

1864-66—*Senators*, (24th) Francis A. Eastman; (25th) J. D.

Ward.
Representatives, (59th) Nathan W. Huntley, Ansell B. Cook, Chicago; William Jackson, Orland; (60th) Edward S. Isham, Chicago; Andrew H. Dalton, Hope; (61st) Alexander F. Stevenson, Chicago; George Strong, Wheeling.

1866-68—*Senators*, the same as for 1864-66.

Representatives, (59th) Lester L. Bond, Joseph S. Reynolds and Horace M. Singer, Chicago; (60th) Moses W. Leavitt and Henry M. Shepard, Chicago; (61st) Alexander F. Stevenson, Chicago; Edward S. Taylor, Evanston.

1868-70—*Senators*, (24th) John C. Dore, Chicago; (25th) Jasper D. Ward, Chicago.

Representatives, (59th) Henry B. Miller, Lester L. Bond and Joseph S. Reynolds, Chicago; (60th) Francis Munson and Joshua C. Knickerbocker, Chicago; (61st) Iver Lawson, Chicago, and Edward S. Taylor, Evanston.

1870-72—*Senators*, (24th) John C. Dore and John N. Jewett, Chicago; (25th) Willard Woodard, Chicago, John L. Beveridge, Evanston (resigned), Artemus Carter (vice Mr. Beveridge).

Representatives, (95th) Henry W. Austin, Robert II. Foss, James L. Campbell, Carlisle Mason, W. M. Egan, Richard P. Derrickson, Chicago, John D. Easter, Alexander L. Morrison, John W. Heafield and John Humphrey, Orland; (96th) A. J. Galloway, Hardin B. Brayton, Simon D. Phelps, James P. Koot, William H. King, Arthur Dixon, Chicago; (97th) Horace F. Waite, Rollin S. Williamson, Augustus H. Burley, William Vocke, W. K. Sullivan, Chicago, and Henry C. Senne, Des Plaines.

The apportionment made, under the constitution of 1870, divided Cook County into seven senatorial and seven representative districts, being numbered from one to seven, inclusive.

1872-74—*Senators*, Joseph S. Reynolds, Richard S. Thompson, Miles Kehoe, Samuel K. Dow, J. McGrath, Horace F. Waite and Rollin S. Williamson, Chicago.

Representatives, (1) James B. Bradwell, John A. Lomax and William Wayman; (2) Solomon P. Hopkins, Frank T. Sherman, Charles G. Wicker; (3) E. F. Cullerton, Constantine Kann, Thomas M. Halpin; (4) John F. Scanlon, Thomas E. Ferrier, William H. Condon; (5) William A. Herting, Ingwell Oleson, Hugh McLaughlin; (6) Otto Peltzer, John M. Rountree, George E. Washburn, all of Chicago; (7) Daniel Booth, Chicago, and Charles H. Dolton, Dolton Station.

1874-76—*Senators*, James C. Haines, Richard S. Thompson, Miles Kehoe, Samuel K. Dow, John Buehler, Horace F. Waite and Michael W. Robinson, Chicago.

Representatives, (1) James B. Bradwell, Lincoln Dubois and Moses J. Wentworth; (2) John Hise, George M. Bogue and Solomon P. Hopkins; (3) William Honan, Conrad L. Niehoff, Thomas M. Halpin; (4) Orin L. Mann, William H. Condon and Michael M. Miller; (5) Michael J. Dunne, John S. Arwedson and Carl L. Linderberg; (6) Robert Thiem, John C. Barker and William H. Stickney, Chicago; (7) William H. Skelly, Jr., Lemont; George Dunlap, Norwood Park, and William Freise, Desplaines.

1876-78—*Senators*, John C. Haines, Daniel N. Bash, Miles Kehoe, Francis H. Riddle, John Buehler, Martin A. DeLany and Michael W. Robinson, Chicago.

Representatives, (1) William H. Thompson, Charles L. Easton and Moses J. Wentworth; (2) Solomon P. Hopkins, J. W. E. Thomas, Joseph E. Smith; (3) James B. Taylor, Henry F. Sheridan, P. J. Hickey; (4) Elijah B. Sherman, George W. Reed, Joseph J. Kearney; (5) John A. Roche, Peter Kiolbassa, Michael J. Dunne; (6) Eugene A. Sittig, Arno Voss, Austin O. Sexton; (7) J. S. Bielefeldt, Thornton; John H. Kedzie, Evanston; George C. Klehm, Niles Center.

1878-80—*Senators*, George E. White, Daniel N. Bash, Sylvester Artley, Francis A. Riddle, William T. Johnson, Martin A. DeLany and W. J. Campbell.

Representatives, (1) W. H. Thompson, Moses J. Wentworth, David W. Clark, Jr.; (2) Benjamin M. Wilson, Solomon P. Hopkins, Patrick T. Barry; (3) Leo Meilbeck, T. J. Walsh, John B. Taylor; (4) Lewis H. Bisbee, Elijah B. Sherman, James Emmet Murray; (5) William E. Mason, Charles Ehrhardt, Thomas F. O'Malley; (6) Christian Meyer, Austin Sexton, Horace M. Thomas; (7) Lorin C. Collins, Jr., Norwood Park; George G. Struckman, Hanover; Bernhast F. Weber, Havelock.

1880-82—*Senators*, George E. White, L. D. Condee, S. Artley, Chris. Mamer, W. T. Johnson, George E. Adams and W. J. Campbell.

Representatives, M. R. Harris, A. L. Rockwell, D. Sullivan, O. S. Cook, R. II. White, J. R. Cook, G. W. Kroll, J. Gorman, P. Cloonan, R. M. Pearson, J. L. Parish, L. McMahan, W. A. Phelps, Charles E. Scharlaw, T. McKone, H. H. Thomas, Charles

Plotke, A. O. Sexton, L. C. Collins, G. C. Struckman and B. F. Weber.

1882-83—*Senators*, George E. White, Leander D. Condee, John H. Clough, Chris. Mamer, W. H. Ruger, George E. Adams, W. J. Campbell, W. E. Mason, Thomas Cloonan and Millard B. Hereley.

Representatives, John Fairbanks, Robert B. Kennedy, David Sullivan, William H. Harper, Hilon A. Parker, Eugene J. Fellows, John W. E. Thomas, Thomas McNally, Isaac Abrahams, John L. Parrish, Joseph F. Lawrence, Redmond F. Sheridan, David W. Walsh, James A. Taylor, Erwin E. Wood, Edward D. Cooke, Theodore Stimming, A. O. Sexton, Lorin C. Collins, Jr., George G. Struckman, Clayton E. Crafts, Julius Pedersen, A. Wendell, Mark J. Clinton, Jesse J. Rook, J. O'Shea, Aug. Mette, Peter Sundelius, Gregory A. Klupp and John F. Dugan.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.—Under the constitution of the state of Illinois approved by Congress in December, 1818, the judicial power was vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the General Assembly might, from time to time, establish. The supreme judges were to hold terms of the circuit courts, their commissions to expire until the end of the first session of the General Assembly of 1824. Joseph Phillips was appointed Chief Justice Oct. 9, 1818, resigned July 4, 1822, and his place was filled by John Reynolds, who had been serving with him as an Associate Justice. William P. Foster served as an associate from October 9, 1818 to July 7, 1819, when William Wilson became his successor. The bench until January 18, 1825, consisted in addition to these gentlemen, of Thomas C. Browne. On the 29th of December, 1834, an act was passed declaring that in addition to the justices of the Supreme Court there should be appointed by the General Assembly five circuit judges. Cook County was included in the Third Circuit, and Richard M. Young was commissioned as judge January 19, 1825. The five circuit judges remained in office but two years, however, as by act of January 12, 1827, they were legislated out of office and their powers returned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his three associates, viz.: William Wilson, (C. J.), Samuel D. Lockwood, Theophilus W. Smith and Thomas C. Browne. In pursuance of an act passed by the General Assembly January 8, 1829, the Fifth Judicial circuit was created, and Judge Young elected by that body and commissioned January 28, 1829. He was to preside in the circuit north of the Illinois River. The Justices of the Supreme Court performed their duties in the other four circuits. The circuit courts continued to be thus held until the passage of the act of January 7, 1835, which provided that the General Assembly should elect five circuit judges, in addition to the one authorized by law. Richard M. Young resigned his office January 5, 1837, and was succeeded by James H. Ralston, February 4, of that year. Judge Ralston served from February 4, 1837 to August 31, 1837, when he resigned. Judge Peter Lot, his successor, was commissioned September 9, 1839, and elected and recommissioned December 20, 1839. As the business of the courts required, the number of judicial circuits was increased until by 1841, the State had been divided in nine. By act of February 10, 1841, the circuit judges were again legislated out of office, and provision made for the election, by the General Assembly, of five associate justices, who with the Chief Justice and three associates then in office were to preside over the nine circuits. The election resulted in the return of Thomas Ford, who resigned in August, 1842, and was succeeded by John Dean Caton, who served until the adoption of the new constitution,

with the exception of one month (March-April, 1843) when the position was held by John M. Robinson; Sidney Breeze, who resigned in December, 1842, was succeeded by James Temple, who held office but seven months, and was followed in August, 1843, by James Shields, and the latter in turn by Gustavus Koerner, whose term of service did not end until the adoption of the 1848 constitution. Walter B. Scates, who resigned January 11, 1847, was succeeded by William A. Denning in January, 1847, Judge Denning holding office until December, 1848. Samuel H. Treat, served until the expiration of his term in 1848. Stephen A. Douglas resigned in June, 1843, being succeeded by Jesse B. Thomas, who served until August, 1845. Judge Thomas also held office from January, 1847 to December, 1848. Under the constitution of 1848 the judicial system was entirely changed, it being declared that it should consist of one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts and justices of the peace, the General Assembly being authorized to establish inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Under its provisions thirty judicial circuits were created, from time to time, to meet the increasing business of the courts. At first the State was divided into nine circuits. The judges were elected by the people for a term of six years, the first election being held on the first Monday of September, 1848. Their powers were the same as those conferred upon former judges of those courts. The Circuit Court of Cook County had had also jurisdiction over Lake County, the two constituting the Seventh Judicial Circuit. By act of November 3, 1849, the court had jurisdiction in both civil and criminal law. Since the re-organization of the judiciary, up to the adoption of the new constitution in 1870, the judges of the Seventh Circuit were: Hugh T. Dickey, commissioned December 4, 1848; Buckner S. Morris, commissioned May 24, 1853; George Manierre, commissioned June 25, 1855, recommissioned July 1, 1861, and died July 9, 1863; Erastus S. Williams, commissioned July 9, 1863, recommissioned June 27, 1867.

In the constitution of 1870, Cook County was recognized as a unit in the judicial system. It was formed into one circuit, the court consisting of five judges elected every six years. By the provisions of the constitution the then Judge of the Recorder's Court of the city, William K. McAllister, and the Judge of the Circuit Court, Erastus S. Williams, were made two of the five judges, to continue in office until the expiration of their terms. Their confreres were William W. Farwell, Henry Booth and John G. Rogers, and they were commissioned August 11, 1871. The commencement of the terms of service of the judges have been: Lambert Tree, December 1, 1871; Erastus S. Williams, Henry Booth, John G. Rogers, William W. Farwell, Lambert Tree, January 16, 1873; William K. McAllister, November 26, 1875. The present court: John G. Rogers, Chief Justice, William K. McAllister, Thomas A. Moran, Murray F. Tuley and William H. Barnum commenced their terms of office June 16, 1879.

APPELLATE COURTS.—The constitution of 1870 provided for the creation of appellate courts after the year 1874, to which appeals and writs of error might be taken from circuit and other courts, except in criminal cases, or those involving franchise, freehold or validity of a statute, when they were taken directly to the Supreme Court. In 1877 the Legislature created four of these courts, the First District to consist of Cook County, the second, of the Northern grand division of the Supreme Court, the third, of the Central

division, and the fourth, of the Southern division. Each court was to be held by three judges of the Circuit Court, to be assigned by the Supreme Court, and hold office for three years. The law went into effect on the first of July, the election of circuit judges took place in August, and the assignments were made by the Supreme Court in September. The judges of the Appellate Court, with their dates of assignment have been as follows: W. W. Heaton, Dixon, Geo. W. Pleasants, Rock Island, Theodore D. Murphy, Woodstock, September, 1877; Joseph M. Bailey, Freeport, (C. J.), Isaac G. Wilson, Geneva, and William K. McAllister, Chicago, June, 1879.

STATE'S AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS.—By legislative act approved February 17, 1827, a state's attorney was appointed by the Governor and approved by the Legislature. The jurisdiction of this functionary extended over his circuit, the Attorney-General of the State presiding over the circuit in which he resided. His term of office was four years. In 1829, two years before the organization of Cook County, Thomas Ford commenced to act as State's or Prosecuting Attorney of this circuit. He continued to serve from 1831-35; James Grant, from 1835-37; Alonzo Huntington, from 1837-41; J. Young Scammon and Henry Brown, attorneys *pro tem.*; and James M. Strode, James Curtis and Wm. A. Boardman, 1841-45; Patrick Ballingall, from February, 1845, to December, 1848; A. B. Platt, from December, 1848, to April, 1849. The Constitution of 1848 authorized the election of a state's attorney, to hold office four years, with the provision that the General Assembly might provide for a county attorney in his stead. The duties of the official heretofore known as "prosecuting attorney" were confined to the County Court and to the Court of Common Pleas, the latter being the old Superior Court of 1845. It is necessary also to add that until the Constitution of 1870 went into effect the offices of state's attorney and county attorney were generally held by the same individual. The incumbents of the position have been: Daniel McIlroy, from April, 1849, to April, 1857, William H. Davis, serving as County Attorney during the latter year; Carlos Haven, from April, 1857, to the time of his death in 1863; Joseph Knox, 1863-64; Charles H. Reed, 1864-68; Luther L. Mills, from November, 1868, to date. Under the Constitution of 1870, the first county attorney was elected in November, 1873—John H. Rountree. His successors have been M. R. M. Wallace, C. H. Willett and E. R. Bliss.

MASTERS OF CHANCERY.—By act of March 3, 1845, the several circuit courts were empowered to appoint a master of chancery for each county. By subsequent legislation, Cook County became entitled to five masters, the present incumbents being Henry Waller, H. L. Wait, Thomas G. Windes, L. J. J. Nissen and Arno Voss.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.—The act of February 17, 1827, provided that the clerks of circuit courts should be appointed by the justices. Under the constitution of 1848 they were made elective, their term of office being four years. They continued also to act as recorders of deeds until November, 1872, when the first election was held for the latter office, under the Constitution of 1870. From the formation of the county up to the present time the clerks of the Circuit Court have been as follows: Richard J. Hamilton, 1831-41; H. G. Hubbard, 1841-43; Samuel Hoard, 1843-48; L. D. Hoard, 1848-56; Wm. L. Church, 1856-68; Norman T. Gassette, 1868-74; Jacob Gross, 1874, to date.

PROBATE AND COUNTY COURTS.—By act of January 2, 1829, probate judges were to be chosen by the General Assembly and hold office during good behavior, or until they resigned. Richard J. Hamilton served from February, 1831, to the fall of 1835, when Isaac Harmon was appointed to the position. From 1837 to 1849 a probate justice was elected by the people. In January, 1837, Charles V. Dyer succeeded Judge Harmon, since which time the justices have been as follows: Walter Kimball, elected in August, 1837-39; Mahlon D. Ogden, 1839-47; Thomas Hoyne, 1847-49. From 1849 until 1882 a county judge has been elected for a term of four years. The following have served: Henry L. Rucker, from November, 1849, to 1857; William T. Baron, from November, 1857, to the time of his death, in 1861; James B. Bradwell, from 1861 to November, 1869; M. R. M. Wallace, 1869-73; Mason B. Loomis, 1873-82. At the election for November, 1882, Richard Prendergrast was chosen to the position. The Constitution of 1870 provided that county courts should be courts of record and have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, but that the General Assembly might provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over fifty thousand, the judge of which should serve the same length of time as the County Judge. Under these provisions, J. C. Knickerbocker was the first, and is the present incumbent of the office. The Public Administrator is appointed by the Governor and receives his letters of administration from the Probate Court. Julius Rosenthal has held this office for more than twenty years.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.—Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 the Recorder of Deeds had been nominated by the Governor, and elected by the Legislature or the people. During that year the offices of Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Deeds were consolidated, the incumbents up to that time having been: Richard J. Hamilton, 1831-39; Eli R. Williams, 1839-43; William A. Egan, 1843-47; Edward S. Kimberly, 1847-48. The first election for Recorder of Deeds, under the Constitution of 1870, was held in November, 1872, and resulted in the choice of James Stewart. He was succeeded in 1876 by James W. Brockway the present incumbent.

SUPERIOR COURT.—By act of March 3, 1845, a special court for Cook County was created and called the Superior Court, with circuit jurisdiction. The judges were elected by the Legislature, and in 1848 the name was changed to the "Court of Common Pleas." Up to this time only one judge had served, Hugh T. Dickey. Judge Dickey resigned in 1848, and was succeeded by Giles Spring as judge of the "Cook County Court of Common Pleas" in April, 1849. Judge Spring died in May, 1851, his successor being Mark Skinner, whose term of office expired in 1853. John M. Wilson was elected judge in April, 1853, serving until 1867. In 1859 the name of the court had been again changed to the "Superior Court" and the number of judges increased to three. They were elected for a period of six years, their terms expiring biennially. Grant Goodrich became judge in April, 1859, his term expiring in 1863. Van Hollis Higgins came into office at the same time, and resigned in July, 1865. Joseph E. Gary was elected Chief Justice in November, 1863, and is still on the Bench. In November, 1865, John A. Jameson was elected Associate Justice and subsequently Chief Justice. In November, 1883, he was defeated by Henry M. Shepard. William A. Porter was elected Associate

Justice in November, 1867. He died before the expiration of his term of office. Sidney Smith was elected in November, 1879. Under the Constitution of 1870, the Superior Court of Chicago was continued as the "Superior Court of Cook County." By an act passed in the year 1875 it was provided that for every 50,000 inhabitants over 400,000 in Cook County, one judge of the Superior Court should be added until the number should reach nine. In obedience to the demands of the census of 1880, an election was accordingly held in November of that year, for four additional judges, their commissions dating from December 1. Rollin S. Williamson, Elliott Anthony, Kirk Hawes and George Gardner were elected.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago was continued by the constitution of 1870 as the "Criminal Court of Cook County." In criminal cases it has the jurisdiction of a circuit court, all appeals from other courts being taken to it. The terms of court are held by the judges of the Circuit and Superior courts of Cook County.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.—Section 6 of Article vii. of the Constitution of 1848 authorizes the General Assembly to provide, by a general law, for township organization, and empowers the County Court to assume the control of affairs during the interim between the going out of the old and the coming in of the new system. In pursuance of this authority the General Assembly passed an act in February, 1849, providing that at the next general election in November, any county, that should so desire, could adopt township organization. A county so voting was to be subject to the provisions of the act in April, 1850. Cook County so decided at the general election in 1849-50, and from November of that year to April, 1850, its affairs were administered by the County Court, as provided by the Constitution. In April, 1850, the first Board of Supervisors assumed the functions of their office. In April, 1851, a new law was passed, providing for township organization at any general election, the law of 1849 confining this privilege to those counties which should take advantage of the provisions of the act at the general election of that year. By the law of 1851, that of 1849 was repealed, and a general township organization act passed, applicable alike to counties or townships heretofore organized and those which might thereafter be organized.

Under the Constitution of 1870, township organization was abolished, and it was enacted that the affairs of Cook County should be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom were to be elected from the city of Chicago and five from towns outside. The terms of five commissioners were to expire each year, and the election of November, 1871, was to be for terms of one, two and three years.

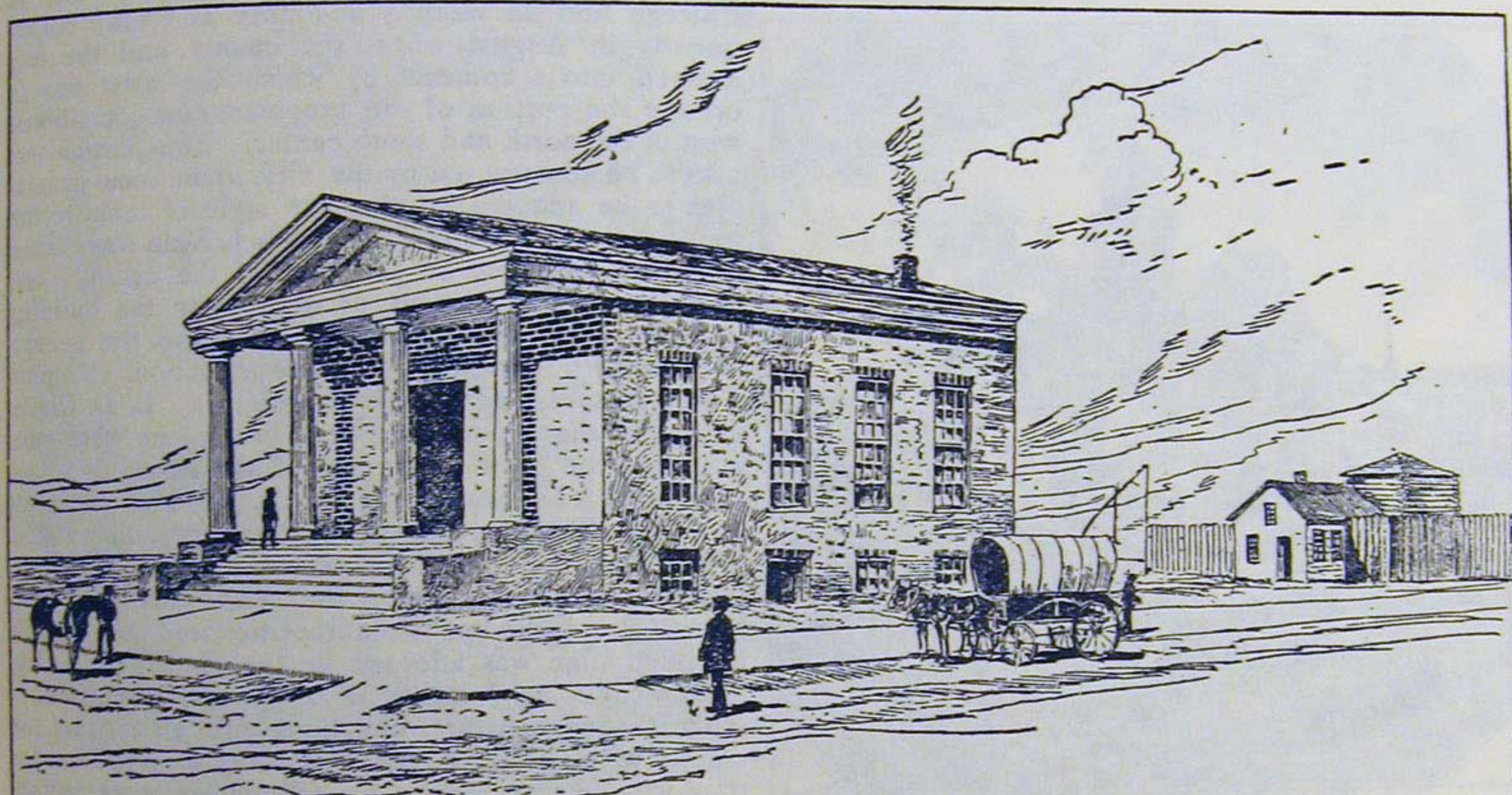
The members of the old Board of Commissioners, up to the time of the system of township organization was adopted, were as follows: Golson Kercheval, from March to July, 1831, when he resigned, his successor being Lewis C. Kercheval, who served until August, 1832; Samuel Miller and James Walker from March, 1831, to August, 1832; Rufus Brown and Henry Boardman from August, 1832, to August, 1834; Holder Sisson, from August, 1832, to February, 1836, when he resigned; Alanson Sweet, from August, 1834, to January, 1836 (resigned); Edward E. Hunter, August,

August, 1835; Amos Bailey, March, 1836; Asa F. Bradley, April, 1838; John Van Horn, November, 1849; Alexander Wolcott, November, 1855; Edmund Dixby, November, 1857; Alexander Wolcott, from November, 1859, to the present time.

PIONEER COUNTY LEGISLATION.—By the first state constitution it was provided that three commissioners should be elected in each county to transact its business. Accordingly, on the first Monday of March, 1831, being the seventh of that month, an election was held in the new county of Cook, and Samuel Miller, James Walker and Gholson Kercheval were chosen to that office. The next day they were sworn in by John S. C. Hogan, Justice of the Peace, and William See, blacksmith, proprietor of Calumet ferry, and a Methodist exhorter, was called to the position of County Clerk. Archibald

Miller and Russel E. Heacock were ordered to conform to these rates: Pint of wine, rum or brandy, 37½ cents, half pint, 25 cents; pint of gin, 31¼ cents, half pint, 18¾ cents; pint of whisky, 18¾ cents, half pint, 12½ cents, gill, 6¼ cents; dinner, 37½ cents, breakfast and supper, 25 cents each; horse-feed, 25 cents, and keeping the animal over night, 50 cents; lodging, per individual, 12½ cents; quart of cider or beer, 12½ cents; and for one pint of either, 6¼ cents. Bernardus H. Laughton, Robert A. Kinzie and Samuel Miller were licensed to sell goods. A scow, to be used as a ferry, was also purchased of the latter, and Mark Beaubien was licensed to propel the boat, if he would transport the citizens of Cook County free of charge.

During the next two months other would-be merchant princes of Chicago were granted licenses to sell



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FIRST COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Clybourn was appointed County Treasurer, and an order was passed and subsequently carried into effect that the eighty acres of land, authorized by the enabling act for county purposes, be entered at the government land office. Jesse Walker was employed to transact this business, but was unsuccessful in his mission. The county legislators were very industrious in those days, and it is found that, at their meeting held on the 9th instant, they not only gave Mr. Walker this commission and appropriated \$100 (borrowed money) for the purpose, but recommended Jedediah Wooley to the Legislature, for County Surveyor, and divided the county into Chicago, Hickory Creek and DuPage precincts. Judges of election, and grand and petit jurors, were also selected. In accordance with the wishes of the Court the Legislature, then sitting at Vandalia, appointed Mr. Wooley as the first surveyor of Cook County. At a special meeting held April 13, James Kinzie was appointed Sheriff and John F. Clark, Coroner. It was also ordered that one-half per cent. be levied on town lots, pleasure carriages, distilleries; on all horses, mules and neat cattie above the age of three years; on watches, with their appurtenances, and on all locks. In consideration for the privilege of obtaining tavern licenses Elijah Wentworth, Sr., Samuel

goods by the Commissioners Court, among the number of the ambitious being Alexander Robinson, John B. Beaubien and Medore B. Beaubien, Joseph La Framboise, Mark Beaubien and Oliver Newberry, Brewster, Hogan & Co, Peck, Walker & Co., and Joseph Naper.

The affairs of the Court of Commissioners in these days were managed with careful economy, the members thereof allowing themselves only \$1.50 per day for actual services, which was, however, the statutory rate.

At the "Court in Course," September 6, 1831, it was provided that the Circuit Court be held in Fort Dearborn, "in the brick house, and in the lower room of said house."

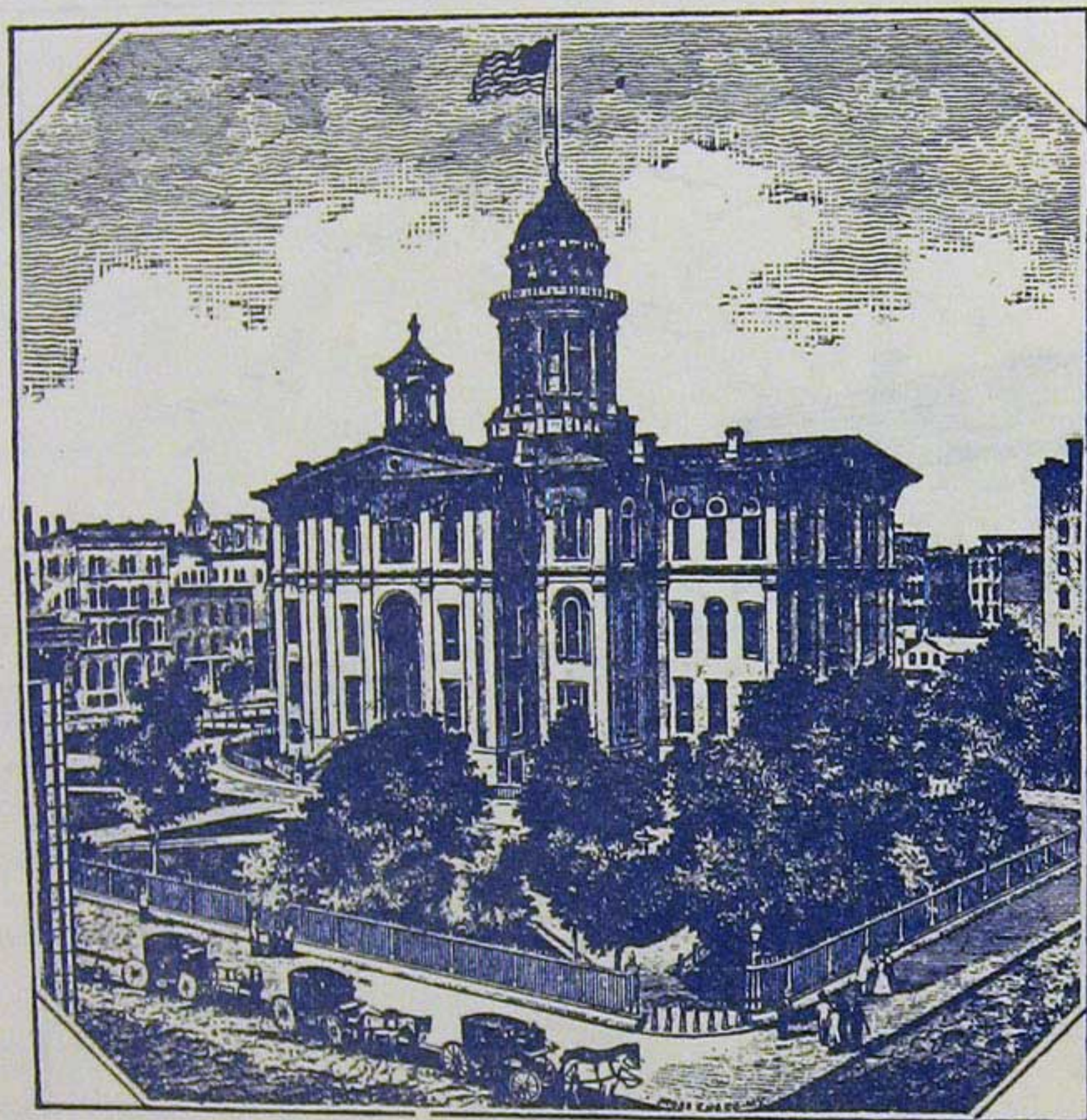
A statement returned April 4, 1832, by the Sheriff of Cook County, shows that the tax for the first year of its organization was \$148.29, of which \$132.28 had been paid into the Treasury, besides \$225.50 for licenses. Delinquencies on tax-list amounted to \$10.50; on licenses \$88.50; paid on orders \$252.25; balance on hand \$15.43. In view of the unsatisfactory result on license fees, it was ordered that all taxes for license "shall be paid before the issuing thereof." The tax of "one-half per cent" was made to cover all kinds of personal property. Mr. Clybourn was reap-

pointed Treasurer and the Sheriff was authorized to provide rooms for the April term of the Circuit Court, at the house of James Kinzie, at a cost not to exceed \$10.

John K. Clark, the Coroner, reports that the first inquest was held over the body of a dead Indian, and the second on "William Jewett, a passenger who was found dead."

The first marriage ceremony was performed April 23, 1831, by William See, the County Clerk and a Methodist Minister. Joseph Papin and Mary "An" Sargerma were the happy parties united. During the year five couples were made five units.

During the first year the expenses for maintaining county organization were as follows: Commissioners Court, \$96; incidental repairs, furniture, etc., \$113.75;



THE COURT HOUSE IN 1858.

pauper expenses, \$27.67; circuit and county courts, \$34.00; elections, \$6; stationery, \$25; roads and bridges, \$69.12; sheriff serving papers, etc., \$53.43.— Total expenditures, \$425.97; receipts, \$357.78. Balance \$68.19.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.*—Previous to the fire of 1871 important changes and additions had been made to the Court House of 1857. The height of the east half of the building had been increased one story; but it was not until the close of the season of 1870 that the new City Hall had been entirely completed, at an expense of \$467,000. The cut here produced will show its magnificent appearance just previous to the terrible conflagration which leveled it to the ground. The west half of the old Court House which belonged to the city, had also been remodeled and occupied. All the municipal officers were accommodated in these buildings except those of the Board of Education.

When the great fire occurred the State owed the city of Chicago nearly \$3,000,000 on account of money which had been lent to cut down the Illinois and Michigan Canal to summit level. It was the original intention to liquidate this debt out of the proceeds of

* For early court houses, see Early History.

the canal, but when the apparently crushing calamity occurred, which no one could foresee, the State arose in its generosity, equal to the occasion, and on the 20th of October the whole amount, \$2,955,340, was appropriated to the city. The provision attached to this noble donation merely was that not more than one-third was to be used in the construction of public buildings and bridges.

During the week following the fire, work was commenced upon a new city hall, on the reservoir lot, at the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. When completed in January, 1872, both city and county occupied the building. Its cost was about \$75,000. The Sheriff, County Treasurer, Clerk, Surveyors, Board of Commissioners and some other officers were accommodated in the old court-house. But these temporary expedients were naturally distasteful to so ambitious a city as Chicago and so wealthy a county as Cook; consequently in August, 1872, the county and the city entered into a contract by which the latter was to occupy the portion of the proposed new court-house west of the north and south center. This portion was also to be constructed by the city, upon some general plan to be adopted, so that the style of architecture would be uniform. In July, James J. Egan was chosen principal architect on the part of the county; and from the commencement of work upon the building until its completion, that gentleman had the general and active supervision of its construction. Thomas Tilley was elected the city's architect. L. D. Cleveland was the superintendent. Two plans were submitted to the joint committee of the Board of Commissioners and Common Council, but they were not uniform. The Mayor of the city, the Board of Public Works and the joint committee had several meetings, but Mr. Tilley did not seem inclined to modify his plan to suit the wishes of the authorities, and Mr. Egan's modified plan was adopted by the county and city. This was during January, 1876. In the meantime, in August, 1875, contracts had been entered into by the county with Cox Bros., for excavating for the foundation, with Henry Harms for foundation work, piling, etc., and with William McNeil & Son for the cut stone work of the court-house. The McNeil contract was for \$540,000.

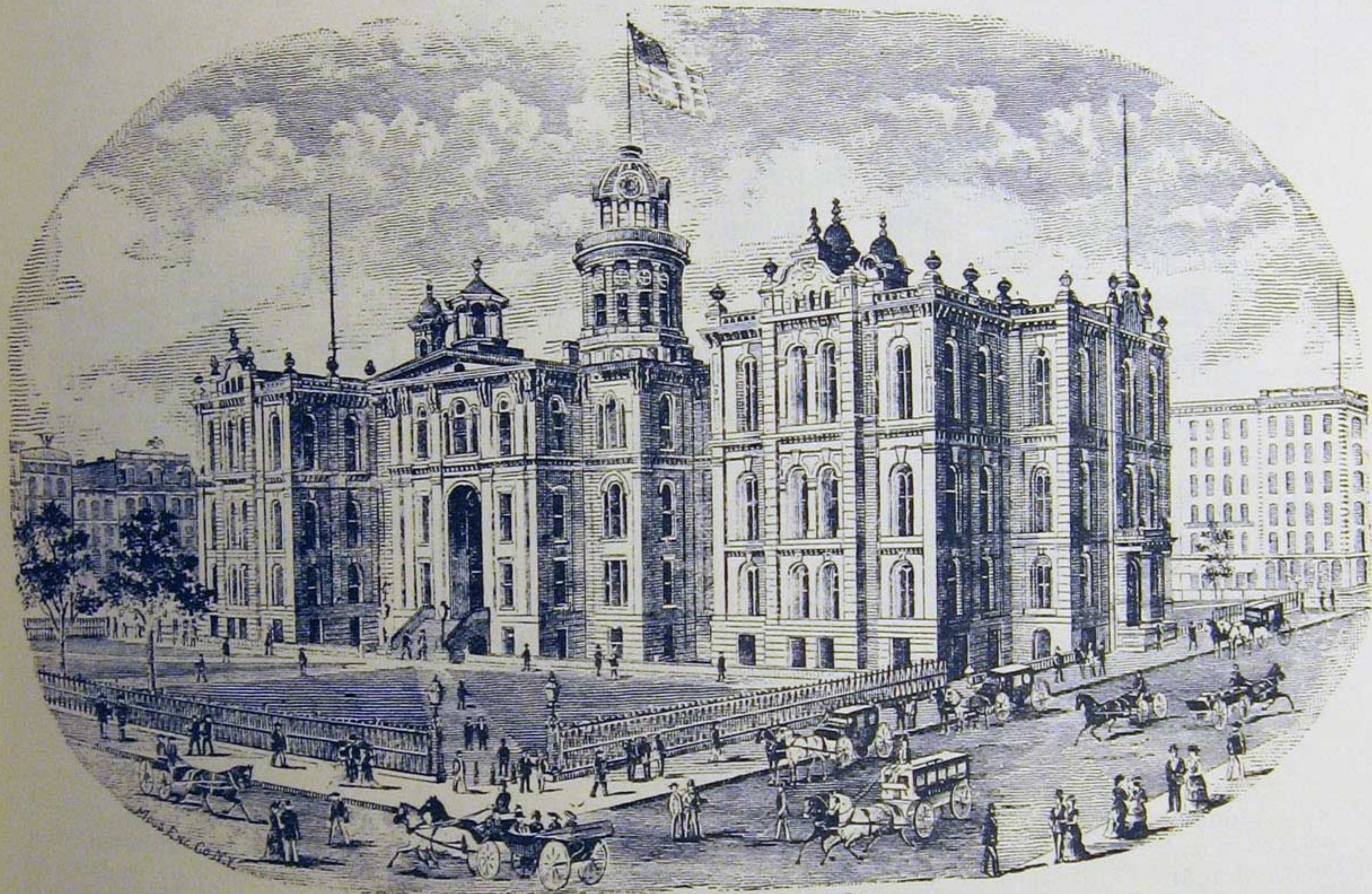
The first ground for the new court-house was broken August 26, 1875, at about one o'clock P.M. In the center of the Public Square, upon that important occasion, were assembled Commissioners Carroll, Schmidt, Jones, Holden, Conley, Busse, Guenther, Lonigan, Herting, and McCaffrey for the county; Commissioners Prindiville and Thompson and Aldermen Hildreth, Foley, Stout and Mahr for the city; George VanHollen, Thomas Mackin and Ed Walker, of Lemont; Architects Egan and Armstrong; Robert Clark, John M. Rountree, Joseph Hogan, C. F. Periolat, Cox Brothers, and a miscellaneous assortment of laborers. Commissioner Holden seized the first shovel, and in a moment all the instruments of a like nature had been appropriated. All being in readiness, Commissioner Jones, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, said: "Gentlemen,—Now is the time for work. The day for resolutions has passed in this matter." When the "breakers" had filled the wagon with dirt they were escorted to Periolat's Union Club Rooms and had their pictures taken.

On the 3d of April, 1877, the Board of Commissioners passed a resolution fixing upon the succeeding Fourth of July as the date for the laying of the corner stone. By eleven o'clock of that day the clouds had

broken and the sun shone sufficiently bright to allow the gathering of the officials and prominent citizens bent upon honoring the occasion. Commissioner Holden, chairman of the board; Architect Egan, J. Y. Scammon, P. J. Sexton, Judge Boyden, John Wentworth, County Attorney Rountree, Aldermen Cullerton, William McNeil and others were upon the ground. Mr. Holden conducted the ceremonies, which were opened with prayer by Rev. Galusha Anderson. Architect Egan then presented a silver trowel and rosewood mallet to Mr. Holden. After making an interesting historical address appropriate to the occasion, Commissioner Holden deposited the following articles, enclosed in a sealed tin box, which was placed in the corner stone. A parchment scroll, sealed in a glass tube, embodying the names of the commissioners, architect,

title page of Peltzer's Atlas; article of J. A. Scammon, entitled "American Consuls;" brass card of P. J. Sexton; autograph letter of Rev. Galusha Anderson. The corner stone having been declared "square, plumb, level and truly set," Mr. Scammon made a few appropriate remarks and the deed was done.

By July, 1877, the contracts awarded amounted to \$1,313,451, and those to be let \$283,700. To meet these expenses, and those to be borne in the future, these expenses, and those to be borne in the future, bonds to the amount of \$125,000 had been issued, \$210,000 directly appropriated, and over \$1,100,000 raised by taxation. It was now estimated that the total cost of building the court-house would be \$1,878,000, and the county was in need of funds to the amount of \$967,000.



THE COURT HOUSE IN 1871.

superintendent, and contractors of the building, and high executive officials of the United States, state and city. The last issues of the Chicago daily papers, the New York Herald, Tribune and Harper's Weekly, with the last issues of the Real Estate and Building Journal and the fire issues of the Journal, Times and Staats Zeitung; the New York semi-weekly Tribune, one each of 1848, 1849 and 1850; the Galena Advertiser of 1847; the Chicago Tribune of 1847; the Chicago Times of 1864; a photograph edition of the Inter-Ocean; last annual reports of the Board of Education and of the West end South Park commissioners; the proceedings of the County Board for 1875-76; Sheahan & Upton's book on "Past, Present and Future Chicago;" the city directory; Potter Palmer's "Seven days in Chicago;" Confederate States bond for \$1,000, charred in the Chicago fire; promissory note of Oakes Ames, charred in the Boston fire; late issues of coins and currency of various denominations up to \$1 inclusive; last issue of postage stamps; sundry old coins;

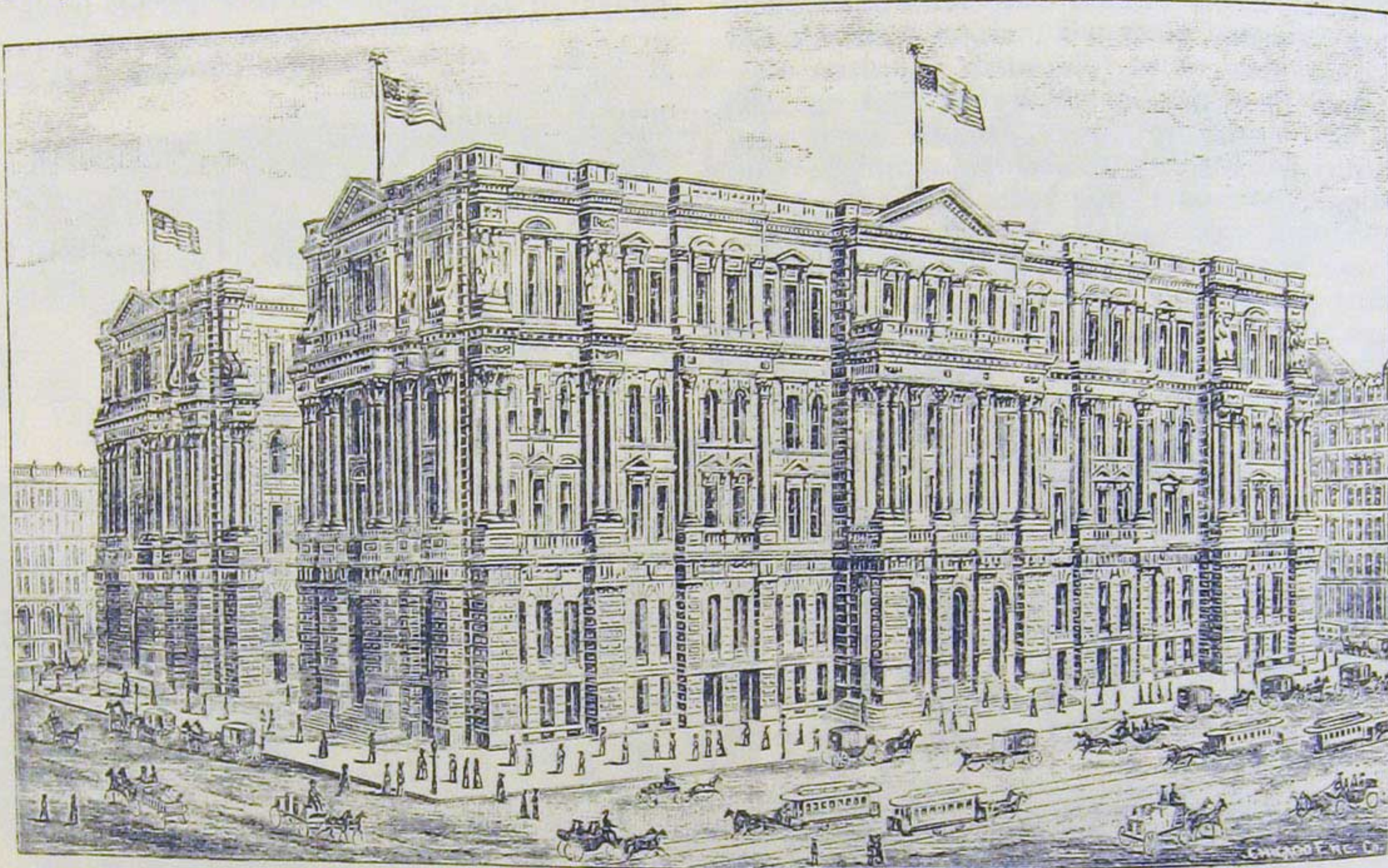
In April, 1878, the city awarded the following contracts: Tomlinson & Reed, cut stone, \$477,693; John Angus, masonry, \$90,519; P. J. Sexton, iron work, \$105,302.69. Up to December 31, of that year, the amount of work contracted for on the part of the city was \$738,579.64. During the season of 1881 the city hall was roofed in and \$228,000 expended upon the building. Of the \$12,700,000 which constituted the city's bonded debt \$325,000 was on account of the city hall. By vote of the people in November, 1878, the county was authorized to issue \$750,000 in bonds. work progressed as rapidly as could be expected, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, but was brought to a temporary standstill in October, 1879, on account of disagreement between William McNeil & Son and P. J. Sexton. The latter had the contract for the masonry, brick and ironwork, and was engaged upon the county's part of the cupola. Matters were soon adjusted, however, and the work progressed. The estimate then made as to the expense necessary for the

completion of the court-house, as far as the county was concerned, was \$350,000. Over \$1,600,000 had been expended.

It is not necessary to trace in detail the business complications between county, city and contractors during the next three years. The Board of Commissioners have been to the trouble and expense of collecting all documents bearing upon these matters, and setting forth in detail every step in legislation which was taken in the construction of the court-house from 1872 to 1881 inclusive; so that any one who is curious to know the history of these troubles, how some were settled, and how some are still pending in the courts, can satisfy himself by going to this voluminous and,

a smaller ward and suit of private rooms. The Administration building, in the center, is 90x158 feet. Attached to the hospital is a training school for nurses. In the yard is a morgue, and adjoining it a small amphitheatre for demonstrations in anatomy and pathology. In November, 1883, the new wing of the County Hospital was completed at a cost of over \$280,000. A remarkable feature connected with the construction of this portion of the building is that, notwithstanding the magnitude of the contracts, only \$698 was allowed for "extras."

The Cook County Hospital is under the control of the Commissioners, and, as there is no city hospital, it takes the place of one. Including the ten acres of



THE COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL IN 1884.

politically, valuable collection. It is enough here to say that the court-house was virtually completed during the fall of 1881.

Up to that date \$2,320,000 had been paid for its construction by the county, an excess of \$600,000 over the amount called for by the original contracts. To complete the county's part of the rotunda and the north and southwest corner of the structure will require about \$75,000. In addition to the above expenses, past and prospective, \$401,000 is still in dispute between the county and contractors for "extras" claimed, etc.

The City Hall is still in an unfinished state, and it is estimated that before the court-house is entirely completed it will cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000. Even now it stands as a magnificent monument to the wealth of a great city and county.

OTHER COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.—The County Hospital, a series of magnificent structures built of red brick with stone trimmings, is situated on West Harrison, near Wood Street. When entirely completed it is designed to accommodate one thousand patients. The design contemplates the erection of six pavilions, connected by long corridors. Each corridor is three stories in height with attic, and contains in each story, in addition to a large, well lighted and ventilated ward,

ground upon which the buildings are situated, about \$300,000 has been spent by the county up to date. A detailed description of this magnificent system of structures is unnecessary, as a view of the Hospital, here produced, will give the reader a better idea of its fine appearance than could be conveyed in mere words.

The original hospital building, which subsequently passed into the hands of the county, was erected by the city in 1856, and was situated near the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets. Its cost, when completed, about \$75,000. In July, 1871, the county agreed with the city that, in consideration of a lease of the hospital grounds for five years from October 1, 1872, the latter should change the location of the Reform School and vacate blocks 1, 3 and 4 by October 1, 1871. The county was to pay the city \$50,000 in lieu of and in full payment for all improvements on the Reform School grounds, said payment to be made from the proceeds of the sale of block 2. The lien of the city on the proceeds of the sale did not affect the title to purchasers of property. The property was sold in the fall of 1876 for a small amount, the new Hospital on West Harrison street being occupied in October of that year.

The Insane Asylum and Poor House for the

HISTORY

OF

COOK COUNTY

ILLINOIS.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

BY A. T. ANDREAS.

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1884.