to various proposed railroads. Eventually, however, there was a statewide reversion of feeling about this practice, resulting in a provision in the Constitution of 1870 that "no county, city, town, township or other municipality shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation."⁴

Many railroad schemes sprang up in the county, created a temporary enthusiasm, and soon expired. Oregon meanwhile, even though the county seat and the most important town in the county, remained for many years without an outlet. The nearest railroad was at Franklin Grove in Lee County, twelve miles away. The citizens of Oregon, together with citizens of other towns took vigorous measures to remedy this condition. The Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company was to build a road from Rochelle to Oregon, to Mount Morris, to Mount Carroll in Carroll County, and to the Mississippi River. Later the name of this road became known as the Chicago and Iowa. In 1867, Oregon voted a donation of \$50,000 to the company, and two years later the town voted an additional \$50,000. Aurora voted \$100,000, Flagg \$50,000, Mount Morris and Forreston each \$75,000, Pine Rock \$10,000, Nashville \$5,000, and Alto in Lee County, \$33,000.⁵ Work on the road was commenced in 1870, and finally on April 1, 1871, the road was completed to Oregon⁶ giving the town its first railroad. In 1940, the town was served by a

1. L.1835-36, p. 26,27.

2. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 425.

3. Ibid.

4. Constitution of 1870, separate sec., "Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads and Private Corporations."

5. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 433,435,436.

6. Ibid., p. 438,439.

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branch line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Interstate Transit Lines, and by two main highways, State Routes 2 and 77.

No coal was ever mined in the county. There are at present in operation a limestone, and a sand and gravel plant employing in 1937 a total of 26 workers. The E. F. Reber Company, operating the limestone plant at Byron, produced 1,000 tons in 1937, and the McGrath Sand and Gravel Company at Lincoln produced 250,000 tons in the same year.¹ Among other industries in the county are a cheese factory at Byron, and several large publishing houses at Mount Morris.

After completion of rail outlets, Oregon, among the county's towns, developed the largest number of industries, among which are a piano manufacturing plant, a silica plant, and factories producing tanks, street sprinklers, and coal stokers. Next in point of industrial importance is Rochelle, with vegetable canneries and manufactures of underwear, worsted yarn, sweaters, hauling machinery, and naphtha filters.

At the time of the 1920 census, the county had forty-two manufacturing establishments employing an average of 835 wage earners. The total wages paid amounted to \$922,747, and the value of products was \$5,525,773.² In 1935 the number of establishments was reduced to thirty-seven, but the number of people engaged in the industries increased to 1,856 and the value of the output to \$9,361,168.³ In these increases Ogle County is an exception among counties of the state, in a majority of which there were sharp declines in industrial production and number of employed workers in the decade 1930-1940.

Agriculture

The changes which have taken place in Illinois and the West in the three generations of evolution from the primitive to the streamlined are no less startling in the field of agriculture than in politics, education, industry, and the physical and social environment generally. Partly illustrating these changes are the following figures: in 1930, a farmer using modern equipment could produce twenty bushels of grain at a labor of 3.3 man-hours. His grandfather in 1830, with the best equipment then available, had to put in 57.7 man-hours of labor to achieve the same pro-

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1. Coal Report, Illinois, 1937 (Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois), p. 280, 284.
 2. Fourteenth Census of the United States, Manufactures, 1919 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922), p. 5.
 3. Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide (Chicago: Rand-McNally, 1940), p. 121.

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duction.¹ And if the price per bushel of wheat in both years were \$1.00, the farmer's net cash income per acre in 1930 would be \$6.06, whereas his net income in 1830 was only 34.7 cents.

At their face value these figures would indicate greatly advanced ease and prosperity for the farmers. During the same years, however, augmented cost of government, cost of manufactured articles, reduced productivity of the land, and increasing complexity of the problems of marketing, have gone far to balance the progress indicated by those figures. Illustrative of the complexities and the negative results of causes - many of which are beyond the control of the individual farmer - are the figures on land ownership in Ogle County for the year 1930: of the total farm land under crops in the county only thirty-six and nine-tenths percent was operated by owners, two and four-tenths percent by manager, while the remaining sixty and seven-tenths percent was operated by tenant farmers. Of the owner-operated farms, forty-six and three-tenths percent were mortgaged, the average being \$9,043. The average tax on land and buildings per acre in 1929 was \$1.47.² A hundred years before, the government was selling these lands at a top price of \$1.25 per acre and almost every farm was the property of the family living on and operating it.

Individual methods of combating difficulties, which beset the farmers soon after they settled the land, were found inadequate by the pioneers of Ogle County as early as 1836, when they formed the Claim Protective Society and the Oregon Claim Society whose activities have already been noted.³ With the disappearance of public lands and claim jumpers, the claim society itself was disbanded sometime in the forties.

New problems confronted the farmers by the mid-century, especially the problems of marketing, production, land use, and to an extent land conservation. With the purpose of meeting the new conditions collectively, farmer societies began to spring up throughout the state in the fifties. In Ogle, some of the farmers organized themselves into the Ogle County Agricultural Society in 1853, holding fairs at Oregon and Byron in that and succeeding years. In 1857, the society purchased ten acres of land near Oregon for fair grounds.⁴

With the passing of years, the farmers recognized that their problems were becoming less and less local, and in proportion, less amenable to local measures. Through their organizations, the farmers sought aid and guidance from governmental sources. The national government, through

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1. Clark, John Deere, p. 17.
 2. Farm, Home and Community, p. 52,53.
 3. See p. 23.
 4. History of Ogle County, II, 655.

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its Department of Agriculture, the state colleges and universities, the farmers' organizations, and the county agents, have exercised an incalculable influence on the many phases of agricultural life and on the farmers' fortunes.

Federal aid to the farmers began with plant introduction work, a need which the settlers could not themselves satisfy. As early as 1839, Congress granted an appropriation of \$1,000, for the purpose of collecting and distributing seeds, prosecuting agricultural investigations, and procuring agricultural statistics.¹

In 1862, Congress created the Department of Agriculture, granting it an appropriation of only \$64,000.² For a long time afterwards, the principal aim of the department was to increase the volume and quality, and at the same time lower the cost of farm production. With new conditions brought about by the development of a domestic industry which reduced the exchange of agricultural and industrial products with Europe, and the introduction of scientific methods of farming, there arose a need for a more scientifically organized system of marketing. In addition, the spread between farm and non-farm prices caused a demand by the farmers, which began to rise soon after the Civil War, for the regulation of storage and transportation concerns, distribution agencies, and the powerful commodity exchanges. This demand led to the creation in 1913 of an office of markets in the Department of Agriculture which, combined with a number of other offices, developed into the present Bureau of Agricultural Economics.³

From conducting research and educational services the department in recent years has plunged into solving concrete problems with far-reaching practical measures. The effective production and price control in well organized industry made unavoidable the employment of similar technics in agriculture. In 1933, Congress passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act with provisions to assist the farmers through a guided combination of adjusted crop production and market agreements.⁴

Among the other aims of the A.A.A. (the original act was replaced by the A.A.A. of 1938), are soil conservation, land treatment for flood control, retirement from agriculture of submarginal land, assistance to

1. M. L. Wilson, "Frontiers of Farming" in The Federal Government Today; A Survey of Recent Innovations and Renovations (New York: American Council on Public Affairs, 1938), p. 11. Hereinafter referred to as "Frontiers of Farming."

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid., p. 13.

4. Ibid.

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farm tenants to enable them to become owners of the land they operate, conservation of water facilities, and farm forestry.¹

Working closely with the Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges is the farm advisor or county agent. In Ogle, as in other counties of the state, he is employed jointly by the Farm Bureau and the University of Illinois, receiving his salary from the state and the Farm Bureau. The Ogle County Farm Bureau was organized in 1917; the present farm advisor is D. E. Warren. The farm advisor is an itinerant teacher whose task is to help individual farmers to act upon the findings of the agricultural experimental station of the University and the Department of Agriculture. His office also serves as a clearing house of information on the various Federal programs available for farmers.

In addition to these agencies, the farmers have the stimulation and example of two neighboring scientifically conducted farm establishments - Rock River and Sinnissippi farms, whose fame has spread far beyond Ogle County.

Owing to the fertility of its soil and the broad use of scientific methods, Ogle is one of the outstanding farming counties in the state, with a crop yield of considerably better than the average for Illinois, as is shown by the following table of average crop yield for the ten-year period, 1924-1933:²

		<u>Ogle County</u>	<u>Illinois</u>
Corn	bushels per acre	38.4	34.9
Oats	" " "	35.1	32.4
Winter wheat	" " "	21.2	16.4
Spring wheat	" " "	18.7	18.1
Barley	" " "	29.7	27.6
Rye	" " "	16.3	13.6
Soybeans	" " "	15.0	16.7
Tame hat	tons per acre	1.5	1.25
Crop yield index		109.5	100.2

Of the approximate land area in the county of 483,840 acres, ninety-six and five-tenths percent was in the 2,897 farms in 1935; the average size of the farms was 161 acres. The total value per farm in 1930 was \$18,821, the total value per acre, \$112.73.³

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1. "Frontiers of Farming," p. 15.
 2. Farm, Home and Community, p. 17.
 3. Ibid., p. 3,50.

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The agricultural activities of the county include grain farming, dairying, and livestock breeding. In 1935, there were 21,000 milch cows in the county, 57,800 hogs, 16,130 sheep, and 12,380 horses and mules.¹ The principal crops grown are corn, oats, wheat, barley, hay, and clover. Very little grain is shipped out of the county, most of it being used locally for feeding.

The percentage of farm income derived from specified sources in 1929 was: crops sixteen and nine-tenths percent; livestock, fifty and one-tenth percent; livestock products, twenty-three and nine-tenths percent; forest products, three tenths of one percent. Of the whole amount of products eight and nine-tenths percent was used by the operator's family.²

The mechanized equipment on the farms in 1930 included 2,867 farm automobiles, 531 farm motor trucks, and 1,095 farm tractors. In 1935, the total mileage of state and secondary roads in the county was 303.³

The current war in Europe, unlike the World War, has not helped the American farmer either by an expanded market or a rise in price of farm commodities. This may be accounted for by the rigid food rationing in the warring countries, and by our neutrality law which prohibits shipments to belligerents in American ships, and to curtailment of trade during the war with aggressor nations.

Social and Cultural Development

Religious Activities

Not long after the first settlers came to the Ogle County region they were followed by ministers who organized congregations and established churches. Settlers had a warm welcome for them, not only because they were their spiritual guides, but also because they often acted as teachers of their young, promoters of schools and education as well as counsellors in the political, social, and domestic life of the communities. In return for the valuable contributions made by the sincere, devoted, hard-working ministers, and for their simple, understandable - although at times crude - exposition of religious doctrines, the pioneers gave them a wholehearted devotion and confidence, and material aid after the hardships of the frontier were overcome.⁴

1. Farm, Home and Community, p. 45.

2. Ibid., p. 50.

3. Ibid., p. 53.

4. An expression of confidence in the spiritual power of the church, made by a confident writer in the seventies, is in interesting con-

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Engaged in the religious work in the thirty-two active churches in Ogle County are eight denominations with a combined membership in 1940 of 5,640, plus the unlisted membership of the five Roman Catholic churches. The Methodists were the first to initiate religious work in the county, beginning their work near Polo in March, 1836. The Reverend James McKean met with sixteen families in a tavern at Buffalo Grove and organized a church and a Sunday school. George D. H. Wilcoxon, one of the earliest settlers in the region, helped in the organization and became the superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1840, this group built a log church fourteen feet square in which every notable Methodist preacher in that part of the state, including Bishop Waugh, preached at one time or another. In 1939, the Methodists had ten churches in the county with a total membership of 2,588.¹

The following year, the Congregationalists organized a church at Byron. It is now called the Byron Federation, a union of several churches. The combined membership in the county's five Congregational churches in 1939 was 516.²

The Northern Baptists, who now have one church in the county with a membership of 107, organized their church at Rochelle in 1838. One of their ministers was the famous Baptist missionary, Elder Jacob Knapp, who came to that part of the state in 1833.³

trast with the wholesale disregard of established human values exhibited in present time of conflict: "With \$22,300,000 in church property (in Illinois), and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars - these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowzes on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call the posse from a remote part of the country; but because conscience guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind." Ogle County, Illinois, p. 128.

1. A. D. Field, Memorials of Methodism in the Bounds of the Rock River Conference (Cincinnati: Cranston and Stowe, 1886), p. 143-46; Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, July-December, 1937 (New York; Cincinnati; Chicago: Methodist Book Concern), p. 298-302.
2. The Year Book of the Congregational and Christian Churches, Statistics for 1937 (Executive Committee of the General Council), p. 102-9.
3. Illinois Baptist Annual, 1937, p. 107, 119; Edward P. Brand, Illinois Baptists, A History (Bloomington: Pantagraph Printing Co., 1930), p. 147.

Historical Sketch

In 1846, the United Lutherans established their first church in Mount Morris. Their combined membership in the county's four churches was 1,338 in 1939.¹ In 1854, the board of supervisors made a grant to the church of a lot in Oregon for the purpose of building on it a meeting house.²

The Presbyterians began their work at Forreston about 1858; they now have two churches in the county with a total membership of 291. The Forreston church was later abandoned.³

Minister Robert Moffett of the Disciples of Christ organized a church in an old school house at Pine Creek near Polo in 1860. Now there are four Christian churches in Ogle with a membership of 535.⁴

The Roman Catholic Church had in 1939, three churches and two missions in the county; the membership is unlisted.⁵

The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Rochelle was organized in 1897 at the home of William Woodrick. It is the only church this denomination has in the county; its total membership in 1939 was 263.⁶

The Common Schools

In Ogle County, measures for education of the children as well as for the organization of churches were taken the year the county was organized.

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1. Minutes of the 20th Annual Convention of the Illinois Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America, May 3-11, 1939, p. 77.
 2. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861 (not labeled), p. 157.
 3. Ogle County Sketches, p. 67,68; Minutes of the Synod of Illinois of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Galesburg, Illinois: The Wagoner Printing Co., 1938), p. 88; Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Philadelphia: General Assembly, 1939), p. 471, 472.
 4. Nathaniel S. Haynes, History of the Disciples of Christ in Illinois (Cincinnati: The Standard Publishing Co., 1915), p. 348,349; 1938 Year Book, July 1, 1937 - June 30, 1938, of International Convention of Disciples of Christ (Indianapolis: Year Book Publishing Committee), p. 358.
 5. The Official Catholic Directory, in the Year of Our Lord 1935 (New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons, 1935), p. 489-92.
 6. Letter from the Reverend O. H. Linnemeier, present pastor, dated Rochelle, Illinois, October 20, 1939; Statistical Year Book of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States for the Year 1933 (St Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1939), p. 95.

Historical Sketch

One of the first schoolhouses in the county was erected in the winter of 1836 at La Fayette Grove with Miss Chloe J. Benedict as teacher. The building was destroyed by fire one night, but the books and other equipment were found carefully deposited on the outside, out of the way of the fire. It was suspected that the individuals who burned the building objected to a meeting of Methodists which was scheduled to be held there on the following Sunday, since the Methodist ministers were relentless in denouncing the unruly characters who infested that part of the country.¹

In 1836-37, a schoolhouse was built at Byron. An academy was started there in 1853 under the control of a stock company with William B. Christopher as principal. Owing to financial difficulties, it discontinued after a brief career.²

Also in 1836, a building for school, church, and other public purposes was erected by subscription at Buffalo Grove. Among the teachers of this school were Simon Fellows, afterward Professor Fellows of Rock River Seminary and Cornell College, Iowa; Virgil A. Bogue, later judge of the Probate Court of Ogle County; John W. Frisbee, afterward founder of Rock River Normal College at Polo and county commissioner of schools; Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson later of Chicago; and John Burroughs, the naturalist, who, on visits to his relatives in Buffalo Grove, gave lectures in the school.³

In respect to the quality of the teaching personnel, Ogle was an exception to the rule in the early history of the state. The more common type of teacher in that period was described by Lincoln in an autobiographical sketch written to his friend 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."⁴ Besides reading, writing, and "cipherin," the subjects taught in the early schools included a great deal of spelling and a limited amount of geography. The maps and texts on geography disposed of the unsettled country west of the Mississippi as the "Great American Desert," "good only for grazing."⁵

An unusual sense of social responsibility and respect for education was shown in Ogle County when, as early as 1852, the board of super-

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1. History of Ogle County, II, 725.
 2. Ibid., p. 726.
 3. Ibid..
 4. The Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln, ed. John G. Nicolay and John Hay (New York: F. D. Tandy and Company, 1905-06), V, 286-89.
 5. History of Ogle County, II, 727.

Historical Sketch

visors adopted a resolution providing for a series of lectures to promote the cause of education in the county. The school commissioner was authorized by the board to deliver the lectures in the county's school districts, for which he was to be paid at the rate of \$2.00 per day.¹ At the session of the board in April, 1866, the school commissioner reported that there were 176 schools in the county, and that since December 5, 1865, he had granted 162 certificates to teachers, 6 of first grade and 156 of second grade.² At the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, the Ogle County schools won a Centennial Medal for excellence, the only county in the state to receive this distinction.³

County school statistics for the years 1889, 1901, and 1938, show a steadily diminishing total of pupils - attributable largely to a progressively diminishing birth rate over the nation - while the cost of education shows a rapid increase.

	<u>1889</u> ⁴	<u>1901</u> ⁵	<u>1938</u> ⁶
Total enrollment	7,286	6,554	5,316
Total number of teachers	355	292	311
Total number of schools	183	184	179
Total number of high schools	4	6	4
Total number of private schools	3	2	0
Total salary earned by teachers	\$70,988.05	\$76,921.66	\$360,021.50
Total expenditures	97,490.33	116,653.77	515,658.49

Five of the county schools teach vocational agriculture. There is a notable increase in high school graduates in late years; in 1930, there were 227 graduates, in 1934, 328. The average yearly attendance of Ogle County youths at the University of Illinois between the years 1923 and 1932 was 27.⁷ In addition a good many students are attending other colleges in the state and elsewhere.

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1. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861 (not labeled), p. 73.
 2. Ibid., v. 2, p. 208.
 3. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 468.
 4. Eighth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of State of Illinois, July 1, 1888 - June 30, 1890 (Springfield: 1891), p. 122, 124, 129, 151, 141, 143.
 5. Twenty-fourth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of State of Illinois, July 1, 1900 - June 30, 1902 (Springfield: Phillips Bros., 1902), p. 182, 185, 189, 197, 201.
 6. Forty-second Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of State of Illinois, July 1, 1936 - June 30, 1938 (Published by authority of the State of Illinois), p. 9, 13, 25, 35, 49.
 7. Farm, Home and Community, p. 61.

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The value of school property in the county in 1934 amounted to \$1,029,741, or \$176.02 per pupil. The percent of illiterates in that year was only five-tenths percent, one of the lowest percentages among the state's counties.¹

Rock River Seminary

An institution of learning in the county, which for about forty years of its existence had the reputation as the leading institution of its kind in northern Illinois, was the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris. The seminary was the development of the Pine Creek Grammar School started by the Maryland colony at Mount Morris in 1838, with A. Quinby Allen as teacher.

In the fall of that year, these colonists sent the Reverend Thomas S. Hitt to Jacksonville to attend the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church with the object of interesting that body in developing the grammar school into an institution of higher learning. The conference appointed a committee to select a suitable location for a seminary in northern Illinois. That committee examined propositions made by Joliet, Chicago, Roscoe, Kishwaukee, and the Maryland colony. The settlers of Mount Morris and the vicinity, among whom were Samuel M. Hitt, John Wallace, the Reverend Thomas S. Reynolds, C. B. Artz, and David Warden, pledged toward the enterprise \$8,000 in addition to a contribution of 480 acres of land. After an examination of the several localities, the church committee decided in favor of Mount Morris, and in the spring of 1839, a contract was awarded for a structure to cost \$13,000.³ On February 18, 1841, the General Assembly approved an act incorporating the seminary, the object of which, according to the act, would be "the promotion of the general interest of education, to qualify youth of our country to engage in the several employments and professions of society, and to discharge, honorably and usefully, the various duties of life."⁴

The first term of the seminary commenced in November, 1840. The instructors were Joseph U. Waggoner, principal and professor of languages, who was paid for his services \$20 per month plus \$30 for traveling expenses, and Miss Cornelia N. Russell, preceptress.⁵ For the next forty years the Rock River Seminary exerted a strong influence on education in northern Illinois. When in 1879 the Methodist Church relinquished control of the school, it came into the hands of the Church of the Brethren of the Northern District of Illinois and Wisconsin, who renamed it Mount Morris College. Under this organization a connection was established with the University of Michigan, the university furnishing teachers to and receiving

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1. Farm, Home and Community, p. 61.
 2. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 468.
 3. Ibid., p. 469.
 4. L.1841, p. 295.
 5. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 471-73.

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ing students from the smaller institution.¹ In 1931, four of the five buildings of the college were destroyed by fire. This disaster, occurring at the height of the depression, ended the career of the school after almost a century of activity. In 1932, whatever property and equipment was left was absorbed by Manchester College of North Manchester, Indiana.

The Press

Until the first paper was established at Mount Morris in 1842, the only papers circulating in the county, aside from religious periodicals and a few stray copies of some eastern paper, were John Wentworth's Chicago Democrat and the Galena Gazette. Emanuel Knodle started the Rock River Register at Mount Morris, then the intellectual center of the northern part of the state, with the motto "We hope to be recognized as fellow laborers in the noble work of enlightening the human mind." At first the paper was politically neutral; by the middle of its first year it acknowledged itself Whig, and came out in support of Joseph Duncan for Governor in opposition to Thomas Ford, on the grounds that Ford was opposed to the scheme of annexing the northern counties to Wisconsin. Because the mail at Mount Morris was a "weekly horseback," the Register removed to Grand Detour in September, 1842. Sometime in the latter part of 1843, the paper ceased its existence.² The next paper was the Illinois Tribune started by John W. Sweetland in 1844 at Grand Detour. It also had a brief existence, ceasing publication the year it began.³

It was not until several years later that enough courage was summoned to venture the publication of another paper in the county. In March, 1850, the Mount Morris Gazette appeared in that village, published by J. F. Gosh and edited by D. S. Pinckney. From that time on Ogle County was never without a paper. In 1851 the equipment of this paper was sold to Robert C. Burchell of Oregon, who established the Ogle County Gazette, Oregon's first paper.⁴ Later, the name was changed to the Ogle County Reporter. The office of the first telegraph line built in the county, in 1852, was housed in the Reporter office. The Oregon National Guard was started in 1866 by Samuel Wilson, as an exponent of Democratic political views. In 1873 the name was changed to the Ogle County Grange and later to the Oregon Courier.⁶

Other early papers published in the county, with careers lasting from one issue to several years, were the Northwestern Republican, the

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1. History of Ogle County, II, 729-30.
 2. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 447.
 3. Ibid., p. 448.
 4. Ibid.
 5. Ibid., p. 449.
 6. Ibid., p. 451.

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Annual, the Mt. Morris Independent, Rapalees Jokinello, the Polo Sentinel, the Polo Transcript, published by Henry R. Boss, the writer of a brief history of Ogle County, the Ogle County Banner, an abolition paper called the Banner of Freedom, the Lane Leader, later the Lane Patriot, the Lane Register, which became the Rochello Register in 1865 when the town of Lane changed its name to Rochelle, the Rochelle Independent, the Times of Creston, the News and the Times of Byron, the Journal and Herald of Forreston, the Argus, the Farmer's Criterion, the Davis Junction Enterpris the True Democrat, the Church, and the Poultry Argus.¹

Thirteen newspapers are being published in the county in 1940. The Ogle County Reporter and the Ogle County Republican, both of Oregon, are Republican papers published weekly, the former edited and published by Frank R. Robinson, the latter edited by E. D. Handers. The Index of Mount Morris is an independent weekly, published and edited by W. H. Thomas. Rochelle has two papers, the Leader, a weekly independent, edited and published by John W. Tilton, and the News a weekly Republican edited by F. E. Lux. Other papers, all published weekly are: the Tri-County Press of Polo, a weekly Republican edited and published by G. C. Terry, who also puts out the Forreston Journal; the Stillman Valley Graphic (Republican), edited and published by Frank R. Robinson; the News of the same village, an independent sheet edited by H. C. Baker; the Mirror of Leaf River, Republican, edited and published by Frank R. Robinson; and the Register of the same village, an independent paper edited by Mrs. Addie Fessler; and the Express and the Tribune of Byron, the former with a Republican policy, edited and published by Frank R. Robinson, the latter independent, edited by Elinor Hedges.² In addition to these, a large number of trade magazine have publication headquarters at Mount Morris.

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1. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 449-54.
 2. Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, 1940, ed., J. Percy H. Johnson (Philadelphia: N. W. Ayer and Son), p. 199, 228, 235, 240, 243, 246, 248, 251

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 Ogle 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 modium 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 Ogle 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

1. R.S.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.

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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.¹ The commissioners were constitutional officers,² and elected;³ the court existed solely by statutory provision.⁴ Attached to it in a ministerial capacity was the independent statutory office of clerk of the county commissioners' court,⁵ at first filled at the appointment of the court,⁶ later by election.⁷

Under the second constitution, the newly created county court succeeded to the position of the county commissioners' court.⁸ As an administrative body,⁹ it was composed of the county judge, an elected, constitutional officer,¹⁰ and two justices of the peace, elected at large.¹¹ Another new office, that of clerk of the county court, was created to provide it with a ministerial officer; the clerk also was elected.¹²

The Constitution of 1848 also made provision, for the first time, for an optional form of county government.¹³ The subsequent enabling acts¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ Ogle County so elected in 1849, and in 1850 the county court was succeeded by a board of supervisors, composed of members elected, one in each of the several townships.¹⁶ The clerk of the county court was required by law to act as the ministerial officer of the new county board.¹⁷ In 1872,

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1. L.1819, p. 176.
 2. Constitution of 1818, Schedule, sec. 4.
 3. L.1819, p. 99; L.1821, p. 80; R.L.1837, p. 103,104.
 4. L.1819, p. 175.
 5. Ibid.
 6. Ibid.
 7. L.1837, p. 49; L.1845, p. 28.
 8. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 65.
 9. The county court was also a court of law. For its jurisdiction as such, see Administration of Justice, Courts, p. 60.
 10. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 17.
 11. Ibid., Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 65,66.
 12. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 63.
 13. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6.
 14. 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).
 15. Other effects of the change, within the sphere of county government proper, appear with regard to the taxation procedure. See Finances, p. 57.
 16. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6; L.1851, p, 38, 50-52; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec, 5.
 17. L.1849, p, 203; L.1851, p. 52.

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however, that clerks replaced by a new officer, the county clerk, whose office had been created and made elective, by the third constitution,¹ and who was required by law to act as ministerial officer for the county board.² Another significant change in the form of the county board had been the addition to its membership of assistant supervisors, elected from the various towns on the basis of population;³ 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.⁴

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.⁵ 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.⁶ These laws were ineffective in Ogle since this county has retained township organization since its institution in 1850.

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,⁷ a limited but increasing management of county property,⁸ and a growing fiscal control, stringent in regard to tax collections,⁹ sporadic in its check on the expenditures of other county offices.¹⁰ The court additionally had power to appoint judges of election,¹¹ select juries,¹² and, with limitations, to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.¹³ Poor relief¹⁴ and a tentative supervision of education¹⁵

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1. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 2. R.S.1874, p. 322.
 3. Ibid., p. 1080; L.1925, p. 605; L.1929, p. 774; L.1931, p. 905-10; L.1933, p. 1115,1116.
 4. R.S.1874 p. 1080.
 5. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 6.
 6. L.1873-74, p. 79.
 7. L.1819, p. 175.
 8. Ibid., p. 237,238; L.1842-43 p. 128.
 9. 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.
 10. R.L.1827, p. 366; L.1831, p. 175.
 11. L.1819, p. 90.
 12. Ibid., p. 255; L.1323, p. 132.
 13. 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).
 14. L.1819, p. 127; L.1839, p. 138,139.
 15. R.S.1845, p. 500,501.

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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.¹ 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.² Otherwise, the changes in form of the county board in Ogle County have not materially affected the general administrative jurisdiction of that body.³

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 officer 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.⁴ 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.⁵ In 1825 assessments were made by the county assessor, also an appointee of the county commissioners' court. This duty reverted to the county treasurer in 1827⁷ 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.⁸ The earlier system was reestablished in 1844, with the treasurer, however, now having the status

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1. 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.
 2. L.1849, p. 202; L.1851, p. 51; R.S.1874, p. 307; L.1923, p. 299.
 3. Cf. this running summary with R.S.1874, p. 306,307, and R.S.1937, p. 910-12.
 4. L.1819, p. 315.
 5. Ibid., p. 313,319; L.1825, p. 173; L.1839, p. 4-6; L.1840, p. 4; L.1845, p. 6.
 6. L.1825, p. 173.
 7. R.L.1827, p. 330.
 8. L.1839, p. 4.

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of ex-officio county assessor.¹ Since 1850, the date of the institution of township organization in Ogle County, the assessment function has been performed on the lower governmental level by town assessors, elected one in each township.² 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.³ The treasurer now has the status of ex-officio supervisor of assessments.⁴

Before the creation of a board of review, the functions which today fall 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.⁵ In 1849 it was provided that appeals were to be made to the county court.⁶ After the institution of township organization in 1850, this jurisdiction was given to the township assessor;⁷ however, in 1851, 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.⁸ 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.⁹ In 1923 the county clerk was replaced by another member appointed by the county judge;¹⁰ the board of review now appoints its own clerk.¹¹

The collection function was originally performed in all counties by the sheriff, an elected constitutional officer.¹² Its nature has changed little since that time. Essentially, the collecting officer collects taxes

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1. L.1843, p. 231. Effective in 1844.
 2. L.1849, p. 194; L.1851, p. 38; L.1871-72, p. 20-24.
 3. L.1853, v. 16,17; L.1871-72, p. 11,14,15,19,23; L.1875, 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. 563; L.1923, p. 495,500; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 69.
 4. L.1898, p. 36-44.
 5. L.1819, p. 316; R.L.1827, p. 330; L.1839, p. 7; L.1845, p. 8.
 6. L.1849, p. 65.
 7. Ibid., p. 206.
 8. L.1851, p. 56,57; L.1871-72, p. 21,22,24,25.
 9. L.1898, p. 46.
 10. L.1923, p. 496; L.1932, First Sp. Sess., p. 71,72.
 11. L.1923, p. 496,497.
 12. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec.11; L.1819, p. 316.

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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.¹ 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.² Soon after, the law reverted to the earlier situation, with the sheriff acting as ex-officio collector.³ This situation continued until the institution of township organization when town collectors were elected, one in each township,⁴ and the county treasurer became ex-officio county collector.⁵ 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.⁶ In 1917 the town office of collector was abolished in counties the size of Ogle, and the county collector became ex-officio town collector, assuming all duties previously assigned to the latter officer.⁷

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.⁸

Fiscal Control

The fiduciary function in county finances is performed by the county treasurer alone. The duties of the office have remained substantially the same since its creation; namely, to receive, principally from the collector of taxes, the revenue of the county; to have custody of its funds; and to

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1. 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.
 2. L.1838-39, p. 7.
 3. L.1843, p. 234.
 4. L.1849, p. 194; L.1851, p. 38. Ogle county electorate adopted township organization in 1849, but the change was not effective until 1850.
 5. L.1853, p. 67.
 6. L.1871-72, p. 41,56,57.
 7. L.1917, p. 793.
 8. 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.

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disburse funds only on specific authorization by law, or in accordance with the order of the county board.¹ 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.²

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.³

Federal statutes already allowed circuit courts, in all states, jurisdiction over the naturalization of aliens;⁴ 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.⁵ The legislature further required that two terms of a circuit court be held in each county annually by one of the Supreme Court justices,⁶ 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.⁷ In 1827 the General Assembly repealed the 1824 law, and again provided for circuit courts to be held by Supreme Court justices.⁸ At the next session

1. L.1819, p. 315,316; R.S.1845, p. 138; L.1861, p. 239; R.S.1874, p. 323, 324.

2. 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.

3. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 1,4,8.

4. 2. U.S.S.L. 153-55.

5. L.1819, p. 380.

6. Ibid., p. 378.

7. 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).

8. R.L.1827, p. 118,119.

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of the legislature, when a new circuit was established, provision was made for the appointment of a circuit judge to act therein.¹ 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.² 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.³ The six judicial circuits existing at that time were supplemented during the next few years by the creation of new circuits,⁴ 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.⁵

The authority of justices of the peace was limited by law to jurisdiction in specified civil cases and in misdemeanors, with appeals allowed from their judgments to the circuit court.⁶ The power of appointment, the legislature at first reserved to itself;⁷ 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.⁸

Jurisdiction over probate matters was at the outset delegated to the county commissioners' court.⁹ By act of the next General Assembly, it was transferred to the court of probate,¹⁰ consisting in each county of one judge appointed by the General Assembly.¹¹ As a result of the substitution in 1837 of probate justices of the peace for the judges of probate,¹² jurisdiction over probate matters for the first time was placed in the hands of elected officers.¹³

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1. R.L.1829, p. 38.
 2. Ibid., p. 42,48.
 3. L.1835, p. 150.
 4. L.1837, p. 113; L.1838-39, p. 155.
 5. L.1841, p. 173.
 6. L.1819, p. 185,192,195.
 7. Ibid., p. 22.
 8. 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.
 9. L.1819, p. 223-33.
 10. L.1821, p. 121.
 11. Ibid., p. 119. The Constitution of 1818 (Art. IV, sec. 4) had also designated this manner of election for judges of all inferior courts.
 12. L.1837, p. 176,177.
 13. 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.

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The county court was the creation of the second constitution,¹ which also made circuit judges elected officers.² 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.³ 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.⁴ In pursuance of this latter provision, the county court was first given the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as justices of the peace;⁵ at the next 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.⁶ Until the next constitutional period, the county court, as such, was given jurisdiction only in a limited number of special actions;⁷ it was however, considered entitled to equal jurisdiction with the circuit court over naturalization.⁸ 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 Ogle 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.⁹

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.¹⁰ As first established by statute, the new courts were to be formed in counties of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants.¹¹ This population requirement was lowered to seventy thousand in 1881.¹² The population of Ogle County not having reached this figure, jurisdiction over probate matters has continued to be vested in the county court in accordance with constitutional

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1. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 1,16.
 2. Ibid., Art. V, sec. 7,15.
 3. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 17.
 4. Ibid., Art. V, sec. 18.
 5. L.1849, p. 65.
 6. Ibid., Second Sess., p. 15.
 7. L.1849, p. 65,66; L.1853, p. 103; L.1861, p. 171,172.
 8. 2 U.S.S.L. 155.
 9. L.1854, p. 30. No more than five justices, however, may be elected from any town or election precinct.
 10. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 20.
 11. L.1877, p. 79,80.
 12. 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).

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provision to that effect.¹ The county court, early in this period, was given concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in appeals from justices of the peace;² 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 peace³ and involving in controversy sums not exceeding \$500.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.⁶ At present there are eighteen circuits in Illinois, and Ogle County is attached to the fifteenth circuit.⁷

Clerks of Courts

The clerk of the circuit court under the Constitution of 1918, was to be appointed by a majority of the justices of that court.⁸ Since 1849, however, by provisions of the constitutions of 1848 and 1870, the office has been filled by election.⁹ The office of clerk of the county court, which was an independent elective office under the second constitution,¹⁰ is now filled in an ex-officio capacity by the county clerk¹¹ who is also required by constitutional provision to be elected.¹² 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.¹³ Probate judges and justices of the peace who subsequently held probate jurisdiction, were required to act as their own clerks.¹⁴ With the transfer of probate jurisdiction to the county court, the clerk of the county

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1. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 18; L.1877, p. 80; L.1881, p. 72.
 2. R.S.1874, p. 340; L.1877, p. 77; L.1895, p. 212,223.
 3. 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.
 4. L.1872-72, p. 325.
 5. 34 U.S.S.L. 596.
 6. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 13.
 7. L.1933, p. 436.
 8. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 6.
 9. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 21,29; Constitution of 1870, Art. X sec. 8.
 10. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19.
 11. R.S.1874, p. 260.
 12. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 13. L.1819, p. 175.
 14. L.1821, p. 119,120; L.1837, p. 177,178.

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court was required to keep, separately, records of probate proceedings and business.¹ In Ogle 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.² Justices of the peace have always been required to keep their records in person.³

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.⁴ Later, in 1827, statutory provision was made for the appointment of deputies by the principal officer;⁵ since 1870, the number of deputies that the sheriff may appoint is determined by rule of the circuit court.⁶ 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.⁷

The coroner was originally given equal power with the sheriff as a ministerial officer of the court.⁸ He was also required to serve all process in any suit in which the sheriff was an interested party⁹ and to perform all the duties of the sheriff when that office was vacant.¹⁰ The last two functions are still incumbent upon the coroner.¹¹

Justices of the peace are served similarly in a ministerial capacity by constables. Not until 1870 was the office of constable given constitu-

1. L.1849, p. 66.

2. R.S.1874, p. 260.

3. 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.

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

5. R.L.1827, p. 373.

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

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

8. L.1819, p. 111.

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

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

11. 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).

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tional recognition;¹ at its creation by the first General Assembly, the county commissioners' court was empowered to appoint one or more constables in each township;² in 1827 it was provided that two constables should be elected in each justice of the peace district.³ Since that date, subsequent legislation has grouped justices of the peace and constables in all provisions regarding their election.⁴ Constables, like sheriffs and coroners, have always been required to serve and execute all process legally directed to them;⁵ process issuing from a justice of the peace court, however, may be directed only to some constable of the same county.⁶

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,⁷ was incumbent originally upon the circuit attorney.⁸ In 1827 this officer was replaced by the state's attorney.⁹ Also in effect from an early date is the officer's other major duty, apart from the enforcement of law,¹⁰ of giving opinions on any questions of law relating to criminal or other matters in which the people of the county may be concerned.¹¹

The offices of circuit attorney and early state's attorney, which existed solely by statutory provision,¹² were appointive by the Governor until 1835,¹³ and thereafter by the General Assembly.¹⁴ The second constitution provided for an elected state's attorney;¹⁵ since each judicial

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1. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 21.
 2. L.1819, p. 162.
 3. R.L.1827, p. 258.
 4. See Courts, p. 60.
 5. L.1819, p. 162,163; R.S.1874, p. 400.
 6. 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 8, 9 and 10, p. 64), to the coroner (R.S.1845, p. 41; L.1871-72, p. 338; L.1907, p. 445; L.1933, p. 786; L.1937, p. 989).
 7. R.S.1874, p. 173,174.
 8. L.1819, p. 204; L.1825, p. 178,179.
 9. R.L.1827, p. 79,80.
 10. See Enforcement of Law, p. 66.
 11. R.S.1845, p. 76; R.S.1874, p. 174.
 12. L.1819, p. 204-6.
 13. Ibid., p. 204.
 14. L.1835, p. 44.
 15. 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).

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circuit was an elective district for this purpose, the territorial jurisdiction of the new officer remained the same as that of the former officer.¹ Not until the adoption of the present constitution was provision made for the election of a separate state's attorney in each county.²

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;³ the statutory provisions concerning the inquest function have not changed substantially since their enactment by the second General Assembly.⁴ 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.⁵

The verdict of the coroner's jury, however, is not generally admissible in evidence;⁶ additionally, it is not held to be prima facie proof of matters stated therein with regard to the cause and manner of death;⁷ 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.⁸ 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.⁹

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1. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 28.
 2. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 22.
 3. Constitution of 1818, Art. III, sec. 11.
 4. Cf. L.1821, p. 22-24, R.S.1845, p. 517,518; R.S.1874, p. 282-84; R.S.1937, p. 780-82.
 5. 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.
 6. 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).
 7. 201 Ill. App. 287.
 8. L.1821, p. 25; R.S.1845, p. 513; R.S.1874, p. 283,284.
 9. L.1819, p. 111,162,163; R.S.1845, p. 515; R.S.1874, p. 400.

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The state's attorney's powers as an officer for the enforcement of law originally derive by implication from another duty;¹ the gathering of evidence and the apprehension of offenders is necessarily involved in commencing and prosecuting actions in which the people of the state or county are concerned.² 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.³ 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.⁴ 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.⁵

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.⁶ 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.⁷ 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;⁸ his subsequent gains in this respect at the expense of the township trustees foreshadowed the demarcation of

1. See Prosecutions, p. 65.

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

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

4. 3 U.S.S.L. 428.

5. L.1819, p. 107,108.

6. L.1825, p. 121,122.

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

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

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spheres of authority that was made in 1847.¹ In the interim, the school commissioner, who had first been appointed by the county commissioners' court,² became an elected officer;³ 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.⁴

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.⁵ The relative authority of the officer of the county⁶ and of officers of the township with regard to financial administration was fixed essentially as at present.⁷ Moreover, township trustees lost practically all their 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.⁸ Filled at first by the school commissioner in an ex-officio capacity,⁹ it quickly absorbed most of the functions of township trustees with regard to the advancement of education;¹⁰ later, the office came to be filled by election¹¹ and completely absorbed that of school commissioner.¹² 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

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1. Cf. L.1831, p. 176; L.1841, p. 275-79.
 2. R.L.1829, p. 150.
 3. L.1841, p. 261,262.
 4. Ibid., p. 273,274. In unincorporated townships, trustees continued to be appointed by the county commissioners' court (ibid., p. 259,260).
 5. L.1847, p. 126; L.1909, p. 350.
 6. The subsequent substitution of an independent elected superintendent of schools for the school commissioner who had additionally been ex-officio superintendent (see footnotes 9,10, and 11), was only a change in the legal status of the officer of the county and had no further import.
 7. L.1847, p. 123,124,128,129; L.1909, p. 351-54; L.1927, p. 794,795.
 8. R.S.1845, p. 498.
 9. Ibid.
 10. 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).
 11. L.1865, p. 112.
 12. Ibid., p. 112,113.

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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.¹ 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.²

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 Schools³ information concerning the schools in his county.⁴ 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,⁵ the state fire marshal, or the state architect to inspect such buildings and issue reports upon which condemnation proceedings can be based.⁶

Recordation

For the function of making legal record of written instruments, the first General Assembly established the office of recorder.⁷ Originally appointed by the Governor,⁸ the recorder was required to be elected after 1835.⁹ The second constitution made the clerk of the circuit court¹⁰ ex-officio recorder in all counties;¹¹ the present constitution continued

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1. 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.
 2. L.1909, p. 347-50; L.1915, p. 636-38.
 3. 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).
 4. L.1845, p. 54.
 5. 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).
 6. L.1915, p. 637-40.
 7. L.1819, p. 18-20.
 8. Ibid., p. 19.
 9. L.1835, p. 166.
 10. An elected officer; see Clerks of Courts, p. 63.
 11. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 64.

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.¹ As Oglo 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.² 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,³ later by election.⁴ In 1936 the surveyor again became an appointed officer, with the power of appointment delegated to the county board.⁵ 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.⁶

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.⁷ 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.⁸ With a change in

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1. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; R.S.1874, p. 833.
 2. 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.
 3. L.1821, p. 62.
 4. L.1835, p. 166.
 5. L.1933, p. 1104. Provision effective in 1936.
 6. 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.
 7. L.1819, p. 333.
 8. L.1825, p. 130.

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the county administrative body under the second constitution, the county court was granted supervision and control over public roads,¹ 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.² 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.³ The supervision, control and maintenance of roads, highways and bridges in Ogle County was vested in the county court and the road district supervisors from 1849 to 1850, when township organization was instituted in this county.⁴ 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.⁵ The entire system was centralized 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,⁶ 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.⁷ 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 pro-

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1. L.1849, p. 65; L.1851, p. 179.
 2. L.1849, p. 212.
 3. L.1847, p. 111-13; L.1849, p. 65,212,213; L.1851, p. 64,179.
 4. Ogle County adopted township organization in 1849, but which was not effective until 1850.
 5. L.1913, p. 521-25,537-46.
 6. Ibid., p. 524,525,538,542-44; L.1917, p. 24; L.1921, p. 780-86.
 7. R.S.1874, p. 306.

vided that a courthouse and jail be erected in each county,¹ and that the sheriff of each county be charged with custody of such buildings.² The county is further empowered to erect buildings for a county hospital, workhouse, tuberculosis sanitarium, and other county needs.³

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.⁴ He is also to request the Department of Public Health,⁵ 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.⁶ The land so granted to Illinois was turned over to the counties in 1852 to be reclaimed by drainage and used for county purposes.⁷ 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 boards of drainage commissioners.⁸ Where a proposed drain ran through more than one town the commissioners of all the towns affected made up

1. L.1819, p. 237,238; R.S.1845, p. 135; R.S.1874, p. 307,308.

2. R.L.1827, p. 246,247,372; R.S.1874, p. 990.

3. R.S.1874, p. 307; L.1909, p. 163; L.1911, p. 246.

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

5. Created in 1917 to supplant the State Board of Health abolished in that year (L.1917, p. 4,17,27).

6. 9 U.S.S.L. 519.

7. L.1852, p. 178.

8. L.1865, p. 50.

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the board of drainage commissioners.¹ In 1879 drainage construction by special assessment was handled by the drainage commissioners, a body corporate and politic composed of commissioners of highways.²

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.³ In 1885 this law was amended to include drains costing less than \$2,000 and provided for the appointment of three residents as commissioners.⁴

Public Services

Public Health

The State Department of Public Health, created in 1917,⁵ 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.⁶

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.⁷ The clerk is also required to report annually to the state

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1. L.1867, p. 91,92.
 2. L.1879, p. 142.
 3. Ibid., p. 120.
 4. L.1885, p. 130,131.
 5. L.1917, p. 4.
 6. Ibid., p. 27,28,763,765,767,768.
 7. L.1901, p. 305.

Governmental Organization
and Records System

health department the names and addresses of township officials.¹

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.²

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.³

Vital Statistics

The State Department of Public Health has charge of the registration of births, stillbirths, and deaths throughout the state.⁴ To effect proper control of this matter the state is divided into vital statistics registration districts which, in Ogle 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.⁵

When a marriage has been performed the certificate of marriage together with the license is returned to the county clerk, who is

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1. L.1923, p. 480.
 2. L.1927, p. 694.
 3. L.1931, p. 735,736.
 4. L.1915, p. 660-70.
 5. L.1937, p. 908-11.

Governmental Organization
and Records System

required to keep a registry of marriages, showing the date, names of the parties and name and title of the official performing the ceremony.¹

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.² 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.³ 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.⁴ 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.⁵ The county court has jurisdiction in the administration of the mothers' pension fund. A probation officer, an appointee of the court for this purpose, investigates and visits cases of indigent mothers who are entitled to benefit.⁶

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

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1. R.S.1874, p, 696.
 2. L.1937, p. 451,452.
 3. L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 54-61,72; L.1937, p. 265-70,452.
 4. L.1936, p. 1057.
 5. L.1903, p. 138; L.1915, p. 256,257; L.1935, p. 264,265.
 6. L.1913, p. 127-30; L.1915, p. 243-45; L.1921, p. 162-64; L.1935, p. 256-59.

Governmental Organization
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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 raising 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.

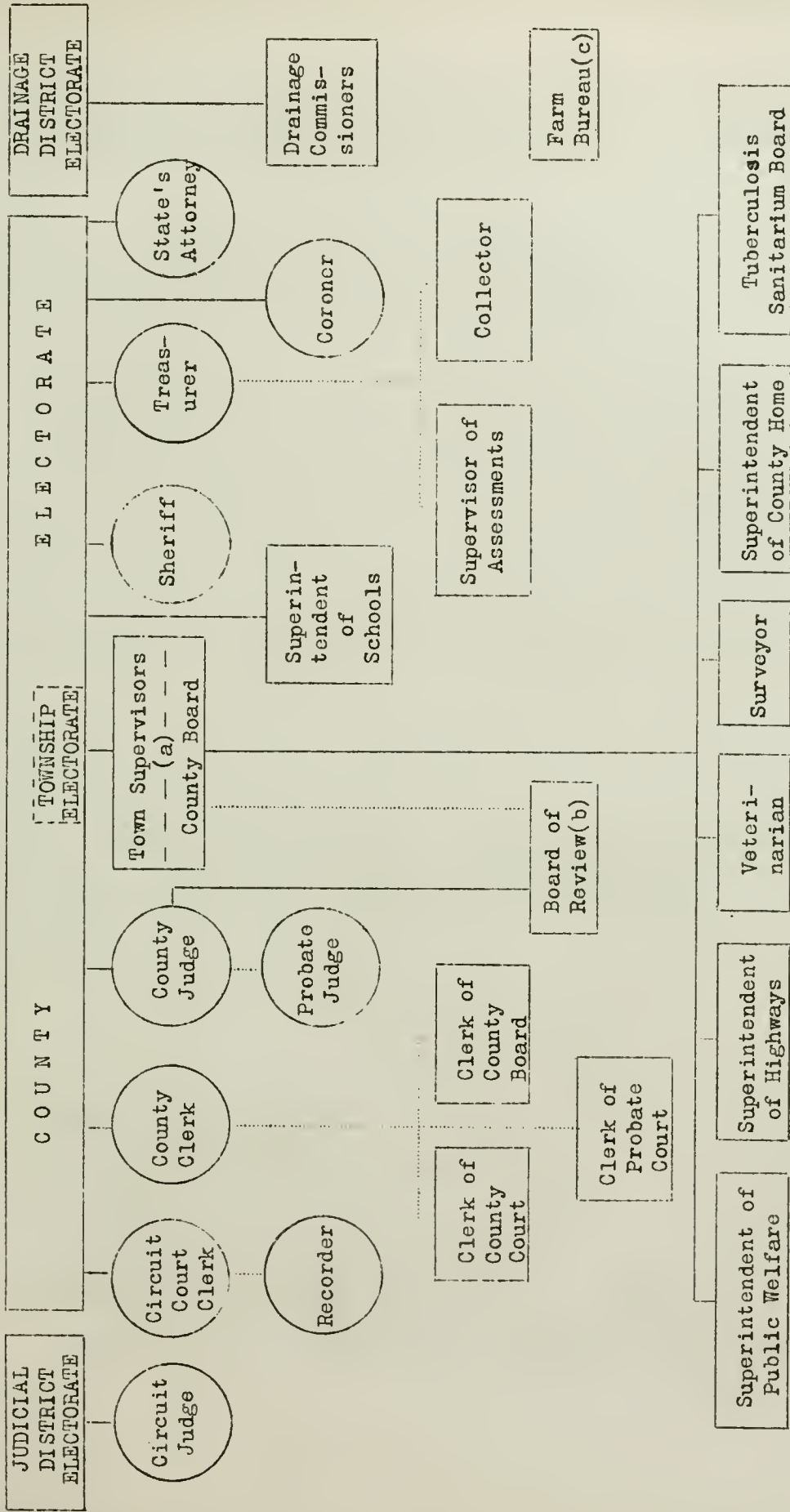
Records System

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.¹ In 1833 he was required to keep an alphabetical index to each book,² 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.³

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1. L.1819, p. 18,20.
 2. R.L.1833, p. 511.
 3. R.S.1874, p. 834.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF OGLE COUNTY, 1940



LEGEND



- (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, Ch. XXII.

○ Constitutional Office or Body
 □ Statutory Office or Body
 Shows ex-officio relationship

Governmental Organization
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In like manner, legislation was enacted prescribing records to be kept by the county clerk and his predecessors, acting in their several capacities,¹ the clerk of the circuit court,² the judge³ and justice of the probate court,⁴ the coroner,⁵ the county superintendent of schools,⁶ the county surveyor,⁷ and the county treasurer.⁸

Description of records and forms to be used are frequently found in legislation pertaining to the holding of elections,⁹ assessments and the collection of revenue,¹⁰ the organization and maintenance of common schools,¹¹ the registration of marriages,¹² and the recording of vital statistics.¹³

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 . . ." ¹⁴ In 1845 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

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1. 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.
 2. 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.
 3. R.L.1829, p. 231.
 4. R.S.1845, p. 427,428.
 5. R.L.1833, p. 574; L.1869, p. 104,105; R.S.1874, p. 283.
 6. L.1849, p. 155,156; L.1865, p. 120; L.1909, p. 346,348,349.
 7. R.L.1829, p. 173; R.S.1845, p. 524.
 8. R.S.1845, p. 138; R.S.1874, p. 323,324.
 9. 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.
 10. 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.
 11. 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.
 12. L.1819, p. 27; R.L.1827, p. 288,289; R.S.1874, p. 694,695.
 13. 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.
 14. L.1819, p. 332.

Governmental Organization
and Records System

might be deemed to apply to the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county commissioners' courts.¹ Similar in content but slightly different in wording is a later enactment in which the county commissioners' courts were authorized to "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."² The preservation of county archives has been greatly aided by an act to provide for the copying of old, worn-out records,³ and by a law authorizing the transfer of county records having historic value to the Illinois State Historical Library, the Archives Division of the Illinois State Library or to the State University Library at Urbana.⁴ 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.⁵ Laws have also been enacted which provide for the restoration of certain classes of records destroyed by fire or other means.⁶ 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.⁷ 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.

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.⁸ Legislation enabling the destruction of worthless archives apparently is nonexistent with the exception of laws relating to certain election papers.⁹ 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.

1. L.1842-43, p. 210.

2. L.1845, p. 46.

3. L.1871-72, p. 648,649.

4. L.1897, p. 205; L.1939, p. 693.

5. L.1907, p. 375.

6. L.1871-72, p. 649,650,652.

7. L.1935, p. 138.

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

9. 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 1836 to 1849, which consisted of three elected commissioners)

V. A. Bogue, S. St. John Mix, Cyrus Chamberlain, December 24, 1836 ¹	Henry Hustand (to fill vacancy), August 1, 1842,
Martin Reynolds, Martin Williams, Jacob Parry, August 6, 1838 ²	August 7, 1843
Dauphin Brown, August 5, 1839	Richard McKinney, November 4, 1844
Spooner Ruggles, August 3, 1840	Lucas Reed, August 4, 1845
Henry Farrell, August 2, 1841	Samuel Coffman, August 3, 1846

* This list was compiled from the following sources, with exceptions as noted:

- 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.

** All dates after commissioners' names refer to date of election. By a law passed in 1837, the three commissioners elected in 1838 drew 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. Ogle County Sketches, p. 55. County board records begin January 3, 1837.
2. Reynolds, Williams, and Parry drew the one-, two-, and three-year terms, respectively (Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 47).

Roster of County Officers

County Commissioners' Court (cont.)

William P. Flagg,
August 2, 1847

William Walmsley,
August 7, 1848

County Court

(From 1849 until institution of township form of government in 1850, county business was administered by county judge and two associate justices acting as county board)

Spooner Ruggles, county judge,
December 3, 1849,
William C. Salisbury, associate justice,
December 17, 1849,¹
Joshua White, associate justice,
December 24, 1849²

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 board records in connection with the first recorded meeting of the first board of supervisors are included in this roster.

On November 6, 1849, the electorate voted for township organization 1,024 to 40.³ On November 30, the commissioners' court appointed William Walmsley, Henry Hill, and Daniel Pinckney to divide the county into towns.⁴ Their report, filed February 5, 1850, bound and named nineteen townships.⁵ The first (special) meeting of the board of supervisors was

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1. Took oath of office (Commissioners' Record, v. B, second sec. [p. 1-42, end of volume], p. 3).
 2. Took oath of office (ibid., p. 4).
 3. Ibid., p. 7. The administrative county court was also approved at this election and served until its last meeting, September 4, 1850.
 4. Ibid., first sec. (p. 1-153), p. 153.
 5. Ibid., second sec. (p. 1-42, end of volume), p. 7.

Roster of County Officers

County Board of Supervisors (cont.)

held November 11, 1850. Supervisors present and townships each represented were as follows:¹

Supervisors	Townships
J. D. Cheney	Oregon
Zenas Applington	Buffalo
S. C. Cotton	Grand Detour
David Hoffhines	Brookville
Spencer Ruggles	Pine Creek
James B. McCoy	Mt. Morris
H. W. Madsworth	Brooklyn
Samuel Mitchell	Harrison
Wm. C. Salsbury (Salisbury)	Leaf River
A. O. Campbell	Byron
E. Payson Snow	Marion
George Young	Scott
Austin Sines (Lines)	Monroe
C. C. Burroughs	Lynnville
Ira Overacker	Flagg ²
Jeriel Robinson	Eagle
Joseph Williams	Nashua
Hiram Sanford	Taylor
Thomas Paddock	LaFayette

County Judges

Spooner Ruggles, December 3, 1849	Albert Woodcock, December 1, 1877
Enoch Wood, November 8, 1853 (elected)	George P. Jacobs, May 21, 1881,
Virgil A. Fogue (Fogue), December 29, 1856, December 3, 1857, November 29, 1861	December 1, 1882, December 6, 1883
James M. Webb, November 25, 1865, December 7, 1869	John D. Campbell, November 28, 1890, December 12, 1894
Anson Larnum, February 3, 1870	Frank E. Reed, December 1, 1898, November 20, 1902, December 1, 1906, November 30, 1910, November 10, 1914, November 22, 1918, November 20, 1922
Frederick G. Petrie, September 13, 1873, December 1, 1875	

1. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861, (not labelled), p. 1.
2. Flagg was not listed as a township in commissioners' report, February 5, 1850 (Commissioners' Record, v. D, second Sec., p. 7-9); but on September 2, election precincts established include Flagg (ibid., p. 38). White Rock was listed on the commissioners' report but was not represented at supervisors' first meeting.

Roster of County Officers

County Judges (cont.)

Leon A. Zick,
 April 10, 1925,
 November 24, 1926,
 November 21, 1930,
 November 30, 1934

Martin H. Eakle,
 December 30, 1937
 Philip H. Nye¹

Judge of Probate and Probate Justices of the Peace
 (In 1837 the judge of probate was succeeded by the
 probate justice of the peace who was in turn succeeded in 1849
 by the county judge as ex-officio judge of the probate court)

John Phelps,
 February 17, 1837
 Samuel C. McClure,
 October 7, 1837
 William P. Mix,
 September 2, 1839

Phillip R. Bennett,
 September 2, 1845
 John B. Cheney,
 August 18, 1847

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

Smith Gilbraith,
 January 3, 1837²
 D. H. T. Moss,
 August 5, 1839 (elected)
 Henry Mix,
 August 7, 1843 (elected)
 Richard Chaney,
 August 2, 1847
 John M. Hinkle,
 December 3, 1849
 Joseph Sears,
 December 23, 1853,
 November 8, 1854
 Elbert K. Light,
 December 3, 1857
 Albert Woodcock,
 November 29, 1861,
 November 23, 1865,

January 7, 1870,
 December 1, 1873
 George W. Hornell,
 December 1, 1877
 Henry P. Lason,
 December 1, 1882,
 December 6, 1886
 James C. Tesler,
 November 26, 1890,
 December 12, 1894,
 December 5, 1898
 Robert F. Adams,
 November 20, 1902,
 November 28, 1906,
 November 25, 1910,
 November 6, 1914
 Sidney J. Hess,
 November 22, 1918,

1. Official List of State and County Officers of Illinois, July 1, 1939,
 compiled by Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, p. 39. Hereinafter
 cited as Official List of County Officers.
 2. Appointed (Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 2).

Roster of County Officers

County Clerks (cont.)

(Sidney J. Hess)

Ada McGurk¹

November 20, 1922,
November 24, 1926,
November 21, 1930,
November 30, 1934

Recorders

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

James V. Gule,

John H. Hinkle,

January 30, 1837,
August 24, 1839,
August 16, 1843

August 10, 1847

Circuit Court Clerks

(Prior to 1848, circuit clerks appointed by circuit judges)

Robert B. Light,

November 21, 1892,

September 4, 1848(elected),

December 7, 1896,

November 23, 1852

November 30, 1900

Mortimer W. Smith,

Jerome F. Cox,

November 14, 1856

November 28, 1904,

Fredrick G. Petrie,

November 20, 1908

December 7, 1860,

John D. Mead,

November 8, 1864,

November 25, 1912,

November 30, 1868

November 20, 1916,

Henry P. Lason,

November 24, 1920

November 29, 1872

Lillie Shelly,

Elbert K. Light,

November 28, 1924,

December 4, 1876,

November 19, 1923,

December 1, 1880

November 19, 1932

Ralph J. Sensor,

John D. Mead,

November 18, 1884

November 20, 1936

Charles M. Gale,

Homer D. Althouse,

December 3, 1888,

November 18, 1937

Sheriffs

(Collectors to 1839, and 1844 to institution
of township government in 1850)

William W. Mudd,

Will T. Mix,

January 30, 1837

December 6, 1837²

1. Official List of County Officers, p. 59.

2. Recorded as sheriff (Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 26).

Roster of County Officers

Sheriffs (cont.)

H. Wales,	December 4, 1872
June 6, 1838 ¹	Honry C. Peek,
Horatio Wales,	November 29, 1874,
August 21, 1838,	December 4, 1876,
August 3, 1840(elected)	December 2, 1878,
William T. Ward,	December 1, 1880
November 12, 1840,	Fred H. Marsh,
August 9, 1842	December 1, 1882
C. Bun Artz,	Henry C. Peek,
August 26, 1844	July 18, 1885
Elisha W. Dutcher,	George F. Bishop,
August 27, 1846,	December 6, 1886
September 4, 1848	Charles H. Petobenner,
Alfred Helm,	November 26, 1890
November 20, 1850	Peter S. Good,
Elias Baker,	December 12, 1894
November 23, 1852	George H. Andrew,
Chas. Newcomer,	December 1, 1898
November 21, 1854	Joseph L. Seifer,
Elephalet R. Tyler,	November 18, 1902
November 13, 1856	Charles M. Myers,
Frederick G. Petrie,	November 28, 1906
November 24, 1858	William P. Delancy,
John A. Hughes,	November 25, 1910
December 7, 1860	William D. Mackay,
Benjamin F. Sheets,	November 16, 1914
May 22, 1862	George D. Banning,
Charles R. Potter,	November 22, 1918
December 2, 1862	Sheridan N. Dodson,
James O'Kane,	November 20, 1922
November 19, 1864	Samuel P. Good,
William W. O'Kane,	December 6, 1926
November 24, 1866	Frank B. Murray,
Benjamin R. Wagner,	November 21, 1930
November 30, 1868	Delos Blanchard,
John R. Petrie,	November 30, 1934
December 3, 1870,	James M. White ²

Coroners

Prad Hill ³	John Lord,
January 30, 1837	August 23, 1838

1. Recorded as sheriff (Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 43).
 2. Official List of County Officers, p. 39.
 3. Shown as Ira Hill in Ogle County, Illinois, p. 300.

Roster of County Officers

Coroners (cont.)

- James Clark,
August 15, 1840,
August 7, 1842
- Philan Parker,
January 30, 1842
- John N. Hinklo,
August 16, 1844,
August 27, 1846
- William I. Keys,
August 23, 1848,
November 20, 1850
- Henry C. Dudley,
November 23, 1852
- Washington Paddock,
November 8, 1853(elected)
- David A. Elmore,
November 21, 1854
- William Jackson,
November 13, 1856
- John R. Chapman,
November 24, 1858
- Charles C. Royce,
December 17, 1860
- John R. Chapman,
December 23, 1862
- John M. Sowell,
December 12, 1864
- John H. Stevens,
November 6, 1866(elected)
- William J. Keyes,
January 27, 1869
- Herbert York,
December 3, 1870
- Samuel Hamaker,
December 5, 1872
- William J. Keyes,
December 2, 1874,
December 4, 1876
- Joseph White,
December 2, 1878,
November 2, 1880(elected)
- Joseph P. Wayland,
December 1, 1882
- John F. Snyder, M. D.
December 1, 1884
- Ethan Allen,
December 3, 1888
- W. W. Hanes,
December 5, 1892,
December 7, 1896,
November 30, 1900,
November 28, 1904
- Jesse C. Akins,
November 20, 1908,
November 26, 1912
- Charles P. Ungor,
November 29, 1916
- Jesse C. Akins,
November 24, 1920,
November 28, 1924,
November 19, 1928,
November 21, 1932,
November 20, 1936

State's Attorneys

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

- John D. Campbell,
December 10, 1872,
December 1, 1876
- W. Wayne Swott,
November 19, 1880
- D. W. Baxter,
November 18, 1884,
December 3, 1888,
November 21, 1892
- Solon W. Crowell,
December 7, 1896,
November 30, 1900,
November 28, 1904
- William J. Emerson,
November 20, 1908,
November 25, 1912,
November 20, 1916
- James L. McDowell,
November 24, 1920
- Martin V. Peterman,
November 28, 1924,
November 19, 1928
- S. Donald Crowell,
November 23, 1932,
November 20, 1936

Roster of County Officers

Treasurers

(Ex-officio assessors to 1859 and 1844 to institution of township government in 1850; supervisors of assessments 1898 to date; collectors 1850 to date)

Oliver W. Kellog,	March 1, 1872,
March 6, 1837 ¹	December 1, 1873
Jehial Day,	Edwin E. Reed,
September 4, 1837 ²	January 7, 1876,
Isaac S. Woolcy,	December 1, 1877,
March 9, 1839 ³	December 1, 1879,
Edwin S. Leland,	December 1, 1882
August 5, 1839	James C. Fesler,
Isaac S. Wooley,	December 6, 1886
August 7, 1843 (elected)	Charles C. Tayler,
Kirk J. Sample,	November 26, 1890
August 2, 1847 (elected)	Asa Dimon,
John Acker,	December 12, 1894
November 6, 1849 (elected)	Frank Heflebower,
Isaac S. Wooley,	December 1, 1898
November 5, 1850 (elected),	Asa Dimon,
November 4, 1851	November 20, 1902
Phillip R. Bennett,	George H. Andrew,
November 8, 1853 (elected)	November 28, 1906
J. N. Bassett,	Charles M. Myers,
November 6, 1855 (elected)	November 25, 1910
Albert Woodcock,	William P. Delaney,
November 7, 1857 (elected),	November 16, 1914
November -, 1859	William D. MacKay,
Horace J. Smith,	November 22, 1918
November 5, 1861 (elected)	Glen Andrew,
Martin L. Ettenger,	November 20, 1922
December 23, 1862	Frank B. Murray,
Isaac Brown,	December 6, 1926
November 3, 1863 (elected)	John J. Farrell,
Martin L. Ettenger,	November 21, 1930
November 7, 1865 (elected)	DeWitt Warner,
John T. Gantz,	November 30, 1934
November 5, 1867 (elected),	Howard Eychaner ⁴
November 7, 1871,	

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1. Appointed (Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 2).
 2. Gave bond (ibid., p. 18).
 3. Appointed (ibid., p. 83).
 4. Official List of County Officers, p. 39.

Roster of County Officers

Superintendent of Schools
(School commissioners to 1865)

Leonard Andrews (Andrus),
March 8, 1837¹

William Walmsley,
August 2, 1841 (elected)

Silas St. John Mix,
August 7, 1843 (elected)

L. H. Sample,
August 4, 1845 (elected)

H. W. Wadsworth,
August 2, 1847 (elected)

Lyman Hall,
November 6, 1849 (elected)

Daniel Fincknoy,
November 4, 1851 (elected)

H. P. Brown,
November 7, 1855

Arnold E. Hurd,
December 3, 1857

Eldridge W. Little,
November 26, 1859,
November 5, 1861

Joseph M. Stanford,
December 23, 1862

William G. Randall,
November 3, 1863 (elected)

Edward L. Wells,
November 7, 1865 (elected),

July 18, 1870,
December 1, 1873

John T. Ray,
December 1, 1877

Fernando Sanford,
December 1, 1882

Carric R. Veazie,
September 27, 1886

Samuel B. Wadsworth,
December 6, 1886

Stephen G. Mason,
September 19, 1887

Joseph M. Piper,
November 22, 1888,

November 26, 1890,
December 12, 1894,

December 1, 1898

Emery I. Neff,
November 18, 1902

Anna B. Champion,
November 28, 1906

John E. Cross,
November 25, 1910,

November 13, 1914,
November 22, 1918,

November 20, 1922

Island Hanson,
October 13, 1926

George F. Cann,
February 24, 1927,
November 21, 1930

W. L. Pickering,
November 30, 1934²

Surveyors

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

Joseph Crawford,
January 30, 1837

Luke Parsons,
August 24, 1839

Joshua Rice,
August 16, 1843

Henry Wheelock,
August 27, 1846

1. Appointed (Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 10).
2. Official List of County Officers, p. 39.

Roster of County Officers

Surveyors (cont.)

Robert B. Light,	November	5, 1867	(elect
August 2, 1847 (elected)	November	2, 1869	"
Charles W. Joiner,	Aaron Q. Allen,		
November 6, 1849,	March	1, 1872	
February 25, 1850,	Joel B. Bertolet,		
November 15, 1851	January	7, 1876,	
M. R. Sight,	December	1, 1879,	
December 23, 1853	November	4, 1884,	
C. S. Ritchey,	September	27, 1886,	
November 7, 1855 (elected)	December	3, 1888,	
Francis Chase,	December	-, 1892,	
November 17, 1855	November	30, 1896,	
Aaron Q. Allen,	November	-, 1900	
December 31, 1857	November	-, 1904	
Samuel G. Pence,	Fred N. Rice,		
November 26, 1859	November	3, 1908	(elect
A. Q. Allen,	November	5, 1912,	
November 29, 1861	November	7, 1916,	
D. B. Allen,	November	2, 1920,	
December 23, 1863	November	4, 1924,	
A. Q. Allen,	November	6, 1928,	
November 7, 1865 (elected),	November	8, 1932	

4. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS .

Until a final choice was made for a county seat, the commissioners' court of Ogle County, the first county board, assumed a rather migratory character during its early sessions. The first meeting was held at the house of John Phelps in Oregon City, January 3, 1837;¹ the March session met at the house of F. Cushman in Buffalo Grove;² the June meeting was held at Grand Detour;³ the September session at Buffalo Grove;⁴ and on June 4, 1838, court met at the Town of Dixon.⁵ Finally, at the meeting, September 3, it was ordered that all subsequent meetings be held in the house of John Phelps in Oregon City until public buildings would be erected.⁶

Meanwhile, a commission appointed by the General Assembly had selected a site in Oregon for the permanent seat of justice,⁷ but it was not until the special session on November 9, 1838, that the commissioners' court ordered "that public buildings . . . be erected for Ogle County, Illinois, in Oregon City, the seat of justice . . ."⁸ Specifications for the courthouse were adopted December 5, 1838,⁹ and the clerk ordered to advertise for sealed proposals, to be received on the second Monday of January, 1839, for the construction work.¹⁰ According to the specifications, the courthouse was to be built of brick, 50 feet long and 40 feet wide, "from out to out," the narrow way fronting Rock River, and the walls resting on stone foundations sunk four feet in the ground and rising three feet above the surface. The lower story was to be 12 feet in height, and was to accommodate county offices. The upper story was to be 10 feet high and finished off as a courtroom.¹¹ The building was built as planned and would have been ready for occupancy when the circuit court session opened March 22, 1841, but on the day before, Sunday, March 21, the building was set on fire by bandits.¹²

1. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 2; Ogle County, Illinois, p. 302.

2. Ibid.

3. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 12.

4. Ibid., p. 18.

5. Ibid., p. 41.

6. Ibid., p. 42.

7. A full treatment of the selection of Oregon as the county seat will be found in the Historical Sketch, p. 19,20.

8. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 53.

9. Ibid., p. 59,60.

10. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 62.

11. Ibid., p. 59,60.

12. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 322.

Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records

After the destruction of the courthouse, courts again were held in various houses in Oregon, or Florence, as this city was called for a short period of time.¹ More than ever, a courthouse was a vital need for the proper housing of county offices and records. Nor were efforts lacking to initiate building action. At a mass meeting of the people of the county held April 3, 1843, a resolution was passed asking the county commissioners' court to erect a one-story brick courthouse on the foundations of the one destroyed by fire.² After this demand on the part of the public, the county commissioners instituted proceedings for the building of a courthouse. At a session of the county commissioners' court, held April 24, 1843, Philip R. Bennett was appointed to superintend the construction. The commissioners' court also accepted the proposal of furnishing the labor and material for the building in return for which the subscribers were to receive in payment town lots in the village of Oregon.³ On September 5, the board authorized the disposal of additional lots to defray the extra expense beyond the original amount of \$2,000.⁴

While the work on the courthouse was still in progress, it was decided to add two wings, 18 feet by 21 feet, enclosing at their extreme ends two safes or vaults, 4 by 6 feet on the inside and as high as the ceiling of the wings; walls were to be one foot thick. The cost of this work was \$1,000 in county orders and \$1,000 in real estate in the town of Oregon belonging to the county.⁵ The courthouse was finished for occupancy in the summer of 1848 at a cost of approximately \$3,000.⁶ The work was done by Moses T. Crowell and Elias Stnyre.⁷

The courthouse continued to serve the county's needs without any radical remodeling necessary. The only major repairs were done at a cost of \$1,750 by L. Strob in the summer of 1872.⁸ A safe was purchased from the Hall Safe and Lock Company for \$800 in the fall of 1870.⁹ Late in 1878, the county clerk asked for an addition to be built to his office or vault, 9 by 10 feet, since, as he reported, his premises were overcrowded with papers and books, and "records increasing." The addition was recommended by the committee on public buildings and it was ordered built at a cost not exceeding \$700.¹⁰ On February 3, 1880, the treasurer was authorized to purchase a time lock for his office at a price not exceeding \$350.

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1. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 184,196,210,237.
 2. Ogle County, Illinois, p. 323.
 3. Commissioners' Record, v. A, p. 247.
 4. Ibid., p. 260.
 5. Ibid., p. 329; v. B, p. 29.
 6. History of Ogle County, II, 652.
 7. Commissioners' Record, v. B, p. 133.
 8. Supervisors' Record, v. C, p. 186,205,211,229.
 9. Ibid., p. 128.
 10. Ibid., v. D, p. 165.
 11. Ibid., p. 310.

Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records

Late in 1888, definite proposals were offered for the construction of the present courthouse. At a county board meeting, September 12, a committee, composed of Supervisors Henry C. Peek, James D. White, and M. E. Gelzandauer, was appointed and directed to visit other counties for the purpose of obtaining plans and ascertaining the cost of building a suitable courthouse.¹ This committee reported on December 28, that it had inspected the courthouses in Joliet and Pontiac and had consulted with several architects. They were convinced, they reported, that a courthouse to be proud of could be erected for seventy or seventy-five thousand dollars, with the building made fireproof at an additional cost of twenty per cent.²

On December 27, 1889, the board voted that the courthouse be erected for \$60,000.³ It was also ordered that the sum of \$20,000 be levied on the taxable property of the county in each of the years 1890, 1891, and 1892.⁴ A building committee, elected by the county board at the December 27 meeting,⁵ reported on February 26, 1890, that it had employed George O. Garnsey, of Chicago, an architect, to draw plans and draft specifications, and, they further reported, the architect estimated the courthouse would cost \$88,072.77 to build. The committee then recommended an additional appropriation of \$30,000 to cover the cost of the construction.⁶

By May 1, 1890, ten bids had been received and examined. The one submitted by Charles A. Moses, of Chicago, for \$79,600 was accepted on May 14.⁷ A levy of \$10,000 on all taxable property in the county was made for the inclusive years 1890 to 1897. In addition, the question of issuing bonds for the sum of \$80,000 drawing interest of five percent a year and bearing the date of December 1, 1890, and of which amount the sum of \$10,000 should become due and payable in each of the years from 1891 to 1896 inclusive, was ordered submitted to public vote.⁸

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone was held on September 9, 1890, attended by a vast multitude of citizens from all over the county.⁹ Construction work moved forward so well that by May 13, 1891, the county board was able to instruct the building committee to proceed with finishing and furnishing the courthouse.¹⁰ The work was all finished during the

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1. Supervisors' Record, v. F, p. 161.
 2. Ibid., p. 200.
 3. Ibid., p. 296.
 4. Ibid.
 5. Ibid.
 6. Ibid., p. 327.
 7. Ibid., p. 338.
 8. Ibid.
 9. Ibid., p. 387.
 10. Ibid., p. 453.

Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records

summer and on September 8, the building committee reported their task accomplished and requested the committee be discharged.¹ The cost of construction had been \$97,710.08 with extras increasing the amount to \$100,444.82. The purchase of a safe for \$1,200, and other incidental expenses further raised the amount to \$106,951.46.³

While the courthouse was being built, the Lutheran church on the public square was rented for the use of the county for \$150 a year.⁴ Meanwhile, the old courthouse was sold to C. A. Moses at a public sale, May 26 1890, for \$120. It was torn down and removed.⁵

The new courthouse, like the two former ones, was built on the public square, bounded by Washington, Jefferson, Fourth, and Fifth streets. Three storied, it is 106 feet long, 103 feet deep, and 40 feet from the ground level to the eaves. At the four corners, cupola-like dormered roofs break up the straight monotony of the cross-shaped ridged roof. A large square tower with a dormered roof rises high above the center. The structure is partially fireproof, and is built of red brick, reinforced with steel girders, and trimmed with limestone.

Not much remodeling has ever been done to this courthouse, and beyond some ordinary repairs it has stood the ravages of fifty years remarkably well. Even at the present time, the floor lay-out is well adapted for governmental needs, with ample room for record housing. Offices are well arranged for efficient use. (For detailed floor plans of courthouse, and arrangement of offices, see pages 100-103).

Besides the offices and depositories listed as being located in the courthouse, there are: the sheriff's office, in the Ogle County jail at Jefferson and Orgeon streets; the corner's office, in his residence at Main Street and Forreston; the superintendent's office, in the County Home R. F. D. 2, Oregon; and the veterinarian's office, in his residence at 700 West Jackson Street, Oregon.

The distribution of records in the depositories in the Ogle County courthouse indicates that only about 30 percent of record volumes, numbering 1,714 volumes, but over 83 percent of files, numbering 2,113 containers, are located in the various offices. By far the largest number of record volumes is located in the county clerk's storeroom in the basement. (For allocation of records in the depositories according to offices, as well as percentages of records stored therein, see charts on pages 95,96; for

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1. Supervisors' Record, v. F, p. 507.
 2. Ibid.
 3. Ibid., p. 520.
 4. Ibid., p. 359. The church was later purchased by the county and removed from the public square (ibid., p. 573).
 5. Ibid., p. 349.

Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records

detailed information on the individual depositories, with a description of facilities for the housing of records, see charts on pages 97-99.)

Provisions for careful maintenance of records, with a view toward their best preservation, have been always carried out. No destruction or loss of important records has been noticed. Where records were in poor condition the county board has exercised its prerogative in ordering transcriptions made, as in the case of some of the recorders' books, which were ordered transcribed October 19, 1859.¹ Binding and repair of record volumes are under the direct supervision of the county board. The system of indexing and filing records follows practices generally adopted and employed in other counties in Illinois.

1. Supervisors' Record, 1850-1861, (not labeled), p. 426.

CHART OF COUNTY OFFICES SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF RECORDS IN DEPOSITORIES

Office	Volumes	Files	Other	Depository and Percent of Records*
County Board	116	211 f. b.	461 bdl. 31 maps	Co. clk.'s main off. 41; co. clk.'s west off. $\frac{1}{2}$; co. clk.'s strm. $58\frac{1}{2}$
County Clerk	4209	224 f. b.	4 maps	Co. clk.'s main off. 9; co. clk.'s west off. $\frac{1}{2}$; co. clk.'s strm. $90\frac{1}{2}$
Recorder	553	153 f. b.	2 maps	Cir. clk.'s off. 97; cir. clk.'s strm. 2; co. clk.'s main off. 1-; co. clk.'s strm.
County Court	101	45 f. b.	- -	Co. clk.'s main off. 27; co. clk.'s strm. $66\frac{1}{2}$; co. judges off. $\frac{1}{2}$
Probate Court	418	905 f. b.	- -	Co. clk.'s main off. 82; co. clk.'s strm. 18
Circuit Court	231	787 f. b.	2 bdl.	Cir. clk.'s north off. 93; cir. clk.'s strm. $5\frac{1}{2}$; cir. clk.'s genl. off. vlt. 1; co. clk.'s main off. $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheriff	6	2 f. b.	- -	Sheriff's office 100
Coroner	2	- - -	- -	Coroner's office 100
State's Attorney	- -	- - -	- -	State's attorney's reports to circuit court are in circuit clerk's north office
Supervisor of Assessments	- -	54 f. b.	- -	Treas.'s off. 50; co. clk.'s main off. 50
Board of Review	3	67 f. b.	- -	Co. clk.'s main off. 100

* Minus sign after percentage figure shown indicates a deficiency of less than one half of one percent; for

CHART OF COUNTY OFFICES SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF RECORDS IN DEPOSITORIES

Office	Volumes	Files	Other	Depository and Percent of Records*
Collector	63	1 f.b.	--	Treas.'s off. 90; co. clk.'s main off. 10
Treasurer	41	7 f.b.	2 bdl.	Treas.'s off. 54; treas.'s off. vlt. 17; co. clk.'s main off. 5; co. clk.'s strm. 24
Superintendent of Schools	53	24 f.b.	8 bdl.	Gen. off. supt. sch. 42½; gen. off. vlt. supt. sch. 40-; priv. off. supt. sch. 17½; co. clk.'s main off.
Superintendent of Highways	3	49 f.b.	3 bdl. 566 maps	South off. supt. hwy. 100-; co. clk.'s main off.; cir. clk.'s north off.
Surveyor	5	--	--	Cir. clk.'s north off. 100
Drainage Commissioner	--	1 f.b.	--	Co. clk.'s main off. 100
Department of Public Welfare	--	6 f.d.	--	Old age assistance off. 100
County Home	1	--	--	Office of superintendent 100
Tuberculosis Sanitarium Board	--	2 f.d.	--	Co. nurse's off. 100
Veterinarian	--	2 f.d.	--	Veterinarian's off. 100
Farm Bureau	--	--	--	Reports sent to State and Federal Departments of Agriculture

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

CHART OF DEPOSITORIES, SHOWING LOCATION, CONTENTS, AND CONDITION
 Ogle County Courthouse, Washington, Jefferson, South Fourth, and South Fifth Streets, Oregon
 (Two and one-half stories and basement; brick and limestone construction [1890]; 436,720 cubic feet)

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls & Ceiling	Light & Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Records			Housing & Accessibility
							Type	Feet	Vols.	Quantity		
										Files	Other	
Co. clk.'s main off.	1st s.e.	14x21x51	wood	plaster	electric 6 win-dows	4 desks 2 counters	steel	1353	771	1288 f.b.	35 maps	crowded space needed
Co. clk.'s west off.	1st s.e.	14x20x20	wood	plaster	electric 8 win-dows	3 tables chairs	steel	350	26	--	18 bdls.	good
Co. clk.'s strm.	bsmt. s.	14x20x51	cement	brick wood	electric 1 win-dow	none	wood	480	4071	174 f.b.	443 bdls.	crowded
Cir. clk.'s north off.	1st n.e.	14x21x21	wood	plaster	electric 8 win-dows	1 desk chairs	steel	390	231	637 f.b.	--	good
Cir. clk.'s general off. vlt.	1st n.	8x13x6	cement	steel	electric no win-dows	none	wood	12	2	--	--	good
Cir. clk.'s strm.	bsmt. n.	14x21x51	wood	plaster	electric 2 win-dows	1 desk chairs	wood	120	2	254 f.b.	2 bdls	good
Cir. clk.-rec.'s off	1st n.	14x21x50	wood	plaster	electric 5 win-dows	2 desks 2 counters chairs	wood	1348	548	55 f.b.	2 maps	good
Co. judge's off.	1st s.w.	14x20x20	wood	plaster	electric 8 win-dows	1 table 1 desk chairs	wood	115	3	24 f.b.	--	good

CHART OF DEPOSITORIES SHOWING LOCATION, CONTENTS, AND CONDITION
(Ogle County Courthouse (continued))

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls & Ceiling	Light & Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving		Records			Housing & Accessibility
							Type	Feet	Vols.	Quantity		
										Files	Other	
Treas.'s off.	1st s.	14x21x36	wood	plaster	electric 4 windows	4 desks 1 counter chairs	steel	74	79	33 f.b.	2 bdls.	crowded
Treas.'s off. vlt.	1st s.	8x4x6	cement	steel	electric no windows	none	steel	10	7	--	--	good
Gen. off. supt. sch.	1st n.	14x21x36	wood	plaster	electric 4 windows	1 counter 1 table chairs	wood book cases	100	23	20 f.b.	--	good
Priv. off supt. sch.	1st n.w.	14x21x21	wood	plaster	electric 8 windows	2 desks chairs	wood book cases	80	9	3 f.b.	8 bdls.	good
Gen. off. vlt. supt. sch.	1st n.w.	8x4x6	cement	steel	electric no windows	none	wood	12	21	--	--	good
South off. supt. hwy.	2nd s.	14x23x23	wood	plaster	electric 6 windows	1 table 1 desk chairs	--	--	3	45 f.b.	3 bdls. 566 maps	good
Old age assist. off.	2nd s.e.	14x21x21	wood	plaster	electric 8 windows	7 desks chairs	--	--	--	6 f.d.	--	good
Off. co. nurse	bsmt. n.e.	14x21x21	cement	plaster	electric 8 windows	4 desks chairs	--	--	--	2 f.d.	--	good.

CHART OF DEPOSITORIES, SHOWING LOCATION, CONTENTS, AND CONDITION
 Ogle County Jail, Jefferson and Oregon streets, Oregon
 (Two stories; brick and limestone construction [1874]; 54,000 cubic feet)

Depository	Floor Location	Dimensions	Floors	Walls & Ceiling	Light & Ventilation	Accommodations	Shelving			Records			Housing & Accessibility		
							Type		Feet	Quantity		Files		Other	Housing & Accessibility
							Type	Material		Vols.	Other				
Sheriff's off.	1st	10x10x12	wood	plaster	electric 2 windows	1 desk chairs	wood	6	6	2 f.b.	--	crowded			

Coroner's residence, Main Street, Forreston
 (Two stories; frame construction[1902]; 16,000 cubic feet)

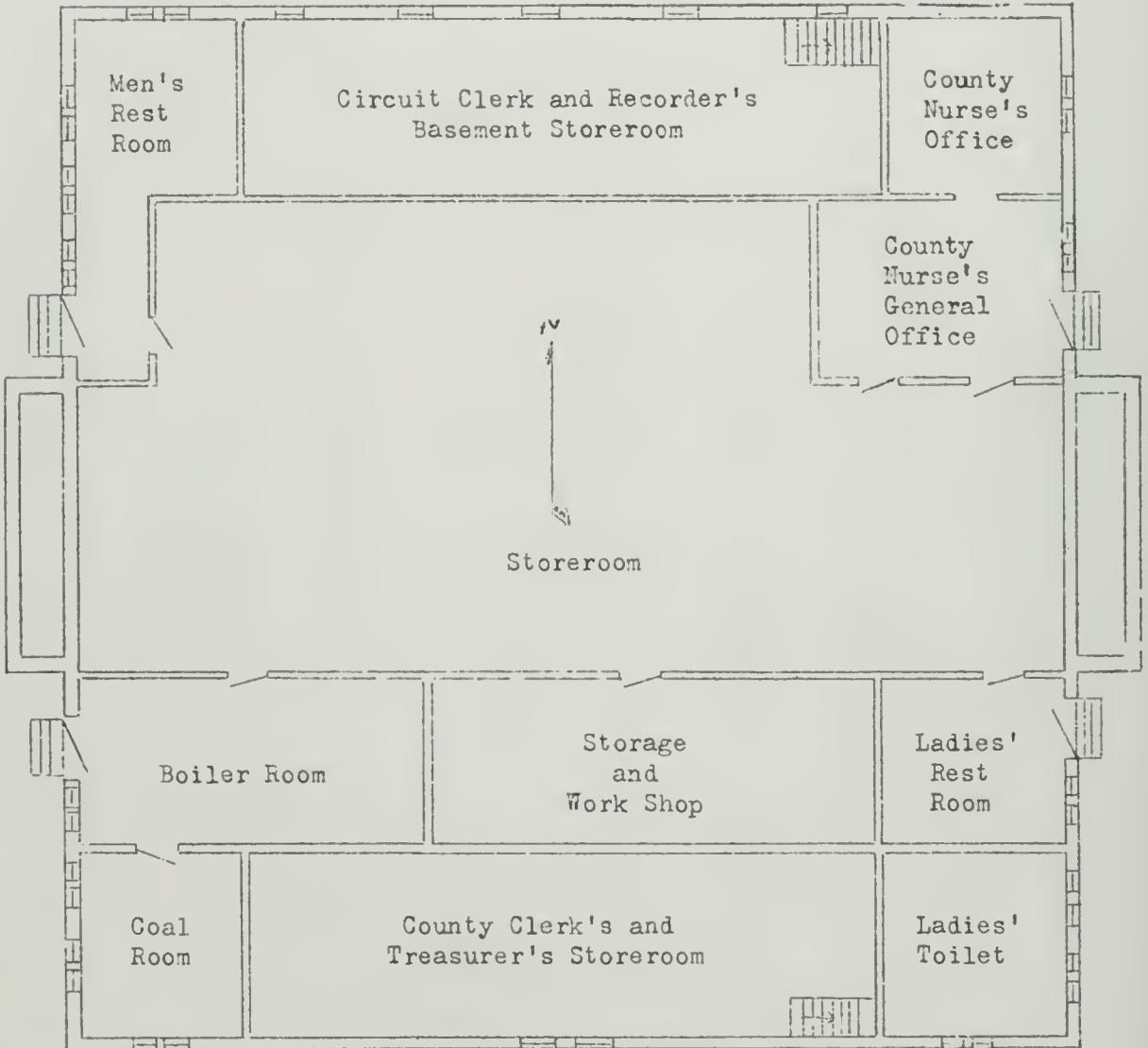
Coroner's off.	1st	10x20x20	wood	plaster	electric 1 window	1 desk chairs	--	--	2	--	--	good
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County Home, R.F.D. 2, Oregon
 (Three stories; stucco on frame construction [1878]; 437,500 cubic feet)

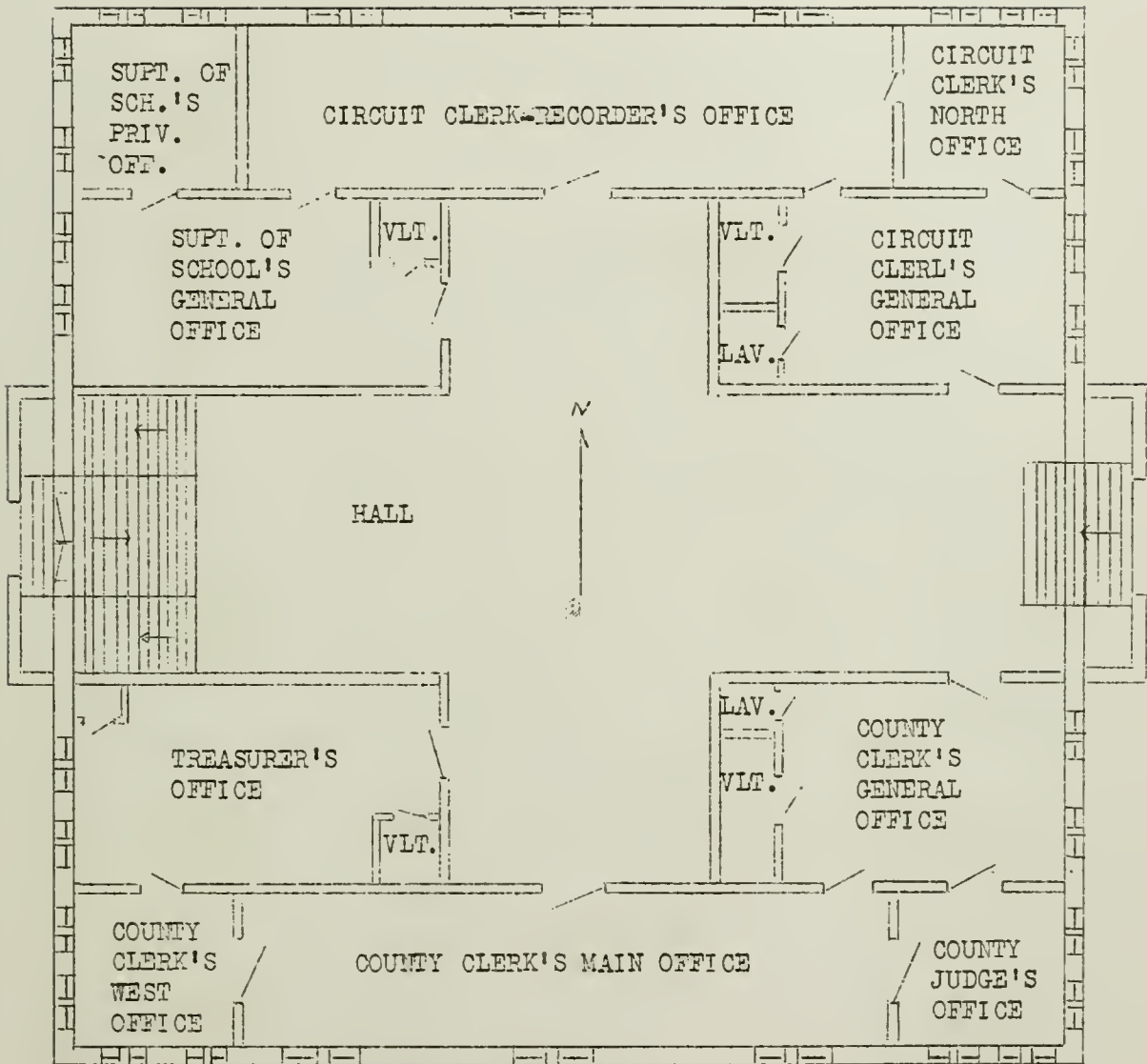
Supt.'s off.	1st hall	9x25x12	wood	plaster	electric 2 windows	1 desk chairs	--	--	1	--	--	good
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Veterinarian's residence, 700 West Jackson Street, Oregon
 (Two stories; frame construction [1915]; 15,680 cubic feet)

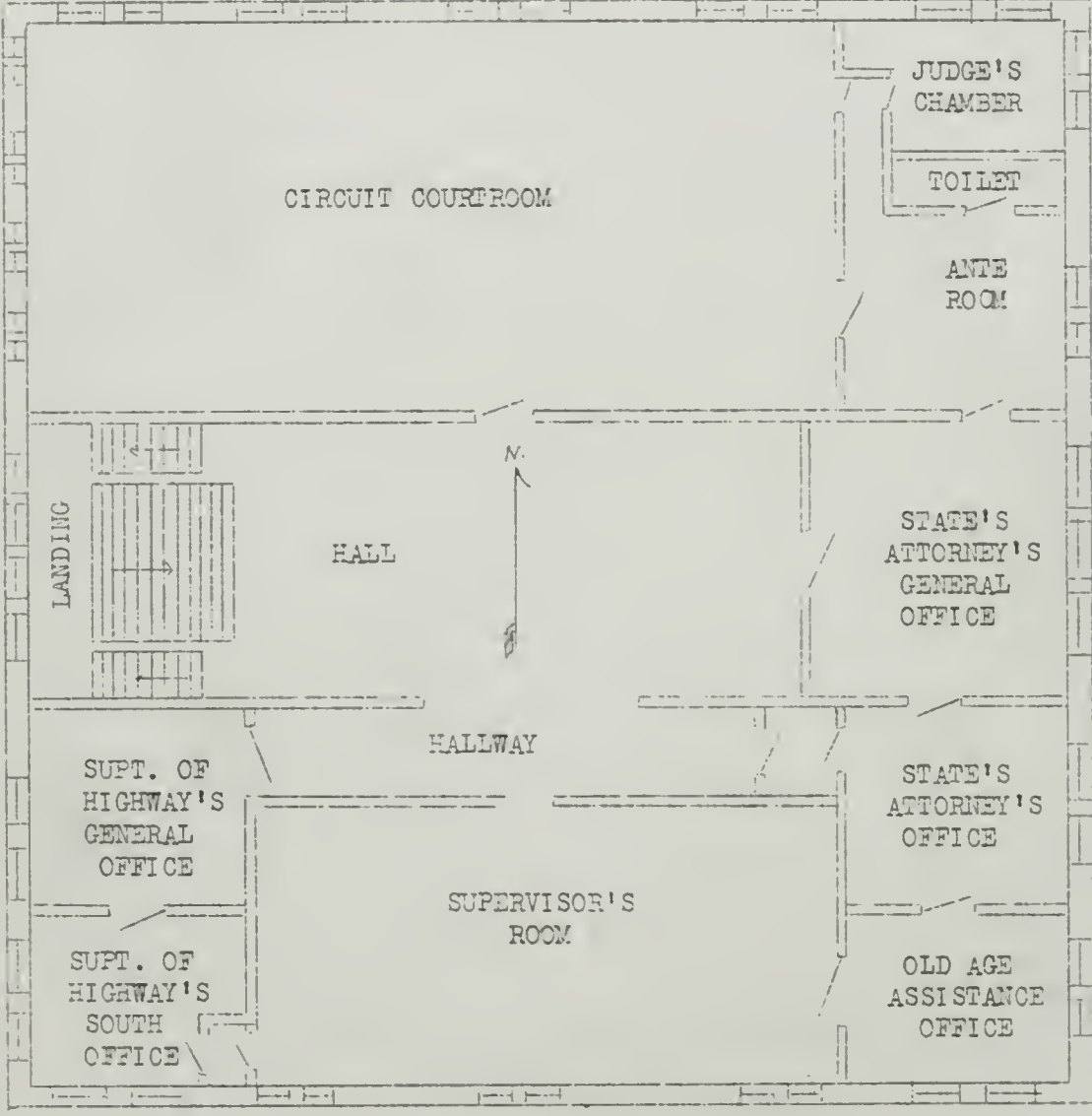
Veterinarian's off.	1st	10x14x14	wood	plaster	electric 2 windows	1 desk chairs	--	--	--	2 f.d.	--	good
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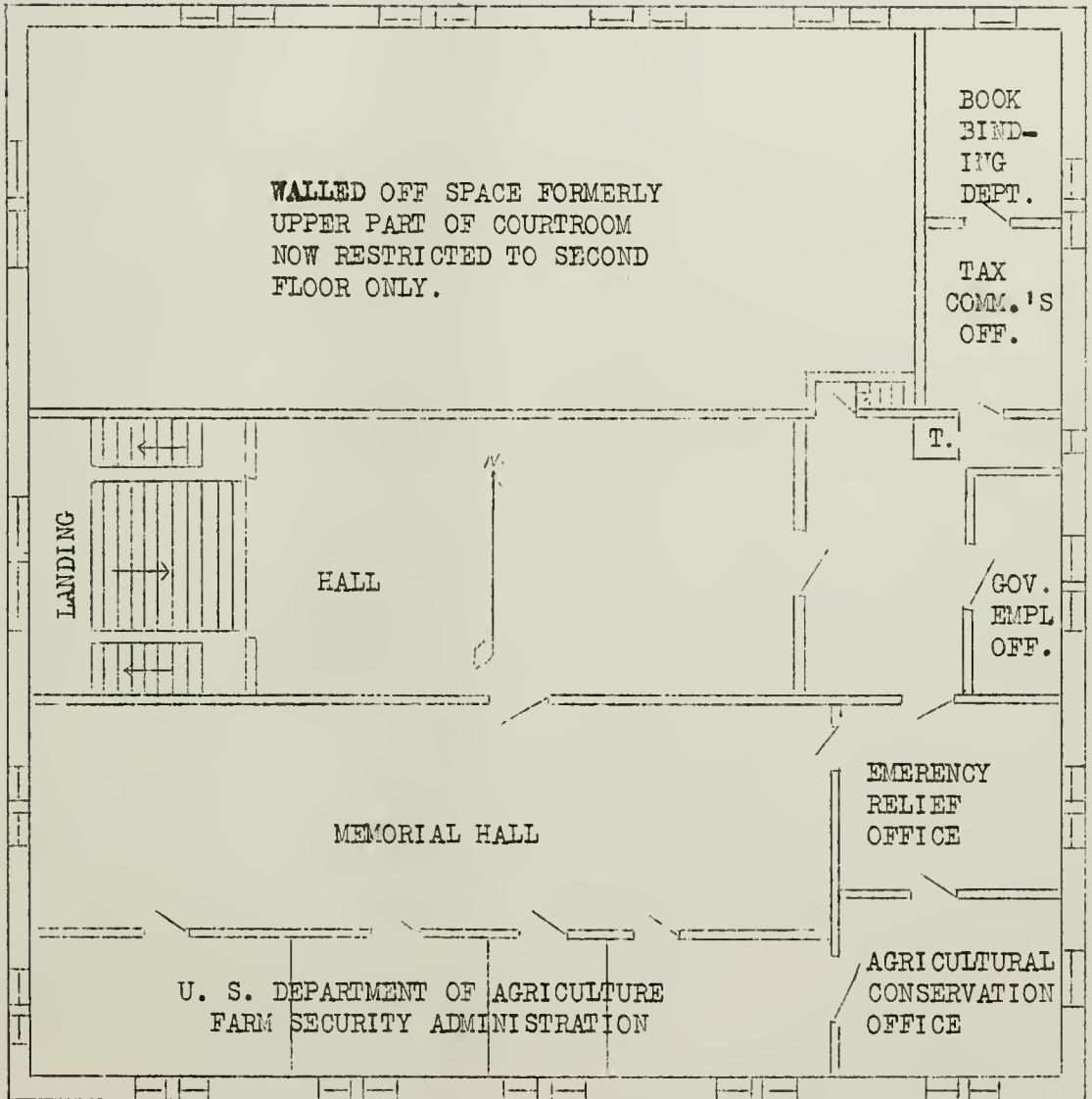
OGLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
BASEMENT



OGLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FIRST FLOOR



OGLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SECOND FLOOR



OGLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
THIRD FLOOR

5. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

alph.	alphabetical(ly)
app.	appendix
arr.	arranged, arrangement
Art.	Article
assr.	assessor
atty.	attorney
aud.	auditor
bd.	board
bdl.	bundle(s)
bdg.	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.	foet
gen.	general
hdgs.	headings
hdw.	handwritten
hwy.	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.	Laws (of Illinois)
mi.	mile(s)
n.	footnote(s)
no(s).	number(s)
N.W.	Northwestern Reporter
off.	office

Abbreviations, Symbols,
and Explanatory Notes

p.	page(s)
pr.	printed
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
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 a different period of time as in entry 9, "1837-1920 in Supervisors' Proceedings (Files), entry 1." 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 Bills Tabled by County Board, 1837-1920, ontry 9."

Abbreviations, Symbols,
and Explanatory Notes

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 reference 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 author, 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 Ogle County, since 1836,² 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

1. R.L.1827, p. 107; R.S.1845, p. 130; R.S.1874, p. 306.

2. Ogle was created in 1836 (L.1836, p. 274).

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 Ogle County, the first commissioners held office from December 24, 1836, to August 6, 1838, the next occurrence of a regular biennial election.

7. L.1821, p. 30.

8. L.1837, p. 103,104. In 1838, to initiate the new procedure, three commissioners were elected; by lot, they held office respectively for one, two, and three years.

9. Ibid., p. 104.

10. L.1819, p. 176.

11. R.L.1827, p. 205.

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of duties, with proceedings as in criminal cases;¹ 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.² Vacancies resulting from any cause were filled by special election upon order of the clerk of the court to the district judges of election.³

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.⁴ 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.⁵ Their term of office, like that of the county judge, was set at four years.⁶ This body, styled the county court, was required to hold four sessions annually and when so sitting, had all power, jurisdiction, and authority formerly conferred upon the county commissioners' court.⁷ The compensation of the county judge was originally set at \$2.50 for every day of holding court.⁸ In 1855 the amount was increased to \$3.00.⁹

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.¹⁰ By provision of the subsequent enabling acts,¹¹ a board of supervisors, whose members were to be elected one in each township annually,¹² was created to transact all county business in counties adopting township organization.¹³ The board of supervisors was to meet for one regular session a year with the provision that special meetings might

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1. L.1821, p. 20. Conviction further carried disqualification from holding office for one year.
 2. R.L.1827, p. 145.
 3. 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.
 4. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,17,19.
 5. L.1849, p. 65,66.
 6. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 17; L.1849, p. 62,65,66.
 7. L.1849, p. 65.
 8. Ibid., p. 63.
 9. L.1855, p. 181.
 10. Constitution of 1848, Art. VII, sec. 6.
 11. 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.
 12. L.1849, p. 192; L.1851, p. 38.
 13. L.1849, p. 202-4; L.1851, p. 50-52.

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be held when convenient.¹ The board members were compensated at the rate of \$1.50 a day,² and a fine was provided in the sum of \$250.00, for refusal to perform, or neglect of, duties.³

Ogle County was governed by the county court from 1849 to 1850, when township organization was instituted.⁴ In 1870 Illinois adopted a new constitution, which continued the provision for township organization in counties so electing,⁵ 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.⁶ Ogle was never affected by these laws as it has retained township organization from 1850 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.⁷ In 1931, these population requirements were made to affect only those counties having less than one hundred thousand inhabitants.⁸ The differentiating figure was reduced in 1933 to ninety thousand;⁹ 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.¹⁰ Ogle, with its population of 28,113 according to the 1930 census, was not affected at either time.¹¹ The assistant supervisors, whose terms

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1. 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. 256). Since 1899 the board has been required to hold two regular meetings (L.1899, p. 333).
 2. L.1849, p. 203; L.1851, p. 52. In 1861 compensation was increased to \$2.00 a day (L.1861, p. 258).
 3. 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).
 4. Ogle County adopted township organization in 1849 which became effective in 1850.
 5. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 5.
 6. Ibid., Art. X, sec. 6; L.1873-74, p. 79, 80.
 7. R.S.1874, p. 1075.
 8. L.1931, p. 908.
 9. L.1933, p. 1116.
 10. Ibid.; L.1939, p. 1205, 1206.
 11. Population Bulletin, p. 9.

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run concurrently with those of regular supervisor,¹ 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.² At present its board of supervisors has twenty-six members. The term of office of supervisors, lengthened in 1889 to two years,³ was further extended in 1929 to four years.⁴ Compensation was increased from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a day in 1919,⁵ lowered to \$4.00 in 1933,⁶ and raised again to \$5.00 in 1937,⁷ 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.⁸ 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.⁹ 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;¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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.¹² Fiscal control over school lands was exercised at first solely through the court's power of appointment of the trustees of school lands;¹³ after

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1. L.1933, p. 1115.
 2. R.S.1874, p. 1078,1080; L.1925, p. 605; L.1929, p. 774; L.1931, p. 905, 907; L.1933, p. 1115.
 3. L.1889, p. 109; L.1917, p. 793; L.1925, p. 605.
 4. L.1929, p. 774,775; L.1931, p. 906.
 5. L.1849, p. 203; L.1857, p. 186; L.1871-72, p. 444; L.1919, p. 569.
 6. L.1933, p. 615.
 7. L.1937, p. 601.
 8. L.1819, p. 175.
 9. Ibid.
 10. Ibid., p. 237,238.
 11. L.1843, p. 128.
 12. L.1819, p. 127; L.1839, p. 138,139.
 13. R.L.1827, p. 366.

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the creation of the office of county school commissioner,¹ firmer control was effected through the medium of reports which the commissioner was required to submit to the court.² The court also had authority to examine the full accounts of the commissioner.³ Other functions of the court were its duties in relation to elections and juries. It had authority to establish precincts,⁴ to appoint judges of elections,⁵ and to allow compensation to officials for services and stationery.⁶ Two panels each of petit and grand jurors were required to be selected. The former were enrolled on the list of taxable inhabitants; the latter only to be freeholders or householders.⁷

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.⁸

The revised law on township organization, in the main, only made more inclusive and definite the powers of the board.⁹ 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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.¹²

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1. R.L.1829, p. 150.
 2. L.1831, p. 175; R.S.1845, p. 500,501.
 3. L.1831, p. 175.
 4. 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).
 5. L.1819, p. 90.
 6. Ibid., p. 99.
 7. Ibid., p. 255; L.1823, p. 182.
 8. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 19; L.1849, p. 65.
 9. The Act of February 17, 1851, previously cited (L.1851, p. 35-78).
 10. Ibid., p. 50.
 11. Ibid., p. 51.
 12. Ibid.

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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.¹
5. The supervision of elections;² the selection of juries;³ the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges;⁴ the care of the indigent, infirm, and disabled.⁵
6. The appropriation of funds necessary to the effecting of its functions;⁶ the raising of such sums through taxation; and in general, the management of county funds and county business.⁷

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.⁸ This appointive power was rescinded in 1837 by an act which made the office elective.⁹

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.¹⁰ When the court sat for the transaction of county business, its clerk was in effect a clerk of a county 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.¹¹

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

2. Ibid., p. 456,468.

3. Ibid., p. 630.

4. Ibid., p. 310.

5. Ibid., p. 757,758.

6. Ibid., p. 307.

7. Ibid., p. 306,307.

8. L.1819, p. 175.

9. L.1837, p. 49.

10. L.1849, p. 63.

11. Ibid., p. 66.

In 1870 the new constitution established the office of county clerk;¹ subsequently, the General Assembly provided that the county clerk should act as clerk of the county board² as well as clerk of the county court.³ 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.⁴

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.⁵ 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.⁶

Proceedings of Board

1. SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS (Files), 1837--. 162 f.b. (5-459 not consecutive, 1837-89; 149 not numbered, 1837--).

Original papers of county commissioners' court and board of supervisors, including: county clerk's audited reports; annual reports of treasurer and collectors; statements of receipts and expenditures; claims against county; resolutions adopted; reports of committees; motor fuel tax claims. Also contains Bills Tabled by County Board, 1837-1920, entry 9; For Action of the Board of Supervisors, 1837-1932, entry 10; Semiannual Reports of County Officers, 1837-72, 1886--, entry 46; State's Attorney - Annual Report, 1926--, entry 49; Report of Asylums, Cgle County, 1911--, entry 51; and Affidavit for Wolf's scalp, 1881--, entry 164. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Nature of recording varies, 10½ x 4½ x 14. 64 f.b., 1837-90, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 98 f.b., 1891--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

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1. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 2. R.S.1874, p. 322.
 3. Ibid., p. 260.
 4. L.1819, p. 6,28,77,127,334,355,352; 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. 287,343,403, 437; L.1849, p. 66; L.1851, p. 254-37; R.S.1874, p. 322.
 5. R.L.1827, p. 366; L.1845, p. 169; R.S.1845, p. 136; L.1861, p. 237.
 6. R.S.1874, p. 322.

- 2. SUPERVISORS' RECORD, 1837--. 15 v. (A, B, 1 not labeled, 2, C-M).
Title varies: Commissioners' Record, v. A, B, 1837-49.

Record of proceedings of county commissioners' court and board of supervisors including: minutes of meetings; reports of committees and county officers; resolutions; applications for licenses; appropriations of funds for roads, schools, paupers, and other county expenses; approval or rejections of all claims against county; settlement of damages; reports of overseer of the poor; record of county orders; legal descriptions of swamp lands. Also contains Appropriations for County Aid Bridges, 1850-1915, 1918--, entry 37. Arr. by date of meeting. 1837-1918, indexed alph. by subject matter; for sep. index, 1837-39, 1892--, see entry 3. 1837-98, hdw.; 1899--, typed. 207 - 650 p. 17½ x 12 x 3 - 18 x 13 x 2½. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

- 3. INDEX TO SUPERVISORS' RECORD, 1837-39, 1892--. 3 v. (A, 1, 2).
Missing: 1903-18. Title varies: Index to County Commissioners' and Supervisors' Record, v. A, 1837-39.

Index to Supervisors' Record, entry 2, showing type of proceedings, date, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by subject matter. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 2. V. A, 1837-39, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. 1, 2, 1892--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

- 4. SUPERVISORS' BLOTTER, 1863--. 11 v. Title varies: Supervisors' Proceedings (Record), 1 v., 1883-85.

Record of proceedings of board of supervisors, showing date and minutes of meeting, roll call, resolutions, reports of committees, and signatures of committee members; including newspaper clippings of proceedings of the board. Arr. by date of meeting. No index. 1883-85, hdw.; 1886--, hdw. on pr. fm. 181 - 300 p. 13 x 8 x 1 - 14 x 9 x ½. 2 v., 1894-1902, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 9 v., 1883-93, 1903--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

- 5. RESOLUTION OF COUNTY BOARD, 1880--. 6 f.b.

Resolutions of county board concerning road construction, county bond issues, approved depositories of county funds, funds for relief purposes, and abatement of erroneous tax assessments. Arr. by date of meeting. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10½ x 4½ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

- 6. LETTERS STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, 1933-35. 1 f.b. 1915-32, 1936-- in (Letters, Circulars, Documents), entry 464.

Supervisors' resolutions requesting changes in state-aid systems, showing date, change desired, and signatures of road and bridge committee. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Typed. 10½ x 4½ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

- 7. JOURNAL (Purchases), 1897-98. 2 v.

Lists of purchases by county board, showing item of purchase, name of firm or person from whom purchase was made, and date and amount of purchase. Arr. by date of purchase. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 801 p. 16 x 12 x 3½. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Disposition of Accounts
(See also entries 388-411)

Budget and Appropriation

8. COUNTY CLERK'S BUDGET RECORD, 1934. 1 v.
County clerk's budget of county funds, showing amount of appropriation, name of account, amount drawn, date, and voucher number. Arr. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 317 p. 18 x 13 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Bills and Claims (See
also entries 1, 2)

9. BILLS TABLED BY COUNTY BOARD, 1921--. 1 f.b. 1837-1920 in Supervisors' Proceedings (Files), entry 1.
Claims filed against county and not allowed, showing name and address of claimant, amount of claim, date, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

10. FOR ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1933--. 1 f.b. 1837-1932 in Supervisors' Proceedings (Files), entry 1.
Claims against county showing name of claimant, amount, date, and nature of claim, signature of county clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

11. TOWN ACCOUNTS, 1851-62. 1 f.b.
Statements of auditing done and of work by surveyor, assessor, clerk, and overseer of roads, made out by clerk and presented to treasurer for payment, showing names of township and party doing work, amount charged, and signatures of town board and clerk. Arr. by date of filing. No index. 6 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Registers of County Orders

12. REGISTER OF COUNTY ORDERS, 1837--. 10 v. (2 not lettered, B-E, G-J).
Register of county orders, showing order number, date, and names of payee and account charged against, purpose, amount, date of cancellation, and remarks. Also serves as register of bounty claims. Arr. by order no. No index. 1837-57, hdw.; 1858--, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 16 x 12 x 2. 2 v. not lettered, v. B-E, G, H, 1837-1928, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. I, J, 1929--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

13. COUNTY HIGHWAY WARRANT REGISTER CH 10, 1932--. 1 v.
Register of warrants and claims, showing date and number of warrant or claim, name of payee, purpose, total amounts, and date of cancellation. Arr. by date of cancellation. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 14 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

14. REGISTER BIRTHS AND DEATH WARRANTS, 1903-20. 1 v.

Register of warrants issued in payment for reporting births and deaths, showing name and residence of person making report, number of births and deaths reported, amount of payment, and date and number of warrant. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 14 x 9 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

15. JUDGES' CERTIFICATES, 1850-73. 1 v.

Register of certificates issued to county judges for salary, showing date and number of certificate, name of payee, court term, amount, date of cancellation, and remarks. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. 140 p. 15 x 9 1/2 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Cancelled County Orders

16. (CANCELLED COUNTY ORDERS AND CHECKS), 1900--. 461 bdl.

Cancelled jury certificates, county orders, checks, highway warrants, mothers' pension warrants, and all other cancelled certificates, checks, or warrants, showing date, amount, and name of payee. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 4 x 10 x 1. 443 bdl., 1900-1936, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 18 bdl., 1937--, co. clk.'s west off., 1st fl.

17. JURORS' CERTIFICATES, 1883--. 5 v.

Stubs of jurors' certificates, showing name of juror, amount and date of payment, number of days and term of service, mileage, and signature of juror. Arr. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 20 x 14 x 1 1/2. 3 v., 1883-1913, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 2 v., 1914--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

18. BIRTH AND DEATH WARRANTS, 1903--. 2 v.

Stubs of warrants paid by county treasurer for birth and death reports, showing name of payee, and date, amount, and number of warrant. Birth Report Warrants, entry 19, and Death Certificate Warrants, entry 20, formerly kept separately. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 19 x 12 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

19. BIRTH REPORT WARRANTS, 1902. 1 v. 1903-- in Birth and Death Warrants, entry 18.

Stubs of warrants issued by county treasurer for report of births, showing name of payee, number of births reported, and date, amount, and number of warrant. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 18 x 12 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

20. DEATH CERTIFICATE WARRANTS, 1902. 1 v. 1903-- in Birth and Death Warrants, entry 18.

Stubs of warrants for payment of fees for reporting deaths, showing name of payee, number of deaths reported, and date, amount, and number of warrant. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 18 x 12 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

21. COUNTY ORDERS, 1858-1910. 34 v.

Stubs of county orders issued by board of supervisors, showing order number, name of payee, purpose, amount, and dates of order, payment, and cancellation. Arr. by order no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 250 p. 15 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

22. SPARROW CERTIFICATES, 1897-1901. 9 f.b. (6, 21, 181, 231, 283, 286, 3 not numbered).

Bounty certificates showing names of township and payee, certificate number, number of sparrows killed, amount of payment, and date of certificate. Arr. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

23. COUNTY WARRANT ENGLISH SPARROWS, 1898-1901. 1 v.

Stubs of bounty warrants paid for English sparrows, showing date, name of payee, number of sparrows killed, and amount of payment. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. Paper poor. 150 p. 17 x 13 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

24. GROUND-HOGS AND CROW BOUNTY, 1907-15. 5 f.b.

Certificates for ground-hog and crow bounty, showing name of person applying for bounty, date and number of ground-hogs, crows, or crows' eggs destroyed, and amount of payment. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

25. CROW BOUNTY WARRANTS, 1907-15. 2 v.

Stubs of crow bounty warrants, showing names of payee and township, amount of payment, date, signature of recipient, and number of warrant. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 18 x 16 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

26. GROUND-HOGS BOUNTY WARRANTS, 1907-8. 4 v.

Stubs of warrants issued for ground-hog bounty, showing name of payee, amount, number of ground-hogs for which bounty was paid, and date and number of warrant. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 18 x 16 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

27. BOUNTY ORDERS, 1862-65. 3 v.

Stubs of orders paid to volunteers in the Civil War, showing number, date, and amount of order, and name of volunteer. Arr. by order no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 125 p. 18 x 13 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Pension Funds and Applications (See also entries 16, 246, 247, 401, 411)

28. APPLICATION FOR BLIND ACTED ON, 1911--. 1 f.b.

Applications for blind pensions, showing name, address, and sex of applicant, indorsement of examiner, names of examiner and witnesses, date of approval or rejection, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

29. COUNTY CLERK'S REGISTER OF APPLICATION OF BLIND PERSONS, 1912--.
1 v.

Register of applications for blind pension, showing name and address of applicant, date of examination, name and findings of examiner, amount allowed, order of board, and remarks. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 39 p. 17½ x 11 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

30. BLIND PENSION ACCOUNT, 1912--. 2 v. (A, 1). 1912-28 also in Pension Account, entry 32.

Account of blind pension orders, showing names of pensioner and payee, amount and date of payment, and order number. Arr. by date of order. Indexed alph. by name of pensioner. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 292 p. 16 x 11½ x 1½. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

31. MOTHERS' PENSION ACCOUNT, 1929--. 1 v. (1). 1912-28 in Pension Account, entry 32.

Record of pension accounts, showing names of mother, children, and payee, dates of decree and resolution, amount and date of payment, and number of order. Arr. by date of payment. Indexed alph. by name of mother. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 427 p. 16 x 11½ x 1½. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

32. PENSION ACCOUNT, 1912-28. 1 v.

Account of blind and mother pension payments, showing names of pensioner and dependents, date of decree, amount and date of each payment, and number of order. This record also kept separately as Blind Pension Account, entry 30. Mothers' Pension Account, entry 31, subsequently kept separately. Arr. by order no. Indexed alph. by name of ward. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 425 p. 16 x 11½ x 1½. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Receipts

33. TREASURER'S RECEIPTS, 1840-72. 1 f.b.

Duplicate receipts of county treasurer, showing number, date, and amount of receipt, source of payment, date of filing, and signatures of county clerk and treasurer. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

34. RECEIPTS, 1868-79. 2 v.

Register of receipts, showing amounts of money received by supervisors from county treasurer in payment of delinquent town, school, district, and road taxes, and date. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Military Bounties

35. BOUNTY ORDER CERTIFICATE ENLISTMENTS, 1861-65. 3 f.b.

Enlistment bounty certificates showing names of soldier, company, and regiment, date of report, number of children, and amount of bounty received; also original reports of recruiting officer, showing name of person enlisting, address, and date. Arr. by date of certificate or report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10½ x 4½ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Management of County Properties and Roads
(See also entries 1, 2)

Costs and Appropriations

36. ROAD PAPERS, 1905--. 5 f.b.

Papers pertaining to improvements and construction of roads and bridges, showing names of township and contractor, amount of contract, cost to county and township, date, and signature of superintendent of highways. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

37. APPROPRIATIONS FOR COUNTY AID BRIDGES, 1916-17. 1 v.
1850-1915, 1918-- in Supervisors' Record, entry 2.

Record of appropriations for county bridges, showing name of township, estimated cost, amounts of appropriations, additional appropriations, respective dates, dates of order and payment, amount of payment and name of payee. Arr. by date of appropriation. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 317 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Bond Issues

38. REGISTRY OF BONDS DONATED, 1859--. 1 v.

List of bonds floated for benefits of Chicago and Iowa Railroad by Forrester and Nashua townships, showing date, amount, and number of bond, rate of interest, and date due. Arr. by date of issue. No index. Hdw. 300 p. 12 x 7 1/2 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

39. ROAD BOND RECORD, 1915--. 1 v. (1).

Register of road bonds, showing bond number, date and purpose of issue, amount, rate of interest, date of maturity, and name of township. Arr. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by name of twp. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 125 p. 16 x 12 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

40. REGISTER OF BOUNTY ORDERS, 1862-65, 1874-75. 3 v.

Register of bonds issue for bounty paid to volunteers during Civil War, 1862-65, showing date and number of bond, name of payee, date and amount of interest paid, date of redemption, total amount paid, and signature of recipient. Also contains register of bonds issued for building of county jail, 1874-75. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. 72 - 250 p. 15 x 12 x 1 - 16 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

41. BOND FOR BUILDING JAIL, 1874-75. 1 v.

Stubs of one hundred-dollar bonds for building jail, showing date and number of bond, rate of interest, and names of payee and bank. Arr. by order no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 125 p. 10 x 5 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Motor Fuel Tax Allotments (See
also entries 409, 452)

42. MOTOR FUEL TAX ALLOTMENT RECORD CH 16, 1933--. 1 v.
Record of allotments to county of funds from state motor fuel tax, showing estimated cost of road work, amount of allotment, date, receipt and claim numbers, amounts of receipts and disbursements, and balance on hand. Arr. by date of allotment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 10 x 14 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Maps and Plats (See also
entries 215-220, 459-463)

43. OLD ROAD PAPERS, PLATS COUNTY ROADS, 1837-89. 1 f.b. (129 maps).
Communication maps showing the location of county roads and name of reviewer. Hand-drawn. 10½ x 4½ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

44. PLATS OF STATE ROADS, 1837-50. 1 f.b. (31 maps).
Communication maps made as Ogle County was being settled, with petitions attached, showing location of state roads, date and names of petitioners; also hand-drawn plats of state roads from Chicago to Mississippi River, and Ottawa to Rockford. Artist, county surveyor. Printed, and hand-drawn. No index. 10½ x 4½ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

45. ROAD PLAT BOOK, 1894. 1 v.
Plat book showing division of townships into road districts, district number, description, date of plat, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by twp. no. No index. Hand-drawn. 315 p. 18 x 11½ x 1½. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Reports to Board
(See also entries 1, 2, 4, 156[v], 341, 342, 456-458)

46. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS OF COUNTY OFFICERS, 1873-85. 1 f.b.
1837-72, 1886-- in Supervisors' Proceedings (Files), entry 1.
Certified reports of official fees received and expenditures made by county officers, showing amounts, date, names of official and office held, purpose of fees, and signature of official. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 10½ x 4½ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

47. REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS, 1914--. 1 f.b.
Reports of county superintendent of highways to county board on erection of bridges, showing name and location of bridge, amount of appropriation, and date of report. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10½ x 4½ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

48. MONTHLY REPORTS COUNTY TREASURER, 1872-1900. 2 f.b.
County treasurer's report to county board of cancelled county orders and jury certificates, showing name of payee, purpose, amount, and number of order; also contains report of county collector, showing name of collector, and amounts collected and turned over to county treasurer. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
49. STATE'S ATTORNEY - ANNUAL REPORT, 1906-25. 1 f.b. 1926-- in Supervisors' Proceedings (Files), entry 1.
Reports of all fines, fees, and forfeitures collected by state's attorney, showing name of person fined and office charged with collection, date and amount of fine, and state's attorney's signature. Also contains circuit clerk's report of fees collected. Arr. by date of collection. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 4. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
50. REPORT OF OVERSEER OF POOR, 1931-32. 1 f.b.
Reports of the overseer of poor, showing names of overseer and township, date of account, name and place of birth of pauper, amount of aid, and cause of dependency. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
For prior records, see entry 2.
51. REPORT OF ASYLUMS OGLE COUNTY, 1887-1910. 2 f.b. 1911-- in Supervisors' Proceedings (Files), entry 1.
Reports from state hospitals concerning patients from Ogle County, showing names of hospital and patient, class, physical and mental condition of patient, and dates of admission and report. Arr. by date of report. Hdw. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
52. STATEMENT OF FISCAL CONDITION OF OGLE COUNTY, 1840-50. 1 f.b.
County clerk's statements of financial condition of county, showing date, debits and credits, order number, name of payee, total amounts received and disbursed, balance, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by date of statement. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 6 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.
53. FINANCIAL REPORTS, 1887. 1 f.b.
Annual statements for publication of receipts and expenditures of county treasurer, showing date of report, items of receipts and expenditures, total receipts and expenditures, and treasurer's signature. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. 6 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.
54. WAR EXPENDITURES, 1866. 1 f.b.
Reports of war expenditures, showing names of township and volunteer, amount paid to each volunteer, date of statement, and signatures of supervisor and town clerk. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. 6 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Jury Lists

(See also entries 222, 223, 245, 311, 343-347)

55. LIST OF PETIT JURORS, 1922--. 1 f.b.

Lists of petit jurors certified by circuit clerk to county clerk, showing names of jurors drawn, selected, excused, or disqualified, dates of term and filing, names and residences of jurors, and signatures of circuit and county clerks. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. $10\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

56. JURY LIST, 1872--. 3 v. (A-C).

List of jurors, showing name and address of juror, dates of selection, drawing, and service, and term of court. Arr. by date of selection. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 630 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. A, 1872-98, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. B, C, 1899-- , co. clk.'s main off., 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 Ogle County from 1836, 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 1849 Ogle County adopted the township form of government necessitating the election of a board of supervisors in 1850 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 clerks as well as those of clerks of a judicial or administrative body. In fact, legislation frequently referred to these incumbents as "county clerk" 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 these duties that gives rise to the records dealt with in this section.

The clerk was an appointee of the county commissioners' court in Ogle County from 1836 to 1837.¹⁰ In the latter year the office became elective with a four-year term,¹¹ which was reduced to a two-year

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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.1849, p. 192,202-4.
 5. L.1849, p. 203; 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.1819, p. 175.
 11. L.1837, p. 49.

County Clerk

term in 1847.¹ A bond of \$1,000 was required.² The clerk of the county court served for a four-year term and was bonded in the sum of \$3,000.³ 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 the county board.⁴ 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.⁵ 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 to list in such books the lands and lots subject to taxation;⁶ 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.⁷ Personal property assessments are han-

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1. L.1845, p. 28. Effective in 1847.
 2. L.1819, p. 176,177; R.L.1833, p. 143; R.S.1845, p. 131.
 3. L.1849, p. 63,64.
 4. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8; R.S.1874, p. 321.
 5. R.S.1874, p. 321.
 6. 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).
 7. 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 1850 resulted in township assessors acting in each township (L.1851, p. 38). The treasurer now acts as ex-officio supervisor of assessments (L.1892, p. 36-44).

County Clerk

dled 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.¹ 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.²

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.³

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.⁴ 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."⁵

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.⁶ 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 records 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 kin of a deceased person could similarly appear and make affidavit as to death.⁷ It is probable that the tenor of the above-mentioned laws explains the fact that no birth or death records existed in Ogle County prior to 1878, 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.⁸ Teeth were put into this and subsequent laws

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1. L.1898, p. 36-44.
 2. L.1919, p. 723.
 3. L.1871-72, p. 11,13,16; L.1937, p. 1011,1012.
 4. L.1849, p. 124,125; L.1871-72, p. 55; L.1931, p. 759.
 5. L.1838, p. 3; L.1871-72, p. 40; L.1879, p. 250.
 6. L.1819, p. 233.
 7. L.1842-43, p. 210-12.
 8. L.1877, p. 209.

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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.¹ In 1903, certificates of death were to be turned over to the State Board of Health, which then delivered to the county clerk all certificates so received.² 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 safekeeping of such records.³ 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.⁴

Since the organization of Ogle County in 1836 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.⁵ The clerk was also required to keep a separate register of marriages in addition to his file of certificates.⁶ 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.⁷ Although a record of applications for marriage licenses has been kept by the clerk in this county since 1876, an act of 1937 appears to be the first legislation requiring the maintenance of such a record.⁸ 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.⁹ Indexes to marriage records have been kept in Ogle County since 1837.

The county clerk is charged with a number of duties relating to elections: preparing and issuing blank ballots,¹⁰ poll books,¹¹ and

1. L.1901, p. 302, 303.

2. L.1903, p. 315-18.

3. L.1915, p. 660.

4. L.1877, p. 209.

5. L.1819, p. 27; R.S.1845, p. 354; R.S.1874, p. 694.

6. R.L.1827, p. 289.

7. L.1877, p. 130.

8. L.1937, p. 909.

9. Ibid., p. 910.

10. L.1891, p. 113; L.1911, p. 311.

11. L.1871-72, p. 386.

County Clerk

certificates of election,¹ and keeping a record of registers of elections,² petitions,³ and marked ballots,⁴ tally sheets,⁵ and election returns which are transmitted to him by judges of election.⁶ 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.⁷ 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.⁸ Now the clerk does not enter into the procedure, the school trustees canvassing the returns and certifying directly to the superintendent of schools.⁹

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.¹⁰ Justices' of the peace and constables' oaths, bonds, and securities are approved 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' records.¹¹

The clerk is also charged with issuing licenses to taverns,¹² ferries,¹³ et cetera, and keeping records of the same. Other recordations made are: records relating to estrays;¹⁴ registers of professionals, including physicians,¹⁵ midwives,¹⁶ dentists,¹⁷ chiroprodists,¹⁸ and

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1. L.1819, p. 96; L.1821, p. 79; L.1823, p. 64; L.1885, p. 176.
 2. L.1865, p. 59; L.1871-72, p. 386.
 3. L.1911, p. 310,311; L.1929, p. 422.
 4. L.1891, p. 118.
 5. L.1885, p. 145.
 6. L.1819, p. 86; L.1821, p. 77; L.1823, p. 64; L.1871-72, p. 389.
 7. L.1917, p. 444.
 8. L.1889, p. 271,322.
 9. L.1909, p. 352.
 10. R.S.1845, p. 396,397; L.1861, p. 237,238; R.S.1874, p. 325; L.1895, p. 188.
 11. L.1895, p. 188.
 12. L.1819, p. 77-79; L.1933-34, Second Sp. Sess., p. 64-66.
 13. R.L.1827, p. 221; R.S.1874, p. 530.
 14. L.1819, p. 206,207; R.S.1874, p. 483.
 15. L.1877, p. 209; L.1899, p. 275; L.1923, p. 441,442.
 16. Ibid.
 17. L.1881, p. 79; L.1899, p. 273; L.1909, p. 279; L.1933, p. 711.
 18. L.1899, p. 280; L.1935, p. 995.

veterinarians;¹ list of county officers; list of town officers which is furnished annually by the town clerk;² record of notaries public;³ and book of state civil service rules.⁴ 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.⁵

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 office⁶ 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.⁷ Also included are his record-keeping duties as ex-officio clerk of the county court, with its resulting duties in relation to probate matters.⁸ The clerk is also required to keep jury lists⁹ 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.¹⁰

Taxation

(See also entries 5, 34, 166[vi], 231-233, 370-387)

Lists of Taxable Property, Levies

57. DOCKET OF AMOUNTS WANTED, 1876---. 5 v. (A, B, 1-3). Title varies: Docket of Assessments Wanted.

Dockets of rates and amount of taxes wanted, showing name of township, date, equalized and total valuations, purpose, and amounts wanted; also includes equalized and total valuations of railroads. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 - 400 p. 16 x 11½ x 1½ - 18 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

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1. L.1917, p. 591.
 2. L.1861, p. 226; R.S.1874, p. 1077.
 3. L.1871-72, p. 575; R.S.1874, p. 721; L.1875, p. 88.
 4. L.1905, p. 115.
 5. L.1923, p. 480.
 6. R.S.1874, p. 322.
 7. L.1861, p. 239; R.S.1874, p. 322.
 8. R.S.1874, p. 260.
 9. Ibid., p. 630.
 10. Ibid., p. 321.

County Clerk - Taxation

58. ASSESSOR'S (Books), 1857--. 1388 v.
 (Brookville Township, 1878-1930. 53 v.
 Buffalo Township, 1878-1930. 53 v.
 Byron Township, 1877-1930. 54 v.
 Dement Township, 1857-1930. 54 v. Missing: 1858, 1860-76, 1879,
 1890.
 Eagle Point Township, 1877-1930. 54 v.
 Flagg Township, 1877-1930. 54 v.
 Forreston Township, 1880-1930. 49 v. Missing: 1886, 1887.
 Grand Detour Township, 1878-1930. 52 v. Missing: 1884.
 Lafayette Township, 1879-1930. 49 v. Missing: 1884, 1886, 1887.
 Leaf River Township, 1875-1930. 49 v. Missing: 1876, 1877, 1880-
 83, 1893.
 Lincoln Township, 1873-1930. 53 v. Missing: 1874-77, 1890.
 Lynnville Township, 1875-1930. 54 v. Missing: 1876, 1877.
 Marion Township, 1875-1930. 56 v.
 Maryland Township, 1870-1930. 50 v. Missing: 1879, 1882, 1883.
 Monroe Township, 1883-1930. 56 v. Missing: 1864-66, 1868-71,
 1875-77.
 Mount Morris Township, 1875-1930. 54 v. Missing: 1879, 1883.
 Nashua Township, 1857-1930. 73 v. Missing: 1867.
 Oregon Township, 1870-1930. 51 v. Missing: 1871-77, 1883,
 1891, 1892.
 Pine Creek Township, 1866-1930. 56 v. Missing: 1867-74, 1879.
 Pine Rock Township, 1872-1930. 51 v. Missing: 1873, 1875, 1876,
 1878, 1879, 1881, 1890, 1893.
 Rockvale Township, 1872-1930. 58 v. Missing: 1876.
 Scott Township, 1876-1930. 54 v. Missing: 1877.
 Taylor Township, 1874-1930. 57 v.
 White Rock Township, 1866-1930. 57 v. Missing: 1867-72, 1875,
 1876.
 Woosung Township, 1881-1930. 50 v.
 Townships grouped, 1931--. 37 v.)

Lists of taxable lands and lots, showing name of owner, legal description of property, assessed value, date of assessment, and final equalized value. Also contains Assessor's (Books, Personal Property), 1857-1929, entry 59. Personal property arr. alph. by name of owner; real estate arr. by sec., twp., and range nos. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 30 - 800 p. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ - $17 \times 17 \times 5$. 1357 v., 1857-1932, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 31 v., 1932--. co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

59. ASSESSOR'S (Books, Personal Property), 1930--. 84 v. (1930, 1931, 1 v. per year for each township; 1932-34, townships grouped 3 v. per year; 1935--. 1 v. per year for each township). 1857-1929 in Assessor's (Books), entry 58.

Lists of taxable personal property, showing year of assessment, name and address of person assessed and listed, itemized list of personal property, school district number, total assessed value, and assessor's remarks. Arr. alph. by name of person assessed. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 40 - 400 p. $17 \times 18 \times \frac{1}{2}$ - $17 \times 22\frac{1}{2} \times 3$. 50 v., 1930-31, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 34 v., 1932--. co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

60. RAILROAD TAX BOOKS, 1870--. 12 v. (3 not numbered, 1-3).

Lists of taxable property belonging to various railroads in Ogle County, showing taxes levied thereon, names of cities and villages, valuation of property, amount of tax, and tax spread. Also contains Railroad Tax Book, Chicago and Northwestern, 1923--, entry 61; Railroad Tax Books, Chicago, and Iowa, 1923--, entry 62; Railroad Tax Book, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1923--, entry 63; Railroad Tax Book, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1923--, entry 64; Railroad Tax Book, Chicago and Great Western, 1923--, entry 65; and Railroad Tax Book, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, 1923--, entry 66. Arr. alph. by name of railroad. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 235 p. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

61. RAILROAD TAX BOOK, CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN, 1870-1922. 4 v. (2 not numbered, 3, 1 not numbered). 1923-- in Railroad Tax Books, entry 60.

List of taxable railroad property, showing name of city or village, schedule of property, assessed value, tax spread, and total tax; includes railroad tax list for the Chicago and Pacific Railroad, 1872-75. Also contains Railroad Tax Book, Chicago and Iowa, 1870-72, entry 62. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 17 x 15 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

62. RAILROAD TAX BOOK, CHICAGO AND IOWA, 1873-1922. 3 v. (1 not numbered, 2). 1870-72 in Railroad Tax Book, Chicago and Northwestern, entry 61; 1923-- in Railroad Tax Books, entry 60.

Lists of taxable railroad property, showing name of city or village, schedule of property, assessed value, tax spread, and total tax. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 17 x 15 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

63. RAILROAD TAX BOOK, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL, 1880-1922. 2 v. (1 not numbered, 2). 1923-- in Railroad Tax Books, entry 60.

Lists of taxable railroad property, showing name of city or village, schedule of property, assessed value, tax spread, and total taxes. Also contains railroad tax list for Chicago and Pacific Railroad, 1876-79. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 17 x 15 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

64. RAILROAD TAX BOOK, CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY, 1887-1922. 1 v. 1923-- in Railroad Tax Books, entry 60.

List of taxable property belonging to Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, showing name of town or city, date, schedule of property, assessed value, tax spread and total taxes. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 17 x 15 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

65. RAILROAD TAX BOOK, CHICAGO AND GREAT WESTERN, 1887-1922. 1 v. 1923-- in Railroad Tax Books, entry 60.

Lists of taxable railroad property belonging to Chicago and Great Western Railroad, showing name of city or village, schedule of property, assessed value, tax spread, and total tax. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 17 x 15 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

66. RAILROAD TAX BOOK, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, 1906-22. 1 v. 1923-- in Railroad Tax Books, entry 60.

Lists of taxable property belonging to Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota Railroad, showing name of town or city, schedule of property, assessed value, tax spread, and total tax. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 17 x 15 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

67. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE TAX BOOK, 1885--. 7 v. (1-7).

Lists of taxable property belonging to telephone and telegraph companies, showing name of company, date, description of property, assessed and equalized values, tax spread, and total tax. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. V. 1, 4-7, 1885-93, 1909--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.; v. 2, 3, 1894-1908, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

68. ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF TAXES, 1871--. 8 v.

Abstract of footings of assessor's books, showing name of township, date of assessments, number of acres, and full, assessed, and equalized values of improved and unimproved lands. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 432 p. 18 x 16 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

69. CERTIFICATE SCHOOL TAX LEVY, 1867--. 21 f.b.

Certificates of levy for school, road and bridge, and town taxes, showing school district number, date, amount, and purpose of levy, and percentage of levy for each district. Also contains School Tax Levies, 1867-80, 1885--, entry 70, and Corporation Tax Certificates, 1882--, entry 72. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

70. SCHOOL TAX LEVIES, 1881-84. 2 f.b. (175, 291). 1867-80, 1885-- in Certificate School Tax Levy, entry 69.

Certificates of levy of special tax for school purposes, showing district number, date of filing, amount of tax levied for school purposes, and signatures of school directors and county clerk. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

71. SETTLEMENTS COUNTY TREASURER, VALUATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1924--. 1 f.b.

Statements of valuations in school district unions with adjoining counties, showing district number, amount certified in Ogle and in other counties, rate, total value, and signature of county treasurer. Arr. by date of report. No index. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

72. CORPORATION TAX CERTIFICATES, 1848-81. 1 f.b. 1882-- in Certificate School Tax Levy, entry 69.
 Certificates of corporation tax, showing name of corporation, amount of real and personal property tax, and date of levy. Arr. by date of levy. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

73. CERTIFICATE AUDITOR PUBLIC ACC'T (Account), 1846-97. 1 f.b.
 Auditors' abstracts and reports of taxable lands and lots by auditors of public accounts, showing date, name of taxpayer, location of lands and lots, number of acres, correction of land entires, and signature of auditor. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

74. AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE, 1857-78. 1 f.b.
 Certificates of state auditor, showing rate of state tax, date, rate of equalization by county and state boards, list of taxable railroad property, name of railroad, legal description of property, and signature of auditor. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

75. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1879-81. 2 v.
 Agricultural statistics showing name of township, date, number of acres of each kind of grain or other produce, and kind and number of live stock. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. Writing faded. 200 p. 18 x 16 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Collections, Abatement

76. COLLECTOR'S (Books), 1850--. 1316 v.
 (Brookville Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 52 v. Missing: 1851, 1855.
 Buffalo Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 51 v. Missing: 1851, 1855, 1864.
 Byron Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 52 v. Missing: 1851, 1855.
 Demont Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 54 v.
 Eagle Point Township, 1870-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 34 v.
 Flagg Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 50 v. Missing: 1851, 1855, 1865, 1880.
 Forreston Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 47 v. Missing: 1850-56.
 Grand Detour Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 51 v. Missing: 1851, 1855, 1880.
 Lafayette Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 50 v. Missing: 1851, 1855, 1859, 1882.
 Leaf River Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 52 v. Missing: 1851, 1855.
 Lincoln Township, 1870-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 34 v.
 Lynnville Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 49 v. Missing: 1851-52, 1854, 1855, 1878.

- Marion Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 51 v. Missing: 1851, 1855, 1873.
- Maryland Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 53 v. Missing: 1855.
- Monroe Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 51 v. Missing: 1851, 1855, 1864.
- Mount Morris Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 52 v. Missing: 1851, 1855.
- Nashua Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 50 v. Missing: 1851, 1855, 1858, 1861.
- Oregon Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 52 v. Missing: 1851, 1855.
- Pine Creek Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 52 v. Missing: 1855, 1864.
- Pine Rock Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 51 v. Missing: 1852, 1855, 1857.
- Rockvale Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 52 v. Missing: 1851, 1855.
- Scott Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 52 v. Missing: 1851, 1855.
- Taylor Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 53 v. Missing: 1855.
- White Rock Township, 1850-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 52 v. Missing: 1851, 1855.
- Woosung Township, 1881-90, 1911, 1913-23, 1935--. 10 v.
- Townships grouped, 1891-1910, 1912, 1924-34. 96 v.).

List^s of taxable real estate and personal property, showing name of person assessed, description of property, number of acres, value, tax spread, total tax, and date, amount, and name of payer. Real Estate arr. by sec., twp., and range nos.; personal property arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 30 - 1000 p. 16½ x 10½ x ½ - 17 x 17 x 5½. 1291 v., 1850-1934, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 25 v., 1935--, co. clk.'s west off., 1st fl.

77. ABATEMENTS, FORFEITURES, ERRORS, 1912--. 4 v. (1-4).

Collector's statement of uncollected taxes, showing date, name of assessed, number of dogs, assessed value of property, school and road district numbers, amount and kind of tax, and total tax. Also contains Delinquent and Railroad Tax, entry 386. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 160 p. 18 x 13 x 2½. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

78. ABATEMENT LISTS - APRIL REPORTS COUNTY TREASURER, 1875-1921. 1 f.b.

Lists of abatements in forfeitures, insolvencies, and errors in taxes, showing name of township, date, tax spread, total taxes, and signature of county treasurer. Arr. by sec., twp., and range nos. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 10½ x 4½ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

79. DOCKET OF BACK TAXES, 1880-85. 1 v.

Docket of taxes due and unpaid, showing name of person assessed, date, legal description of property, back tax distribution, and total amount delinquent. Arr. by date of delinquency. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 18 x 15 x 2 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

For subsequent records of back taxes, see entry 84.

80. DELINQUENT LAND TAX LIST, 1849-95. 25 f.b. (8-308 not consecutive, 5 not numbered).

Lists of delinquent land and road taxes, showing names of township, overseer, and land owner, date of filing, legal description of land, total value, amount of tax, and signatures of town clerk and highway commissioner. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 10. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

For subsequent records, see entry 84.

81. DELINQUENT LIST, 1850--. 110C v. (Township grouped, 1850-57, 1860-86, 6 v.; 1890--, 1 v. for each township). Missing: 1858, 1859, 1963-80, 1887-89.

Lists of delinquent taxes on land, lots, and personal property, showing name of assessed, residence, description of property, date of delinquent tax, value of property, amount and kind of tax due, total tax, and date and by whom paid. Arr. alph. by name of assessed. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 60 - 1000 p. 17 x 17 x 1 - 20 x 16 x 4. 103I v., 1850-1931, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 75 v., 1932--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

82. DELINQUENT LISTS AFFIDAVITS OF PUBLISHER, 1904--. 2 f.b.

Certificates of publication, showing name and date of paper and publisher's fee; delinquent tax list showing names of township and person assessed, and date and amount of delinquency. Arr. by date of publication. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

83. LEDGER (County Collector), 1897-99. 1 v.

County clerk's register of county collector's statements of taxes to be collected, showing date, name of account, and amount to be collected. Arr. by date of assessment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 800 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Judgment, Sale, Redemption

84. TAX JUDGMENT, SALE - REDEMPTION AND FORFEITURE RECORD, 1880--. 17 v. Missing: 1903-10.

Record of tax judgments, sales, redemptions, and forfeitures, showing name of owner, legal description of property, date and amount of tax due, judgment and sale, and final disposition of property through redemption by owner or forfeiture to state. Tax Judgment Record, entry 85, and Tax Sale Record, entry 88, formerly kept separately. Arr. by sec., twp., and range nos. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 18 x 13 x 2 1/2. 1 v., 1880-81, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 16 v., 1882--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

85. TAX JUDGMENT RECORD, 1858-79. 6 v. (A-F). 1847-57 in Tax Sale Record, entry 88; 1880-- in Tax Judgment, Sale - Redemption and Forfeiture Record, entry 84.

Lists of tax judgments, showing name of property owner, legal description of property, kind and amount of tax due, date and amount of sale, name of purchaser, and total amount of sale. Arr. by sec., twp., and range nos. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 315 p. 16 x 11 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

86. (COUNTY COLLECTOR'S NOTICE OF SALE OF DELINQUENT LAND AND LOTS), 1922-26. 3 v.

Copies of county collector's notices to property owners of sale, showing name of owner, date of sale, legal description of property, and signature of county collector. Arr. by date of sale. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 8 x 12 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

87. LAND BOOK, 1841-53. 1 v.

Record of land sales, showing date of entry, name of purchaser, number of acres, and legal description of land. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. 259 p. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

88. TAX SALE RECORD, 1847-79. 5 v. (1 not lettered, A-D). Title varies: Record of Tax Sales, 1 v. not lettered, 1847-57. 1880-- in Tax Judgment, Sale - Redemption and Forfeiture Record, entry 84.

Lists of lands and lots on which taxes are due and unpaid, showing names of owner and purchaser, legal description of property, amount and kind of taxes, interest and penalty, date and total amount of redemption. Also contains Tax Judgment Record, 1847-57, entry 85. Arr. by date of redemption. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p., 16 x 15 x 3 - 16 x 10 x 2. 1 v. not lettered, 1847-57, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. A-D, 1858-79, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

89. SALE AND REDEMPTION RECORD, 1933--. 1 v.

Record of delinquent land sales and redemptions, showing owner's name, subdivision, number of acres, amount and date of sale, name of purchaser, by whom redeemed, and date of redemption. Arr. by date of redemption. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 180 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

For other sale and redemption records, see entry 84.

90. REDEMPTION CERTIFICATES, 1890-95. 12 v.

Stubs of redemption certificates, showing name of purchaser, date of sale, legal description of property, amount of penalty, tax, interest, and total. Arr. by date of sale. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 6 x 16 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

91. FORFEITURE RECORD, 1931--. 1 f.b.

Card files of forfeitures, showing name and address of owner, year of unpaid tax, description of property, amount and kind of tax, total tax, costs and interest, and date of redemption or sale. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 16 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

92. FORFEITURE RECEIPTS, 1934--. 1 f.b.

Receipts issued by county treasurer for payment of special assessment forfeitures, showing name of party assessed, amount, receipt number, description of property, and signature of county treasurer. Arr. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

93. FORFEITURE, 1872-90, 1931-33. 5 v. (2 not numbered, 1-3).

Title varies: Record of Forfeited Lands, 1 v., 1872-79.

Lists of lands and lots offered at public sale for unpaid taxes, showing names of owner and purchaser, legal description of property, date of forfeiture or redemption, total tax, costs, and amount of forfeiture. 1872-79, arr. alph. by name of twp.; 1880-90, 1931-33, arr. by date of sale. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 79 - 250 p. 18 x 12 x 1 - 18 x 15 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

For other forfeiture records, see entry 84.

94. CERTIFICATES TAX PURCHASE, 1849--. 10 f.b.

Certificates of tax purchase, showing location of property, consideration, names of person assessed and purchaser, and date of purchase. Arr. by date of purchase. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

95. AFFIDAVITS TAX DEEDS, 1857--. 6 f.b. (311, 335, 1857-83; 4 not numbered, 1880--).

Affidavits for tax deeds, showing date of sale, certification of tax purchase, location and description of property, name of person assessed, amounts of judgment for taxes and costs, total amount of sale, and signatures of clerk and treasurer. Arr. by date of affidavit. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 x 5 x 10 - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. F.b. 311, 335, 1857-83, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 4 f.b. not numbered, 1880--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

96. AFFIDAVIT FOR TAX DEED RECORD, 1870-81. 1 v.

Copies of affidavits for tax deeds, showing date of sale, legal description of property, names of person assessed and purchaser, and signatures of county clerk and purchaser. Arr. alph. by name of purchaser. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 416 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Vital Statistics

Births (See also entries
14, 18, 19, 161, 162, 388)

97. INDEX TO BIRTHS, 1878--. 2 v. (A, B).

Index to Birth Reports (Certificates), entry 98, and Register of Birth, entry 99, showing name of child, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of child. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

98. BIRTH REPORTS (Certificates), 1878--. 6 f.b., 16 v. (1-16).

Title varies: Births, 6 f.b., 1878-1916.

Certificates of births, showing names of child and parents, date and place of birth, number of children born to mother, treatment of eyes, and physician's name. Subsequent to 1916, birth certificates are bound in volumes. Arr. by date of birth. 1878-1915, no index; for index, 1915--, see entry 97. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. F.b. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14; v. 200 - 300 p. 7 x 9 x 6 - $7\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

99. REGISTER OF BIRTH, 1878-1927. 9 v. (1-9).

Register of births, showing names of child and parents, date and place of birth, legitimacy, treatment given eyes, and name of physician. Stillbirths, 1902-15, in back of volume 2. Arr. by date of birth. For index, see entry 97. 1878-1918, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1919-27, typed under pr. hdgs. 640 p. 18 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

100. BIRTHS AND DEATHS CARD REPORTS, 1924--. 3 f.b.

Registrar's monthly reports showing number of births, stillbirths, and deaths, date, district number, and signature of local registrar. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

101. BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1891-1900. 1 f.b.

Registrar's detailed report of births, showing date and place of birth, name, sex, and color of child, and name, age, race, and occupation of parents; and death reports showing name, sex, age, and color of deceased, date and place of death, and place of burial. Arr. by date of report. No index. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Hdw. on pr. fm. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Deaths and Stillbirths (See also entries 18, 20, 99-101, 161, 162, 388)

102. INDEX TO DEATHS, 1878--. 2 v. (A, B).

Index to Death and Stillbirths, entry 103, and Register of Deaths, entry 104, showing name of deceased, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

103. DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS, 1878--. 4 f.b. (1-4); 15 v. (1-4, 6-16).

Title varies: Deaths, f.b. 1-4, 1878-1915.

Certificates of death, showing name of deceased, sex, color, nationality, age, occupation, date, cause, and place of death, place of burial, and names of undertaker and physician. Subsequent to 1915, certificates are bound in volumes. Arr. by date of certificate. For index, see entry 102. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. F.b. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x $4\frac{1}{2}$; v. 250 p. $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

104. REGISTER OF DEATHS, 1878-1927. 7 v. (1-7).

Register of death certificates, showing name of deceased, sex, color, age, occupation, nationality, date, cause, and place of death, place of burial, and names of undertaker and physician. Arr. by date of certificate. For index, see entry 102. 1878-1917, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1918-27, typed on pr. fm. 25 - 350 p. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x $\frac{1}{2}$ - 18 x 14 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

105. REGISTER OF STILLBIRTHS, 1878-94. 1 v.

Register of stillbirths, showing certificate number, names of child, parents, physician, and undertaker, date and place of birth, sex, color, cause of death, and place of burial. Arr. by date of birth. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 70 p. 17 x 15 x 1. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

106. STILLBIRTH RECORD, 1918-51. 1 v.

Copies of stillbirth certificates, showing name and sex of child, place, date, and cause of stillbirth, and names of father, mother, and undertaker. Arr. by date of certificate. Indexed alph. by name of child. Hdw. on pr. fm. 290 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

107. CERTIFICATE OF UNDERTAKER ON BURIAL OF WAR VETERANS, 1918-28.
1 f.b.

Certificate of undertaker, showing name of veteran, branch of service, period of enlistment, rank, date and place of burial, and signature of undertaker. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

108. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DEATH RECORD, 1932--. 1 v.

Record of burial places of soldiers and sailors, showing name, sex, residence, color, dates of birth, enlistment, and discharge, names of nearest kin, cause of death, and place of burial. Arr. alph. by name of veteran. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 50 p. 11 x 8 1/2 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

109. UNITED STATES WAR VETERAN BURIAL RECORD, 1918-21, 1929, 1952--.
3 v. (1, 1, 1). Title varies: Certificate of Burial, Soldier,
Sailor and Marine, v. 1, 1918-21.

Copies of burial certificates of soldiers, sailors, and marines, showing name of veteran, regiment and company, rank, period of service, cause and date of death, date and place of burial, and name of undertaker. Arr. by date of certificate. Indexed alph. by name of veteran. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 300 - 445 p. 10 x 12 x 2 1/2 - 18 x 13 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

110. RECORD OF CORONER'S CERTIFICATES OF DEATH, 1925. 1 v.

Copies of coroner's death certificates, showing name of deceased, date of birth, sex, color, names of father, mother and undertaker, places of birth and death, date and cause of death, place of burial, and signature of coroner. Arr. by date of certificate. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Marriages

111. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1837--. 45 f.b. (30-303 not consecutive, 23 not numbered).

Marriage licenses showing number and date of license, names of bride, groom, and person officiating, dates of marriage and return, and signatures of county clerk and person officiating. Arr. by date of license. No index. Hdw. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. F.b. 30-303 not consecutive, 1837-80, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 23 f.b. not numbered, 1881--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

112. MARRIAGE LICENSE, 1837--. 17 v. (A-E, 1-12).

Copies of marriage licenses, showing names of parties, number and date of license, date of marriage, and name of person officiating at ceremony. Volumes 5-12, 1933--, are board of health loose-leaf forms. Also contains Application Marriage License, 1934--, entry 114, including Record of Marriage Affidavits, entry 115. Arr. by date of license. For index, see entry 113. 1837-60, hdw.; 1861-77, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1878--, typed on pr. fm. 250 - 380 p. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 4 - $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

113. INDEX TO MARRIAGE RECORDS, 1837--. 5 v. (A, B, B, C, C).

Index to Marriage License, entry 112, showing names of bride and groom, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of groom. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

114. APPLICATION MARRIAGE LICENSE, 1876-1933. 19 v. (A, B, D, 9 not labeled, U-Z, 1). 1934-- in Marriage License, entry 112.

Applications for marriage licenses, shewing names of male and female, ages, residence, date of application, signatures of applicant and county clerk; also the name of person giving consent if the contracting parties are minors. Also contains Record of Marriage Affidavits, 1887-1933, entry 115. Arr. by application no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 450 p. 16 x 12 x 2. V. A, B, D, 9 not labeled, 1876-1916, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. U-Z, 1, 1917-33, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

115. RECORD OF MARRIAGE AFFIDAVITS, 1881-86. 2 v. (C, C). 1887-1933 in Application Marriage License, entry 114; 1934-- in Marriage License, entry 112.

Copies of marriage affidavits of minors, showing name and age of male and female, name and signature of party making affidavit, signature of county clerk, and date of affidavit. Arr. by date of affidavit. Indexed alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 580 p. 14 x 10 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Licenses and Registers

Register of Officers

116. REGISTER OF OFFICERS, 1851--. 3 v. (B-D).

Register of county officers, showing name, residence, office held, statement of qualifications, date and amount of bond, names of sureties, and dates of election and expiration of commission. Arr. by date of election. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 239 p. 16 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

117. APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS, 1926--. 2 v. (1, 2).

Copies of appointments of deputy sheriffs, showing names of deputy and sheriff, date of appointment, kind of deputy, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by date of appointment. Indexed alph. by name of deputy. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Professional Licenses and Registers

118. RECORD PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATES (Midwives' Certificates),
1877--. 2 v. (1, 2).

Copies of certificates issued to physicians by state board of health, showing names of physician and university attended, date of certificate, and approval by board. Volume 2 includes certificates of examination and certificates issued to midwives. Arr. by date of certificate. Indexed alph. by name of physician. Hdw. on pr. fm. 206 p. 18 x 12 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

119. REGISTER OF PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS, 1877--. 1 v. (1).

Register of physicians and accoucheurs, showing date of registration, name, school of practice, residence, age, and nativity of registrant, years in practice, number of certificate, and remarks. Arr. by date of registration. Indexed alph. by name of registrant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 18 x 12 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

120. DENTIST REGISTER, 1882--. 1 v.

Register of persons licensed to practice dentistry in Ogle County, showing name, residence, and nativity of dentist, kind, date, and number of license, names of state examiners, and remarks. Arr. by date of license. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 159 p. 18 x 12 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

121. OPTOMETRY REGISTER, 1915--. 1 v.

Copies of certificates issued to optometrists, showing name and address of registrant, number, date, and class of certificate, date of registration, and remarks. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 160 p. 18 x 13 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

122. TAXIDERLIST, 1905-13. 1 f.b.

Bonds of taxidermists with application for license, showing names of taxidermist and sureties, amount of bond, date, and signature of witness. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Charters (See also
entry 166[ii])

123. INSURANCE CHARTERS, 1863-93. 1 f.b.

Original charters of insurance companies authorizing them to transact business within the state, together with copies of original and amended charters as certified by the auditors. Arr. by date of charter. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Patents

124. PATENT RECORD, 1864-69. 1 v.

Record of patents issued on inventions, showing name of inventor, type of invention, declaration of citizenship, amount of patent fee, date, name of patentee, and number of patent. Arr. by date of issue. Indexed alph. by name of inventor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 580 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Military Records (See also
entries 35, 54, 209, 211)

125. MILITIA ROLL RECORD, 1861-62. 1 v.

Record of Civil War militia, showing class of enlistment, and name of person enlisted. Arr. by date of enlistment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 16 x 12 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

126. (MUSTER ROLL), 1864-65. 1 v.

Register of hundred-day volunteers entitled to fifty-dollar bounty under act of supervisors, showing name of volunteer, and date of enlistment. Arr. by recruit no. No index. Hdw. Binding and paper poor. 175 p. 12 x 7 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

127. SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS, no date. 1 f. b.

Record of monuments placed on soldiers' graves, showing names of veteran, rank, command, and regiment. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Stallion Certificates (See also
entries 213, 214)

128. STALLIONS, 1888-1908. 1 f. b.

Stallion certificates showing name of owner, certificate number, date, description of stallion, fee for season, and signature of secretary of board of agriculture. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 5 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Estrays

129. ESTRAYS, 1837--. 1 f. b.

File of estray notices, showing description of animal, date, and name of person filing notice of taking up estray. Arr. by date of filing. No index. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

130. RECORD OF ESTRAYS, 1837-1918. 2 v. (A, B). 1919-- in Miscellaneous County Records, entry 166.

Lists of estrays, showing name of finder, description and value of estray, and names of justice of the peace, appraisers, and township. Arr. alph. by name of finder. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 16 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

131. ESTRAY BOOK - REGISTER OF LICENSES ISSUED BY COMMISSIONERS,
1837-59. 1 v.

Record of estrays, showing date, name of finder, and description of estray; also register of licenses granted by commissioners, showing number, date, and purpose of license, amount of fee, and name of person to whom license is issued. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. Writing faded, paper poor. 65 p. 14 x 10 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Dog Licenses

132. ASSESSOR'S LIST OF DOG LICENSES, 1957. 25 v.

Lists of persons to whom dog licenses have been issued, showing name and address of owner, breed of dog, number of tag, amount collected, and names of township and assessor. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 p. 6 x 4 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Elections

133. CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION TOWN OFFICERS, 1850--. 4 f.b.

Certificates of election of town officers, showing names of official and office, date, names of election judges, and signature of county clerk. Also contains Primary, 1850-1905, 1911--, entry 138. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

134. NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT JUDGES OF ELECTION, 1899--. 3 f.b.

Notices of appointments of judges of election, showing name of person selected, district and precinct numbers, and date of election. Arr. by date of election. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

135. CANVASS OF VOTING PRECINCTS, 1928--. 50 v.

Canvass of votes cast at elections, showing names of candidates and party, number of votes received, date of election, and signatures of election judges. Arr. by precinct no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 p. 16 x 14 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

136. ELECTION RETURNS, 1837-91. 51 f.b. (7-415, not consecutive; 1 not numbered).

Tally sheets of elections, showing date of election, polling place, names of candidates, number of votes received by each, name of office to be filled, and signatures of election board. Arr. by date of election. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 6 x 4 x 10. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

137. ABSTRACT OF VOTES, 1879-1927.. 2 f.b. Missing: 1903-26.

Abstracts of votes cast for county officers, and notices of election, showing names of candidates, number of votes received by each candidate, date of election, and signatures of justice of peace and county clerk. Arr. by date of election. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

County Clerk - Bonds
and Oaths of Officers

138. PRIMARY, 1906-10. 1 f.b. 1850-1905, 1911-- in Certificate of Election Town Officers, entry 133.

Certificates of service of judges and clerks of primary elections, showing names of judges, clerks, and township, date of election, and signatures of officials. Arr. by date of election. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

139. CLERKS OF ELECTION ACCEPTANCE OF COMMISSION, 1936. 1 f.b.

Acceptance of commission by election clerk, showing names of clerk and town, date of election, and signature of election clerk. Arr. by date of election. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Bonds and Oaths of Officers
(See also entries 166[i], 199-201)

140. APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATION, TOWN AND COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1836--.
2 f.b.

Appointments, resignations, and bonds of town and county officers, showing names of official and office held, date of appointment, and name of official making appointment. Arr. by date of document. No index. Nature of recording varies. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

141. JUSTICES' BONDS - OATHS, 1837--. 5 f.b.

Bonds and oaths of justices of the peace, showing amount of bond, names of principal, sureties, and witness, dates of bond and oath, and signatures of principal and judge. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $11 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

142. CONSTABLES' BONDS, 1845--. 3 f.b.

Bonds of constables, showing names of constable, sureties, witnesses, and township, and date and amount of bond. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

143. OATH OF BOARD OF REVIEW MEMBERS, 1880--. 2 f.b.

Oaths of members of board of review, showing names of members, date of oath, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 8$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

144. BONDS OF SUPERVISORS AND EX-OFFICIO TREASURERS OF R & B (Road and Bridge) FUND RECORD, 1887--. 3 v. (A, 1, 2). Title varies: Record of Treasurers of Highway Commissioners.

Copies of bonds of supervisors and treasurers of road and bridge fund, showing names of supervisors or treasurers, and sureties, and date and amount of bond. Arr. by date of bond. 1887-1913, no index; 1914--, indexed alph. by name of supervisor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p., $14 \times 9 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ - $18 \times 12 \times 2$. V. A, 1887-1913, co. clk.'s west off., 1st fl.; v. 1, 2, 1914--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

145. ASSESSORS' BONDS, 1899--. 3 f.b.
Assessors' bonds showing names of assessor, township, supervisor, and sureties, date and amount of bond, and date of filing. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
146. ASSESSORS' BOND RECORD, 1899--. 3 v. (A, 1, 2).
Copies of assessors' bonds, showing names of principal, sureties, and assessor, date of filing, amount of bond, and signatures of county clerk, notary, and assessor. Arr. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by name of assessor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 294 - 540 p. 18 x 13 x 2 1/2 - 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
147. BONDS OF COMMISSIONERS, MAYOR, ETC., 1911--. 1 f.b.
Bonds and oaths of public officials, showing names of official and sureties, office held, amount of bond, and signatures of official and witness. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
148. COUNTY OFFICERS' BONDS, 1914--. 2 f.b.
Bonds of county officers, showing names of officer and surety, amount of bond, date, and seal of notary public. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 x 8. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
149. BONDS OF SUPERVISOR AND EX-OFFICIO OF ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND,
1914--. 1 f.b.
Bonds of supervisors and ex-officio treasurers of road and bridge funds, showing amount of bond, names of principal and sureties, and date of bond. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
150. TOWN COLLECTORS' BONDS, 1900-1914. 1 f.b.
Bonds and oaths of town collectors, showing names of collector, sureties, and township, and date and amount of bond. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
151. SUPERVISORS' DOG BOND, 1883-85. 1 f.b.
Bonds of supervisor for dog license fund, showing names of supervisor, township, and sureties, date and amount of bond, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
152. DOCKET OF OFFICIAL BONDS, GENERAL, 1877-82. 1 v.
Docket of official bonds of justices of peace, constables, and police magistrates, showing names of principal, sureties, and office, date and amount of bond, and court order. Arr. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of official. Hdw. 143 p. 16 x 11 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

For register of official bonds, see entry 116.

Maps and Plats

153. COUNTY WIDE (Maps), 1931,1935. 3 maps.

Land tenure maps showing location of schools, railroads, Federal, state, and county roads, rivers, towns, name of owner of each tract, and number of acres. Author, Chas. D. Entyre. Rockford, Illinois: Stacy Map Company, publishers. Printed and colored. 30 x 48. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

154. GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ILLINOIS, 1912. 1 map.

Geological map showing soil and substrata formations. Author, State Geological Survey. Baltimore, Maryland: A. Hoden and Company, publishers. Printed and colored. 1 in. to 8 mi. 4 ft. x 3 ft. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

155. SCHOOL PLATS, CORPORATION PLATS, 1850-1921. 1 f.b.

School district plats showing date of filing, school district number, township and range numbers, and names of school trustees. Arr. by sec., twp., and range nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

156. SCHOOL DISTRICT PLATS, 1859--. 4 v. (A, 1, 2, 1 not labeled).

School plat record book and hand-drawn plat for each school district, showing number of districts, and corrections and additions to existing school plats. Arr. by district no. No index. Chicago, Illinois: Culner, Page and Hayne, publishers. Hand-drawn on pr. fm. 50 - 250 p. 8 x 9 x 1 - 17 x 15 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

157. ATLAS OGLE COUNTY, 1872, 1912, 1930. 4 v. Title varies: Standard Atlas of Ogle County, 3 v., 1872, 1912.

Atlas of land tenure maps of towns and townships in Ogle County, with names of towns or townships and land owners, and number of acres. Two volumes, 1912, show illustrations of early homes, schools, buildings, and local pioneers. No obvious arr. 1872, 1930, indexed alph. by name of twp., 1912, not indexed. 1872, author, D. W. Ensign. Chicago, Illinois: Everets, Baskin and Stewart, publishers. 1912, 1930, Chicago, Illinois: Geo. A. Ogle and Company, publishers. Printed. 63 - 160 p. 17 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 18 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. 2 v., 1872, 1930, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.; 2 v., 1912, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

158. PLAT BOOK OF OGLE COUNTY, 1912. 1 v.

Atlas of land tenure maps of cities, villages, and townships, showing number of acres in each tract and name of owner. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Chicago, Illinois: Geo. A. Ogle and Company, publishers. Printed. Scale varies. 110 p. 15 x 17 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

159. MAPS OF OGLE COUNTY, 1872. 1 v.

Land tenure maps showing townships, towns, cities, and villages; early history of county with illustrations of prominent buildings; business directory for cities and villages. Authors, Frank Krouse and S. S. Durant. Published in Oregon, Illinois. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Printed. Paper poor. 50 p. 17 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Office Transactions

Fees, Receipts and
Expenditures

160. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1873--. 4 v.
County clerk's daily record of miscellaneous county and probate court fees earned and received, and office expenditures, showing name of payee, date, amount, and purpose of receipts and expenditures, and balance available. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 635 p. 18 x 13 x 5, 3 v., 1873-82, 1901--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.; 1 v., 1883-1900, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

161. COUNTY CLERK'S ACCOUNT WITH REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1902--. 2 v. (1, 1). Title varies: County Clerk's Account with Physician and Health Officers, 1 v., 1902-16.
County clerk's account with registrars of births and deaths, showing names of registrar and township, district number, date of filing, number of births, stillbirths, and deaths, number of report card, and date of report. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of registrar. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 - 432 p. 16 x 12 x 1 1/2 - 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

162. ANNUAL STATEMENT OF FEES DUE LOCAL REGISTRARS, 1917--. 1 f.b.
Annual statements issued by county clerk of fees due local registrars, showing name and address of registrar, district and certificate numbers, dates of birth, deaths, and stillbirths, total amount of fees, and signature of clerk. Arr. by date of statement. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

163. CASH JOURNAL (December 1, 1902) ROBERT F. ADAMS, 1902--. 3 v.
Cash account of county clerk, showing date, amount of receipts and expenditures, and balance on hand. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. 318 p. 14 x 9 1/2 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Other Business

164. AFFIDAVIT FOR WOLF SCALP, 1864-80. 1 f.b. 1881-- in Supervisor's Proceedings (Files), entry 1.
Affidavits for wolf scalp bounty, showing date of application, name and address of applicant, number of wolves killed, amount of bounty to be paid, and signatures of applicant and county clerk. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

165. (MEMORANDUM OF ASSESSOR'S BOOKS), 1866-68. 1 v.
Record of delivery of assessor's books to township assessors, showing date of delivery, and name of assessor. Arr. by date of delivery. No index. Hdw. 100 p. 18 x 5 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Miscellaneous Records and Papers

166. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTY RECORDS, 1867--. 4 v. (A-D).

Miscellaneous records from various offices kept by the county clerk, including:

- i. Bonds and oaths of county officers, showing names of official and sureties, date and amount of bond, date of filing, term of office, and oath of official.
- ii. Charters of new companies, showing dates of organization and recording, by-laws, name and location of company, and amount of capital.
- iii. Orders on certificates of moral character, showing name and address of applicant, and affidavit as to moral character.
- iv. Proceedings of township meetings, showing list of parties attending, transactions, and date of meeting.
- v. Reports of county officers to board of supervisors, showing activities and financial proceedings of each office, name of officer, and dates of report and filing.
- vi. Tax sale certificates, showing names of owner and purchaser, legal description of property, amount of taxes, interest, and penalties, and date and amount of sale.

Also contains Record of Estrays, 1919--, entry 130. Arr. by date of document. Indexed alph. by type of documents. 1867-1930, hdw.; 1931--, typed. 572 p. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

III. RECORDER

In 1836, the year in which Ogle 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 Ogle County never reached the minimum fixed by the constitution⁶ the circuit court clerk in this county has retained his ex-officio duties as recorder. The amount of the recorder's bond was set at \$5,000 in 1872, and the bond was to be approved by the county judge.⁷ This amount was raised in 1874 to \$10,000 for counties having the population of Ogle. A copy of the bond is entered upon the records of the county court.⁸

Assistant's 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,

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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 1843, 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 Ogle, 27,864 in 1910, 26,830 in 1920, and 28,118 in 1930 (Population Bulletin, p. 9).
 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.

- 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 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.¹

1. 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. 114; R.S.1874, p. 834-46; L.1917, p. 652; L.1925, p. 521; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 214.

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.¹ 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.²

Entry Books

167. ENTRY BOOK OR ABSTRACT OF RECORD, 1837--. 20 v. (A-T).

Entry book of conveyances, showing instrument number, names of grantor and grantee, date of filing, kind of instrument, and legal description of property. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. $19\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

168. LAND BOOK, 1837-55. 1 v.

Record of land purchased from government, showing name of purchaser, date of purchase, legal description of land, and number of acres. Arr. by sec. no. For index, see entry 169. Hdw. on pr. fm. Writing faded. 340 p. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

169. INDEX (Land Book), 1837-55. 1 v.

Index to Land Book, entry 168, showing name of purchaser and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of purchaser. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. Writing faded. 200 p. $15\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 1 . Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

170. ENTRIES OF CONVEYANCES, LOTS, 1865-73. 1 v.

Record of transfer of lots, showing names of grantor and grantee, kind of instrument, legal description of property, name of town, range number, size of lot, and date of transfer. Arr. by date of transfer. Indexed alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 620 p. 18 x 13 x 3 . Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

171. ENTRIES OF CONVEYANCES (Lands), 1872-73. 1 v.

Record of conveyances of land, showing names of grantor and grantee, kind of instrument, legal description of property, number of acres, and date of transfer. Arr. by date of transfer. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 644 p. 18 x 13 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

1. L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 214.

2. L.1925, p. 521; L.1929, p. 592-94.

General Indexes

172. GENERAL INDEX, GRANTOR - GRANTEE, 1836--. 60 v.
(AL, MZ, B-L, 17 v. A-Z grouped, grantor; AL, MZ, B-L, 17 v.
A-Z grouped, grantee). Title varies; Index to Deeds and Mort-
gages, Grantor, v. AL, MZ, B-L, 1836-1913; Index to Deeds and
Mortgages, Grantee, v. AL, MZ, B-L, 1836-1913.

Index to Deed Record, entry 178, showing names of grantor and grantee,
date, number, and kind of instrument, location and description of property,
date of filing, consideration, and book and page of entry. Also contains
General Index, Release and Miscellaneous, 1836-84, entry 174, and General
Index, Mortgagor - Mortgagee, 1836-70, 1914--, entry 188. Arr. alph. by
names of grantor and grantee. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 - 500 p. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x
2 - 19 x 15 x 3. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

173. CHATTEL MORTGAGE INDEX, 1836--. 10 v. (1 not lettered, A-I).

Index to chattel mortgages recorded in Deed Record, entry 178, and Chattel
Mortgage Record, entry 193, showing date, consideration, and book and
page of entry. Arr. alph. by names of mortgagor and mortgagee. Hdw.
under pr. hdgs. 250 - 600 p. 16 x 11 x 2 - 19 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s
off., 1st fl.

174. GENERAL INDEX, RELEASE AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1885--.

14 v. (A-G, A-G). 1836-84 in General Index, Grantor - Grantee,
entry 172.

Index to Release Record, entry 190, and Miscellaneous Record, entry 207,
showing names of grantee and grantor, kind of instrument, date of
execution, consideration, book and page number, legal description of
property, and date of filing. Arr. alph. by names of grantor and grantee.
Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. $19\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Instruments Recorded or Filed

General

175. (MISCELLANEOUS ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS), 1847--. 50 f.b.
(3 f.b. not lettered, 1847--; 47 f.b., A-Z with repetitions,
1885--).

Recorder's miscellaneous original documents, including bills of sale;
probate record of estates; affidavits and United States land patent cop-
ies; warranty, quitclaim, master's, trust, and mortgage deeds; assign-
ments of mortgages; and releases of mortgages of trust. Also contains
Chattel Mortgage, 1889--, entry 192; Sheriff's Certificate of Sale, 1889--,
entry 195; Certificate of Election of Trustees, 1889--, entry 203; Art-
icles of Agreement, 1889--, entry 204; Power of Attorney, 1889--, entry
205; Will Copies, 1889--, entry 206; and Affidavits of Witnesses Foreign
County Grand Jury, 1906-8, entry 359. Arr. alph. by name of owner of
instrument. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 - $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 9.
Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Recorder - Instruments
Recorded or Filed

176. UNRECORDED INSTRUMENTS FEES DUE - OLD, 1873-1929. 1 f.b.
File of unrecorded instruments, including chattel mortgages, certificates of levy, and warranty and quitclaim deeds upon which fees were not paid. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Nature of recording varies. 13 x 5 x 10. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

177. RECORDED INSTRUMENTS FEES, 1867-83. 1 f.b.
Instruments left for recording and held for fees, including mortgages, chattel mortgages, certificates of levy, and warranty and quitclaim deeds. Arr. by date of recording. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 13 x 5 x 10. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

178. DEED RECORD, 1836--. 167 v. (A-Z, 27-167). Title varies:
Warranty Deed, v. A-Z, 1836-59.
Recordation of all deeds conveying real estate, including land grants, quitclaim, bankruptcy, trust, and warranty deeds, showing number of deed, names of grantee and grantor, legal description of property, consideration, date of recording, and affidavits. Also contains Mortgage Record, 1836-40, entry 187, including Release Record, entry 190, and Chattel Mortgage Record, entry 193. Arr. by date of recording. Indexed alph. by names of grantor and grantee; for sop. index, see entry 172; for sep. index to chattel mortgages, see entry 173. 1836-60, hdw.; 1861-1934, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1935--, typed. 600 p. 19½ x 15 x 3. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Deeds (See also entries 175-177, 351)

179. U. S. LAND PATENT, 1844-88. 2 f.b. (Y, Y).
United States land patent certificates showing number of certificate, names of parties and town of land office, legal description of land, date, seal and signature of recorder, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 4½ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

180. WARRANTY DEEDS, 1844-88. 26 f.b. (A-M, A-M).
Warranty deeds showing names of grantor and grantee, consideration, location and legal description of land, signature of grantor, and dates of deed, and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10½ x 4½ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

181. QUITCLAIM DEEDS, 1844-88. 8 f.b. (M-P, M-P).
Quitclaim deeds showing names and addresses of grantor and grantee, legal description of property, consideration, date of deed, seal and signatures of notary public and clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10½ x 4½ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

182. MASTER'S DEEDS, 1844-88. 2 f.b. (T, W).
Master's deeds showing names of master and parties, location and legal description of property, date and amount of sale, date of filing, and seal and signature of master in chancery. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10½ x 4½ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

183. TRUST DEED, 1844-88. 4 f.b. (K, K, L, L).

Trust deeds showing name and residence of grantor, consideration, names and addresses of trustees, legal description of real estate, amount of promissory or judgment note, name of payee, and dates of deed and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10½ x 4½ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

184. MORTGAGE DEEDS, 1844-88. 8 f.b. (N-F with repetitions).

Mortgage deeds showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, amount of mortgage, interest, place and agreement of transaction, legal description of property, seal and signature of notary, and dates of note and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10½ x 4½ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Mortgages - Real Estate

185. ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE, 1844-88. 1 f.b. (Z).

Assignments of mortgages, showing names of assignor and assignee, amount, dates of mortgage, assignment, and filing, and name of debtor. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10½ x 4½ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

186. RELEASE OF MORTGAGE OR TRUST, 1844-88. 12 f.b. (Q-V, Q-V).

Release of mortgages or trust deeds, showing names of parties and sureties, amount of mortgage, dates of redemption and filing, and seal and signature of notary public. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10½ x 4½ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

187. MORTGAGE RECORD, 1841--. 99 v. (A-Z, 27-99). 1836-40 in Deed Record, entry 178.

Copies of mortgages, showing date and amount of mortgage, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date due, legal description of property, date of execution, acknowledgment, document number, date and time of filing for record, and signature of recorder. Also contains Release Record, 1841-56, entry 190, and Chattel Mortgage Record, 1841-58, entry 193. Arr. by date of filing. For index, 1841-70, 1914--, see entry 172; for index, 1871-1913, see entry 188; for index to marginal releases, 1905--, see entry 189. 1841-60, hdw.; 1861-1930, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1931--, typed on pr. fm. 400 - 475 p. 14 x 9 x 2 - 19 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

188. GENERAL INDEX, MORTGAGOR - MORTGAGEE, 1871-1913. 6 v.

(A-C, mortgagor; A-C, mortgagee). 1836-70, 1914-- in General Index, Grantor - Grantee, entry 172.

Index to Mortgage Record, entry 187, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, dates of execution and filing, legal description of property, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by names of mortgagor and mortgagee. Hdw. on pr. fm. 400 p. 19 x 14 x 2. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

189. INDEX MARGINAL RELEASES, 1905--. 1 v. (1).
Index to marginal releases entered in Mortgage Record, entry 187, showing names of grantor and grantee, record book and page of entry, and date of release. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 4. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

190. RELEASE RECORD, 1857--. 24 v. (A-X). 1836-40 in Deed Record, entry 178; 1841-56 in Mortgage Record, entry 187.
Copies of mortgage releases, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, dates of mortgage and release, amount of mortgage, mortgage book and page number, legal description of property, number and amount of notes, signatures of mortgagor and mortgagee, acknowledgments, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of grantor; for sep. index, 1836-84, see entry 172; for sep. index, 1885--, see entry 174. Hdw. and typed. 650 p. 16 x 12 x 3. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

191. LIST OF UNPAID REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, 1888--. 3 v. (1-3).
List of unpaid real estate mortgages, showing names of mortgagor, mortgagee, and township, dates of issuance and release, number and amount of mortgage, legal description of property, to whom assigned, and book and page of entry. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 18 x 15 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Mortgages - Chattel

192. CHATTEL MORTGAGE, 1844-88. 20 f.b. (A-H with repetitions).
1889-- in (Miscellaneous Original Documents), entry 175.
Chattel mortgages showing date of execution, names of parties, consideration, description of goods and chattels, rate of interest, date payable, description of note, seal, acknowledgment before justice of peace, and dates of recording and filing. Arr. by date of recording. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

193. CHATTEL MORTGAGE RECORD, 1859--. 64 v. (A-Z, 27-65). 1837-40 in Deed Record, entry 178; 1841-58 in Mortgage Record, entry 187.
Copies of all chattel mortgages and extensions, showing date and time of filing, account numbers, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, description of chattels, amount and date mortgage is due, and date of execution. Volume 33, 1905--, contains only extensions on chattel mortgages. Arr. by date of filing. For index, see entry 173. 1859-71, hdw.; 1872-1926, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1927--, typed. 600 p. 19 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Certificates of Levy, Sale, and Redemption

194. CERTIFICATE OF LEVY, 1844-88. 1 f.b. (N).
Certificates of levy, showing names of parties, legal description of property, date, seal and signature of sheriff, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

- 195. SHERIFF'S CERTIFICATE OF SALE, 1844-88. 2 f.b. (R, R).
1889-- in (Miscellaneous Original Documents), entry 175.
Sheriff's certificates of sale, showing names of sheriff, purchaser, plaintiff, and defendant, description of property, date and amount of sale, signature of sheriff, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.
- 196. (Master's) CERTIFICATES OF SALE (Duplicates), 1885-1900. 1 f.b.
Certificates of sale, showing legal description of property, name of purchaser, amount and date of purchase, signature and seal of master in chancery, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
- 197. CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE, 1844-88. 10 f.b. (U, U, 8 not numbered).
Certificates of purchase, showing names of executor, deceased, and purchaser, date and amount of purchase, legal description of property, seal and signature of master in chancery, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.
- 198. LEVY SALE AND REDEMPTION RECORD, 1859--. 5 v. (1 not lettered, B, C, F, G).
Copies of certificates of levy, sale, and redemption, showing date of filing, names of plaintiff and defendant, description of certificate or instrument, legal description of property, disposition of case, signature of official in jurisdiction, and date of execution. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. 1859-91, hdw.; 1892--, typed. 600 p.
 $16 \times 2 \times 11$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Bonds

- 199. COLLECTORS' BOND RECORD, 1858-1918. 5 v. (A, A, B, 3, 4).
Copies of bonds of town collectors, showing date of execution, amount of bond, names of sureties and supervisor, approval by supervisor and town collector, acknowledgment, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. 1858-72, hdw.; 1873-1918, hdw. on pr. fm. 400 - 600 p.
 $16 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ - $18 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 3$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
- 200. TOWNSHIP COLLECTOR BOND, 1847-1909. 3 f.b.
Township collectors' bonds showing names of principal and sureties, amount of bond, signatures of principals and sureties, date of approval, and signature of supervisor. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. $10 \times 5 \times 13$. 2 f.b., 1847-88, cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 1 f.b., 1889-1909, cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
- 201. SCHOOL TREASURERS' BONDS, 1890-1927. 1 v.
Copies of township treasurers' bonds, showing number, date, and amount of bond, date of filing, names of sureties, legal designation of township treasurer, signatures of bondsmen and trustees accepting and approving bond, notarial acknowledgment, and signature of county superintendent of schools. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of treasurer. Hdw. on pr. fm. 385 p. $19 \times 13 \times 3$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Other Instruments

202. APPLICATION FOR FARM NAMES, 1915--. 1 f.b. .
Applications for farm names, showing name and address of owner, legal description of land, name of farm, date, seal and signature of notary public, and date of filing. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 13. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
203. CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION OF TRUSTEES, 1844-88. 2 f.b. (V, V).
1889-- in (Miscellaneous Original Documents), entry 175.
Certificates of election of trustees for lodges and churches, showing name and location of establishment, names of trustees, noble grand master, and secretary, number of years to serve, and dates of expiration and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.
204. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, 1844-88. 1 f.b. (S).
1889-- in (Miscellaneous Original Documents), entry 175.
Articles of agreement, showing date of agreement, names of parties, amount and interest, legal description of property, seal and signature of justice of peace, and date of filing. Arr. by date of agreement. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.
205. POWER OF ATTORNEY, 1844-88. 1 f.b. (T). 1889-- in (Miscellaneous Original Documents), entry 175.
Certificates of power of attorney, showing names and residences of parties, and name of person appointed, date, signatures of justice of peace, county clerk, and witnesses, and date of filing. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.
206. WILL COPIES, 1844-88. 1 f.b. (W). 1889-- in (Miscellaneous Original Documents), entry 175.
Copies of original wills, showing names of person bequeathing property, date and clauses of will, seal of testator, signatures of witnesses, and date of filing. Arr. by date of will. No index. Hdw. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.
207. MISCELLANEOUS RECORD, 1854--. 28 v. (A-Z, 1, 2).
Copies of articles of agreement, certificates of purchase, affidavits regarding heirs to certain estates, articles of incorporation, election of trustees of secret orders, assignment of property, ordinances, and last wills and testaments. Arr. by date of recording. For index, 1854-84, see entry 172; 1885--, see entry 174. 1854-1907, hdw.; 1908--, typed. 500 p. $19\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 3. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.
208. CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION OF TRUSTEES IOOF REBEKAH, 1916--.
1 v. (1).
Copies of certificates of election of trustees, showing certificate and series numbers and location of lodge, names of trustees elected and term of office, signature and seal of noble grand and secretary, revenue stamps, amount and cancellation date, time of filing, and recorder's signature. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 19 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

209. SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE RECORD, 1919--. 2 v. (1, 2).

Copies of soldiers' discharges, showing name of soldier, branch of service, reason for discharge, occupation, personal description, date and place of discharge, signature of commanding officer, and enlistment record. Arr. by date of recording. Indexed alph. by name of veteran. Hdw. on pr. fm. 400 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

210. RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD, 1923--. 7 v. (1-7).

Recordation of highway dedications and maps of highways, showing section and station-to-station numbers, type of highway, number of instrument, names of resident and grantor, consideration, description of property, date of release, and seal of notary. Author, highway department engineers. Arr. by sec., twp., and range nos. Indexed alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. on pr. fm.; Blueprint. 1 in. to 60 ft. 150 p. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x 5. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

211. ROLL OF HONOR OF OGLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, WAR OF 1917, 1919. 1 v.

Honor roll showing name, address, and rank of soldier, occupation at time of enlistment, place and date of enlistment, branch of service, place of training and service, name and address of nearest relative, and remarks; also contains statement of war work done in county by various organizations. Arr. alph. by name of soldier. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 300 p. 19 x 14 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

212. CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION CHURCH TRUSTEES, 1873-92. 1 v.

Copies of certificates of election of church trustees, showing number of certificate, date and place of meeting, names of persons elected as trustees, and term of service, with oath of secretary as to correctness. Arr. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 430 p. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

213. STALLION REGISTER, 1910-17. 2 v. (1, 2).

Record of purebred stallions, showing certificate number and pedigree as issued by state board, names and addresses of owner and breeder, description of stallion, names of examining veterinarian and recorder, and date of filing certificate. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 14 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

214. RENEWAL CERTIFICATE OF STALLION RECORD, 1911-18. 1 v.

Record of renewal of stallion certificates, showing certificate number, name and breed of horse, names and addresses of original and present owner, dates of certificate renewal and expiration, date of filing, and seal of registration board. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 14 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Recorder - Maps and Plats;
Fees, Receipts and
Expenditures

Maps and Plats
(See also entries 43, 45, 459-463)

215. PLAT RECORD, 1850--. 6 v. (A-F).

Plats of townships, subdivisions, cemeteries, additions, and railroad right of ways, showing legal description of property, date of recording, and name of recorder. Authors, county surveyor and civil engineers. Published in Oregon, Illinois. Arr. by date of recording. For index, see entry 216. Hdw. 1 in. to 16 ft.; 1 in. to 30 ft.; 1 in. to 132 ft. 69 - 475 p. 28½ x 30½ x 3 - 18 x 15 x 3. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

216. INDEX TO PLAT RECORD, 1850--. 1 v. (1).

Dual index to Plat Record, entry 215, showing location of property, and book and page of record. Arr. alph. by name of property owner. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 232 p. 19 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

217. (MAP OF OGLE COUNTY), 1935. 1 map.

Land tenure map of Ogle County, showing name of owner of each tract of land and number of acres owned, location of schools, railroads, Federal and county roads, rivers, and towns. Author, Chas. D. Etnyre. Rockford, Illinois: Stacy Map Co., publisher. Printed. 36 x 48. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

218. (ATLAS AND PLAT BOOK OF OGLE COUNTY), 1930. 1 v.

Maps and plats of each township in Ogle County, showing farms, number of acres, name of owner, school district boundaries, water courses, churches, and improved and unimproved roads. Rockford, Illinois: The Thrift Press, publishers. No index. Printed. 2 in. to 1 mi. 63 p. 19 x 17 x 1. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st. fl.

219. (MAP OF LEE AND OGLE COUNTIES), 1922. 1 map.

Land tenure map of Lee and Ogle counties, showing farms, acreage, roads, schools, watercourses, railroads, and churches. Springfield, Illinois: Federal Map Co., publishers. Printed. 48 x 60. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

220. STANDARD ATLAS OF OGLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 1912. 1 v.

Maps of Ogle County, showing subdivisions, lot and block numbers, names of streets, section, township, and range numbers, names of property owners with number of acres in sections and locations of cities and streams; also a patrons' reference directory. Chicago, Illinois. George A. Ogle & Co., publishers. No index. Printed. 1 in. to 400 ft.; 1 in. to 1 mi. 130 p. 17 x 15 x 1½. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

Fees, Receipts and Expenditures

221. CASH BOOK, 1880--. 8 v. (A-II).

Recorder's daily cash book showing date, name of payer, type of instrument to be recorded, instrument number, and amount of payment. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. 600 p. 14 x 10 x 2. Cir. clk.'s off., 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 Ogle 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 Ogle County, the powers of the judiciary in all counties were administered only by the justices of the peace,⁴ the probate judge,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

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1. L.1849, p. 62,63.
 2. L.1933, p. 616.
 3. L.1881, p. 70.
 4. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 8; L.1819, p. 192.
 5. L.1821, p. 119.
 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.

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was accepted but was not effective immediately, and Ogle was governed by the dual county court until 1850 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 Ogle 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.¹ 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.² The court also exercised jurisdiction equal with that of the circuit court over naturalization.³

In addition to its civil and criminal jurisdiction, the court was vested with all the powers and jurisdiction in probate matters which were vested 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.⁴ In Ogle County the county judge has served to the present day in his ex-officio capacity as judge of the probate court.⁵

The law jurisdiction of the county court in Ogle 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 \$2,000,⁵ in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates, and in all criminal offenses and misdemeanors where

1. L.1849, p. 65.

2. Ibid., p. 126.

3. 2 U.S.S.L. 155.

4. L.1849, p. 65.

5. 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.

6. 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).

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the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death.¹ The county court also has original jurisdiction in matters relating to indigent mothers,² and jurisdiction over insane persons not charged with crime.³

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.⁴

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.⁵ 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.⁶ 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.⁷ For Ogle County, and others with a population of more than twenty-five thousand but not exceeding fifty thousand,⁸ 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

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1. R.S.1874, p. 340; L.1877, p. 77; L.1895, p. 212,223; L.1933, p. 449-51.
 2. L.1913, p. 127; L.1915, p. 243; L.1921, p. 162-64; L.1935, p. 256-59.
 3. L.1869, p. 366; R.S.1874, p. 685.
 4. L.1899, p. 131-37; L.1901, p. 141-44; L.1905, p. 152-56; L.1907, p. 70-78.
 5. L.1899, p. 133.
 6. L.1907, p. 69,70.
 7. L.1925, p. 187,188.
 8. In 1930 the population of Ogle County was listed as 28,118 (Population Bulletin, p. 9).

assistance as required by the court.¹

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.²

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.³ 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.⁴ 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.⁵

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.⁶

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.⁷

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.⁸ A report and recommendation of the approval or disapproval of such application is then made

1. L.1899, p. 133; L.1925, p. 187,188.
2. L.1899, p. 132,133; L.1905, p. 153,154; L.1907, p. 72,73.
3. L.1907, p. 74.
4. L.1923, p. 180,181.
5. L.1911, p. 280-82.
6. L.1907, p. 75.
7. L.1913, p. 127-30; L.1915, p. 243-45; L.1921, p. 162-64; L.1935, p. 256-59.
8. L.1913, p. 127-30; L.1915, p. 244; L.1935, p. 256-59.

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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.¹

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.²

The county board annually levies a tax on all taxable property to provide for the mothers' pension fund. The levy is made not in excess of two-fifths of one mill on a dollar in Ogle County.³ 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.⁴

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.⁵

1. L.1913, p. 127-30; L.1935, p. 257-59.

2. L.1913, p. 129,130; L.1935, p. 258.

3. L.1919, p. 780,781; L.1927, p. 196,197; L.1928, First Sp. Sess., p. 3,4; L.1933, p. 194,195.

4. L.1935, p. 259.

5. 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.

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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.¹

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.²

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.³ 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.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.⁶

Jurisdiction is vested in the county court to hear and determine all questions relative to taxes on gifts, legacies and inheritance.⁷ 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,⁸ however, since 1913 these duties have been performed by the Attorney General.⁹ 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.¹⁰

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1. L.1871-72, p. 396.
 2. L.1891, p. 110,111; L.1933, p. 552.
 3. L.1891, p. 110,111; L.1929, p. 394.
 4. L.1891, p. 111; L.1929, p. 394; L.1933, p. 552.
 5. L.1929, p. 394,395.
 6. L.1933, p. 552.
 7. L.1895, p. 306; L.1909, p. 318.
 8. L.1895, p. 306; L.1909, p. 319.
 9. L.1913, p. 615,616; L.1935, p. 1179,1180.
 10. L.1895, p. 306; L.1909, p. 319; L.1913, p. 516.

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The county treasurer is required to collect and pay to the State Treasurer all taxes that may be due and payable under it.¹

Under an act of 1933, housing corporations may be organized in Illinois for the express purpose of improving housing conditions.² 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.³

Appeals from the judgments and decisions of the county court may be taken to the circuit court.⁴ 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.⁵

The records of the county court are kept by its clerk. In Ogle 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.⁶

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.

1. L.1895, p. 307; L.1909, p. 319; L.1913, p. 516.

2. L.1933, p. 396-415; L.1933-34, Third Sp. Sess., p. 167-74.

3. Ibid.

4. L.1933, p. 396.

5. R.S.1874, p. 339; L.1877, p. 77; L.1881, p. 66.

6. The form which such records take is generally determined by court order (L.1849, p. 66; R.S.1874, p. 262,263).

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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.¹
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.²
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.³
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.⁴

1. 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).

2. 2 U.S.S.L. 153; U.S.R.S.1780-1874, p. 378.

3. 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. 596-507; III U.S.S.L. 709,710.

4. R.S.1874, p. 617; L.1933, p. 673.

Proceedings of Court

222. PEOPLE'S AND CRIMINAL CASES, 1872--. 12 f.b.

File of papers in criminal cases, including summonses, subpoenas, warrants, affidavits, writs, pleas, indictments, bills, transcripts of evidence, appeals, instructions to jury, venires for jury, verdicts, and orders of court. Arr. by date of document. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 x 5 x 13. Co. judge's off., 1st fl.

223. LAW CASES, 1873--. 12 f.b.

File of original papers in common law cases, including petitions, subpoenas, summonses, affidavits, verdicts of jury, venires for jury, orders of court, appeal bonds, and transcripts of evidence. Arr. by case no. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 x 5 x 13. Co. judge's off., 1st fl.

224. SUMMONS ETC., RETURNED BY SHERIFF, 1925--. 1 f.b.

Original writs, warrants, summonses, subpoenas, and orders for citation, served and returned by sheriff. Arr. by date of instrument. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

225. COUNTY COURT RECORD, 1872--. 5 v. (1-5).

Record of common law and criminal cases in county court, including dependent and delinquent, probation, confession, and recognizance cases, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, cause and date of action, determination of court, record of appeal, settlement of case, and signatures of clerk and judge. Also contains Insanity Record, 1872-92, entry 229, and Default Record, 1882--, entry 230. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. 576 p. 18 x 13 x $3\frac{1}{2}$. V. 1-3, 1872-1911, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. 4, 5, 1912--, co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

226. EPILEPTIC RECORD, 1934--. 1 v. (1).

Record of proceedings in epileptic cases, including petition for inquiry, report of physicians, and order of court for dismissal or commitment to an institution. Arr. by date of proceeding. Indexed alph. by name of epileptic. Hdw. on pr. fm. 420 p. 18 x 13 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

227. WARRANTS OF COMMITMENTS, 1910--, 3 f.b.

Warrants of commitments, showing name of party, place and date of commitment, date of determination of insanity, name of person delivering patient, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by date of commitment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 x 8. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

228. RECORD OF FEEBLE-MINDED CASES, 1931--. 1 v. (A). 1873-1930 in Conservators' Record, entry 279.

Record of feeble-minded cases, showing names of feeble-minded person, commissioners, physician, and institution to which committed, court decree, report of commission, date of decree, and signature of judge. Also contains Insanity Record, entry 229. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 240 p. 18 x $13\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

229. INSANITY RECORD, 1893-1930. 3 v. (1 not labeled, 1893-1902; D, 1899-1930; 5, 1893-1930). 1872-92 in County Court Record, entry 225; 1931-- in Record of Feeble-minded Cases, entry 228. Record of findings in insanity cases, showing names of patient, jurors or commissioners, and physician, orders of court, and date and place of commitment. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. on pr. fm. 295 p. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
230. DEFAULT RECORD, 1872-81. 1 v. 1882-- in County Court Record, entry 225. Record of judgments by default, showing date, term of court, names of defendant and plaintiff, amount of judgment, and signatures of judge, clerk, and sheriff. Arr. by date of default. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 576 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.
231. SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OREGON, 1916. 1 f.b. Court orders levying special assessments for cost of improvement of 4th Street in Oregon, showing amount of assessment, and copy of assessment roll. Arr. by date of assessment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
232. SPECIAL ASSESSMENT ROCHELLE PAVING NO. 2, 1912. 1 f.b. Papers pertaining to street improvements in Rochelle, including petitions, schedule of assessments, statements of cost, and court orders. Arr. by date of document. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
233. ROCHELLE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT, 1909. 1 f.b. Papers pertaining to special assessment for paving in city of Rochelle, including petitions, schedule of assessments, condemnation documents, voucher certificate, statements of cost of improvements, and court orders. Arr. by date of document. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
234. VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT RECORD, 1877-99. 2 v. (1, 2). Record of voluntary assignment of assets to creditors, showing inventory of assets, lists of accounts, notes, and personal property, total valuation, names of debtors and creditors, and date of assignment. Arr. by date of assignment. Indexed alph. by name of debtor. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
235. PRAECIPE FOR SUMMONS, SUBPOENA, 1878-79. 1 v. Record of praecipe for summons, subpoenas, and executions, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, and dates of issue and filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Dockets

Court Docket

236. JUDGE'S DOCKET, 1872--. 7 v. (1-7).

Docket of county court cases, showing case number, names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, type of action, order of previous term, court order, and term of court. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 282 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

237. JUDGMENT DOCKET, 1872--. 1 v. (1).

Docket of judgments entered in county court, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, type of action, book and page of entry in record and fee book, date of judgment, against whom entered, amount, costs, book and page of entry in execution docket, and satisfaction. Also contains Execution Docket, 1913--, entry 238. Arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 275 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. judge's off., 1st fl.

238. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1872-1912. 1 v. 1913-- in Judgment Docket, entry 237.

Execution docket showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorney for plaintiff, dates of action, dates of issue, return, and service of execution, and amount of sheriff's fees. Arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment is entered. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 296 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

239. INSANITY DOCKET, 1893--. 2 v. (1,2).

Docket of insanity cases, showing name of alleged insane person, names of petitioner, witness, jurors, commissioners, and physician, court orders and dates of petition and trial. Arr. by date of petition. Indexed alph. by name of insane person. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 p. 18 x 13 x 1 1/2. Co. judge's off., 1st fl.

Justices' Dockets (See also entries 330, 331)

240. JUSTICE DOCKET, 1838-1930. 65 v. Subsequent dockets are in the hands of justices of the peace.

Docket of cases in justice of peace court, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, type of action, disposition of case, and amount involved. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 430 p. 14 x 8 x 2. 64 v., 1838-1924, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 1 v., 1925-30, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Fee Books

241. LAW AND CRIMINAL, FEE BOOK, 1872--. 6 v. (1, A-E). Title varies: Fee Book, v. 1, A, 1872-96.

Fee book of common law and criminal cases, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, term of court, itemized list of fees, total fees, and date of payment. Arr. by date of receipt. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 595 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 1, A, 1872-96, co. clk.'s strn, bsmt.; v. B-E, 1897--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

242. INSANITY FEE BOOK, 1890-1911. 1 v. 1912-- in Guardians' and Conservators' and Miscellaneous Fee Book, entry 304.

Record of fees in insanity cases, showing name of alleged insane person, items of cost, total fees and receipts reported to county board, and date of receipt of fee. Arr. by date of receipt. Indexed alph. by name of insane person. Hdw. on pr. fm. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. judge's off., 1st fl.

Applications to the Court

243. VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS, 1926--. 1 f.b.

Applications for admission to insane hospital, showing name and sex of insane person, date and place of confinement, and signatures of patient and judge. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

244. ORDERS OF CERTIFICATE MORAL CHARACTER, 1894-1932. 1 f.b.

Applications for admission to bar, showing proof of good moral character, names of applicant and witnesses, date of application, and signature of county judge. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

For subsequent records of certificates of moral character, see entry 166[iii].

Jury Records

(See also entries 55, 56, 222, 223, 311, 343-347)

245. VENIRE FOR JURY, 1923--. 1 f.b.

Jury venires showing time, date, and place of summons, name and address of juror, name of sheriff, and signature of county clerk. Arr. by date of summons. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Mothers' Pension
(See entries 16, 401)

246. MOTHERS' PENSION APPLICATION, 1921--. 1 f.b.
Applications for mothers' pensions in active cases, showing names and ages of mother and children, name of investigating officer, date of application, and judge's signature. Arr. alph. by name of mother. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

247. MOTHER'S PENSION DISCONTINUED - FILED, 1921--. 1 f.b.
Applications for mother's pension in cases now inactive, showing date of application, report of investigating officer, names and ages of mother and children, decree, amount of pension, signature of judge, and date of discontinuation. Arr. alph. by name of mother. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Inheritance Tax
(See also entry 408)

248. INHERITANCE TAX BOOK, 1896-1913, 1932--. 3 v. (2 not numbered, 1).
Inheritance tax reports showing names of estate, beneficiaries, and appraisers, description of property, report of appraiser, value of estate, and rate and amount of tax. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 70 - 500 p. 17 x 15 x 1 - $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

249. INHERITANCE TAX DOCKET, 1914-17. 1 v.
Inheritance tax docket showing names of estate, attorneys, and beneficiaries, amount certified by county judge for payment, appraised value of estate, items of exemption, taxable value, rate, and tax fixed. Arr. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 540 p. 18 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Naturalization
(See also entries 353-355)

250. NATURALIZATION (Petitions, Minor), 1872-1906. 6 f.b.
Minors' petitions for final papers and certificates of filing declaration of intention to become citizen, showing names of petitioner, witnesses, and judge, oath to renounce allegiance to foreign power, certificate of arrival, oath of allegiance, and dates of filing declaration and petition. Arr. by date of petition. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm, $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

251. NATURALIZATION RECORD- INTENTIONS, 1872-1906. 1 v.
Record of declaration of intention to become citizen, showing name of alien, date and place of birth, and signatures of alien and county clerk. Also contains Record of Declaration of Intention, 1901-5, entry 354, and Petition and Record, 1901-5, entry 355. Arr. by date of declaration. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 572 p. 18 x 13 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Office Transactions

252. CERTIFICATE OF MAILING COPIES OF PETITION, 1897--. 2 f.b.
Certificates of county clerk's notice to defendants, showing date, names
of estate and defendants, residence, value of real and personal property,
and signature of county clerk. Arr. by date of certificate. No index.
Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

253. AFFIDAVITS WITNESS FEES, 1937--. 1 f.b. 1838-1936 in Probate
File, entry 255.
Affidavits of witnesses appearing in county and probate court cases, showing
name and address of witness, name of heir, mileage, and dates of appearance.
Arr. by date of affidavit. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co.
clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

V. PROBATE COURT

Jurisdiction in probate matters in Ogle County was vested in a separate probate court from 1836 to 1849. The judge of probate was appointed by the General Assembly and held office during good behavior.¹ In 1837 it was provided that the probate court be held in each county 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 1839.² The term was reduced in 1847 to two years.³ The jurisdiction of the probate court was transferred to the newly created county court in 1849.⁴ The county court, in Ogle, has retained probate jurisdiction from that date to the present.⁵

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 in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for payment of debts.⁶

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 \$5,000.⁷ 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.⁸ 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

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1. L.1821, p. 119.
 2. L.1836-37, p. 176.
 3. L.1845, p. 28. Effective in 1847,
 4. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,18; L.1849, p. 65.
 5. R.S.1874, p. 339,340; L.1933, p. 449,458.
 6. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 20; L.1877, p. 80.
 7. L.1825, p. 70,72; R.L.1829, p. 208; R.L.1833, p. 627,628; R.S.1845, p. 548; L.1871-72, p. 89; L.1881, p. 3; L.1889, p. 165.
 8. R.L.1833, p. 628; R.S.1845, p. 548; L.1871-72, p. 89.

Probate Court

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.¹

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.² 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.³ 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.⁴ At the 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.⁵ 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.⁶ The latter's records appear with those of other guardians.

The early probate judge, 1821 to 1837, and the probate justice of the peace, 1837 to 1849, each performed the ministerial function of the probate clerk.⁷ From the establishment of the county court in 1849, until the present, the county clerk has served as ex-officio probate clerk.⁸

The clerk is required to attend the sessions of court, issue all process, preserve all files and papers, make, keep, and preserve complete

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1. R.S.1845, p. 549; L.1871-72, p. 89,90.
 2. L.1831, p. 100; L.1835, p. 36; R.S.1845, p. 265,266; L.1873-74, p. 107; L.1919, p. 583; L.1931, p. 618; L.1937, p. 660.
 3. L.1871-72, p. 469; L.1877, p. 114.
 4. L.1919, p. 582; L.1933, p. 644.
 5. L.1871-72, p. 471; L.1919, p. 583; L.1929, p. 506.
 6. L.1889, p. 165.
 7. L.1821, p. 119,120; R.L.1629, p. 215; L.1831, p. 192; L.1837, p. 177, 178; R.S.1345, p. 427,428.
 8. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 16,18; L.1849, p. 63,65; R.S.1874, p. 339,340.

Probate Court

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.¹

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.²

1. L.1877, p. 82.

2. L.1821, p. 119,120; R.L.1829, p. 215,231; 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.

General Index

254. PROBATE INDEX, 1838--. 16 v. (A-P).
Index to Probate Record, entry 260; Guardians' Record of Petitions, Bonds, Letters, Inventories, entry 277; Miscellaneous Court Record, entry 280; Miscellaneous Probate Record, 1869-1905, entry 282; Probate Judgment Docket, entry 298; Administrators' and Executors' Fee Book, entry 303; and Probate Fee Book, 1845-1910, entry 305, showing name of estate, case number, nature of proceedings, and book and page numbers of record. Arr. alph. by names of estate and claimant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 16 x 12 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Proceedings of Court
(See also entries 248, 249, 406-408)

General

255. PROBATE FILE, 1838--. 897 f.b.
File of papers in probate court cases, including petitions, bonds, letters, and current and final reports of administrators, executors, conservators, and guardians, petitions for probate of wills, court orders, appointments and reports of insanity commission, and warrants for commitment of insane. Also contains Affidavits Witness Fees, 1838-1936, entry 253; Notices Returned (Petitions for Probate of Wills), 1838-1907, entry 257; Old Claims - Unallowed, 1911--, entry 258; Claims Against Estates, 1838-49, entry 259; Wills and Checks, 1838-82, 1893--, entry 266; and Inheritance Tax Orders, 1905-9, entry 408. Arr. by date of document. For index, see entry 256. Nature of recording varies. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 4. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

256. INDEX TO FILES (Probate Cases), 1838--. 1 v.
Index to Probate File, entry 255, showing names of parties, type of instrument, and case number. Arr. alph. by names of estate, guardian, or heir. Typed. 415 p. 18 x 13 x 4. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

257. NOTICES RETURNED (Petitions for Probate of Wills), 1908--. 2 f.b.
Missing: 1915-23. 1833-1907 in Probate File, entry 255.
Original petitions for probate of will and letters testamentary, showing name of deceased, value of real and personal property, date of petition, with names of heirs at law, legatee or devisee, and residences. Arr. by date of petitions. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

258. OLD CLAIMS - UNALLOWED, 1885-1910. 4 f.b. 1911-- in Probate File, entry 255.
Old claims that have been rejected, showing names of claimant and estate, and amount and date of claim, Arr. by date of claim. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 13. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

259. CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATES, 1850-51. 1 f.b. 1838-49, 1852-- in Probate File, entry 255.

Claims filed against estates showing names of claimant and estate, date and amount of claim, date of filing, and signatures of claimant and county clerk. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

260. PROBATE RECORD, 1836--. 72 v. (3, A, B, 1836-74; E-Z, 27-74, 1861--). Title varies: Probate Court Order Book, v. 3, A, B, 1836-74.

Record of cases in probate court, showing names of estate and administrator, amount and date of administrator's bond, names of sureties, widow, and heirs, amount and date of sale of estate, amount of demands allowed against estate, and amount of inventories of estate; includes accounts current of administrators, conservators, guardians, and executors. Also contains Report of Distribution Record, 1836-1910, entry 261; De Bonis Non, with Will Annexed, 1836-78, entry 270; Administrators' Record with Will Annexed, 1836-91, entry 271; and Administrators' Record, De Bonis Non, 1836-95, entry 272. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 254. 1836-88, hdw.; 1889--, typed. 250 - 300 p. $13 \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ - $18 \times 13 \times 3$. V. 3, A, B, 1836-74, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. E-Z, 27-74, 1861--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

261. REPORT OF DISTRIBUTION RECORD, 1911--. 1 v. (A). 1836-1910 in Probate Record, entry 260.

Record of distribution of estates in probate court, showing names of estate, legatees, and heirs, and dates and amounts of distributions. Arr. by date of distribution. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw on pr. fm. 430 p. $18 \times 13 \times 2$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

262. INSOLVENCY RECORD, PROBATE, 1879-84. 1 v.

Record of insolvency cases, showing date, names of judge, administrator, and deceased, amount of estate, final settlement, and signatures of judge and administrator. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 288 p. $18 \times 13 \times 2$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

263. PROBATE JUDGMENT RECORD, 1861-78. 1 v.

Record of judgments against estates, showing name of estate, amount of claim and judgment entered, date of judgment, and signature of judge. Arr. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by names of estate and claimant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 422 p. $18 \times 13 \times 3$. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

For docket of judgments, see entry 298.

Wills, Bonds, Letters (See
also entry 351)

264. RECORD OF WILLS, 1846--. 13 v. (1 not lettered, C-N). Missing:
1853-65.

Copies of wills, showing names of deceased and witness, date and provisions of will, name and oath of executor, date admitted to probate, and signature of county clerk. Also contains Proof of Will Record, 1846-1910, entry 265. Arr. by date of admittance. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. 1846-52, hdw.; 1866--, hdw. on pr. fm. 289 p. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

For prior record of wills, see entry 267.

265. PROOF OF WILL RECORD, 1911--. 3 v. (A-C). 1838-45 in Wills, Bonds and Letters, entry 267; 1846-1910 in Record of Wills, entry 264.

Record of proofs of wills, showing name of deceased, last will and testament of deceased, signature of witness, and dates of will and filing. Also contains Record of Affidavits as to Signature of Witness to Will, 1911-31, entry 308. Arr. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 317 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

266. WILLS AND CHECKS, 1883-92. 1 f.o. 1838-82, 1893-- in Probate File, entry 255.

Copies of wills, showing terms of will, signatures of testator and witnesses, and date. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fm. 5 x 5 x 10. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

267. WILLS, BONDS AND LETTERS, 1838-45. 1 v.

Copies of wills, bonds, petitions, and letters of administrators, executors, and guardians, showing date of court term, names of estate, administrator, executor, or guardian, amount and date of bond, copy of will of deceased, and date of granting of letters. Also contains Proof of Will Record, entry 265. Arr. by date of instrument. No index. Hdw. Writing faded, paper poor. 100 p. 13 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

268. RECORDS OF BONDS, 1847-60. 2 v. (4, C). 1861-- in Docket of Official Bonds - Probate, entry 301.

Copies of bonds of administrators, executors, guardians, and conservators, showing names of estate, sureties, and administrator, executor, guardian, or conservator, date and amount of bond, and signature of probate judge. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. 350 p. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. V. 4, 1847-52, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl; v. C, 1853-60, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

269. ADMINISTRATORS' RECORD, 1858--. 9 v. (A-I).

Copies of administrators' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing amount and date of bond, names of deceased, administrator, and sureties, affidavit of death, and dates of discharge. Also contains Letters of Administrators - Probate, 1872--, entry 273. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 558 p. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

270. DE BONIS NON, WITH WILL ANNEXED, 1879--. 1 v. (1). 1836-78 in Probate Record, entry 260.

Copies of petitions, bonds, oaths, and letters of administrator de bonis non, with will annexed, showing date, amount, and terms of bond, dates of letters and oath, and signature of probate judge. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of estates. Hdw. on pr. fm. 145 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

271. ADMINISTRATORS' RECORD WITH WILL ANNEXED, 1892--. 1 v. (3). 1836-91 in Probate Record, entry 260.

Copies of petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters of administrator with will annexed, showing names of deceased and administrator, dates of oath, bonds, and letters, and amount of bond. Arr. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 455 p. 18 x 13 x 2 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

272. ADMINISTRATORS' RECORD, DE BONIS NON, 1896--. 1 v. (4). 1836-95 in Probate Record, entry 260.

Copies of petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters of administrators de bonis non, showing names of deceased, administrator, and sureties, and date and terms of bonds, Arr. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. on pr. fm. 275 p. 18 x 13 x 2 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

273. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATORS - PROBATE, 1847-71. 2 v. (1 not lettered, B). 1872-- in Administrators' Record, entry 269.

Copies of letters of administrators, showing names of estate and administrator or guardian appointed, court order of appointment, date, and signatures of probate judge and clerk. Arr. by date of letter. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. 390 p. 16 x 11 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

274. BOND AND LETTER BOOK, 1838-45. 1 v.

Copies of bonds and letters of administrators, executors, and guardians, showing names of deceased and party, date appointed, and probate judge's signature. Arr. alph. by names of administrator, executor, or guardian. No index. Hdw. 128 p. 12 x 8 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

275. LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, ADMINISTRATIVE AND GUARDIANSHIP, 1841-48. 1 v.

Copies of letters of administrator, executor, and guardians, including copies of petitions, inventories, appraisals, sale bills, and wills. Arr. by date of instrument. No index. Hdw. Paper poor. 200 p. 13 x 7 1/2 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

For other records of wills, see entries, 264,267; for prior petitions and letters of administrators, see entry 267; for subsequent letters of administrators, see ontry 273; for prior petitions and letters of guardians, see entry 267; for subsequent petitions, letters, oaths, and bonds of guardianship, see entry 277; for other copies of wills, see entries 266, 267, 274.

276. EXECUTORS' RECORD, 1858--. 6 v. (A-E, 4).
Copies of executors' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing names of estate, executor, sureties, amount of bonds, and dates of instruments. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 295 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
277. GUARDIANS' RECORD OF PETITIONS, BONDS, LETTERS, INVENTORIES, 1849--. 8 v. (A, B, 1849-61; A-F, 1858--). Title varies: Guardians' Record, v. A, B, 1849-61.
Copies of guardians' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing names of guardian, minor children, and estate, amount and date of bond, names of sureties, and signatures of judge, bondsmen, and county clerk. Also contains Guardians' Record-Estate Only, 1849-1910, 1930--, entry 278; and Guardians' Inventory Record, 1895--, entry 285. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of minor; for sep. index, see entry 254. Hdw. on pr. fm. 578 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. B, 1873-78, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. A, B, 1849-61, A, 1858-72, C-F, 1879--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
278. GUARDIANS' RECORD - ESTATE ONLY, 1911-29. 1 v. 1849-1910, 1930-- in Guardians' Record of Petitions, Bonds, Letters, Inventories, entry 277.
Guardians' estate record including petitions, bonds, oaths, and letters, showing names of minor and guardian, date of bond, and list of property of estate of minor. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of minor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 291 p. 18 x 13 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
279. CONSERVATORS' RECORD, 1873--. 7 v. (A-G). Title varies: Insane and Conservators' Record.
Record of conservators' petitions, oaths, bonds, and letters, showing names of incompetent, conservator, and sureties, date of trial by jury or commission, place of commitment, and date and amount of bond. Also contains Record of Feeble-minded Cases, 1873-1930, entry 228. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.
280. MISCELLANEOUS COURT RECORD, 1870--. 16 v. (A-P).
Copies of miscellaneous court papers, including letters of conservatorship, conservators' reports and accounts, statements of administrators; warrants to appraisers, with names of conservator, executor, and appraiser; lists of chattel property, with appraiser's bill, and publisher's certificate, and probate notices. Also contains Testamentary Trust Record, 1870-1905, 1918--, entry 281, and Miscellaneous Probate Record, 1906--, entry 282. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 254. 1870-97, hdw. on pr. fm.; 1898--, typed on pr. fm. 575 p. 18 x 13 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

281. TESTAMENTARY TRUST RECORD, 1906-17. 1 v. 1870-1905, 1918-- in Miscellaneous Court Record, entry 280.

Copies of bonds, oaths, and letters of testamentary trustees, showing names of trustee, estate, and sureties, amount and date of bond, date of appointment of trustee, name of witness to trustee's oath, and inventories of real and personal property of estate. Arr. by date of appointment. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 215 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

282. MISCELLANEOUS PROBATE RECORD, 1869-1905. 2 v. (1, 2). Title varies: Probate Bond and Letters (Miscellaneous), v. 1, 1869-79. 1906-- in Miscellaneous Court Record, entry 280.

Copies of miscellaneous probate bonds, letters, and various other miscellaneous probate matter, showing date of court term, names of estate and administrator, executor, or guardian, and date and amount of bond. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 254. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 - 500 p., 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Inventories and Appraisements

283. INVENTORY RECORD, 1859--. 23 v. (A-W). 1847-58 in Sale and Appraiser Bills, entry 287.

Inventories of estates, showing date, names of estate, administrator, guardian, conservators, and executors, legal description and value of real estate, list of chattel properties, value of each item, notes, annuities and credits, and recapitulation. Arr. by date of inventory. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

284. COPARTNERSHIP INVENTORY RECORD, 1901--. (1, 2). 1872-1900 in Administrators' Report Record, entry 291.

Record of inventories and appraisements of copartnerships, including warrants to appraiser, oath of appraiser, and appraiser's bill, showing title of partnership, names of deceased, appraiser, and clerk, acknowledgment of oath, dates of warrants, oath, bill, and recording, itemized list of property owned, value, and affidavit of appraiser. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of partnership. Hdw. on pr. fm. 220 p. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

285. GUARDIANS' INVENTORY RECORD, 1872-94. 1 v. 1895-- in Guardians' Record of Petitions, Bonds, Letters, Inventories, entry 277.

Record of inventories of the real and personal estate of minor heirs, notes and accounts, lists of real and chattel properties showing by whom owned, date, interest, status of account or note, amount, and names of heir and guardian. Indexed alph. by name of minor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 570 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

286. APPRAISEMENT RECORD, 1858--. 16 v. (A-P). 1847-57 in Sale and Appraiser Bills, entry 287.

Record of appraisements of estates in probate, showing names of estate, appraiser, widow, and minors, court order appointing appraiser, date of oath and notarial acknowledgment, appraisement bill with itemized statement of real estate and personal property, value of each item, total value, and amount allowed widow and minor children. Arr. by date of appraisement. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 303 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

287. SALE AND APPRAISER BILLS, 1847-58. 3 v. (2 not lettered, D).

Title varies: Record, Inventory, Sale and Appraisals.

Record of inventories, sale and appraisers' bills issued, showing names of estate and appraiser, date of court term, list of articles appraised, date and amount of sale, and names of administrator, executor, or guardian. Inventory Record, entry 283; Appraisement Record, entry 286; and Sale Record, entry 289, formerly kept separately. Arr. by date of instrument. 1847-48, indexed alph. by name of estate; 1849-58, no index. Hdw. Writing faded, paper poor. 150 p. 13 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. 1 v. not lettered, 1847-48, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.; 1 v. not lettered, v. D, 1849-58, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Widows' Relinquishment and Selection

288. WIDOWS' RELINQUISHMENT AND SELECTIONS, 1868--. 5 v. (B-F).

Record of relinquishments and selections, showing names of estate and widow, list of real and personal property renounced and selected, value of same, and date of instrument. Arr. by date of instrument. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 294 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Petitions, Decrees, and Reports of Sale

289. SALE RECORD, 1859--. 5 v. 1847-58 in Sale and Appraiser Bills, entry 287.

Record of sale of estates in probate, showing administrator's notice of sale, petition to sell personal property, and bills of sale. Arr. by date of sale. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 290 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

290. PRIVATE SALE RECORD, 1875--. 3 v. (A, D, E). Missing: 1891-1918.

Copies of petitions of administrators in probate court to sell personal property, showing list of property, date, names of estate and purchaser, amount of sale, and signatures of administrator, county clerk, and judge. Arr. by date of petition. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 295 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Reports, Current and Final Accounts

291. ADMINISTRATORS' REPORT RECORD, 1872--. 25 v. (1-25). Title varies: Report Record.

Reports of account of administrators and executors to court, showing names of estate and administrator, date, items of receipts, items paid out, recapitulation, and dates of approval and filing. Also contains Copartnership Inventory Record, 1872-1900, entry 284; and Insolvency Record, Probate (Reports), 1872-78, 1885--, entry 292. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 295 p. 18 x 13 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

292. INSOLVENCY RECORD, PROBATE (Reports), 1879-84. 1 v. 1872-78, 1885-- in Administrators' Report Record, entry 291.

Administrators' reports of insolvent estates, showing date, names of judge, administrator, and deceased, amount of estate, final settlement, and signatures of judge and administrator. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 288 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

293. GUARDIANS' REPORT RECORD, 1872--. 8 v. (1-8).

Record of guardians' reports, showing names of minor and guardian, items of receipts and expenditures, and recapitulation, and date of report. Also contains Guardians' Ledger, 1879--, entry 295. Arr. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of minor. Hdw. on pr. fm. 480 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

294. PROBATE LEDGER, 1849-66. 1 v.

Ledger of receipts and expenditures of administrator, executor, guardian, and conservator, showing names of estate and administrator, executor, guardian, or conservator, date of report, date and amount of receipts and expenditures, names of payee and payer, and amount paid as allowed by court. Guardians' Ledger, entry 295, and Estate Ledger, entry 296, subsequently kept separately. Arr. by date of receipt or expenditure. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 580 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

295. GUARDIANS' LEDGER, 1864-78. 1 v. 1849-63 in Probate Ledger, entry 294; 1879-- in Guardians' Report Record, entry 293.

Ledger of accounts of guardians and conservators, showing itemized receipts and expenditures, to whom paid and from whom received, and dates. Arr. by date of receipt or expenditure. Indexed alph. by name of guardian or conservator. Hdw. on pr. fm. 288 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

For other accounts of conservator, see entry 280.

296. ESTATE LEDGER, 1867-77. 1 v. 1849-66 in Probate Ledger, entry 294.

Ledger of finances of estates in probate, showing name of estate, debit items, date of allowance, in whose favor, amount, and class; credit items, date and amount. Arr. by date of receipt or expenditure. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 13 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Dockets

Court Proceedings

297. PROBATE JUDGE'S DOCKET, 1866--. 85 v. (A-Z, 27-85).
Judge's docket of cases in probate, showing name of estate, date of case, and orders of court. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 15 x 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. V. A-Z, 27-70, 1866-1931, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. 71-85, 1932--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

298. PROBATE JUDGMENT DOCKET, 1859--. 17 v. (A-Q).
Judgment docket showing number of claim, date of filing, names of claimant and estate, nature and amount of claim, memoranda as to summonses and notices, and amount of judgment. Arr. alph. by name of estate against which judgment has been entered. For index, 1859-88, see entry 299; for index, 1889--, see entry 254. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 319 p. 18 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

299. PROBATE JUDGMENT DOCKET INDEX - DIRECT AND INDIRECT, 1859-88.
2 v. (A, B).
Index to Probate Judgment Docket, entry 298, showing names of estate and claimant, and docket and page numbers. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

300. GUARDIANS' DOCKET, 1867-72. 1 v. 1857-66, 1873-- in Docket of Official Bonds - Probate, entry 301.
Guardians' docket showing names of estate and guardian, date of letters testamentary, amount and date of bond, names of surety holders, names and ages of heirs, date of filing, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 280 p. 18 x 15 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Probate Business

301. DOCKET OF OFFICIAL BONDS - PROBATE, 1857--. 8 v. (3, 1857-80; 2 not numbered, 1859-80; 2-6, 1868--).
Docket of official bonds in probate cases, showing case number, names of estates and administrator, guardians or executor, amount and date of bond, names of principal and sureties, and court orders. Also contains Records of Bonds, 1861--, entry 268, and Guardians' Docket, 1857-66, 1873--, entry 300. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 295 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. 3, 2 not numbered, 2, 1857-86, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. 3-6, 1887--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

302. PROBATE ESTATE DOCKET, 1862-74. 10 v.
Docket of estate cases, showing name of estate, date of order, case number, and order of court. Arr. by date of order. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. Writing faded. 500 p. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Fee Books

303. ADMINISTRATORS' AND EXECUTORS' FEE BOOK, 1911--. 7 v. (K-Q).
1845-1910 in Probate Fee Book, entry 305.

Fee book of administrators and executors, showing date of court term, names of estate, administrator, and executor, and date, kind, and amount of fees paid. Arr. by date of payment. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 254. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

304. GUARDIANS' AND CONSERVATORS' AND MISCELLANEOUS FEE BOOK, 1911--.
4 v. (1-4). 1845-1910 in Probate Fee Book, entry 305.

Register of guardians' and conservators' fees, showing names of guardian or conservator, and minor or incompetent, date, clerk's fees earned, and total costs. Also contains Insanity Fee Book, 1912--, entry 242. Arr. by date of payment. Indexed alph. by name of minor or incompetent. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 425 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

305. PROBATE FEE BOOK, 1845--. 12 v. (2 not lettered, 1845-62;
A-J, 1858--).

Probate fee book showing names of estate, administrator, conservator, and executor, or guardian, date of court term, and date, kind, and amount of fees paid. Also contains Probate Fee Book (Claims), 1906--, entry 306. Administrators' and Executors' Fee Book, entry 303, and Guardians' and Conservators' and Miscellaneous Fee Book, entry 304, kept separately subsequent to 1910. Arr. by date of payment. Indexed alph. by name of estate; for sep. index, see entry 254. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 450 p. 18 x 13 x 3. 2 v. not lettered, 1845-62, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. A-J, 1858--, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

306. PROBATE FEE BOOK (Claims), 1870-1905. 2 v. (A,B). 1906--
in Probate Fee Book, entry 305.

Register of fees in cases of claims against estates, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, amount of claim allowed, items of cost, and date of payment. Arr. by date of payment. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 288 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Office Transactions

307. AFFIDAVIT POSTING NOTICES, 1866--. 5 v. (A-E).

Record of affidavits of notices for creditors to appear against estates, showing date, names of estate and administrator, publisher's certificate of notice, date of notice, and signatures of probate judge and county clerk. Arr. by date of affidavit. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on pr. fm. 560 p. 17 1/2 x 13 x 2 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Probate Court - Office
Transactions

308. RECORD OF AFFIDAVITS AS TO SIGNATURE OF WITNESS TO WILL, 1932--.

1 v. (1). 1911-31 in Proof of Will Record, entry 265.

Record of affidavits as to signatures of witnesses to wills, showing names of deceased and witness, and dates of will and filing. Arr. by date of affidavit. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. on pr. fm. 319 p. 16 x 11 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

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

Originally, the circuit court was held in Ogle County by justices of the Supreme Court.³ In 1835 the judiciary was reorganized and a circuit judge was appointed by the General Assembly for the district serving Ogle County. All of the laws requiring Supreme Court justices to hold circuit courts were repealed by this legislation.⁴ The new plan of organization was in effect for a brief period of six years, for 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.⁵ 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.⁶ The Constitution of 1870 altered the circuit districts and established population requirements for counties that may comprise a circuit.⁷ From 1849 to the present the circuit judges have been elected officers of the judicial district electorate. The fifteenth circuit is made up of five counties, one of which is Ogle.⁸

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.⁹ 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

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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 jurisdiction, but do not exercise it where U.S. District Courts are convenient.
 3. R.L.1829, p. 48.
 4. L.1835, p. 150,151.
 5. L.1841, p. 173; R.S.1845, p. 143.
 6. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 7,15.
 7. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 13.
 8. L.1933, p. 436.
 9. Constitution of 1870, Art. VI, sec. 12; L.1933, p. 436.

increased to \$8,000. The salaries are paid from the state treasury.¹

The hearing 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.² 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.³

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 Ogle 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.⁴

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 Ogle 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.⁵

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1. 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).
 2. L.1899, p. 152.
 3. L.1871-72, p. 396; L.1895, p. 170.
 4. L.1921, p. 742,743.
 5. L.1873-74, p. 82,83; L.1905, p. 146.

Circuit Court

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 or portion thereof shall be devoted to criminal business, and what term or portion thereof to civil business.¹

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.²

The probation officer for adult probationers is an appointee of the circuit court.³ 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.⁴ 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.⁵ Ogle County has one probation officer under the law of 1915 providing for one such officer for each fifty thousand, or fraction thereof, of population.⁶

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;

1. L.1835, p. 167,168; L.1933, p. 441,442.

2. L.1933, p. 463,464.

3. L.1911, p. 280.

4. Ibid., p. 277.

5. Ibid., p. 280,281; L.1915, p. 380,381.

6. L.1915, p. 380. School census to be basis for determining population.

Circuit Court

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 other counties of any probationers under his supervision who may move into those counties.¹

The reports made by the probation officer to 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.²

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.³ This official performs the ministerial duties of the circuit court of Ogle County and files and preserves its records as well as those of the branch circuit courts.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.⁶

The clerk of the circuit court was first appointed by the circuit judge in Ogle County.⁷ He kept a record of all the oaths that he administered

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1. L.1911, p. 281,282; L.1915, p. 381,382.
 2. L.1911, p. 277-34; L.1915, p. 378-84.
 3. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 7,21,29; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 4. L.1905, p. 147.
 5. R.S.1874, p. 260.
 6. L.1873-74, p. 95.
 7. Constitution of 1818, Art. IV, sec. 6; R.L.1833, p. 132; R.S.1845, p. 146.

Circuit Court

and certified a copy annually to the Secretary of State.¹ The clerk preserved a complete record of all proceedings and determinations of the court of which he was clerk.² 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.³ This authority was in later years, and is at present, delegated to the circuit court.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.⁶

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.⁷ This order is entered as of record and the compensation of such assistants and deputies is set by the county board.⁸

Among the records kept by the clerk for the circuit court are the following:⁹

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.

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1. L.1819, p. 349.
 2. R.L.1829, p. 44; R.L.1833, p. 152; R.S.1845, p. 147.
 3. R.L.1827, p. 248.
 4. R.S.1874, p. 616; L.1923, p. 424.
 5. R.L.1829, p. 35.
 6. Constitution of 1848, Art. V, sec. 29; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.
 7. L.1831, p. 49; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.
 8. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9.
 9. 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).

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.¹
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.²

1. R.S.1874, p. 347; L.1901, p. 136,137.

2. 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.1739-1874, p. 378-80; 34 U.S.S.L. 596-607, 709,710; 45 U.S.S.L. 1514,1515.

General Index

309. INDEX - COURT RECORD - PLAINTIFF - DEFENDANT, 1857--. 12 v. (A-F, plaintiff; A-F, defendant).

Index to Documents Court Cases - Chancery and Common Law, entry 310; Old Criminal Case Files, entry 311; Execution of Judgments, entry 317; Circuit Court Record, entry 323; Chancery Court Record, entry 324; Criminal Record, entry 325; and Judges' Docket, entry 335, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, number of case, kind of action, term of court, date of disposal, date and amount of judgment, and book, page, and file box numbers. Arr. alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Proceedings of Court

Case Papers

310. DOCUMENTS COURT CASES - CHANCERY AND COMMON LAW, 1837--. 586 f.b. Documents of common law and chancery cases, including foreclosures, summonses, complaints, decrees, certificates of evidence and master's reports of sale, default, and all documents pertaining to common law and chancery cases. Arr. by case no. 1837-56, no index; for index, 1857--, see entry 309. Nature of recording varies. 10 x 13 x 5. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

311. OLD CRIMINAL CASE FILES, 1858--. 99 f.b. (93 f.b., 1858-1903; 6 f.b., 1884--). Criminal case documents in circuit court, including true bills, summonses, motions, pleas, indictments, lists of witnesses, jury lists, jury affidavits, appeal and bail bonds, instructions, and verdicts of the court; also contains Subpoenas, 1904--, entry 312; Capias, 1904--, entry 313; Change of Venue, 1904--, entry 314; Recognizance, 1904--, entry 315; Praecipes of Execution, 1904--, entry 318; and Fee Bills (Criminal), 1904--, entry 361. Arr. by case no. 1858-1924, no index; for index, 1925--, see entry 309. Nature of recording varies. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 - 24 \times 18 \times 3$. 93 f.b., 1858-1903, 2 f.b., 1884-1924, cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 4 f.b., 1925--, cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

312. SUBPOENAS, 1858-1903. 3 f.b. 1904-- in Old Criminal Case Files, entry 311. Subpoenas issued in criminal cases, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and witness, date of subpoena, seal and signature of justice of peace, amount for serving, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Nature of recording varies. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

313. CAPIAS, 1858-1903. 1 f.b. 1904-- in Old Criminal Case Files, entry 311. Criminal capias showing names of parties, amount of bail, date of capias, seal and signature of circuit court clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Nature of recording varies. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Circuit Court - Pro-
ceedings of Court

314. CHANGE OF VENUE, 1858-1903. 1 f.b. 1904-- in Old Criminal Case Files, entry 311.

Change of venue in criminal cases, showing names of parties, attorney, and judge, date of change of venue, seal and signatures of attorney and clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 7. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

315. RECOGNIZANCE, 1858-1903. 3 f.b. 1904-- in Old Criminal Case Files, entry 311.

Recognizances in criminal cases, showing names of parties, justice of peace, and sureties, date and amount of bond, term of court, and seal and signature of justice of peace, and signatures of witnesses. Arr. by date of bond. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 7. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

316. (TESTIMONY IN CIRCUIT COURT CASES), 1916-20. 2 bdl.

Affidavits of court cases, including reports of administrators, testimony and letters to establish proof of heirship, petitions, depositions, notes of evidence in regard to estate, and cross bills. Arr. by date of affidavit. No index. Nature of recording varies. 15 x 15 x 10 1/2. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

For similar subsequent papers, see entry 310.

317. EXECUTION OF JUDGMENTS, 1876--. 21 f.b.

Original execution of judgments, confessed or in default, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, date of judgment, amount plus interest and costs, name of sheriff ordered to sell goods, chattels, or lands of defendant, date of filing, and case number. Arr. by case no. For index, see entry 309. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 13. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

318. PRAECIPES OF EXECUTION, 1858-1903. 1 f.b. 1904-- in Old Criminal Case Files, entry 311.

Praecipes for execution, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, clerk, and sheriff, date and amount of damages, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 7. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

319. AFFIDAVIT OF MECHANICS' LIENS, 1894--. 1 f.b.

Affidavits of claimants for mechanics' liens, showing name of property owner, legal description of property, amount of contract, amount of balance due, place and date of lien, seal and signature of attorney, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 13. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

320. MECHANICS' LIENS, 1889--. 3 f.b.

Files of mechanics' liens, showing names of property owner and claimant, legal description of property, amount of lien, and date of recording. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 13. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

321. RESOLUTION OF RESPECT FOR DECEASED MEMBERS OF BAR, 1900--. 1 f.b. Resolutions of respect to the families of deceased members of the bar, showing date and signature of Ogle County bar members. Arr. by date of resolution. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 13. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

322. APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY CLERKS AND DEPUTY SHERIFFS, 1924--. 1 f.b. Appointments of deputy clerks and sheriffs, showing name of party appointed, date and amount of bond, and signature of judge. Arr. by date of appointment. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 13. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Records

323. CIRCUIT COURT RECORD, 1837--. 25 v. (A-Y). Record of circuit court cases and copies of state's attorney's reports, showing names of parties, type of action, orders of court, date, and signature of circuit clerk. Also contains Chancery Court Record, 1837-51, entry 324; Criminal Record, 1837-68, entry 325; Default Record, 1837-77, 1891--, entry 327; and Recognizance Record, 1837-1908, entry 348. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant; for sep. index, 1857--, see entry 309. 1837-1917, hdw.; 1918--, typed. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

324. CHANCERY COURT RECORD, 1852--. 47 v. (A-Z, 1-21). 1837-51 in Circuit Court Record, entry 323. Record of chancery cases in circuit court, including divorces, showing date, names of parties and attorneys, nature of cases, and proceedings and orders of the court. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant; for sep. index, see entry 309. 1852-98, hdw.; 1899--, typed. 590 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

325. CRIMINAL RECORD, 1869--. 11 v. (K-U). 1837-68 in Circuit Court Record, entry 323. Record of all criminal proceedings, showing date, names of parties, kind of action, orders of the court, official seal and signature of circuit clerk, and signatures of judge, state's attorney, sheriff, and jurors. Arr. by date of proceedings. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant; for sep. index, see entry 309. 1869-1912, hdw.; 1913--, typed. 450 p. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

326. JUDGMENT OF CONFESSION IN VACATION, 1889--. 6 v. (2-7). Record of judgments confessed during vacation of the court, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, date and amount of judgment including court costs, and case number, with seal and signature of circuit clerk. Arr. by date of confession. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 580 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Circuit Court - Transcripts;
Dockets

327. DEFAULT RECORD, 1878-90. 1 v. 1837-77, 1891-- in Circuit Court Record, entry 323.

Record of judgments by default, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, date of judgment, purpose for which suit was brought, amount, and memorandum of summons. Arr. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 576 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

328. (WRITS OF ATTACHMENTS AND EXECUTION), 1845-59. 1 v.

Record of writs of attachment and execution, showing date of filing, name or kind of certificate, names of plaintiff and defendant, total amount and legal description of property involved, and signature of official. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. Binding poor, writing faded. 275 p. 12 x 7 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

329. LIEN INDEX, RECORD OF MORTGAGES, 1922--, 1 v. (1). 1889-1921 in Docket of Lions, entry 338.

Copies of mechanics' liens, showing names of claimant and defendant, date and amount of lien, description of property, reason for lien, and signatures of claimant and justice of the peace. Arr. by date of lien. Indexed alph. by names of claimant and defendant. Hdw. 300 p. 19 x 14 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Transcripts

(See also entry 240)

330. TRANSCRIPTS, 1845--. 8 f.b.

Transcripts of court cases including cognovits, judgments by confession in vacation, and executions on foreign court cases. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed. 13 x 5 x 10. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

331. TRANSCRIPT RECORD, 1859--. 4 v. (B-E).

Transcript of proceedings of justice courts, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, amount of costs and fines, and final disposition of case. Arr. by date of transcript. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. 596 p. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Dockets

332. GENERAL DOCKET, 1837--. 8 v. (A-H).

Docket of circuit court cases, showing names of plaintiff, defendant and attorneys, case number, date of trial, action taken, and remarks. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 318 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

333. CLERK'S DOCKET, 1892--. 19 v. (3-21).

Docket of proceedings of court cases and juries, showing dates court convened, names of judge, clerk, sheriff, state's attorney, and master in chancery, number and disposition of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and jurors, and dates of adjournment. Arr. by date of case. No index. Hdw. 325 p. 14 x 9 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

334. TRANSFER DOCKET, 1909--. 12 v. (1, 1-5, 1-6).

Judge's transfer docket of all closed common law, criminal, and chancery cases, showing names of parties and attorneys, action and process, date of docket entries, and book and page of entry. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 630 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

335. JUDGES' DOCKET, 1929--. 2 v.

Judges' current docket of pending common law, criminal, and chancery cases, showing names of parties and attorneys, date, and order of court. Arr. by date of entry. For index, see entry 309. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 16 x 16 x 4. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

336. JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION DOCKET, 1837--. 13 v. (A, B, D-N).

Title varies: Judgment Docket, v. A, B, 1837-71.

Docket of judgments and executions, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of judgment or decree, court costs, dates of issue and return of execution, sheriff's remarks, and disposition of case. Subsequent to 1847, and prior to 1913, Execution Docket kept separately, entry 337. Arr. alph. by name of party against whom judgment is entered. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

337. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1848-1912. 4 v. (A-C, 1). 1837-47, 1913-- in Judgment and Execution Docket, entry 336.

Docket of circuit court executions, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, date of execution, amount of damages and costs, fee book and page number, dates of issue and return, and date of sheriff's return. Arr. alph. by name of person against whom judgment has been entered. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 550 p. 18 x 13 x 3. V. A-C, 1848-73, cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.; v. 1, 1874-1912, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

338. DOCKET OF LIENS, 1889--. 1 v. (1).

Docket of mechanics' liens, showing number of lien, names of person filing lien and against whom filed, date, amount, and nature of claim, description of property charged with lien, and acknowledgment of satisfaction. Also contains Lien Index, Record of Mortgages, 1889-1921, entry 329. Arr. by date of lien. Indexed alph. by name of person filing lien. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 16 x 14 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Circuit Court - Fee Books;
Reports to Court;
Jury Records

(339-344)

339. ATTORNEYS' OFFICE DOCKET CIRCUIT COURT, 1893-1907. 1 v.
Attorneys' office docket of circuit court cases, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and witnesses, date, proceedings, action of court, and remarks. Arr. by date of case. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 325 p. 12 x 10 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Fee Books

340. FEE BOOKS, 1850--. 39 v. (A-Z, 1-13).
Register of all fees received in circuit court including witness fees, showing names of defendant and plaintiff, costs, date of court term, itemized account of court costs, and case and term numbers. Arr. by date of receipt. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 600 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Reports to Court

341. REPORT OF GRAND JURY, 1891--. 2 f.b.
Reports of grand jury, showing names of jurors, condition of jail and prisoner, date and signature of foreman of jury. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 9. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

342. CIRCUIT CLERK SEMIANNUAL REPORT, 1913--. 1 v. (B).
Circuit clerk's semiannual reports of all receipts and expenditures, including salaries, showing book and page numbers in fee book, expense for postage, stationery, and supplies, and amount of payment. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. 640 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Jury Records

(See also entries 55, 56, 222, 223, 311)

343. VENIRE FOR GRAND AND PETIT JURORS, 1844--. 8 f.b. (1 not lettered, 1844-88, W-Z, Z, 2 not lettered, 1844--).
Venire for grand and petit jurors, showing name and residence of juror, remarks, term of court, date, seal, signature of clerk, and date of filing. Subsequent to 1890, venire for petit juries kept separately in Jury Venire, entry 344. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 9. 1 f.b. not lettered, f.b. W-Z, Z, 1844-88, cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; 2 f.b. not lettered, 1889--., cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

344. JURY VENIRE, 1891--. 2 f.b. 1844-90 in Venire for Grand and Petit Jurors, entry 343.
Lists of petit jurors, showing names and addresses of jurors, mileage, date of court term, and signature of sheriff. Arr. by date of court term. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 13 x 5. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

345. VERDICTS OF JURY (Coroner Subpoenas), 1874--. 2 f.b.
Coroner's jury verdicts showing name of deceased, cause of death, date, signatures of jury and coroner, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 5 x 13. Cir. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

346. JURY REGISTER, 1885--. 1 v.
Register of petit and grand jurors, showing name, term date and number of days of service, mileage, and signature of juror. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 400 p. 16 x 16 x 2. Cir. clk.'s general off. vlt., 1st fl.

347. GRAND JURY SUBPOENAS, 1922--. 1 f.b.
Grand jury subpoenas showing name and address of party, date and signature of circuit court clerk. Arr. by date of subpoena. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Bonds

(See also entries 166[i], 140-152, 199-201)

348. RECOGNIZANCE RECORD, 1909--. 1 v. (A). 1837-1908 in Circuit Court Record, entry 323.
Recognizance record showing names of plaintiff and defendant, date of court term, cause for indictment, amount of bond, names of sureties, and signatures of judge, clerk, sheriff, state's attorney, and circuit clerk. Arr. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Typed. 432 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

349. BAIL BOND RECORD, 1917. 1 v.
Copies of bail bonds, showing names of principal and sureties, amount, reason, and date of bond, date of appearance, schedule of property used as surety, legal description, date of purchase, consideration, and notarial seal. Arr. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 18 x 14 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.
For original bail bonds, see entry 311.

Probation

350. RECOGNIZANCE RECORD IN PROBATION, 1912--. 1 v. (1).
Record of probations and recognizances in probation, showing names of applicant for release and sureties, case number, date of request, amount of bonds, and names of judge, clerk, sheriff, and state's attorney. Arr. by date of request. Indexed alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 292 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Court Exhibits

351. (CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS), 1863-1927. 1 f.b.
Exhibits used in circuit court cases, including quitclaim deeds, warranty deeds, contracts, letters, abstracts of title, land grants, invoices, cancelled checks, and wills, and injunction and appeal bonds. Arr. by date of document. No index. Nature of recording varies. 11 x 17 x 20. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

352. (EXHIBITS), 1932. 1 f.b.
Exhibits used in National Silica Company trial, including X-ray photographs, respirators, and bottles of chemicals. No obvious arr. No index. 4 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

Naturalization

(See also entries 250, 251)

353. DECLARATION OF CITIZENSHIP, 1847-88. 2 f.b.
Declaration of citizenship, showing names of alien and foreign country, signatures of alien and circuit clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

354. RECORD OF DECLARATION OF INTENTION, 1906-29. 3 v. (1-3). 1856-1900 in Naturalization Declaration, entry 356; 1901-5 in Naturalization Record - Intentions, entry 251. Subsequent records, 1930--, in United States District Court, Freeport, Illinois.
Record of declaration of intention, showing name, age, and description of alien, place of residence, native country, and dates of arrival and intention. Arr. by date of intention. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 p. 16 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

355. PETITION AND RECORD, 1906-29. 4 v. (1-4). 1856-1900 in Naturalization Declaration, entry 356; 1901-5 in Naturalization Record - Intentions, entry 251. Subsequent records, 1930--, in United States District Court, Freeport, Illinois.
Original record of petition and final certificate of naturalization, showing name of petitioner, residence, date and place of birth, length of residence in United States, affidavit of witness, oath of allegiance, and order of court admitting petitioner to citizenship. Arr. by date of petition. Indexed alph. by name of petitioner. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

356. NATURALIZATION DECLARATION, 1856-1900. 3 v. (A-C).
Record of declaration of intention, petition, final oath, and certificate of naturalization, showing name of applicant and place of birth, dates of oath and papers, name of witness, and signatures of applicant, witness, and judge. Record of Declaration of Intention, entry 354, and Petition and Record, entry 355, subsequently kept separately. Arr. by date of declaration. Indexed alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on pr. fm. 580 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

Office Transactions

Receipts and Expenditures

357. REGISTER OF EARNINGS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1878---. 7 v.
(1 not labeled, A, 3-7).

Register of receipts and expenditures of circuit clerk, showing date, names of payee and payer, voucher number, fee book and page numbers, amounts of court costs, amounts of recording and miscellaneous fees received, and amount of disbursements from each fund. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

358. JURY WARRANT REGISTER (Stubs), 1936---. 1 v.

Stubs of jury warrants, showing name of juror, date and amount of warrant, number of days of service, and mileage. Arr. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 14 x 16 x 1. Cir. clk.'s general off. vlt., 1st fl.

Court Business (See also entries 310, 311)

359. AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES FOREIGN COUNTY GRAND JURY, 1909---. 1 f.b.
1906-8 in (Miscellaneous Original Documents), entry 175.

Affidavits of witnesses from foreign counties, showing name and address of witness, mileage, amount due, name of defendant, and signatures of circuit judge and clerk. Arr. by date of affidavit. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 13 x 5. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

360. AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESS FROM FOREIGN COUNTY, 1905-12. 1 f.b.

Affidavit of witnesses from foreign counties, showing date, name and address of witness, term of court, mileage, and amount due, signatures of judge, circuit clerk, and parties, and date of filing. Arr. by date of affidavit. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

361. FEE BILLS (Criminal), 1858-1903. 35 f.b. 1904-- in Old Criminal
Case Files, entry 311.

Fee bills in criminal cases, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, amount of damages and costs, date of judgment, and issuance and return of writ, seal and signatures of clerk and sheriff, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

362. FEE BILLS, 1844-88. 2 f.b.

Fee bills showing names of parties, date and year, amount of damages, costs, and fees, dates of issue and return of writ, amount of sheriff's fees, seal and signature of clerk, and date of filing. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

363. ATTORNEYS' RECEIPTS, 1872-88. 1 v.

Copies of receipts for papers concerning court cases taken from clerk's office by attorneys, showing number of case, title of cause, date of term, signature of person receiving papers, and date of return of papers. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. 200 p. 16 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

VII. SHERIFF

The sheriff, by constitutional provision has been an elected officer in Ogle County from the organization of the county, in 1836, 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 re-election 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

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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., Art. X, sec. 8, 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.

Sheriff

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.¹
3. To serve, execute, and return all writs, warrants, process, orders, and decrees legally directed to him.²
4. To sell real or personal property by virtue of execution or other process.³
5. To send fingerprints of criminals to the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.⁴

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 Ogle County:

1. Receipts of deliveries of prisoners in changes of venue.⁵
2. Copies of reports to the county court and circuit court.⁶
3. Reports of pawnbrokers on loans and articles pawned.⁷
4. Data of identification of criminals and stolen property.⁸

The following records may be kept and do appear:

1. Register of prisoners.⁹
2. "Book of Accounts," including records of fees and disbursements.¹⁰
3. Docket of executions.
4. Process docket.

The sheriff keeps all of his records in his office on the first floor of the county jail.

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1. R.L.1827, p. 372; R.S.1845, p. 515; R.S.1874, p. 990.
 2. Ibid.
 3. 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.
 4. L.1931, p. 465.
 5. R.S.1874, p. 1096.
 6. Ibid., p. 617; L.1923, p. 424; L.1933, p. 678.
 7. L.1909, p. 301.
 8. L.1931, p. 465.
 9. R.S.1874, p. 617; L.1923, p. 424. In Ogle County called jail record.
 10. L.1871-72, p. 450,451; L.1873-74, p. 104,105.

Sheriff - Process; Jail
Records; Fees, Receipts
and Expenditures

Process

364. COMMON LAW AND CHANCERY SUMMONS, 1934--. 1 f.b.
Copies of summonses, showing names of parties and sheriff, date of summons,
and reason for service. Arr. by date of summons. No index. Typed.
6 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.

365. EXECUTIONS SERVED, 1934--. 1 f.b.
Copies of indictments, summonses, and subpoenas, showing names of persons
served, date and reason for service, and sheriff's fee. Arr. by date of
document. No index. Typed. 6 x 4 x 12.

366. SHERIFF'S PROCESS DOCKET, 1934--. 1 v.
Record of processes served, showing case number, names of parties, place
of issue, and dates of receipt, service, and return by sheriff. Arr. by
date of receipt. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 162 p. 18 x 14 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

367. SHERIFF'S EXECUTION DOCKET, 1934--. 1 v.
Docket of executions, showing number of execution, date of entering judg-
ment in circuit court, and dates of receipt, return, and service by sheriff.
Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 160 p.
18 x 14 x 2.

Jail Records

368. JAIL RECORD, 1934--. 1 v.
Register of prisoners, showing name and description of prisoner, charge,
date and by whom committed, name of court, and dates of sentence and
discharge. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs.
175 p. 18 x 16 x 2.

Fees, Receipts and Expenditures

369. SHERIFF'S REGISTER OF RECEIPTS, 1923--. 2 v.
Register of fees received by sheriff, showing date of receipt, from whom
received, title of cause, court costs, and sheriff's commissions. Arr.
by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 18 x 16 x 2.

VIII. CORONER

The coroner's office in Ogle County has continued in existence from the organization of the county, in 1836, 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

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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 term, 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, 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. 23-24; R.S.1845, p. 517,518; R.S.1874, p. 282-84; L.1879, p. 82; 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.

record of such testimony.¹ 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.²

For the coroner's jury verdicts, see entry 345.

369A*. CORONER'S RECORD, 1925--. 2 v.

Coroner's docket showing name, address, occupation and description of deceased, names of witnesses and jurors, inventory of personal effects, and verdict of jury. Arr. by date of inquest. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Cor.'s off., Main Street, Forreston, Illinois.

1. L.1869, p. 104,105; R.S.1874, p. 283; L.1907, p. 213,214; L.1919, p. 295,294.

2. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 9; L.1881, p. 63.

* A late check of the coroner's records made it necessary to insert this entry after final copy had been submitted - hence the entry number 369A.

IX. STATE'S ATTORNEY

In Ogle County, since its organization in 1836, 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 Ogle County the state's attorney receives an annual salary of \$4,000 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

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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. 169.
 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.

- court of record in his county in which the people of the 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 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.¹

1. R.S.1845, p. 76; R.S.1874, p. 172-74.

State's Attorney

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.¹

For reports of state's attorney to the circuit court, see entry 323.

1. 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 Ogle 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 Ogle 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 Ogle 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 1850 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 Ogle County received their assessment list 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

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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. 491,492,504,505; 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. Ogle County adopted township organization in 1849, but the change was not effective until 1850.
 7. L.1849, p. 194,205-8; 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; *ibid.*, 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.

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.¹

For other taxation records, see entries 5, 34, 57-96, 166[vi], 231-233, 372-387.

370. REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY SCHEDULES, 1934--. 16 f.b. Schedules of real and personal property, showing assessed value of real or personal property, name and address of party assessed, date, list of property, and names of township and assessor. Arr. by date of assessment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 16 x 24. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

371. RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES, 1850--. 28 f.b. Title varies: Railroad Schedules and Schedules of Corporations. Schedules of railroad property, showing name of railroad, description of property, location and assessed value, detailed inventory of all property, and dates of schedule and filing. Arr. by date of assessment. Typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

1. L.1898, p. 38, 39; L.1923, p. 493,494; L.1927, p. 743,744.

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 Ogle County, appeals were made to that body.³ When township organization was instituted in 1850⁴ this jurisdiction was given to the township assessor,⁵ however, in 1851, it was transferred to a board composed of the township supervisor, clerk, and assessor.⁶ 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.⁷ 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.⁸

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 citi-

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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. Ogle County adopted township organization in 1849, but the change was not effective until 1850.
 5. L.1849, p. 206.
 6. L.1851, p. 56; L.1871-72, p. 21,22,24,25.
 7. L.1851, p. 57,58; L.1871-72, p. 24,25.
 8. L.1871-72, p. 24,25.

zen appointed by the county judge.¹ 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.²

Today, the board of review in Ogle 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.³

For other taxation records, see entries 5, 34, 57-96, 166[vi], 231-233, 370, 371, 376-387.

372. LETTERS AND COMPLAINTS, 1890--. 65 f.b. (46 f.b., 1890--; 19 f.b., 1920-33). Title varies: Board of Review.

Letters and complaints to board of review, showing date, names of complainant and clerk of board of review, legal description of property, and amount in dispute. Arr. by date of letter. No index. Hdw. and typed. 5 x 5 x 10 - 10 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

373. OBJECTIONS BY RAILROADS TO TAXES, 1897--. 2 f.b.

Objections of railway companies to judgments entered against them for unpaid taxes, showing name of railroad, amount and kind of tax, and length of time delinquent. Arr. by date of objection. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

374. DOCKET OF PROCEEDINGS - BOARD OF REVIEW, 1899--. 2 v. (1, 2).

Docket of proceedings of board of review, showing name of complainant, legal description of property, assessed value, date of application, order, and value fixed by board. Also contains Record of Proceedings of County Board of Review, 1934--, entry 375. Arr. by date of proceedings. Indexed alph. by name of twp. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 148 p. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

1. L.1898, p. 46.

2. L.1925, p. 496,497; L.1931-32, First Sp. Sess., p. 71,72.

3. 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.

375. RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS OF COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW, 1899-1933.
1 v. 1934-- in Docket of Proceedings - Board of Review,
entry 374.

Record of proceedings of county board of review, showing minutes of
meetings, dates, names of members of board, and action taken. Arr.
by date of proceedings. No index. Hdw. 295 p. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Co.
clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

XII. COLLECTOR

Tax collections in Ogle 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 1850; 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 Ogle 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 Ogle County never attained this population minimum,¹¹ the county

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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. Ogle County adopted township organization in 1849, but the change was not effective until 1850.
 4. L.1849, p. 194,208-12; L.1851, p. 38,59-64; L.1853, p. 67.
 5. L.1849, p. 194; L.1851, p. 38.
 6. L.1849, 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. 875, 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 Ogle County was 27,664 in 1910; 26,830 in 1920; and 28,118 in 1930 (Population Bulletin, p. 9).

Collector

collector has, since 1917, made collections for the townships as well as for the county.¹

The county collector is bonded in an amount determined upon by the county board in addition to that bond required of him as county treasurer.² 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.³ He also settles annually with the county board.⁴ He prepares an annual list of delinquent property and files it with the county clerk,⁵ advertises his intention of applying for judgment for sale of delinquent lands and lots,⁶ and is required to attend, in person or by deputy, all tax sales resulting from this action.⁷ The county clerk, in person or by deputy, is also required to attend all tax sales.⁸ At such sales, the clerk and collector note and make entry of all tax sales and forfeitures to the state.⁹

The county collector is required to keep his records as collector of taxes separate from his records as county treasurer.¹⁰ 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 5, 34, 57-96, 166[vi], 231-233, 370-375.

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1. L.1925, p. 605; L.1929, p. 774,775; L.1931, p. 905-8; L.1933, p. 1115, 1116.
 2. 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.
 3. L.1871-72, p. 56-59; L.1933, p. 922; L.1935, p. 1156,1213; L.1935-36, Fourth Sp. Sess., 68,69.
 4. L.1871-72, p. 55; L.1935, p. 1155,1156.
 5. L.1898, p. 51; L.1931, p. 759.
 6. L.1871-72, p. 44; L.1937, p. 1010.
 7. L.1871-72, p. 48; L.1930, First Sp. Sess., p. 64.
 8. L.1871-72, p. 48.
 9. Ibid., L.1933, p. 886.
 10. L.1917, p. 664,665; L.1930, First Sp. Sess., p. 60-62; L.1935, p. 1149-58.

Collection and Settlement

376. COUNTY COLLECTOR CASH BOOK, 1850--. 30 v. (1 not lettered, A-D, 25 not lettered). Missing: 1856-74. Title varies: County Collectors' Account with Towns, 1 v. not lettered, v. A-D, 1850-1917.

Record of county collector's cash accounts with townships, showing date of account, tax spread, total amount collected, abatements, amount forfeited to state, date, commissions, and cash balance. Subsequent to 1917, 1 volume per township. Also contains County Collector's Settlement Record, 1924--, entry 377; Town Collectors' Account, 1918--, entry 378; and Collector's Accounts County Funds, 1931--, entry 379. Arr. by date of account. No index. 1850-55, hdw.; 1875--, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 170 - 400 p. 12 x 7 x 1 - 17 x 15 x 1 1/2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

377. COUNTY COLLECTOR'S SETTLEMENT RECORD, 1899-1923. 3 v. (3-5). 1924-- in County Collector Cash Book, entry 376.

Record of supervisors' receipts for road and bridge taxes collected and received from county collectors, showing date of receipt, amount and kind of tax, total amount of tax collected, and signature of supervisor. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 318 p. 14 x 10 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

378. TOWN COLLECTORS' ACCOUNT, 1864-1917. 6 v. (A-F). 1918-- in County Collector Cash Book, entry 376.

Record of township collectors in account with county treasurer, showing dates of collection of taxes, kind of tax, date of disbursements of delinquent road, bridge, personal, and real taxes, county orders, and date and amount collected and paid to treasurer. Arr. alph. by twp. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 317 p. 18 x 13 x 3. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

379. COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS COUNTY FUNDS, 1872-1930. 1 v. 1931-- in County Collector Cash Book, entry 376.

County collector's accounts of funds, showing date and itemized list of debits and credits, total amounts of debits and credits, and name of collector. Arr. by date of account. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 238 p. 18 x 13 x 2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

380. COUNTY COLLECTOR'S RECEIPTS, 1923-34. 3 v. (6-8).

Copies of county collector's receipts of moneys received from township treasurer and supervisor, showing names of official and township, date and amount received, and tax spread. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 320 p. 18 x 13 x 2 1/2. Co. clk.'s off., 1st fl.

381. RECEIPTS BY COUNTY COLLECTOR, 1872-93. 1 v.

Memorandum of amounts received from town collectors, showing date of receipts, names of collector and township, kind of tax, and total amount received. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 16 x 11 x 1. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

382. ACCOUNTS WITH TOWN OFFICERS FOR TOWN ROAD AND SCHOOL TAXES,
1856-58. 2 v.

Register of amounts collected and paid to town officers for school and road accounts, showing date and amounts of receipts and expenditures, names of payee and township, and amount of interest collected and paid. Arr. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of twp. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 70 p. 12 x 7 x 1. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

For subsequent records of taxes collected by county collector, see entry 376.

383. COLLECTOR'S CREDITS AND SETTLEMENTS WITH STATE, 1864-1920.
1 f.b.

Collector's record of settlements with state, showing name of township, date, class of property, valuations as listed and assessed, valuation as corrected by county board, and valuation of all property as equalized by state board of equalization. Arr. by date of settlement. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 10 1/2 x 14 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

384. TREASURER'S SETTLEMENTS, 1880-95. 2 v.

Record of receipts given to county collector by township supervisor for railroad taxes due the township and to township school treasurer for district school tax allotment, showing names of collector, township supervisor or school treasurer, and township, and amount of tax. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 200 p. 14 x 9 x 1 1/2. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Delinquent Tax
(See also entries 80-82)

385. DELINQUENT LIST, 1855-80. 12 v.

Register of delinquent taxes, showing names of person assessed, payer, and township, assessed value, total assessed value, amount and kind of tax, total amount delinquent, date of payment, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 16 x 11 1/2 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

386. DELINQUENT AND RAILROAD TAX, 1862-83. 2 v. (A,B). Missing:
1884-1911. 1912-- in Abatements, Forfeitures, Errors, entry 77.

Treasurer's accounts of delinquent railroad taxes by townships, showing total delinquent tax, date of account, abatements on state tax, amount forfeited to state, amounts of commissions and interest, and cash balance. Arr. alph. by name of twp. No index. 400 p. 16 x 12 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

387. DELINQUENT COLLECTIONS, 1851. 1 v.

Account of collections on delinquent land, showing names of township and person assessed, date of payment, amount and kind of tax, and total amount of collection. Arr. by date of payment. Indexed alph. by name of twp. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 60 p. 12 x 7 x 3. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

XIII. TREASURER

In Ogle County the treasurer was first appointed by the county commissioners' court.¹ From 1837 to the present the treasurer has been elected by the people of the county,² and is commissioned by the Governor for a four-year term.³ In 1880, by amendment to the Constitution of 1870, it was provided that no treasurer be eligible for re-election to the office until four years after the expiration of his term of office.⁴ The penal sum of the treasurer's bond and his securities are determined by the county board.⁵ 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.⁶ 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.⁷

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1. R.L.1827, p. 329; R.L.1833, p. 514-16.
 2. L.1837, p. 49; L.1845, p. 28; R.S.1845, p. 137; L.1851, p. 144; Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8.
 3. The term was set at four years in 1837 (L.1837, p. 49); 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).
 4. Constitution of 1870, Art. X, sec. 8, as amended November, 1880.
 5. R.L.1827, p. 329; R.S.1874, p. 323. The bond is required to be filed in the office of the county clerk.
 6. 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.
 7. 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.

General Accounts
(See also entries 1, 2, 8-35)

Registers and Ledgers

388. TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1902--. 1 v. (1).
Accounts with registrars of births and deaths, showing date of certification by county clerk, number of reports of births or deaths, amount of fee, and names and addresses of persons forwarding report and receiving warrant. Arr. by date of payment. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 16 x 12 x 2. Treas.'s off. vlt., 1st fl.

389. JOURNAL, 1906--. 5 v. Missing: 1911-17, 1922-30.
Register of expenditures by county treasurer, showing date of order, amount of payment, names of payee, total daily expenditures, and balance on hand. Arr. by date of order. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 9 x 1 1/2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

390. (TREASURER'S LEDGER), 1934--. 1 v.
Ledger of accounts of county funds, including appropriations, settlements, and record of court costs and fees, showing name of account, items of credits and debits, and amount and date of item. Also contains Incidental Expenses of Treasurer's Office, entry 391. Arr. by date of receipt or expenditure. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 500 p. 12 x 14 x 4. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

391. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF TREASURER'S OFFICE, 1877-1918. 1 v.
Missing: 1919-33. 1934-- in (Treasurer's Ledger), entry 390.
Ledger of expenses of treasurer's office, showing date and purpose of payment. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 290 p. 14 x 8 x 1. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

392. RECORD OF COUNTY OFFICERS FEES RECEIVED, 1837-1908. 2 v. (1 not numbered, 1). Missing: 1854-94. Title varies: Day Book, 1 v. not numbered, 1837-53.
Record of fees paid into county treasury by county officers, showing date, amount, and name of payer. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. 1837-53, hdw.; 1895-1908, hdw. under pr. hdgs. 240-300 p. 12 1/2 x 8 x 1 1/2 - 14 x 9 1/2 x 2. 1 v. not numbered, 1837-53, co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.; v. 1, 1895-1908, treas.'s off., 1st fl.

393. LEDGER (County Reports), 1856-68. 2 v. (1 not lettered, B).
Missing: 1861-66.
Register of receipts, payments, and appropriations, showing amounts received from town treasurer, commissioners of highways, state treasurer, war bonds, coupons, county orders, road, school, and railroad taxes, and total amount of each fund. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 320 p. 14 x 10 x 1. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

394. JUDGE'S CERTIFICATES, 1850-78. 1 v.

Register of county judge's certificates, showing number, date, amount of certificate, name of payee, date of redemption, and total amount. Arr. by date of redemption. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 118 p. 15 x 10 x 1. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

395. (COUNTY TREASURER LEDGER REFUNDING FUND), 1875-77. 1 v.

Ledger of refunding fund kept by county treasurer, showing amount and date refunded, name of payee, and number of receipt. Arr. by date of refund. No index. Hdw. 325 p. $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 x 1. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Cash Books

396. TREASURER'S CASH, 1863-1901. 2 v. (A, 1863-80; 1 not lettered, 1870-1901).

Treasurer's account with Ogle County Agricultural Society, showing date and amount of receipts, amounts received from state treasury, license fee, ticket sales, and entry fees for races, payments made for premium awards, name of payee, and amount of award. Arr. by date of receipt or payment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 418 p. 12 x 7 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

397. TREASURER'S CASH BOOK, 1871-73, 1885. 2 v. Title varies: Cash Book.

Record of township treasurers' cash accounts, showing name of treasurer, school district number, date and amount of receipt, names of payer and account, amount paid out, to whom paid, purpose, and date paid. Arr. by date of payment. No index. 1871-73, hdw. under pr. hdgs.; 1885, hdw. 175 - 400 p. 9 x 12 x 1 - 16 x 8 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.

County Orders

398. REGISTER OF COUNTY ORDERS, 1840--. 10 v. (1 not lettered, A-E, G, H, E, F).

Register of county orders presented to treasurer for payment, showing number and date of order, name of payee, amount of order, interest, and date of payment. Arr. by date of order. No index. Hdw. 300 p. 18 x 13 x $3\frac{1}{2}$. 1 v. not numbered, v. A-E, G, H, 1840-1936, co. clk.'s strm., bsmt.; v. E, F, 1937--, treas.'s off. vlt., 1st fl.

399. REGISTER OF JURY CERTIFICATES, INSANITY, 1886--. 2 v.

Register of insanity jury certificates, showing date and number of certificate, name of payee, and amount and date of payment. Arr. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 480 p. 16 x 10 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

400. RECORD OF CORONER JURY CERTIFICATES, 1892--. 2 v. (1 not numbered, 2).

Register of coroner's jury certificates, showing date and certificate number, names of coroner and payee, and amount of payment. Arr. by date of certificate. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 100 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

401. MOTHERS' PENSION FUND REGISTER, 1912--. 2 v.
Register of mothers' pension warrants, showing number, date, amount, name of payee, and date of cancellation. Arr. by date of warrant. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 250 p. 16 x 12 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

402. REGISTER OF NON-HIGH SCHOOL ORDERS, 1917--. 2 v. (1, 2).
Register of non-high school orders, showing date, amount, and number of order, and names of payee and district. Arr. by order no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 16 x 12 x 2. Treas.'s off. vlt., 1st fl.

403. RECORD OF SPARROW ORDERS, 1892-1918. 1 v.
Register of sparrow orders paid by treasurer, showing number of order, names of payee and city, town, or village, and date and amount of payment. Arr. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 14 x 9 x 1. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Special Accounts

School (See also
entries 414-419)

404. NON-HIGH SCHOOL FUND RECORD, 1917--. 1 v.
Record of non-high school funds, showing amount credited by county treasurer, date and from whom received, title, and township number, name of payee, date and amount of order, and balance on hand. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 16 x 11 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

405. INSTITUTE FUND, 1930--. 1 f.b.
Cancelled orders for institute fund, showing date and number of order, name of payee, amount of payment, and signature of superintendent of schools. Arr. by date of order. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Probate

406. HEIRSHIP FUND RECORD, 1872--. 1 v.
Heirship fund record showing name of estate, dates of receipts and expenditures, name of payer or payee, amounts, and balance on hand. Arr. by date of receipt or expenditure. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. 250 p. 18 x 12 x 2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

407. TRUST FUND ORDERS, 1930--. 1 f.b.
Orders of circuit court to treasurer to pay moneys from trust fund, showing term of court, names of estate, plaintiff, and defendant, amount of order, and signature of circuit court judge. Arr. by date of order. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Treasurer - Receipts, Checks,
Bank Statements; Correspondence

(408-413)

Inheritance Tax (See also
entries 248, 249)

408. INHERITANCE TAX ORDERS, 1910--. 2 f.b. 1905-9 in Probate
File, entry 255.

Original orders assessing inheritance tax, showing name of estate, date
of order, amount of collection, and signature of treasurer. Arr. by
date of order. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 4 1/2 x 14. Treas.'s
off., 1st fl.

Highway (See also entries
13, 452)

409. MOTOR FUEL TAX, 1934--. 1 f.b.

Statements from division of state highways to county treasurer, showing
amount of tax fund allotted to county from motor fuel tax funds, and
date of allotment. Arr. by date of allotment. No index. Typed.
10 x 4 1/2 x 14. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Dog License

410. SHEEP CLAIMS, 1920--. 2 bdl.

Claims for damages to sheep by dogs, payable from dog license fund,
showing name of owner, number of sheep killed or damaged, amount and
date of claim, and affidavits of owner and witness. Arr. by date of
claim. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 4 x 4. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Pension and Relief (See
also entries 16, 28-32,
246, 247, 401)

411. BLIND PENSION, 1935--. 1 f.b.

Statements of amounts paid for relief of blind, showing date of payment,
name of payee, order number, and signature of treasurer. Arr. by date
of payment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 x 4 1/2 x 14. Treas.'s off.,
1st fl.

Receipts, Checks, Bank Statements

412. BANK STATEMENT PUBLICATION, 1935--. 1 f.b.

Bank statement publication clippings from newspapers, showing statement
of financial standing of banks in county, liabilities and resources, and
date of statement. Arr. by date of publication. No index. Printed.
10 x 4 1/2 x 14. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

Correspondence

413. (TREASURER'S LETTERS), 1864-79. 1 v.

Copies of letters written by treasurer to various parties in regard to
county affairs and transactions. Arr. by date of letter. Indexed alph.
by name of addressee. Hdw. 200 p. 12 x 9 x 1 1/2. Treas.'s off., 1st fl.

XIV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

The first county school official in Ogle 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 Before entering upon his duties he must take and subscribe to an oath and execute a bond in the penal sum of not less than \$12,000 to be approved by the county board or by the judge and clerk of the county court.⁹ 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.¹⁰ The boards of trustees appoint their own treasurers who also act as clerks of the township (or school district) boards.¹¹

The superintendent makes quarterly and annual reports to the county board and also reports to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction,

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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. 178.
 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.1925, p. 596.
 9. L.1909, p. 345.
 10. L.1847, p. 126; L.1909, p. 350; L.1929, p. 745.
 11. L.1927, p. 643; L.1929, p. 745.

Superintendent of Schools

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.¹

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.² Twenty years later, the superintendent of schools was required to hold the institute annually.³ A fund was set up for this purpose which has continued to be made up of the fees 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.⁴

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1. 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.1881, p. 190,191; L.1865, p. 119,120; L.1909, p. 347-50; L.1915, p. 636-58.
 2. L.1869, p. 394.
 3. L.1889, p. 312.
 4. L.1905, p. 385; L.1931, p. 876.

Accounts of School Funds
(See also entries 404,405)

414. MUSIC FUND, 1936--. 1 v.

Record of county music fund, showing name of bank in which funds are deposited, receipts from school districts, district number, dates and amounts of receipts and expenditures. Arr. by date of receipt or expenditure. No index. Hdw. 136 p. 12 x 9 x 1. Private off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

415. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT INSTITUTE FUND ACCOUNTS, 1833--. 3 v.

Account of funds received from institute fund, showing names of trustees, superintendent, and teachers, date of entry, and amount of payment. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 15 x 7 x 2. General off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

416. DISTRIBUTIVE FUND RECORD, 1929--. 2 v.

Record of distribution of state funds to school districts, showing name of school, year and term, numbers of township, range, and district, name of treasurer, amount of claim, amount and date of distribution, and total amount distributed. Also contains Journal (State School Fund), 1929-34, entry 417. Arr. by date of distribution. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 10 x 15 x 2. Private off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

417. JOURNAL (State School Fund), 1935--. 1 v. 1929-34 in Distributive Fund Record, entry 416.

Journal of accounts of state school fund, showing amounts received and distributed to township treasurers, dates and amounts of receipt and distribution, and balance on hand. Arr. by date of receipt or distribution. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 13 x 8 x 2. General off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

418. ACCOUNT OF SCHOOL FUNDS, 1841-1904. 2 v. (1 not lettered, C).
Missing: 1860-61.

Account record of school commissioner and superintendent of schools with county school fund, showing dates and amounts of receipts and expenditures, names of payee and payer, and total amount of receipts and expenditures. Arr. by date of receipt or expenditure. No index. Hdw. 125 - 300 p. 9 x 6 x 1 - 15 x 9 x 2. General off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

For subsequent files of accounts of school funds, see entry 437.

419. RECORD OF EXAMINATION OF TREASURERS' BOOKS, 1907-9. 1 v.

Report on accounts of township school treasurers, submitted for examination by county superintendent, showing treasurer's name, numbers of township, district, and range, amount of receipts from back taxes, state and town funds, and tuition fees, total receipts and expenditures, balance, and date of examination. Arr. by date of examination. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 50 p. 10 x 12 x 1/2. General off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

For subsequent financial reports, see entry 438.

Superintendent of Schools -
Sale of School lands; School
Districts; Teachers' Records

(420-425)

Sale of School Lands

420. SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS, 1844, 1845. 2 v.
Record of sale of school lands, showing date of sale, name of purchaser, description and location of land, and prices paid per acre. Arr. by date of sale. No index. Hdw. Binding and paper poor; writing faded. 200 p. 11½ x 8 x 1. Gen. off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

School Districts

421. NON-HIGH SCHOOL RECORD, 1917--. 3 v.
Record of minutes of the non-high school board, showing amount received from taxes, date of meeting, names of payee and school, amount, date and number of order, names, ages, amount of tuition of pupils, attendance record, and signature of secretary of board. Arr. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 150 p. 12 x 18 x 1½. Gen. off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

422. NON-HIGH CLAIMS, 1926--. 1 f.d.
Approved list of high school pupils, showing names of high school, students on approval list, and students from non-high school district, date of approval, and signature of superintendent of schools. Arr. by date of list. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 16 x 24. Gen. off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

423. CLAIMS FOR STATE AID, 1927--. 1 f.d.
School districts' reports of claims for state aid, showing number of district, date of claim, general information as to valuation of property and levy, apportionment based on attendance of pupils, special equalization quota due, total amount of claims made, budget of receipts and expenditures, and signature of district clerk. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 16 x 24. Gen. off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

424. SCHOOL DISTRICT MAPS, 1925-32. 1 f.b.
Original petitions for changes in school districts, showing date, names of trustees, plats of school districts, township, range, and section numbers, changes desired, and signatures of president, town clerk, and petitioners. Arr. by school district no. No index. Typed and hand-drawn. 10½ x 4½ x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl

Teachers' Records

425. TEACHERS' PERMANENT RECORD, 1865--. 9 v. (2 not numbered, male and female; 2 male, 2 female; 5 not numbered). Missing: 1873-90. Title varies: Record of Teachers' Certificates, 2 v. not numbered, male and female, v. 2 male, 2 female, 1865-1922.
Teachers' permanent record showing name, age, and address of teacher, date of graduation, grade of certificate, and amount of teaching experience. Also contains Record of Illinois State Certificate, 1895--, entry 430. Arr. by

Superintendent of Schools -
Teachers' Records

date of entry. 1865-1922, indexed alph. by name of teacher; for index, 1923--, see entry 426. Hdw. on pr. fm. 300 - 500 p. 10 x 16 x 2 1/2 - 16 x 12 x 3. 4 v., 1865-1922, gen. off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.; 5 v., 1923--, private off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

426. INDEX TO TEACHERS' PERMANENT RECORD, 1923--. 1 v.

Index to Teachers' Permanent Record, entry 425, showing name and address of teacher, and book and page numbers of entry. Arr. alph. by name of teacher. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 200 p. 15 x 10 x 2. Private off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

427. TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL SERVICE RECORD, 1930--. 1 f.b.

Teachers' professional and service record cards, showing name, age, and address of teacher, date of record, number and kind of certificate, school district number, amount of salary, years taught, and amount contributed to pension fund. Arr. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 1/2 x 8 x 16. Private off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

428. RECORD OF REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1934--. 1 v.

Register of teachers' certificates, showing date of registration, name, address, age, and experience of teacher, number and grade of certificate, how secured, and amount of payment. Arr. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 266 p. 15 x 10 x 2. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

429. TEACHERS' RECEIPTS FOR REGISTRATION, 1936--. 1 v.

Copies of receipts for teachers' registration fees received by superintendent, showing number and date of registration, name of teacher, grade of certificate, amount of payment, and signature of superintendent of schools. Arr. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 15 x 15 x 1. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

430. RECORD OF ILLINOIS STATE CERTIFICATE, 1861-94. 1 v. 1895-- in Teachers' Permanent Record, entry 425.

Lists of teachers holding state certificates, showing date of certificate, name and age of teacher, where teaching, and rating of last examination. Arr. alph. by name of teacher. No index. Hdw. 75 p. 12 x 4 x 1/2. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

431. INSTITUTE REGISTER, 1886-94. 3 v.

Lists of teachers attending institute meetings, showing date of meeting, and name and address of teacher. Arr. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw. 75 p. 9 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 1/2. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

432. LIST OF TEACHERS HOLDING VALID CERTIFICATES, 1888. 1 v.

Record of teachers in non-high schools, showing name, age, nativity, and address of teacher, and number of months, and grade taught. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. 75 p. 7 1/2 x 6 x 1. General off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Pupil Records

433. EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATE REWARD, 1890--. 3 v. Title varies: Central Examination, Final Examination, 1 v., 1890-1906

Record of final examinations of eighth grade students, showing names of students and teacher, grade number, district, place and date of examination, address, nativity, age, and average grade of student. Arr. by date of examination. No index. Hdw. 172 - 250 p. 12 x 8 x 1 1/2. General off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

434. RECORD (Awards to Pupils for Reading and Attendance), 1928--.
1 v.

Register of awards to pupils for reading and attendance, showing name of pupil, school district number, grade of certificate or award, and date and purpose of award. Arr. alph. by name of pupil. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 300 p. 14 x 9 x 1. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

435. PUPIL TRANSFER AND OTHER SPECIAL DATA, 1930--. 1 f.b.

Applications for interdistrict transfer of pupils, showing date of application, old and new district numbers, and date of approval. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 16 x 24. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

436. ATTENDANCE AND READING CIRCLE AWARD, 1932--. 3 f.b.

Individual record of pupils' attendance and reading circle awards, showing name of pupil, district number, awards given, and date of award. Arr. alph. by name of pupil. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 6 1/2 x 8 x 16. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Reports

437. ANNUAL REPORTS, 1896--. 1 f.b.

Annual reports of superintendent of schools, covering general statistics of school census, with dates of terms, enrollment, and attendance; number of certificates issued; salary earned by teachers and pensions granted; lists of all high schools and schools employing two or more teachers; financial reports, including amounts of tax levies, outstanding bonds, receipts and expenditures of districts, financial statements of township trustees, statements of distributive and township loanable funds, and financial statistics for high schools; and special statistics on consolidated schools, public-school kindergarten, evening schools, and educational facilities for deaf-mutes, crippled, and delinquent children. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 16 x 24. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

438. TRUSTEES' REPORT, 1922--. 8 bdl., 1 f.b.

Trustees' annual reports showing date of report, name of school treasurer, township number, financial statistics of receipts and expenditures, including school loans and special account of funds due from closed banks. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 16 x 24. 8 bdl., 1922-29, off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.; 1 f.b., 1930--, private off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Superintendent of Schools -
Register of School Officers;
School Elections; Correspondence

439. RETIREMENT AND PENSION FUND DATA (Reports), 1926--. 1 f.b.
Reports of superintendent of schools to board of trustees, showing name of teacher, date of report, district number, months taught during year, years taught in public schools, and salary received. Arr. by date of report. Hdw. on pr. fm. No index. 12 x 16 x 24. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Register of School Officers

440. RECORD OF SCHOOL OFFICERS AND TEACHERS (Register), 1878--. 15 v. (1 not numbered, 1, 13 not numbered). Title varies: Certificate Ledger, 1 v. not numbered, 1878-88; Record of Teachers Employed, v. 1, 1889-1904.
Register of school officers and teachers employed in county, showing number of district, names of trustees, school directors, and teachers, date of expiration of director's term, grade of certificate held by teacher, salary received, and date of term hired. Arr. by date of employment. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 150 - 275 p. 12 x 8 x 1 - 18 x 9 x 1. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

School Elections

441. TOWNSHIP POLL BOOKS, ELECTION RETURNS, 1845--. 11 f.b. (1-5, 7-12).
Notices of election of school directors, showing school district number, names of school, township, and director, date and results of election, notice of change of school directors, and length of term. Arr. by date of election. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 12 x 3 x 11. General off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

442. RECORD (Notice of School Elections), 1917--. 1 v.
Record of notices of regular school elections and elections for non-high school district consolidations to be held in Ogle County, showing locations and date of posting bills, and date and place of election. Arr. by date of election. No index. Hdw. 300 p. 14 x 8 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. General off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

Correspondence

443. LETTER FILE, 1935--. 1 f.b.
Miscellaneous letters referring to teachers' applications, bonding houses, crippled children, invoices, National Youth Administration, and spelling contests. Arr. by date of letter. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 16 x 24. Private off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

444. ACTIVE DISTRICT, 1935--. 1 f.b.
Letters and reports from school districts. Arr. by date of instrument. No index. Hdw. 12 x 16 x 24. Private off. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

445. (LETTERS FROM COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT), 1884-87. 1 v.
Copies of letters written by county superintendent of schools. Arr. by date of letter. No index. Hdw. 75 p. 11 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. General off. vlt. of supt. of sch., 1st fl.

XV. SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS

From 1836 to 1849 the county commissioners' court exercised jurisdiction over roads and bridges in Ogle 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 1850 the county court in Ogle 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 1850, when township organization was instituted in Ogle 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

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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. 334; R.L.1827, p. 341,342.
 4. L.1847, p. 111-13; L.1849, p. 65; L.1851, p. 179.
 5. L.1849, p. 212; L.1851, p. 65. Township organization was adopted in 1849, but did not become effective until 1850.
 6. L.1849, p. 212.
 7. L.1913, p. 524.

Superintendent of Highways

the person best fitted for the office.¹ 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.²

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 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.³

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.⁴

1. 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).
2. L.1921, p. 782; L.1933, p. 961.
3. L.1913, p. 523-26.
4. Ibid., p. 525.

Construction and Maintenance Records
(See also entries 5, 36)

446. BLUE PRINTS (Highway Maps), 1913--. 24 f.b.
Communication plans of county highway roads in 25 townships, including correspondence, showing costs of materials and construction, names of bidders, and amount of bid. No obvious arr. No index. Authors, highway engineers. Published in Chicago, Rockford, and Oregon, Illinois. Printed. 1 in. to 1 mi. 20 x 3 x 40. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

447. ROAD CONTRACTS, 1920--. 1 f.b.
Files of road and bridge contracts and correspondence, copies of correspondence on road construction work, proposals, engineers' estimates, and road-work specifications. Also contains (Construction File Records), 1920-35, entry 448. Arr. by date of document. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fm. 13 x 11 1/2 x 23 1/2. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

448. (CONSTRUCTION FILE RECORDS). 1936--. 1 f.b. 1920-35 in Road Contracts, entry 447.
Construction papers, including notices to contractors on jobs, specifications, proposals, contracts, contract bonds, county request for funds, power of attorney, reports on samples of asphalt mix, and engineers' final payment estimates. Arr. by date of document. No index. Typed and typed on pr. fm. 13 x 11 1/2 x 23 1/2. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

449. STATE-AID ROAD PAPERS, 1915-31. 1 f.b. 1932-- in (Letters, Circulars, Documents), entry 464.
Final resolutions of state highway commission, showing location and description of state-aid roads, estimated cost, and date of specifications of proposed work. No obvious arr. No index. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Hdw. on pr. fm. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

450. CWA (Work Relief Applications, Material and Labor Data), 1935. 1 f.b.
Applications for work relief projects and lists of men employed, showing hours worked, amount of pay, material used, and cost. Arr. by date of application. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. and typed. 20 x 3 x 40. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

Claims and Allotments
(See also entries, 1,2,13,16,37,42,409)

451. (CLAIMS), 1933--. 2 f.b.
Bills payable by the highway department for labor, material, repairs to machinery, and purchase of new equipment. Arr. by date of claim. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 20 x 3 x 40. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

Superintendent of Highways -
Dedication of Right of Way;
Reports and Petitions

452. MOTOR FUEL TAX ALLOTMENT RECORD, 1931--. 1 v.

Motor fuel tax register showing estimate, name of township, route and section numbers, date and amount requested by county board, receipt and claim numbers, explanation of allotment, amounts received and distributed, and balance available. Arr. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 75 p. 10 x 1 1/2 x 13. South off. of supt. of hwy., 2nd fl.

453. CLAIM REGISTER, 1932--. 1 v.

Record of claims entered against the county highway fund, showing date and number of claim, name and address of claimant, article or service rendered, patrol number, claim totals, functional distribution, and date and number of warrant. Arr. by date of claim. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 100 p. 12 x 18 x 1 1/2. South off. of supt. of hwy., 2nd fl.

Dedication of Right of Way

454. RIGHT OF WAY, 1913--. 1 f.b.

Dedications of right of way for road purposes, with plat of property attached, complete plans, specifications, and estimates for state bond issue route. Authors, highway engineers. Published in Oregon, Illinois. Arr. by date of dedication. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 1 in. to 1 mi. 3 x 20 x 40. South off. of supt. of hwy., 2nd fl.

455. DEDICATIONS OF RIGHT OF WAY, 1913--. 3 bdl., 4 f.b.

Dedications of right of way for road purposes with plats of property attached, showing names of grantor and grantee, consideration and date. Authors, highway department engineers, Oregon, Illinois. Arr. by no. of route or name of twp. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 1 in. to 100 ft. Bdl. 8 x 9 x 3; f.b. 9 x 4 x 21. South off. of supt. of hwy., 2nd fl.

Reports and Petitions
(See also entry 47)

456. (REPORTS AND PETITIONS), 1924--. 3 f.b.

Reports of expenditures for office of superintendent of highways, including petitions for special election for hard roads, highway commissioners' reports, and bridge construction reports. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. and typed. 11 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 17. South off. of supt. of hwy., 2nd fl.

457. PATROL OFFICERS' CARDS, 1925--. 1 f.b.

Daily report of patrol officers, showing date, location, daily activities, results, mileage covered, signature of patrol officer, and remarks. Arr. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fm. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

458. OLD ROAD PAPERS, PETITIONS, 1845-50. 1 f.b.

Original road records including petitions, statements of labor, and reports of county commissioners' court. Arr. by date of petition. No index. Hdw. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

Superintendent of Highways -
Maps, Plats, and Plans;
Correspondence

(459-465)

Maps, Plats, and Plans
(See also entries 43-45, 215-220)

459. BRIDGE PLANS, 1913--. 2 f.b.

Plans, estimates, and specifications for bridges in Ogle County, showing reinforced box culverts and concrete box culverts for private entrances. Authors, state highway department engineers. Published in Oregon, Illinois. Printed. 3 x 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

460. TOWNSHIP MAPS, 1913--. 2 f.b.

Maps of townships in Ogle County. Topographic, geological. Authors, United States Department of Interior, engineers, local engineers. Printed, 1 in. to 1 mi. 30 x 24. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

461. (MAPS OF STATE HIGHWAYS), 1913--. 566 maps.

Communication maps of highways, including United States Works Program, 15 D, road work, state-aid routes and motor fuel tax routes. Authors, civil engineers. Published in Chicago, Rockford, and Oregon, Illinois. Printed. 1 in. to 100 ft., 1 in. to 1 mi. 15 x 34 - 18 x 32. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

462. ROAD MAPS, COUNTY MAPS, 1935--. 2 f.b.

Highway communication maps showing state bond issue roads, state-aid roads, township roads, railroads, and boundaries. Author, Alex Anderson, superintendent of highways. Colored and printed. 1 in. to 1 mi. 3 x 20 x 4. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

463. MAPS, 1912. 1 v.

Maps and plats of towns and townships, including miscellaneous maps. Land tenure, political. Authors, Arthur A. Ogle & Company, Chicago, Illinois. Printed and colored. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18. South off. of supt. of hwys., 2nd fl.

Correspondence

464. (LETTERS, CIRCULARS, DOCUMENTS), 1915--. 2 f.b.

Copies of letters written and received, vouchers, notices, bonds of contractors, audit reports, labor reports and time sheets, applications for patrol jobs, patrol contracts, and patrol bonds. Also contains Letters State Highway Department, 1915-32, 1936--, entry 449, and State-Aid Road Papers, 1932--, entry 449. Arr. by date of document. No index. Hdw. and typed. 13 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. South off. of supt. of hwys., 1st fl.

465. (PUBLIC ROAD INFORMATION), 1920. 1 f.b.

Letters from the state highway department, showing information on state aid for road work. Arr. by date of letter. No index. Hdw. and typed. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

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

466. SURVEYOR'S RECORD, 1854--. 3 v. (A, B, 1). Last entry 1910. Record of surveys made by surveyor, showing date, name of person for whom made, numbers of section, township, range, and meridian, description of witness trees, and plat of property. For index, 1854-92, see entry 467; 1893--, indexed by sec. no. 1854-92, hdw.; 1893--, hdw. on pr. fm. 1854-92, writing faded. 1 in. to 20 chains. 335 p. 19 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

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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, n. 1050; L.1885, p. 248; L.1915, p. 575; L.1933, p. 1104.

467. INDEX TO SURVEYOR'S RECORD, 1854-92. 1 v.

Index to Surveyor's Record, entry 466, showing section, book, and page numbers. Arr. by sec. no. Hdw. 75 p. 19 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Cir. clk.'s north off. 1st fl.

468. GOVERNMENT FIELD NOTES, 1854. 1 v. (25 maps).

Plats of each township in Ogle County, showing description of interior and exterior sections and quarter section corners, with witness trees, courses, and distance by links. Author, Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri. St. Louis, Missouri: Arden R. Smith, publisher. Printed. 1 in. to 40 chains. 62 p. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 x 2. Cir. clk.'s north off., 1st fl.

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 Ogle 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

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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.

drainage districts are, respectively, ex-officio clerk¹ and treasurer² of each district. Ogle County maintains a union drainage district.

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.³

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.

469. KYTE RIVER DRAINAGE, 1892. 1 f.b.

Documents of Kyte River drainage district, including organization papers, petitions to county court, plats of district, and records of abandonment of district. No obvious arr. No index. Nature of recording varies. 10 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 14. Co. clk.'s main off., 1st fl.

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1. L.1885, p. 95; L.1915, p. 390; L.1919, p. 468.
 2. L.1885, p. 104.
 3. L.1879, p. 120-34; L.1885, p. 78-104.

XVIII. 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.

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.

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,¹ the several states were required to submit plans for old age assistance. Illinois passed legislation complying with this act the same year.² 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.³ 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.⁴

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.⁵

470. (ACTIVE CASES), 1936--. 4 f.d.

Record of old age assistance cases, showing name and address of applicant, place of residence, length in county, state, and United States, dates of application and filing, financial resources, and affidavit of applicant. Arr. alph. by name of township and by application no. thereunder. For index, see entry 471. Typed on pr. fm. 10 x 18 x 32. Old age assistance off., 2nd fl.

471. OLD AGE ASSISTANCE INDEX, 1936--. 1 f.d.

Card index to (Active Cases), entry 470, showing name and address of applicant, application number, date of approval, and notation of data regarding applicant's case. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. Typed on pr. fm. 10 x 18 x 32. Old age assistance off., 2nd fl.

472. REJECTED, WITHDRAWN, CANCELLED, TRANSFERRED OUT, 1936--. 1 f.d.

Records of inactive cases, showing names, ages, numbers and data of applicants in regard to rejections, withdrawals, cancellations, transfers, and final disposition of cases. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Typed on pr. fm. 10 x 18 x 32. Old age assistance off., 2nd fl.

1. 49 U.S.S.L. 620.

2. L.1935, p. 260.

3. L.1935, p. 259,260; L.1935-36, First Sp. Sess., p. 54,55; L.1937, p. 265.

4. L.1935-36, First Sp. Soss., p. 57-59; L.1937, p. 267,268.

5. L.1937, p. 268,269.

XIX. 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

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. 633,639; L.1919, p. 698,699; L.1935, p. 1057,1058.
 3. R.S.1874, p. 758.

473. ALMSHOUSE REGISTER, 1878--. 1 v.

Register of county farm inmates, showing name, sex, age of inmate, date of admission, by what authority admitted, and dates of admission and discharge or death. Arr. by date of admission. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 525 p. 15 x 12 x 3 1/2. Supt.'s off., 1st fl.

XX. TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM BOARD

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.¹ 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.²

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.³ 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.⁴ This limit was lowered in 1923 to two mills,⁵ and further reduced in 1929 to one and one-half mills,⁶ the present statutory requirement. The money thus received was to be set apart in a special Tuberculosis Sanitarium Fund.⁷

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.⁸ 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.⁹ The Ogle 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 2, 1917.¹⁰

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1. L.1909, p. 162.
 2. L.1915, p. 346-49.
 3. L.1915, p. 346-347.
 4. Ibid., p. 346.
 5. L.1923, p. 302.
 6. L.1923, p. 304.
 7. L.1915, p. 346; L.1923, p. 302; L.1929, p. 304,305.
 8. 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).
 9. Ibid.
 10. Supervisors' Records, v. J, p. 259.

Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Board

Today the powers and duties of the board of directors are essentially the same as in 1915.¹ The directors are required to make and adopt such bylaws, 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 of 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.²

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.³ The Tuberculosis Sanitarium Fund of Ogle is distributed under this latter provision, as no county sanitarium is maintained.⁴

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.⁵

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1. L.1915, p. 346-49; L.1923, p. 302,303; L.1929, p. 304,305.
Cf. R.S.1937, p. 956-59.
 2. L.1915, p. 347-49.
 3. L.1923, p. 303.
 4. Patients are sent to the Municipal Sanitarium in Rockford, Winnebago County.
 5. L.1915, p. 348,349.

474. TUBERCULOSIS HISTORY CHARTS, ACTIVE, 1918--. 1 f.d.
History of tubercular cases in county, showing name of patient, date of examination, doctor's certificate of condition of patient, and all other data of case. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. 12 x 14 x 30. Co. nurse's off., bsmt.

475. TUBERCULOSIS HISTORY CHARTS, INACTIVE, 1918--. 1 f.d.
History of inactive tubercular cases, showing name of patient, doctor's certificate in regard to patient, dates of examination, length of time under care of association, and date and cause of dismissal. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. 12 x 14 x 30. Co. nurse's off., bsmt.

XXI. 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, Ogle County had a county veterinarian in 1924.

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.²

476. TUBERCULIN TEST HERD RECORD, 1924--. 2 f.d.

Lists of tuberculin tests given cattle, showing date of test, number passed, number reacted, total number tested, number of pure bred and grade cattle, and name of owner. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. under pr. hdgs. 12 x 14 x 30. Co. vet.'s off., 700 W. Jackson Street, Oregon, Illinois.

1. L.1925, p. 2-9.
2. L.1929, p. 7-12.

XXII. FARM BUREAU

Ogle County farm bureau was organized in 1917 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.¹ 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.² 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.³

The General Assembly appropriated money in 1917 for the payment of county agricultural advisors.⁴ 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 cooperative 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.⁵

Reports of the Farm Bureau are sent to the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture. All other records are kept by local 4-H clubs and other associations.

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1. 38 U.S.S.L. 372.
 2. Ibid., 373.
 3. L.1915, Joint Resolutions, p. 732.
 4. L.1917, p. 85.
 5. 45 U.S.S.L. 711.

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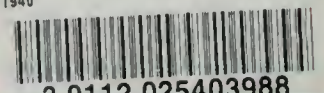
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