

NUGGETS of HISTORY

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FIRSTS: A ROCKFORD WOMAN HEADED CHILDREN'S BUREAU by Hazel M. Hyde

One of Rockford College's brilliant alumnae was Miss Julia Lathrop, born 1858 and living until 1932. She was a college friend of Miss Jane Addams in Rockford Female Seminary, later to be known as Rockford College.

William Lathrop, a lawyer and Rockford's first city clerk, had reason to be proud of his welfare-worker daughter, for the Lathrop name became known internationally through her accomplishments. Locally the family was related to the industrialist Ralph Emerson through the marriage of his son Edward to Mary Emerson.

Julia joined up with Kate O'Connor and Ruth Hanna McCormick to crusade for the nineteenth amendment. She strongly believed that women should have the vote. When she believed in something, she put all of her energies into working for its accomplishment. The women's suffrage amendment became effective in 1920.

Hull House was a settlement house in Chicago opened in 1889 by Jane Addams and Ellen Starr. Its purpose was to help immigrants who were settling in Chicago in large numbers in the late 1800s. Jane Addams was head resident until her death in 1935. The name came from the fact that it was opened in the home of Charles J. Hull.

Miss Lathrop's work at Hull House, almost from its beginning, gave her an insight into family problems and the conditions of child labor. First she served as a county visitor.

It was my privilege to visit Hull House about 1938. My roommate from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor was doing an internship at a church center then under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Church but that later became inter-denominational. I spent several nights with her in the home of the Methodist Deaconesses and together we visited interesting places, including Hull House. We saw on display the diploma of Jane Addams from Rockford Female Seminary.

Julia Lathrop was later associated with Hull House as a member of the Illinois Board of Charities. She resigned from the board in 1901 to show her disapproval of a political appointment. A new governor reappointed her to the board. She served eleven years and had a leading part in the establishment of the first Juvenile Court.

Rockford-born Julia Clifford Lathrop was appointed by President William Howard Taft to the Children's Bureau when it was formed in 1912.

She was the first chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. In fact, she was the first woman to head an important bureau in the nation's history. She remained in this position until 1921.

This agency promotes the health and welfare of children and offers advice and grants to state health and welfare agencies to broaden and improve maternal and child health, family welfare, and crippled children services. These federal grants are used for research, demonstration, or training projects and for special child-health projects in low-income areas. It provides information in combating juvenile delinquency. The agency is no longer a part of the Labor Department. It is now a part of Social and Rehabilitation Services in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Grace Abbott succeeded Miss Lathrop as chief of the United

States Children's Bureau, serving from 1921 to 1934.

There was a temporary building used for the Rockford Female Seminary before it had its home on the banks of Rock River. Changes have come to the Old Rockford College Campus with high rise structures to provide housing for the elderly with low income. The campus was small but there was an atmosphere that made it possible to imagine the graduates of the past. A number of young women had received the training and the inspiration to go on to the accomplishment of great goals. Once you have watched a graduating class in procession with the long chain of daisies gracefully twined with greenery carried by the young women, you found it easy to dream there. Philip Dedrick's art classes would assemble out-of-doors to sketch the oldest building on the campus or the little figure of a nymph with its elfin charm. Rock River flowed peacefully below the high banked edge of the campus. The college became co-educational before the time it moved to a spacious new campus just off East State Street.

Miss Lathrop was appointed to the League of Nations child welfare commission. She made several trips abroad to study welfare work and methods. She became an authority on juvenile delinquency and education, juvenile court laws and the care of the insane. Jane Addams called her "America's most useful woman."

THE SEAMSTRESS by Hazel M. Hyde

(A talk for the State organization, Children of the
American Revolution: DEDICATION OF CHILDREN'S ROOM,
BRECKENRIDGE HOUSE)

The dedication of Breckenridge House brings memories of the Breckenridge family that came to Winnebago County area around 1849 or 1850. As the home of Hugh and Ellen Breckenridge, it stood on the southwest corner of Springbrook and Mulford Roads. Vi Carlson called it, "A house you could fall in love with." It was designated as a home of a seamstress when it was moved to Midway Village of the Rockford Museum Center. The furnishing of a child's room on the second floor by Illinois State Society of the American Revolution is very appropriate. The people of Rockford appreciate the completion of the project of the state organization as chosen by Miss Sandra Hover of Rockford, the State President. (See Vol. 14 No. 1 Winter 1977 pp. 4-7 Nuggets of History.)

Many women wore handsome dresses and many petticoats which kept the seamstresses or dressmakers very busy. When a party or wedding was planned, this person would come to the home and stay for about a month. If the matron had several young daughters, the women of the house took turns for the measuring or fittings with one room set aside as the sewing room.

The name of Kate O'Connor, born about 1863, has been associated with the movement for woman's suffrage, the right to vote. She was one of eight children, and her mother, Mary, was widowed when the children were quite small, and had to fend for her young children. After high



Miss Sandra Hover, Honorary Illinois State President C.A.R., and Matthew Henneman, National Chaplain C.A.R. consulting before dedication of Children's Room, Breckenridge House, in Chamberlain Hotel where program was given.

school Kate became a deputy clerk and then started her own business in the Brown Building on South Main Street, listing services as "Pensions, Loans, Real Estate, Insurance and Probate Matters."

Less well remembered in Rockford are two of Kate's sisters, Anne and Elizabeth, who became dressmakers. While Kate carved out a career, her two sisters became locally well known with a wide clientele of well-to-do ladies who used their services as seamstresses. Kate and her two unmarried sisters later lived at 1011 Franklin Place. The services of Anne and Elizabeth were eagerly sought and much appreciated. (See: Vol. 23 No. 2 Spring 1986 p.1 Nuggets of History.)

In the late 1880s many dressmakers would come to the home and stay until all the sewing was completed--sometimes a month or two. During that time clothing was made for each of the children and the wife. Even men's shirts were often made by these skilled seamstresses. Vivian Westring remembers that even in the first years of this century the dressmaker would come to her parents' home and stay for a week.

The following is quoted from a January 18, 1872, bill that Mrs. Ralph Emerson received from her seamstress totaling \$12.13, and it is marked "Received Payment E. A. Boyd." Mrs. Boyd itemized each item:

Making dress	5.00
Sash (spelled Secycue)	1.50
Replanning dress and Trimmings	1.50
1 yd	2.00
1 yd simpo*	.40



Mrs. Lavern Cleland, Regent, Rockford Chapter NSDAR, Harold Hyde (a faithful HODAR), and Matthew Henneman, National Chaplain C.A.R.



Sewing Room, Breckenridge House, Midway Village -- designated as home of a seamstress, widow with three children.

1 3/4 yd celiessed*	.53
Braid, silk thread and Twist	.50
Hooks & Eyes, Crinoline, & Cord	.15
Buttons	.35
Hemming Handkerchieves	.20
	<hr/>
	\$12.13

*Difficult to read

We know that Mrs. Ralph Emerson has been called "A Pioneer Captain of Rockford Industry". Consider the differences in prices. The buttons for an entire dress cost .35, while today one fine button could not be purchased for that amount. This is an historic paper telling how one prominent Rockford woman used the services of a seamstress.

My own dressmaker as a child nearly eight decades ago was Mrs. Pilkington. She had a stool on which she made me stand while she pinned or basted the material. Standing still was an ordeal for me, and I was ordered not to fidget. By now clothing was made with sewing machines, and the Singer was one of the best. After this came the session known as the fitting. Adjustments were made to please my mother. If the dress was too tight, a seam could be ripped out. If gathers puckered, there was a solution for that. The length might not be pleasing and that had to be repinned. My legs grew tired and I got what I called the "prickles". I began to think that maybe I didn't want a new dress. But then came the

final fitting and I was allowed to see myself in a mirror, turning this way and that. Store-bought clothing came to be considered much nicer, and fewer people went to the dressmaker. I missed her stories or seeing the pictures in pattern books.

A HISTORY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ROCKFORD by Margaret Wyeth

The Rockford Woman's Club is the parent of the League of Women Voters of Rockford. At a meeting of the Club Board in the fall of 1921 Julia Lathrop, a founder of both the League of Women Voters of the United States and the League of Illinois, proposed that the Woman's Club sponsor the organization of a local branch of the League. On April 3, 1922, the board of the League of Women Voters of Illinois recognized the League of Women Voters of Winnebago County.

There were 110 members, and Maizie Free was the president. Since then the numbers have varied, falling below 100 and soaring to over three hundred, but normally ranging from 150 to 175.

Among the charter members were Mrs. A. D. Early, Mrs. Martin

Kjellgren, Mrs. D. P. Peterson, Mrs. Axel Johnson, Mrs. J. P. Curtin, Mrs. W. R. Fringer, Mrs. Walter Forbes, Mrs. Ashton Johnson, Mrs. Edward Lathrop, Mrs. Wait Talcott, Miss Julia Lathrop, Miss Kate O'Connor, and Miss Jessie Spafford.

The name of the League was changed to the League of Women Voters of Rockford to encourage other communities in the county to form their own chapters. This did not occur and today many league members live outside the city limits.

For the first 30 years the League was organized with departments which changed as the concerns of the League changed. Among the items studied and acted upon were: government and its operations, economic welfare, foreign policy, child welfare, education, and the legal status of women--topics still frequently on the study agenda.

Meetings were usually held on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month, almost always at the Woman's Club. The meetings started at ten o'clock in the morning with discussion under the direction of a Department director; luncheon followed with a speaker or panel providing further information on the day's subject. Frequently resolutions were adopted to direct action on the subject.

This pattern was changed in 1953 to the system still used of intensive study by committee followed by presentation to the membership and the taking of consensus to establish a position for action. Action might mean approaching a City, Township, or County Committee or official to act on the matter at hand, or getting in touch with local representatives to the State or National Governments to try to influence votes on matters of League concern. For this reason the League is considered a lobby and does not have tax-exempt status. The State and National Leagues have established education funds which are tax-exempt. Funds from these sources may be used for education only.

From the beginning years of the League, at every level, a leading purpose has been to encourage people to vote and to help them to become informed voters. In 1924 Mrs. Free sent letters to every woman's organization in the county offering to provide programs, countless speeches were made, and other efforts attempted to get women to vote, but the results were very disappointing. The number of voters increased, but most women were apathetic.

In 1926, following the election in November, many people in one precinct expressed concern because it was announced that a particular candidate had received only five votes. Mrs. Free, hearing a number of people say they had voted for this person, collected more than 30 affidavits affirming this to be true. Armed with this information, Julia Lathrop and a committee investigated the matter. They approached the Board of Election Commissioners demanding that all the judges in the precinct be dismissed. This point was lost, but their insistence on training for election judges resulted in the practice of judge training which exists today.

A non-partisan position has been a hallmark of the League since its inception. League members and most Board members may take active roles in political parties, but as League members and in any positions the League may take, no political role is played. The League acts only on issues on which, after study, they have taken a position. For this reason the Voters Service which the League conducts is highly regarded because information it provides is known to be impartial. The Voters Guide which has been published before general elections for almost thirty years is well received and even looked forward to as a source of

guidance at election time.

When the League arrives at a position on an issue, it attempts to pursue it to a conclusion that is satisfactory to the League. This end result is not always reached, but the following are some of the specific issues on which success has been achieved:

Constitutional Convention In 1922, the electorate of Illinois turned down a referendum on a new constitution. By the late 1920s the League of Women Voters began to take up the cudgel in what turned out to be a forty-year battle for revamping state government. In 1934 and in 1944 referenda for a constitutional convention were defeated. In 1950 the League joined the movement to adopt the Gateway Amendment which would make amending the state constitution easier. Following the passage of this amendment, encouraged, the League supported several referenda on amending the Revenue Article and the Judicial Article. In 1962 a successful vote on the Judicial Article provided Illinois with one of the most up-to-date court systems in the nation.

Throughout the 1960s a call for a Constitutional Convention continued. This goal was reached in 1968. When it met in 1969, the late Betty Ann Keegan and former state senator Robert Canfield represented this district. Adopted in 1970 the new constitution, while not flawless, was well worth the battle. The Leagues of this state are credited by historians for this achievement.

Health Department of Winnebago County: Throughout the late 1930s and 40s the League pushed for permissive health department legislation. When finally adopted great efforts were made to establish a county health department. They failed. But the League continued to carry this issue on its agenda and finally, in 1970, under the leadership of Mildred Berry and Rev. Joseph Cleveland, a health department was established in this county by a successful referendum.

Public Safety Building: For many years there was much concern on the part of city officials, law enforcement officers, and the newspapers about the conditions of the City and County jails, but nothing was done about them. Early in 1961, through efforts of the League a citizens' committee was established to work for a new jail. Through this and two successive committees, on all of which League members served, and after many vicissitudes, efforts for a new jail resulted in the present city-county Public Safety Building, opened in 1976, unencumbered by debt.

Byron Nuclear Plant: The League put itself in a very controversial position in this matter. Beginning in the late 1950s the Rockford League studied and worked on environmental issues: Zoning, flood control, water quality, land use, recycling, and hazardous wastes. Through League efforts the City began to recycle newspapers, and after a study by a League-established task force had studied the ground water supply in Winnebago County, the joint city-county solid waste committee was named. This committee is still working toward a solution of the solid waste problem in the county. All these studies of water and waste, including hazardous wastes, led to League intervention in the licensing of the Commonwealth Edison Nuclear Power Plant in Ogle County. The purpose was not to prevent the use of the plant but to insure that when built it would be as safe in every respect as was humanly possible. The items presented are too numerous to mention satisfactorily in a short space, but six were related to emergency preparedness and evacuation plans, steam generators (which may malfunction for several different reasons), Class 9 accidents (such as occurred at Three Mile Island),

Worker exposure to radiation, Liquid Pathways (and groundwater contamination), seismology, and quality assurance. Hearings were held in March, April, and May, and again in August, 1983. At the insistence of the League they were held in Rockford. On January 13, 1984, the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board handed down an unprecedented decision to deny the license until certain standards were met. Edison appealed the ruling and were granted the licensing, but the matters involved were corrected.

The League lost many friends over this matter but still stands proudly by this costly action.

The League of Women Voters celebrated in 1987 its sixty-fifth birthday. It believes its existence has been worthwhile for the city and county which it has served and looks forward to the years ahead when new issues may be studied and acted on.

The League of Women Voters of Rockford salutes The Rockford Woman's Club!

HOW MANY SPOONS MAKE A COLLECTION?

by Hazel M. Hyde

Do you remember seeing the spoon you used as a baby?

When a baby is introduced to his first solid food, he eats those first bites with a spoon. It is an easy way to get food into his mouth. It is one of the necessary things in life. Later the child begins to realize that eating can be a social occasion and he learns to be careful that food does not drop off his spoon.

Archaeology has led to discoveries that the early caveman, who ate primarily to stay alive, used crude stone ladles as spoons.

Through early civilization of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, finely shaped spoons of gold and bronze were used instead of ladles. But to narrow the subject a bit, the usual individual spoon collection used as a wall decoration or displayed under glass is decidedly less expensive to acquire and may be acquired through visits to auctions of old home furnishings or found at flea markets among assortments of less interesting materials. Or it may truly be a family treasure brought across the Illinois prairies in a covered wagon from the eastern seaboard.

My favorite source for adult continuing education at home is WORLD BOOK, which gives the explanation that pure silver is too soft to stand up under constant wear. It is usually mixed with copper to form an alloy before it is made into commercial articles, including spoons. Sterling silver has been used as a term to mean silver of a high quality since the 1200s, and an article was considered originally to contain as much silver as an English coin. Silver plate is made by coating base materials with pure silver or silver alloy by electrolysis. This discussion does not limit consideration to silver spoons nor even to antique items. Spoons may be made for such unique uses as scooping marrow from bones or for use in a kitchen.

When a group such as Rockford Chapter NSDAR or Literature and Arts or Education Department of Rockford Woman's Club ask for a talk on some subject with which I have only minimum familiarity, it is a challenge to enlarge my interests. Books must furnish much of the information. Margaret Holland's hard-cover book SILVER is excellent for its illustrations and for dealing with correct terminology concerning

spoons. For example: The finial refers to the ornament forming the upper extremity. Shoulders, stem, and hand-forged and bowl are easily understood terms. Hand-forged spoons often date from c. 1450 and would be found more often in a museum than in the average home collection. Holland's book speaks of forgeries, and gives names of very old patterns: Lion finial, King's pattern, Puritan, or Fiddle Pattern. Shovel shaped special spoons such as salt spoons of C1740 are suggested as a good subject for a small collector. In early times each man carried his own spoon. Spoons are notable for historical interest, antiquity, marks, or quality of workmanship.

My very small assortment of souvenir spoons, probably not enough to be called a collection, came about quite accidentally. Aside from three serving spoons that came from my Grandmother Emma Clara Miller Powell's "every-day silver" and her sugar shell and my Mother's berry set, which I had admired as a child, the spoons were collected by Fred Ashleman, my uncle by marriage. Actually all I have found are seventeen spoons from a rather large collection. Of these there are two from Florence, Italy, and a pair from Lugano. They were of interest because I had visited both of these places. If 50 years makes an antique, then my mother's serving spoons from 1904 would qualify.

There are what I call place-memento spoons from Michigan; Denver, Colorado; and Colorado Springs; Osawatimie, Kansas; Sedalia, Missouri; Oklahoma State; and New York. One with the name Flossie 1904 and N.H.S. were probably from Nowata, Oklahoma. Palace of Liberal Arts 1904 St. Louis had a picture of a building. The Oklahoma spoon has a star evidently the emblem of the state, the head of an Indian, an ear of corn, and the name of his daughter by his first marriage, Juanita Ashleman. New York spoon bears the date 1911. Another spoon has the date 1910. Other spoons have fancy handles. Surprise! Many souvenir spoons are marked sterling.

Aunt May Powell married Fred Ashleman late in life as his second wife. Uncle Fred had been in some kind of business concern that took him to conventions for a number of years and apparently he had brought home souvenir spoons. After his marriage to my aunt, he moved to her hometown, Cherryvale, Kansas. Now some of our family silver got mixed with the Ashleman silver and we moved to Rockford in 1936. My parents didn't get all of our silver so Mother asked Aunt May to send it. She sent a mixture, which included the souvenir spoons and since Uncle Fred was deceased, she told us to keep the spoons.

Belden and Snodin's chapter on American souvenirs states, "The craze for collecting novel spoons, which reached its height between 1890 and 1910, probably began with travelers venturing far from home on the newly comfortable trains and ships. The first spoon showing a landscape for which the patent is recorded may have touched it off. Registered in 1881 by Myron H. Kinsley of Wallingford, Connecticut, it depicted Niagara Falls suspension bridge, a traveler's mecca from 1885 to 1897." They comment of European souvenirs: "Spoons to commemorate special events have been made for the last three centuries...The modern souvenir spoon, in which the emblem dominates the stem, had appeared in 1853, when a design was registered by the Prince of Wales' triple plume in silhouette".

Many Rockford families have silver that is old and valuable. The family of Brice Sheets, who descended from Colonel Benjamin Franklin Sheets, of Civil War fame, operated Sheets Silver Works. Much of the silver in our family was used every day and was William Rogers silver. In houses on National Avenue, opened for Heritage Tour of Rockford His-



Spoons make a fine collection. Mrs. Ray Wilder tells about her spoons.

torical Society and the tours of Rockford Chapter NSDAR, we saw table settings or collections of sterling silver. Table settings are another area of consideration in the subject of spoons.

Those who brought spoons for exhibit far surpassed my contribution and brought new knowledge about silver collecting.

The spoons and other silverware of Louis XIV, king of France in the 1600s, had the same basic shape as tableware used today, but they were more elaborately decorated. The fork was introduced to Italy in 1100 by an Italian nobleman, the Doge Domenico Silvis of Venice, because his wife's hands were considered too delicate to pick up meat with her hands. Forks were not in wide-spread use until the 1500s in Italy.

When my Mortimer ancestors came to Illinois in the 1850s the silverware was brought with them. Aunt Ella Mortimer Newland (now deceased) had the family Bible and some pieces of the old silverware about 1910 or 1920. A glass container was placed in the middle of her dining table in the old farm house in Kansas in which the teaspoons rested.

Gail Belden and Michael Snodin in an over-size paperback entitled SPOONS wrote: "Americans had need of many implements of all grades of refinement throughout the 19th century. Dwellings ranged in comfort from Brussels-carpeted, gas-lit town houses to sod-houses on the plains lit by oil lamps... A half dozen Britannia, electroplate, or even silver spoons might have been among the treasures of the sod-houses but spoons of lesser materials, made in Europe, England, or America, would surely have been there. Some of those dating from the previous century would have been behind the scenes in the great houses, as well."

Rockford had many early settlers, mostly from New England, such as the Emerson family or the Brantinghams. These people brought with them silverware and other treasures for their new homes. The family

handed down the silver christening spoons, the sterling silver including a variety of spoons to their sons and daughters. These precious heirlooms would not be considered as collections, but rather as their family possessions.

The exhibit assembled from the homes of American Heritage Group has displayed the wide variety of materials used. A wide-ranging collection would parallel this sampling containing silver, pewter, German silver, silverplate, simple materials as wood, copper, or bone and ceramic. The maker's marks are different and individual. The styles mirror English, American, French, and the Scandinavian. Patterns are floral, vine and fruit motifs or even Puritanical, and finally the functional shapes that came after the 1950s.

Rockford Public Library and North Suburban Library have abundant materials on spoon collecting and family heirloom spoons. Arthur Hayden's book CHATS ON OLD SILVER has a chapter on American silver and a fine illustration of a Revere spoon. This excellent paperback, in a section on spoons, reminds that collectible spoons began with the reign of Elizabeth I and the famous Apostle spoons. He tells that rich donors would give a complete set as a Christening gift. Less affluent persons would give only four, representing the four evangelists. In modern days the gift of a christening spoon still continues.

ST. ANTHONY PARISH, ROCKFORD DEANERY
by Hazel M. Hyde

A history of the Rockford Diocese entitled THAT ALL MAY BE ONE by Robert H. Miller makes interesting reading. My personal interest in St. Anthony of Pudia Parish, St. Anthony Church, and St. Anthony School came from the thirty-two years of teaching in South Rockford and of attending weddings in the church and even attending a St. Joseph's Altar Feast in the basement area whetted my desire to learn more of its history. Father Salvatore J. Guadliardo and Father John Calgaro, O.F.M. Conv. from that parish had sat in my classes as had some other fine young priests. Pupils in my classes were encouraged to write about the history of their own churches (See: Vol. 4 No. 4 May-June 1967 p. 1, Grondzki, Robert: "St. Stanislaus Church" for picture and the Polish People who attend it.)

The story begins with Rev. Anthony Marchesano who came to America to visit his parents in Chicago in 1906. He obtained an extended leave of absence from his church in Italy to serve the Italian-speaking people in the Midwest. It was 1909 when Father Marchesano came to Rockford from Chicago. Bishop Peter J. Muldoon was aware of the constantly growing Italian population in Rockford and saw the need for establishing an Italian parish. He knew Father Marchesano was a priest of the Diocese of Cefalu and had studied in Rome, but had been working among the Italians in Chicago.

(To be continued in next issue)

**150 YEARS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT IN THE
COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS
by Robert J. Lindvall, Law Librarian,
Winnebago County Law Library
(Continued from last issue)**

Upon the retirement of Judge Dusher, County Judge Fred J. Kullberg (1965-72) moved over to the circuit from the county side of the judiciary. This move capped a thirty-six year judicial career for Judge Kullberg, who received many awards for his work in the juvenile court area. Judge Kullberg is in retirement today at his Chicago Avenue home.

In 1968 the General Assembly passed legislation allowing for a fourth circuit judge in the seventeenth circuit. Probate Judge Seely P. Forbes (1968-76) moved over to the circuit bench from the probate court bench. While at the circuit post, he continued to preside over probate matters which he had heard since 1946. Today Judge Forbes is in retirement at his home on National Avenue.

The 1970s had several circuit judges serving for varying periods of time. After four years, Philip G. Reinhard (1976-80), moved to the bench of the Second District of the Illinois Appellate Court in Elgin. Chief Judge John S. Ghent, Sr. (1970-80), ended his career by retirement after ten years as circuit judge and now resides in Florida. Like his father's, Chief Judge Robert C. Gill's career (1973-86) was ended by death.

Presently, six residents of the County of Winnebago serve on the bench of the circuit court. William R. Nash (1968-), who since 1977 has served by assignment on the bench of the appellate court, present Chief Judge John C. Layng (1970-), former Chief Judge John E. Sype (1972-), former Chief Judge Harris H. Agnew (1980-), David F. Smith (1980-), and Daniel D. Doyle (1986-). These judges are assisted by eleven associate judges who handle what prior to the court reform of 1964 was handled by the county court.

The major county involvement in the court system since the start of the present seventeenth circuit is the present courthouse and public safety building on the courthouse square. Built from the late 1960s to the late 1970s, these modern buildings serve the needs of the court. The final need for facilities for the court will be finished when the new juvenile center and additional court facilities are built.



Judge
Kullberg



FORBES

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