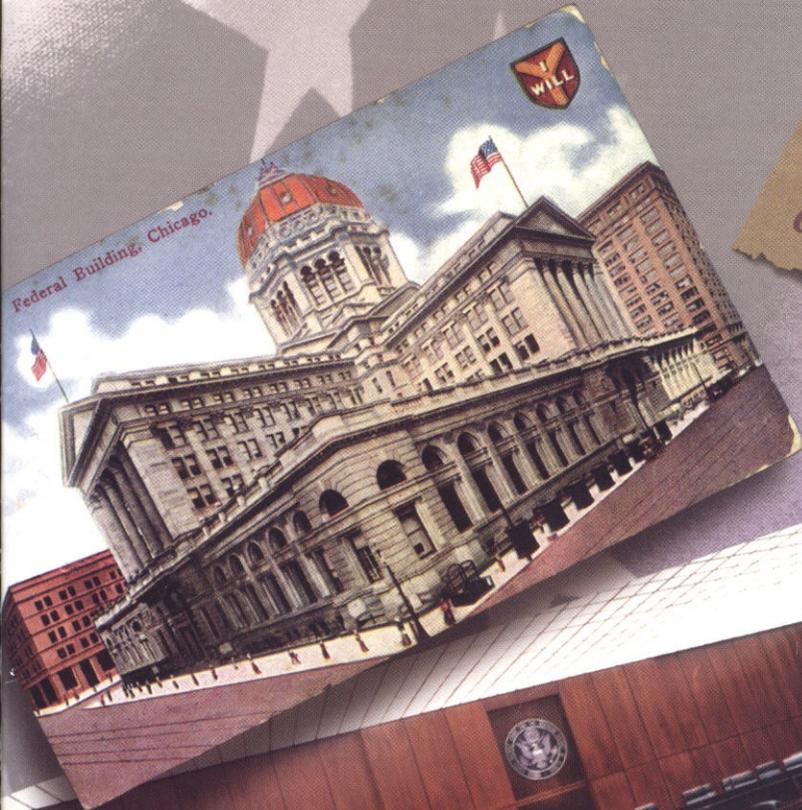


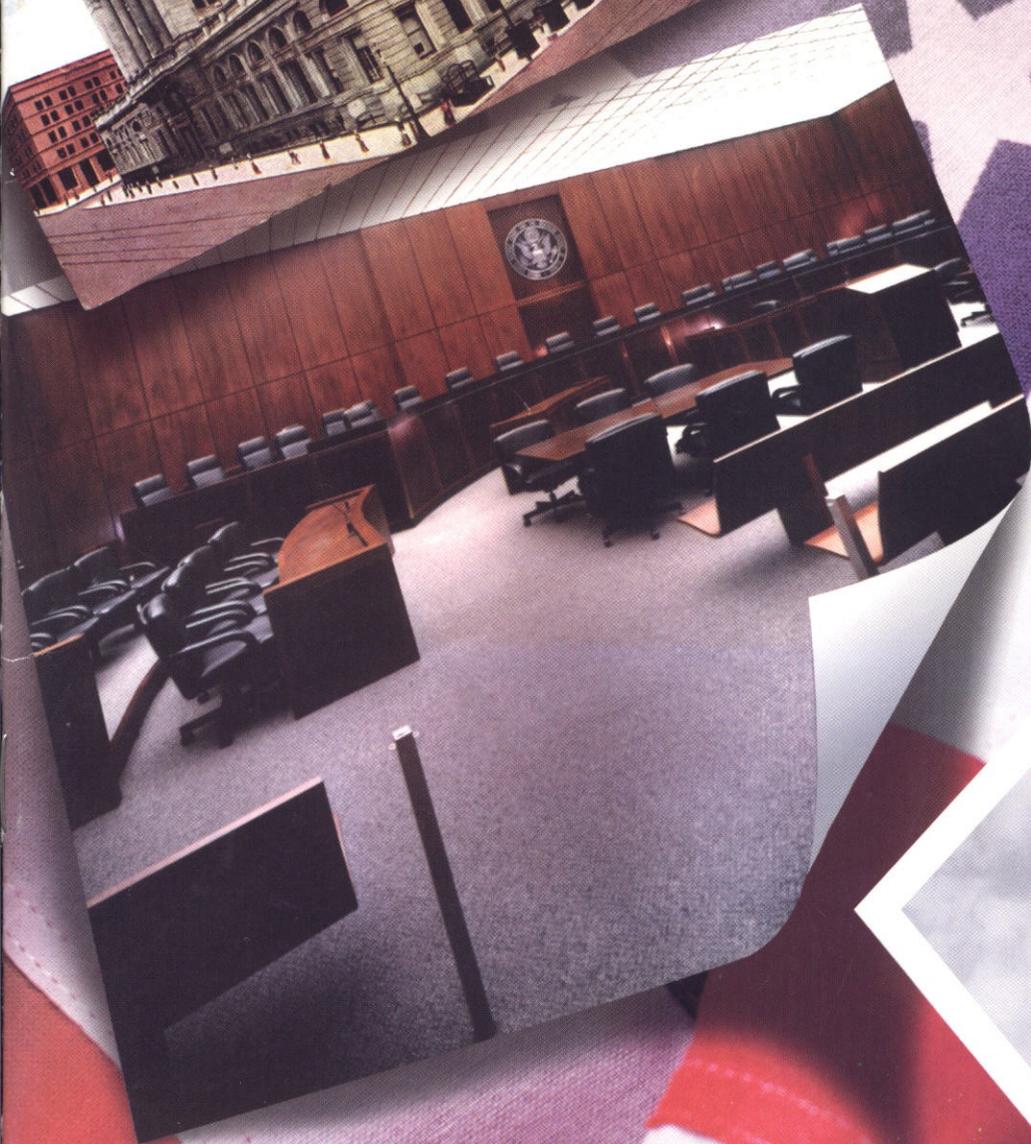
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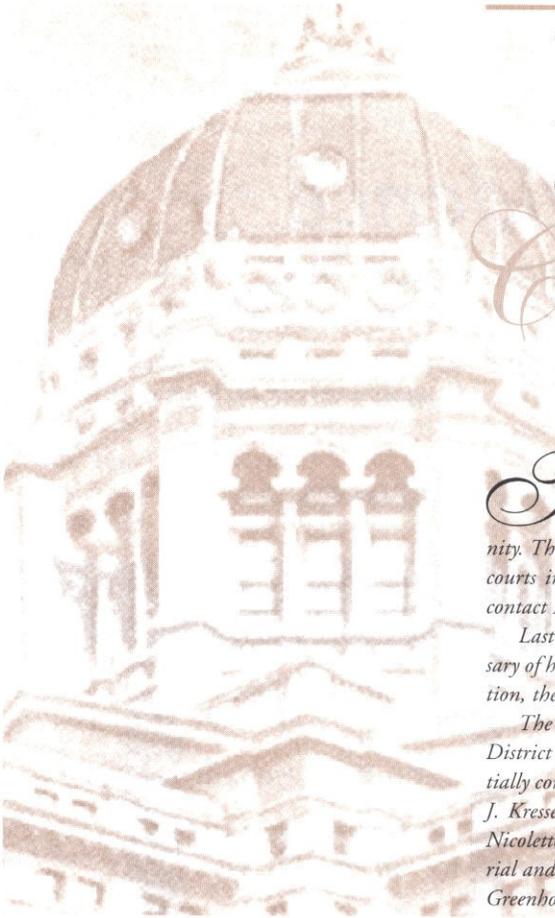
# CBA

R E C O R D



H·I·S·T·O·R·Y  
of the Federal Court in Chicago





# H·I·S·T·O·R·Y

## of the United States Courts

# Chicago, Illinois

## 1848-1996

*The Northern District of Illinois Court History Committee was formed in 1991 and is chaired by United States District Judge William T. Hart. The Committee's membership includes judges, court personnel, members of the bar, and others from the Northern Illinois community. The Committee's mission is to promote, and provide support for, research into the history of the federal courts in Northern Illinois, and related topics. Persons interested in the activities of the Committee may contact Robert Miller or Mary McGowan in Judge Hart's chambers, (312)435-5776.*

*Last year, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois reached its 30th anniversary of having moved into its present courthouse. Though not an anniversary calling for a momentous celebration, the anniversary did generate interest in former homes of the court and who had sat on the court.*

*The resulting article and collection of photographs is a joint effort of numerous members of the Northern District of Illinois Court History Committee. In alphabetical order, members of the Committee who substantially contributed to this document were H. Stuart Cunningham, Francis A. Even, William T. Hart, William J. Kresse, Robert J. Miller, Peter R. Sonderby, and Janet Wishinsky. Also contributing to this article were Nicolette Burke, P. Michael Mahoney, Ted C. Newman, Rebecca H. Pallmeyer, and John H. Squires. Editorial and other assistance was provided by CBA Record Editor Michael B. Hyman, and by Larry Kay, Kathy Greenholdt, and Hal Marshall of the Chicago Bar Association publications staff.*

## THE FEDERAL COURTROOM IN CHICAGO

~1818-1860~

CHICAGO HAD THE services of the federal courts at least a dozen years before it could boast a federal courthouse.

Nathaniel Pope (1784-1850), of Alton, Illinois, appointed by President Monroe in 1819, shortly after statehood, served as the sole United States District Judge for the District of Illinois until his death in 1850. He held court at the State capitol — initially at Kaskaskia, and then successively at Vandalia and Springfield. However, on May 9, 1848, Congress provided that the District and Circuit Courts should also conduct one term annually in Chicago, beginning on the first Monday in July, and Judge Pope held his Chicago sessions that year and the next at

the law offices of Morris & Brown, located at 104 Lake Street, then the main business axis of the city. Buckner S. Morris was a renowned Chicago lawyer who had been mayor of Chicago in 1838.

Judge Pope's successor, Thomas Drummond, of Galena (1809-1890), appointed by President Taylor, sat at the law offices of Manierre & Meeker, at 118 Lake Street, on the northwest corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets, and, when those accommodations were inadequate to the business at hand, in Meeker's vacant storefront building on Lake Street east of Dearborn. George W. Meeker served as U.S. Commissioner under Judge Pope, and continued in that capacity under Judge Drummond.

As the federal law business of Chicago was expanding rapidly with the city, Congress provided, on March 3, 1851, that

two terms of the District and Circuit Courts should be held annually in Chicago, one on the first Tuesday in October and the other on the third Tuesday in April, and that special terms might additionally be held at the discretion of the District Court. Those dates were selected to dovetail with the Springfield terms of the District Court, which were set for the first Monday in June and the third Monday in December. Judge Drummond held court in both cities.

In addition to serving as United States Commissioner, George Meeker was also Master in Chancery, and subsequently "Deputy Clerk, Chicago." The office of the Clerk, William Pope (Judge Pope's eldest son), earlier established at Springfield, central to the district, remained there.

Although the art of photography was not unknown in Chicago 1850, it has not yielded a surviving photograph of those early Chicago premises of the District Court. However, the Classified Business Directory section of the *Business Advertiser and General Directory of Chicago for the Year 1845-6*, p. 65,

carried this business card of Manierre & Meeker:



By 1855 the Chicago business of the federal courts had outgrown law offices and storefronts, and the combined judicial activity at Springfield and Chicago was too much for one judge — who also bore responsibility, with the Circuit Justice, as a member of the Circuit Court for the District of Illinois.

The structure of the federal court system of that day had remained essentially as originally cast by the First Congress in the Judiciary Act of 1789. The District Courts and the Circuit Courts were courts of original jurisdiction in specific subject matter areas assigned them from time to time by Congress. In 1855, the District Courts had original jurisdiction in ad-

miralty, bankruptcy, and over federal crimes less than capital offenses, the latter being held concurrently with the Circuit Courts.

The Circuit Courts had original jurisdiction over federal crime without limitation, over diversity cases, public lands cases, patent, trademark, and copyright in-

fringement cases, and appellate jurisdiction over decisions of the District Court. Appeals from decisions of the Circuit Court in its original and appellate jurisdiction were taken to the United States Supreme Court.

As there were initially no Circuit Court judges as such, Circuit Court cases were heard by the Circuit Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and by the district judge, wearing his Circuit hat. From statehood in 1818 until 1837, District Judge Nathaniel Pope had exercised all powers of both the District and Circuit Courts, except appeals and writs of error. On March 3, 1837, the District Court's powers to exercise the jurisdiction of a circuit court were revoked, and Illinois was joined with the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan in the Seventh Judicial Circuit, over which Associate

Justice John McLean of Cincinnati (1785-1861) presided, joined in each case by the District Judge of the district in which the case arose.

Given the understaffed state of Illinois' federal judiciary of 1855, the Congress, on February 13, 1855, divided the State of Illinois into two judicial districts, Northern and Southern. Judge Drummond elected to take the Northern District, and President Franklin Pierce appointed Illinois Supreme Court Justice Samuel Treat as judge of the District Court for the Southern District, which continued to occupy the quarters of the original District Court at Springfield.

As senior judge, Judge Drummond also took charge of the preexisting records of the Clerk's office, moving them to Chicago, where, to the later chagrin of legal historians, they were destined to be destroyed in the Great Fire of 1871. He also moved the Court to the Saloon Building (actually named the "Salon Building" but more widely known by its earthier name) which stood on the southeast corner of Lake and Clark Streets, and bore the address "123 Lake Street". At left is a photograph of the Building. It housed a high-ceilinged, third floor meeting hall, or "salon", which became the courtroom of the U.S. District and Circuit Courts.

The Saloon Building courtroom was an active one. In 1855, the District Court held "twelve terms per annum, commencing on 1st Monday of every month", while the Circuit Court continued to hold its Chicago terms on the 3rd Tuesday of April and 1st Tuesday of October, and its Springfield terms on the 1st Monday of July and the 3rd Monday of December, according to the 1855 *Chicago City Directory and Business Advertiser*, Hall & Co., Chicago.

The late Illinois State Historian, Paul M. Angle, noted that Abraham Lincoln tried, and lost, the case of *Forsythe v. Peoria, et al.*, before Justice McLean in the Saloon Building courtroom.

The first patent infringement action in the Northern District of Illinois was tried there in Circuit Court to District Judge Drummond and a jury, with Chickering and James trying for the plaintiff, and with Edwin C. Larned and Grant Goodrich defending [*Pitts v. Wemple, et al.*, 19 F. Cas. 766 (Circuit Court, N.D. Illinois July term, 1855) (No. 11, 195).] The subject matter



# Chicago Federal Court H·I·S·T·O·R·Y

of the patent in that action, No. 542, issued to H. & J. Pitts in 1837, was a stationary threshing machine driven by a horse-powered treadmill. Grant Goodrich had earlier been an active co-founder of Northwestern University and later was elected a judge of the Superior Court in Chicago.

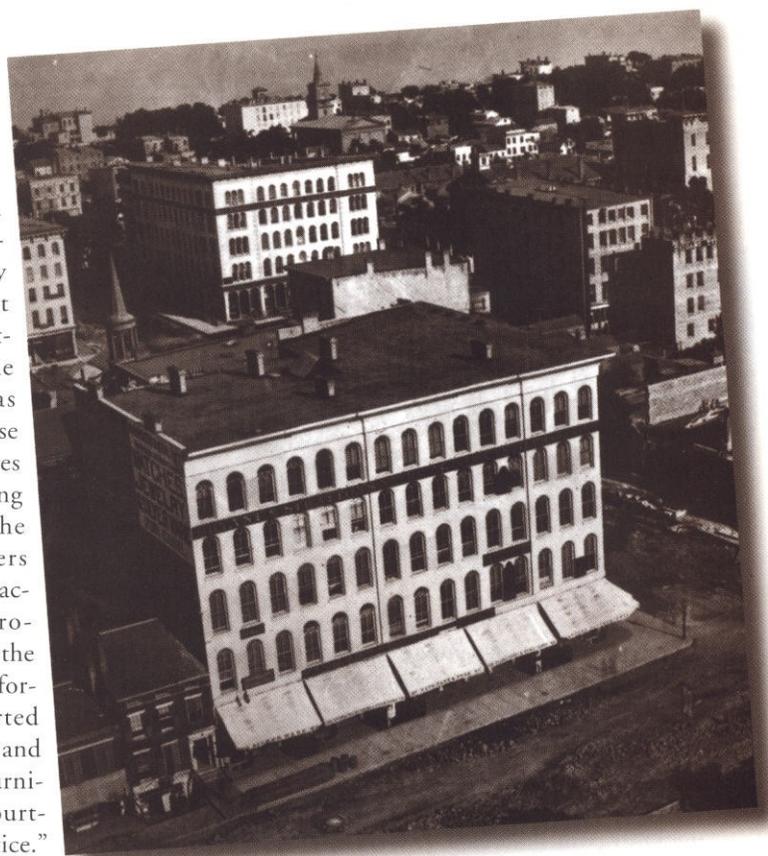
Although Illinois was a free-soil state, the burgeoning national issue of slavery imposed itself on Chicago's United States District Court through the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and the underground railroad ran from the Mississippi to Galesburg and through northern Illinois to Chicago, where abolitionists boarded escaped slaves on lake vessels for flight to Canada. The release of an alleged fugitive slave claimed in Chicago under the Fugitive Slave Law, obtained by E. C. Larned in a hearing before U.S. Commissioner Meeker in the Saloon Building courtroom, was described by an eyewitness:

*"The hall was densely packed when the decision was made, the crowd extending, in solid mass, from the courtroom, in the third story, which was filled, through the halls and stairways to the street below. The Commissioner's decision was received with the wildest cheers and excitement, and the colored man was passed at once over the heads of the crowd out of the courtroom and down the stairways to the street, and in an incredibly short space of time was on his way to Canada, out of reach of process or pursuit by the claimant."*

Constructed in 1836, the Saloon Building had hosted much of Chicago's early history. The citizens meeting early in 1837 in pursuit of

a city charter was held in its third-floor salon — which also housed the sessions of the city council for the first five years of its existence — but by the time the hall was taken over for the use of the United States Courts, the building was in decline. The judges and lawyers complained of the accommodations provided for them, and the grand jurors, in a formal address, asserted that the "bare floor and rough unsightly furniture" made the courtroom "unfit for justice."

A federal building had been planned prior to 1855, but, as it was longer in the realization, the federal courts made an interim move two blocks south along Clark Street to the Larmon Building, which also served at the time as the home of Bryant & Stratton



National Mercantile College. The Larmon Building stood on the northeast corner of Clark and Washington Streets, on what is now a corner of Daley Plaza. An 1858 photograph looking east and slightly south from the tower of the then City Hall and Courthouse (above), shows the undistinguished

Larmon Building at the time it served as the federal courthouse. The building under construction south across Washington Street was the third home-to-be of the Methodist Episcopal Church on that congregation's original downtown site. That church survives today at the same location, but now in the upper reaches of the Temple Building. A view to the southeast from the same vantage (left), reveals at the northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn Streets the roofless walls of what was to become the United States Post Office and Custom House, and the first federal Courthouse, in 1860. 





## THE FIRST COURT BUILDING -1860-1871-

**I**N 1854, CONGRESS authorized the construction of a joint customhouse, post office, and federal court building in the 17-year-old City of Chicago. Contemporaneous with this project was the bifurcation of the United States District Court for the District of Illinois into a Northern District and a Southern District. The Northern District court would be based in this new building in Chicago, while the Southern District would be based in the old District of Illinois's home in Springfield.

The federal government originally sought a site that would be at least 100 feet square. City officials encouraged the federal government to choose a location contiguous with the "public square" at Clark, LaSalle, Washington, and Randolph. The government received offers of eight sites for the new structure, three of which faced the City Hall and Courthouse on the public square.

The federal government, however,

chose the cheapest of the sites offered. At \$26,000, the 140 foot by 120 foot lot at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe (presently the site of Nick's Fishmarket restaurant and the Marc Chagall mosaic) was a less



prominent site that bordered on a mostly residential neighborhood.

In 1856 and again in 1857, Congress appropriated additional sums to expand the Chicago customhouse. The 1857 appropriation forced the federal agent in Chicago

to purchase additional land. The final specifications of the federal courthouse called for a site measuring 192 feet by 135 feet, and a customhouse measuring 160 feet by 78 feet.

The Chicago customhouse was characterized by a simpler design than other contemporary civic buildings. The customhouse's Italianate design lacked the ornate cupolas, columns, or pilasters that marked other government buildings of the time.

In 1860, a Treasury Department official wrote that "the Custom Ho. is a splendid Building. The workmanship is highly creditable to the contractor. With a few unimportant exceptions it is as good as anything we have at Washington." The officials' only complaint was the "dead look" of the interior walls; a situation which was rectified by ordering that these walls be painted "a delicate rose or peach bloom tint."

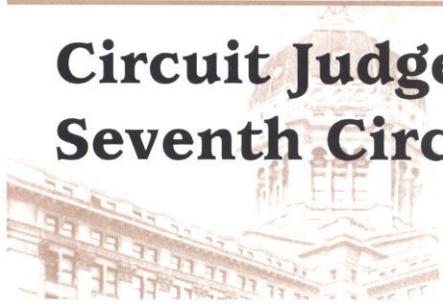
The Customhouse remained the site of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of Illinois until October 1871. The Circuit Justice, and after the passage of the Circuit Court Act in 1869, the Circuit Judge, also held sessions in this building.

At left is a photograph of the first location of the United States Courts in a government building designed as their home. The Chicago Fire gutted the building. The walls of the customhouse, including the courthouse wings, refused to fall to the fire. Nonetheless, the entire interior, along with most of the records and

files, were completely destroyed.

On October 10, 1871, the *Chicago Evening Journal* reported that in the wake of the fire the "U.S. Custom-house, U.S. Depository, Marshal's Courts, [and] U.S. Commissioner Hoyme" took up temporary residence "in the old Congregational Church, corner of Green and Washington." 

# Circuit Judges For The Seventh Circuit



**I**N 1869, THE Circuit Court Act was passed, providing for the appointment of one circuit judge in each of nine Supreme Court Circuits. The Act authorized circuit court sessions to be held by the circuit justice, or by the circuit judge alone or in combination with a district judge. The circuit courts exercised original jurisdiction in criminal cases, diversity cases, public lands cases, patent, trademark, copyright cases, and appellate jurisdiction in appeals from the district courts. The Evarts Bill, which became law in 1891, created nine intermediate appeals courts but preserved the circuit and district courts as courts of original jurisdiction, with all appeals going to the newly created appeals courts. Each circuit received an additional circuit judgeship.

The judges appointed to the Seventh Circuit are as follows:

1. *Drummond, Thomas (1809-1890)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Grant  
Served: 1869-1884
2. *Gresham, Walter Quinton (1832-1895)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Arthur  
Served: 1884-1893
3. *Woods, William Allen (1837-1901)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Harrison  
Served: 1892-1901
4. *Jenkins, James Graham (1834-1921)-Wisconsin*  
Appointed by: President Cleveland  
Served: 1893-1905

5. *Showalter, John W. (1844-1895)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Cleveland  
Served: 1895-1895
6. *Grosscup, Peter Stenger (1852-1921)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Harrison  
Served: 1899-1911
7. *Baker, Francis Elisha (1860-1924)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1902-1924
8. *Kohlsaat, Christian Cecil (1844-1918)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1905-1918
9. *Seaman, William H. (1842-1915)-Wisconsin*  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1905-1915
10. *Alschuler, Samuel (1859-1939)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Wilson  
Served: 1916-1936
11. *Evans, Evan A. (1876-1948)-Wisconsin*  
Appointed by: President Wilson  
Served: 1916-1948  
Chief Judge: 1934-1948
12. *Page, George True (1859-1941)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Wilson  
Served: 1919-1930
13. *Anderson, Albert Barnes (1857-1938)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Coolidge  
Served: 1925-1929
14. *Sparks, William Morris (1872-1950)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Hoover  
Served: 1929-1948  
Chief Judge: July 1948-November 1948
15. *Fitz Henry, Louis (1870-1935)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1933-1935
16. *Major, J. Earl (1887-1972)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1937-1956  
Chief Judge: 1948-1954
17. *Treanor, Walter Emanuel (1883-1941)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1938-1941
18. *Kerner, Otto (1884-1952)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1939-1952
19. *Minton, Sherman (1890-1965)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1941-1949
20. *Duffy, F. Ryan (1888-1979)-Wisconsin*  
Appointed by: President Truman  
Served: 1949-1966  
Chief Judge: 1954-1959
21. *Finnegan, Philip J. (1886-1959)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Truman  
Served: 1949-1959
22. *Lindley, Walter C. (1880-1958)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Truman  
Served: 1949-1958
23. *Swaim, H. Nathan (1890-1957)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Truman  
Served: 1950-1957
24. *Schnackenberg, Elmer J. (1889-1968)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Eisenhower  
Served: 1954-1968
25. *Hastings, John S. (1898-1977)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Eisenhower  
Served: 1957-1969  
Chief Judge: 1959-1968
26. *Parkinson, W. Lynn (1902-1959)-Indiana*  
Appointed by: President Eisenhower  
Served: 1957-1959
27. *Knoch, Win G. (1895-1983)-Illinois*  
Appointed by: President Eisenhower  
Served: 1958-1967

28. Castle, Latham (1900-1986)-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Eisenhower  
Served: 1959-1970  
Chief Judge: 1968-1970

29. Kiley, Roger J. (1900-1974)-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Kennedy  
Served: 1961-1974

30. Swygert, Luther M. (1905-1988)-Indiana  
Appointed by: President Kennedy  
Served: 1961-1988  
Chief Judge: 1970-1975

34. Pell, Wilbur F., Jr. (1915- )-Indiana  
Appointed by: President Nixon  
Served: 1970 -

35. Stevens, John Paul (1920- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Nixon  
Served: 1970-1975

36. Sprecher, Robert A. (1917-1982)-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Nixon  
Served: 1971-1982

40. Cudahy, Richard D. (1926- )-Wisconsin  
Appointed by: President Carter  
Served: 1979-

41. Posner, Richard D. (1939- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Reagan  
Served: 1981 -  
Chief Judge: 1993-

42. Eschbach, Jesse E. (1920- )-Indiana  
Appointed by: President Reagan  
Served: 1981 -

43. Coffey, John L. (1922- )-Wisconsin  
Appointed by: President Reagan  
Served: 1982 -

44. Flaum, Joel M. (1936- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Reagan  
Served: 1983 -

45. Easterbrook, Frank H. (1948- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Reagan  
Served: 1985 -

46. Ripple, Frank F. (1943- )-Indiana  
Appointed by: President Reagan  
Served: 1985 -

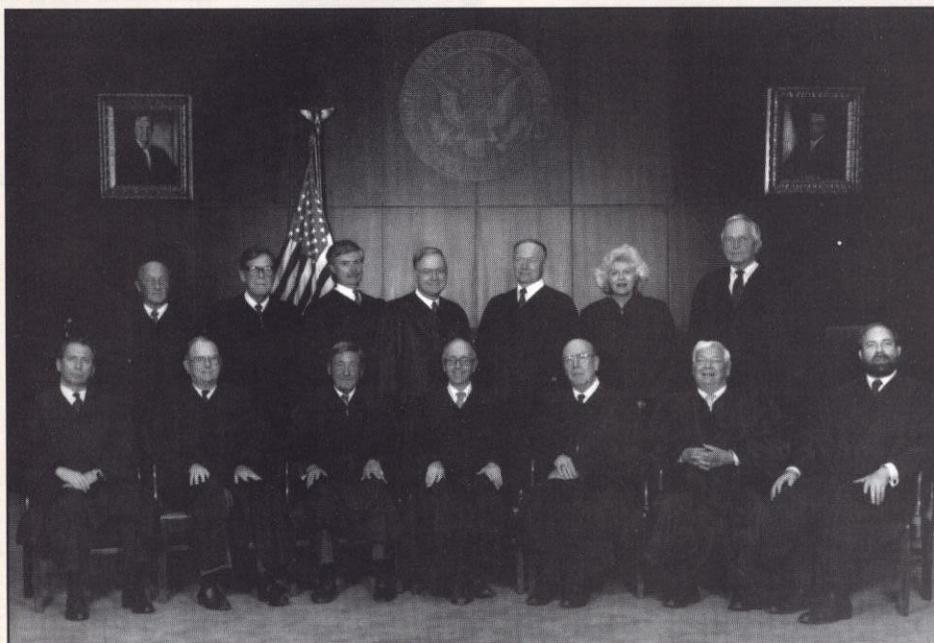
47. Manion, Daniel A. (1942- )-Indiana  
Appointed by: President Reagan  
Served: 1986 -

48. Kanne, Michael S. (1938- )-Indiana  
Appointed by: President Reagan  
Served: 1987 -

49. Rovner, Ilana Diamond (1938- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Bush  
Served: 1992 -

50. Wood, Diane (1950- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Clinton  
Served: 1995 -

51. Evans, Terence T. (1950- )-Wisconsin  
Appointed by: President Clinton  
Served: 1995 -



**The present judges of the Seventh Circuit are (seated): Joel M. Flaum, Richard D. Cudahy, Walter J. Cummings, Richard D. Posner (Chief Judge), William J. Bauer, John L. Coffey and Frank H. Easterbrook. Standing: Jesse E. Eschbach, Wilbur F. Pell, Jr.; Michael S. Kanne, Kenneth F. Ripple, Daniel A. Manion, Ilana Diamond Rovner and Harlington Wood, Jr. (Judges Diane Wood and Terence T. Evans are not shown.)**

31. Fairchild, Thomas E. (1912- )-Wisconsin  
Appointed by: President Johnson  
Served: 1966-  
Chief Judge: 1975-1981

32. Cummings, Walter J. (1916- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Johnson  
Served: 1966 -  
Chief Judge: 1981-1986

33. Kerner, Otto (1908-1976)-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Johnson  
Served: 1968-1974

37. Tone, Philip W. (1923- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Nixon  
Served: 1974-1980

38. Bauer, William J. (1926- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Ford  
Served: 1974 -  
Chief Judge: 1986-1993

39. Wood, Harlington, Jr. (1920- )-Illinois  
Appointed by: President Ford  
Served: 1976 -

# District Judges For The Northern District Of Illinois

THE JUDICIARY ACT OF 1789 created both district and circuit courts. One district court was established in each state, and the states were assigned to circuits. District courts had original jurisdiction over admiralty, trade and land seizure cases, and bankruptcy, and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts over certain minor criminal matters. When the circuit courts heard appeals, the circuit justice and the district judge would sit *en banc*. Sometimes the district judge would sit alone in the circuit court. Later appellate jurisdiction was given to a Court of Appeals and the original jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts was combined in the district courts.

The Northern District of Illinois was divided into eastern and western divisions by Congress in 1905. Sessions of the Western Division were first held in a U.S. Courthouse in Freeport, Illinois. In 1978, the Western Division moved to Rockford, Illinois. Judge Stanley Roszkowski is the first resident district judge in the Western Division.

Nathaniel Pope (1784-1850), the first United States District Judge for the state of Illinois, was succeeded by Thomas Drummond of Galena who was appointed in 1850 after Pope died. In 1855, Illinois was divided into southern and northern districts and Drummond elected to serve in the Northern District of Illinois at Chicago. Judge Drummond may also have held court at Galena, Illinois.

The judges of the Northern District of Illinois since 1855 are listed at right. 

Note: Prior to there being a statutory position of chief judge, the senior judge performed similar duties.

1. Drummond, Thomas (1809-1890)  
Appointed by: President Taylor  
Served: 1850-1869
2. Blodgett, Henry W. (1821-1902)  
Appointed by: President Grant  
Served: 1870-1892
3. Grosscup, Peter Stenger (1852-1921)  
Appointed by: President Harrison  
Served: 1892-1911
4. Kohlsaet, Christian Cecil (1844-1918)  
Appointed by: President McKinley  
Served: 1899-1905
5. Bethea, Solomon Hicks (?-1909)  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1905-1909
6. Landis, Kenesaw Mountain (1866-1944)  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1905-1922  
Senior Judge: 1909-1922
7. Carpenter, George Albert (1867-1944)  
Appointed by: President Taft  
Served: 1910-1933  
Senior Judge: 1922-1933
8. Wilkerson, James Herbert (1869- )  
Appointed by: President Harding  
Served: 1922-1940  
Senior Judge: 1933-1940
9. Clife, Adam C. (1869-1928)  
Appointed by: President Harding  
Served: 1922-1928
10. Woodward, Charles Edgar (1876-1942)  
Appointed by: President Coolidge  
Served: 1929-1942  
Senior Judge: 1941-1942
11. Barnes, John Peter (1881-1959)  
Appointed by: President Hoover  
Served: 1931-1957  
Chief Judge: 1942-1957
12. Johnson, George E.Q. (1874-1949)  
Appointed by: President Hoover  
Served: 1932-1933
13. Sullivan, Philip Leo (1889-1960)  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1933-1960  
Chief Judge: 1957-1959
14. Holly, William H. (1869-1958)  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1933-1943
15. Igoe, Michael L. (1885-1969)  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1938-1969
16. Campbell, William J. (1905-1988)  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1940-1988  
Chief Judge: 1957-1970
17. LaBuy, Walter J. (1888-1967)  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1944-1961
18. Shaw, Elwyn Riley (1888-1950)  
Appointed by: President Roosevelt  
Served: 1944-1950
19. Perry, Joseph Sam (1896-1984)  
Appointed by: President Truman  
Served: 1951-1984
20. Knoch, Win George (1895-1983)  
Appointed by: President Eisenhower  
Served: 1953-1958
21. Hoffman, Julius J. (1895-1983)  
Appointed by: President Eisenhower  
Served: 1953-1983
22. Miner, Julius H. (1896-1963)  
Appointed by: President Eisenhower  
Served: 1958-1963
23. Robson, Edwin Albert (1905-1986)  
Appointed by: President Eisenhower  
Served: 1958-1986  
Chief Judge: 1970-1975
24. Austin, Richard B. (1901-1977)  
Appointed by: President Kennedy  
Served: 1961-1977
25. Parsons, James B. (1911-1993)  
Appointed by: President Kennedy  
Served: 1961-1993  
Chief Judge: 1975-1981
26. Will, Hubert L. (1914-1995)  
Appointed by: President Kennedy  
Served: 1961-1995
27. Decker, Bernard Martin (1904-1993)  
Appointed by: President Kennedy  
Served: 1962-1993
28. Marovitz, Abraham Lincoln (1905- )  
Appointed by: President Kennedy  
Served: 1963 -
29. Lynch, William J. (1908-1976)  
Appointed by: President Johnson  
Served: 1966-1976
30. Napoli, Alexander J. (1905-1972)  
Appointed by: President Johnson  
Served: 1966-1972
31. McGarr, Frank J. (1921- )  
Appointed by: President Nixon  
Served: 1970-1988  
Chief Judge: 1981-1986

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32. <i>McMillen, Thomas R. (1916- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Nixon<br>Served: 1971-1985                 | 43. <i>Bua, Nicholas J. (1925- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Carter<br>Served: 1977-1991                       | 54. <i>Holderman, James F. (1946- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1985 -   | 62. <i>Lindberg, George W. (1932- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Bush<br>Served: 1989-      |
| 33. <i>Bauer, William J. (1926- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Nixon<br>Served: 1971-1974                   | 44. <i>Moran, James B. (1930- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Carter<br>Served: 1979 -<br>Chief Judge: 1990-1995 | 55. <i>Williams, Ann C. (1949- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1985 -      | 63. <i>Andersen, Wayne R. (1945- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Bush<br>Served: 1991 -      |
| 34. <i>McLaren, Richard W. (1918-1974)</i><br>Appointed by: President Nixon<br>Served: 1972-1974              | 45. <i>Aspen, Marvin E. (1934- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Carter<br>Served: 1979-<br>Chief Judge: 1995 -    | 56. <i>Duff, Brian Barnett (1930- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1985 -   | 64. <i>Reinhard, Philip G. (1941- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Bush<br>Served: 1992 -     |
| 35. <i>Tone, Philip W. (1923- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Nixon<br>Served: 1972-1975                     | 46. <i>Shadur, Milton (1924- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Carter<br>Served: 1980-                             | 57. <i>Leinenweber, Harry D. (1937- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1985 - | 65. <i>Castillo, Ruben (1954- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Clinton<br>Served: 1994 -      |
| 36. <i>Marshall, Prentice H. (1926- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Nixon<br>Served: 1973-1996               | 47. <i>Kocoras, Charles P. (1938- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Carter<br>Served: 1980 -                       | 58. <i>Zagel, James G. (1941- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1987 -       | 66. <i>Manning, Blanche M. (1934- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Clinton<br>Served: 1994 -  |
| 37. <i>Flaum, Joel M. (1936- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Ford<br>Served: 1974-1983                       | 48. <i>Getzendanner, Susan (1939- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Carter<br>Served: 1980-1987                    | 59. <i>Alesia, James H. (1934- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1987 -      | 67. <i>Coar, David H. (1943- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Clinton<br>Served: 1994 -       |
| 38. <i>Kirkland, Alfred Y. (1917- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Ford<br>Served: 1974-1979                  | 49. <i>Nordberg, John A. (1926- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1982 -                         | 60. <i>Conlon, Suzanne B. (1939- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1988 -    | 68. <i>Gettleman, Robert W. (1943- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Clinton<br>Served: 1994 - |
| 39. <i>Grady, John F. (1929- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Ford<br>Served: 1975-<br>Chief Judge: 1986-1990 | 50. <i>Hart, William T. (1929- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1982 -                          | 61. <i>Marovich, George W. (1931- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1988 -   | 69. <i>Bucklo, Elaine E. (1944- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Clinton<br>Served: 1994 -    |
| 40. <i>Leighton, George N. (1912- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Ford<br>Served: 1976-1987                  | 51. <i>Plunkett, Paul E. (1935- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1983 -                         |   |   |
| 41. <i>Crowley, John Powers (1936-1989)</i><br>Appointed by: President Ford<br>Served: 1976-1981              | 52. <i>Rovner, Ilana Diamond (1935- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1984-1992                  |   |   |
| 42. <i>Roszkowski, Stanley J. (1923- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Carter<br>Served: 1977 -                | 53. <i>Norgle, Sr., Charles R. (1937- )</i><br>Appointed by: President Reagan<br>Served: 1984 -                   |   |   |

**Photo: The present judges of the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, are (top row): Ruben Castillo, Philip G. Reinhard, David H. Coar, Brian Barnett Duff, James F. Holderman, Paul E. Plunkett, Charles R. Norgle, Sr.; Harry D. Leinenweber and Wayne R. Andersen. Middle row: George M. Marovich, William T. Hart, Elaine E. Bucklo, Robert W. Gettleman, James B. Zagel, Ann C. Williams, Suzanne B. Conlon, James H. Alesia, Charles P. Kocoras and George W. Lindberg. Bottom row: John F. Grady, Stanley J. Roszkowski, Hubert L. Will (deceased), Marvin E. Aspen, James B. Moran (Chief Judge), Abraham Lincoln Marovitz, Milton I. Shadur, John A. Nordberg, Blanche M. Manning and (inset) Prentice H. Marshall (retired).**



# Registers, Referees, Conciliation Commissioners And Bankruptcy Judges For The Northern District Of Illinois

**U**NDER THE BANKRUPTCY Act of 1800, commissioners supervised bankruptcy proceedings. The Bankruptcy Act of 1841 delegated to assignees the duty to supervise bankruptcy proceedings, essentially acting as trustees of the bankruptcy estates. That law was repealed in 1843. The Bankruptcy Act of 1867 provided for registers in bankruptcy to supervise the proceedings. The Bankruptcy Act of 1898 assigned those duties to bankruptcy referees.

From 1933 to 1949, in addition to referees, the bankruptcy law provided for the appointment of conciliation commissioners for the supervision of farm bankruptcies in rural areas of the district. They were appointed by county and were compensated no more than \$10 per case, later raised to \$25 per case, plus expenses. Some referees also acted as conciliation commissioners.

In 1973, the title "referee" was changed to "bankruptcy judge." The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 abolished the reference system and established in each judicial district a court of record known as the United States Bankruptcy Court for that district. Under this system, the bankruptcy court is a unit of the district court.

In response to *Northern Pipeline Construction Co. v. Marathon Pipeline Co.*, 458 U.S. 50 (1982), Congress passed the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984. This legislation authorized the district court to make a general reference of bankruptcy matters to the bankruptcy judges. This district refers such cases to the bankruptcy judges of the district pursuant

to Local General Rule 2.33(A).

Registers, referees, conciliation commissioners and judges who have served

in the U.S. District Court and in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Illinois are listed below. 

Name	Dates	Official Address	Name	Dates	Official Address
Weldon, Lawrence	1867-1877	Morris	*Edwards, Charles M.	1934-1935	Kane
Coon, Amos B.	1867-1887	Chicago	*Gundry, L.M.	1934-1934	Jo Daviess
Crain, Joseph A.	1867-1898	Marengo	*Kellman, Carl W.	1934-1938	DeKalb
Johnson, Elbridge G.	1867-1883	Monmouth	*Gardner, Fred E.	1934-1937	Ogle
Morgan, John T.	1867-1877	Freeport	*Milne, Murray	1934-1935	Whiteside
Grant, Colquhoun	1867-1877	Peoria	*Burkhart, Oliver A.	1934-1937	Kendall
Hibbard, Homer N.	1870-1898	Chicago	*Helffrich, Charles A.	1934-1935	LaSalle
Eastman, Sidney C.	1898-1924	Chicago	*Wingert, Edward E.	1935-1940	Lee
Wean, Frank L.	1898-1932	Chicago	*Johnson, Owen M.	1935-1937	Boone
Dixon, Henry S.	1899-1928	Dixon	Sullivan, William L.	1936-1944	Chicago
Fisher, Arthur E.	1899-1923	Rockford	Kirby, William T.	1936-1940	Waukegan
Sprague, Morrill	1905-1918	Joliet		*1937-1941	Lake
Sears, John S.	1905-1906	Aurora	*Brand, Robert M.	1937-1938	Cole
Cook, Harry G.	1905-1908	Ottawa	Currie, Roger M.	1940-1946	Chicago
Abbott, Charles L.	1906-1908	Aurora	Givler, Walter M.	1940-1945	Waukegan
Huntley, Thomas S.	1908-1924	Elgin	Ward, Martin	1941-1957	Chicago
Colwell, Arthur H.	1908-1931	Ottawa	Schaefer, Walter V.	1943-1944	Chicago
Laraway, Oscar R.	1918-1929	Joliet	MacChesney, Nathan Wm.	1944-1954	Chicago
Parkin, Harry A.	1923-1933	Chicago	Schmelzle, Robert J.	1944-1947	Freeport
Burrell, Louis H.	1923-1944	Freeport	Thomas, Charles A.	1944-1946	Rockford
	*1935-1937	Stephenson	Jadrich, Joseph A.	1944-1947	Waukegan
Hanson, Harry C.	1925-1947	Geneva	Nowogrodski, Bruno E.	1944-1948	Chicago
	*1934-1941	Kane		1953-1965	
Davis, James W.	1926-1928	Chicago	Hickey, Francis E.	1946-1947	Rockford
Garfield, Charles	1926-1935	Chicago	Devine, John P.	1947-1955	Rockford
Ward, Philip H.	1928-1948	Ottawa	Hall, Austin	1947-1960	Chicago
	*1935-1937	Whiteside	Dixon, Sherwood	1955-1971	Chicago
Bielfeldt, Elmer H.	1929-1936	Joliet	Chummers, Stephen R.	1957-1968	Chicago
Zwanzig, William	1930-1948	Ottawa	Miller, Lawrence J.	1957-1975	Chicago
	*1935-1941	LaSalle	Delaney, F. Donald	1960-1972	Joliet/Chicago
Adcock, Edmund D.	1933-1935	Chicago	LaRue, Victor E.	1960-1966	Chicago
Haley, John P.	1934-1960	Joliet	Schaefer, Elmer P.	1962-1974	Chicago
	*1934-1937	Will	Tieken, Robert	1962-1973	Chicago
Adams, Charles True	1934-1938	Chicago	Berke, Samuel	1965-1971	Chicago
Chindblom, Carl R.	1934-1943	Chicago	McCormick, Charles B.	1966-1986	Chicago
Cohen, Archie H.	1934-1945	Chicago	Toles, Edward B.	1969-1986	Chicago
Streeter, Wallace	1934-1962	Chicago	DeGunther, Richard N.	1971-	Freeport/Rockford
Welsh, Carleton K.	1934-1944	Rockford	James, Thomas W.	1972-	Chicago
	*1935-1937	Winnebago	Fisher, Lawrence	1972-1984	Chicago
*Woodward, John S.	1934-1938	DuPage	Merrick, Richard L.	1974-1984	Chicago
*Hanson, Russell O.	1934-1934	LaSalle	Hertz, Frederick J.	1974-1987	Chicago
*Smith, Henman B.	1934-1937	Grundy	Eisen, Robert L.	1975-1987	Chicago
*Tittle, Vernon A.	1934-1938	Cook	Schwartz, John D.	1984-	Chicago
*Cantlin, Jacob	1934-1934	Whiteside	Schmetterer, Jack B.	1985-	Chicago
*Deneen, Hugh	1934-1938	McHenry	Ginsberg, Robert E.	1985-	Chicago
*Deschauer, Irving	1934-1937	Lake	Sonderby, Susan Pierson	1986-	Chicago
*Dwyer, Joseph E.	1934-1935	Will	Coar, David H.	1986-1994	Chicago
*Gates, Jesse	1934-1935	Stephenson	Wedoff, Eugene R.	1987-	Chicago
*Jones, Edward	1934-1935	Lee	Katz, Erwin I.	1987-	Chicago
*Leitch, Richard O.	1934-1934	Kendall	Barliant, Ronald	1988-	Chicago
*Menzimer, Lisle W.	1934-1935	Winnebago	Squires, John H.	1988-	Chicago
*Oakley, Frank A.	1934-1935	Boone			

This list was compiled in part from publications that were issued annually or less often. None of the publications included a specific ending date and often there is no precise beginning date. The beginning and ending dates may be off by a year or more.

Conciliations commissioners and the periods of time when some referees acted as conciliation commissioners are marked with an \*. The official address listed is the county of appointment.



The current United States Bankruptcy Court judges are (seated): Jack B. Schmetterer, John D. Schwartz (Chief Judge) and Robert E. Ginsberg. Standing: John H. Squires, Ronald Barliant, Susan Pierson Sonderby, Eugene R. Wedoff, Erwin I. Katz, Thomas W. James and David H. Coar (now District Judge). (Not pictured is Richard N. DeGunther.)



## THE SECOND COURT BUILDING -1880-1896-

AS THE CITY SET out to rebuild following the Great Fire, Congress commissioned the purchase of an entire city block on which to build a new post office, cus-



tomhouse and courthouse. Congress authorized the federal government to select a new site that could either be an expansion on the previous site, or could be another location within two blocks of the old site. The owners of the lots on the block of the old site demanded a total of \$2,199,708 for their land. The federal government found this price to be outrageous, particularly since the entire downtown area had been nearly cleared

of all buildings by the fire.

Once again, city officials attempted to have the federal government choose a site adjoining the public square at Clark, LaSalle, Washington, and Randolph. However, the federal government accepted the lowest bidder and purchased the one block-site bounded by Clark, Adams, Dearborn and Jackson streets.

The second court building was monumental, marked by pitched gables, bulbous mansarded domes, and a busy roofline of gable windows, chimneys and turrets (above). Unfortunately, the building was marred by poor planning and construction. Two federal investigations during construction found that the building would be "dangerous" and a "waste of time and money." Nonetheless, a mayoral commission ruled that the building could be safely completed.

The second courthouse, customhouse and post office was completed in 1880. That same year, the *Chicago Herald* and the *Chicago News* both reported that the continued settling of the building had resulted in cracks in the foundation and superstructure, broken plumbing, destroyed plaster walls and ceilings, and flooding in various parts of the building. By 1892, the building was known as a "disgraceful old rattle-trap."

In 1891, the Evarts Bill created the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Its first session was held in the Circuit Justice's courtroom on June 16, 1891. The court moved to temporary quarters in the Monadnock Building, on the corner of Jackson and Dearborn Streets, in 1894 and remained there until its move into a new courthouse on April 15, 1905. 

# THE THIRD COURT BUILDING

-1896-1964-

VARIOUS LOCAL ARCHITECTS proposed, in about 1892, that a new post office and courthouse be “modern” and built in the “Chicago construction” style — a steel frame structure with a terra-cotta exterior. However, the federal government balked at such plans. The supervising architect for the Treasury Department at that time rejected modern designs for the new federal building in Chicago, stating that “[i]t would not be dignified to erect a steel-frame building. The government puts up heavy masonry structures and puts them up to stay.”

The government chose a design by architect Henry Ives Cobb. Cobb had previously designed the Newberry Library and a Chicago Historical Society building, and was responsible for the campus plan and many buildings at the University of Chicago.

Cobb’s design has been described as “decidedly modern yet ornamental, adopting classical motifs rather than modern ones.” The building was renowned for its corona-topped dome, which was designed after the dome on the Administration Building at the World’s Columbian Exposition. In contrast to earlier disputes



between city leaders and federal officials over previous federal buildings, this time the city leaders called for a less ornamental building, while the federal officials opted for a building constructed in a grand and monumental style.

Congress mandated that the building fill the entire site to the lot lines. Yet aesthetics and the need for air and light re-

*(Continued On Page 35)*



# Chicago Federal Court H·I·S·T·O·R·Y

## The Courtroom Murals

THE ORIGINAL FOUR COURTROOMS FOR THE United States District Court and the United States Circuit Court were placed at the ends of each of the four wings on the sixth floor. Elaborate murals and accompanying quotations adorned the side walls of the four courtrooms on the sixth floor. They depicted legendary and historical events in the development of law-providing inspiration for those who attended court. The artist, Van Ingen, consulted a scholar, Professor Nathan Abbott of the Chair of Law of Columbia University, in the selection and presentation of the incidents.

The series began in courtroom 627. On one wall Moses, standing on the slope of Mount Sinai, held aloft the Tables of Law which he received and looked downward to his three companions and beyond to the plain where the Israelites are camped. This incident of Divine Law had an accompanying quotation:

*"These words the Lord spake unto all your assembly in the Mount out of the midst of the fire out of the cloud and of the thick darkness with a great voice and He added no more and He wrote them in two tables of stone and delivered them unto me."*

On the opposite wall, a depiction of Civil Law, showed King John at Runnymede signing the Magna Carta. With this was the quotation:

*"No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or be disseized of his freehold or liberties or free customs or be outlawed or exiled or any otherwise damaged but by lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land to no one will we sell to no one will we deny or delay right or justice."*

In Courtroom 677, the artist painted a scene envisioned from Plato's Republic where Socrates discusses with friends the abstract nature of justice. The quotation was:

*"When I call the rulers servants or ministers of the law I give them this name not for the sake of novelty but because I certainly believe that upon their service or ministry depends the well- or ill-being of the state. For that state in which the law is subject and has no authority I perceive to be on the highway to ruin. But I see that the state in which the law is above the rulers and the rulers are the inferiors of the law has salvation and every blessing which the gods can confer."*

On the opposite wall was a scene taken from a sculptured design on the Roman Arch of Septimius Severus. The scene was of Cicero

speaking from the tribune of the forum and the quotation was:

*"It is the duty of every intelligent jurymen to consider that the functions with which he is invested by the state are limited by the extent of his commission and he must remember that not merely power has been delegated to him but trust reposed in him: he ought ever to consider not his own wishes but the obligation which the law and his oath impose."*

In Courtroom 653, the mural on one wall was that of King Henry II signing a document at the Assize of Clarendon extending sovereign authority to a circuit court in 1176. The accompanying quotation from the document was:

*"Here begin the assize of Clarendon made by King Henry II with the assent of the archbishops bishops abbots earls and barons of all England—King Henry for the preservation of the peace and the keeping of justice has enacted that inquiry be made through the several counties and hundreds by twelve of the most loyal men of the hundred and by four of each vill upon their oath that they will that they will tell the truth whether there is any man who has been accused or publicly suspected of being a robber or murderer since the Lord King has been King. Let the justices make this inquiry before themselves and the sheriffs before themselves."*

The quotation used the Old English "vill" instead of village and contained a repetition of the words "that they will." A controversy existed as to whether the extra words were placed there by Van Ingen or as a result of an error made by another artist.

The opposite wall pictured the signing of the Constitution of the United States and the quotation was the Preamble:

*"We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union establish justice insure domestic tranquility provide for the common defence promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."*

In Courtroom 603, the two murals related to President Lincoln. One was an event in his early life in new Salem. Abraham Lincoln had purchased a barrel of merchandise from a departing townsman and found inside a copy of Blackstone — the first law book that he possessed. The quotation was from a speech of Mr. Lincoln when he was a candidate for the State Legislature:

*"Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellowmen, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem."*

The other mural showed President Lincoln sitting on a rustic bench on the White House lawn and symbolized the attainment to which the common man can aspire under just laws. Written with this mural was:

*"History must accord ABRAHAM LINCOLN a rare sagacity in guiding a great people through a mighty Revolution; Faithful adherence to Law and conscientious moderation in the use of Power; A shining Personal Example of Honesty and Purity. As Statesman Ruler and Liberator, Civilization will hold his name in Perpetual Honor."* 

(Continued From Page 33)

quired a setback. Cobb responded by designing a building that had a two-story base that covered the entire lot. However, rising above the base were four six-story wings that radiated to the four compass points from a central rotunda that was topped with the monumental dome. The immense tonnage of the building was carried on closely spaced, fifty-foot wooden piles. Although having only eight stories, the dome rose to a height of 275 feet, making the building one of the tallest buildings in downtown Chicago at the time of its construction. The rotunda, with a suspended dome and painted sky, the terrazzo floor of intricate design, the columns of scagliola, the marble halls, and brass and marble drinking fountains, all provided a certain grandeur as the visitor approached the federal courts.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit occupied the seventh floor. Its courtroom was particularly impressive because of a semicircular shape,

massive green marble pillars, domed ceiling, and its remarkable acoustics. In 1938, when the Court of Appeals moved to other quarters on Lake Shore Drive, this courtroom became a rather majestic district courtroom.

An interesting feature of the exterior of the building was a hidden image, a replica of the great stone face of Uncle Sam which could be seen, at a certain time in the afternoon on a bright, sunny day, formed by the dome structure. The image could be seen from the northwest corner of Adams and Dearborn looking southwest.

In 1920, the Industrial Workers of the World claimed responsibility for the detonation of a bomb at the Adams Street entrance of the federal building. The explosion killed a mail carrier, severely injured several other individuals and shattered all the windows on that side of the building. (Judge Landis presided at a trial of the bombers.) Government agents located and defused a second bomb at the same loca-



tion in October of 1921.

The expansion of the court offices prompted the government to rename the building the U.S. Courthouse in 1933. Despite the expense and effort invested in the design of this enormous building, its interior office space eventually became outdated and inadequate. As time passed, the courthouse became too hard to remodel, to heat or cool, to light, or to sweep clean. The elevators were too small and too few. By 1960, an article in the Chicago Tribune described the courthouse as a "granite octopus doomed by the loop of progress." 



## U.S. COURT OF APPEALS BUILDING -1938-1965-

**I**N 1938, the United States

purchased a building owned by the Illinois Life Insurance Company at 1212 North Lake Shore Drive in Chicago to serve as the home of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (right). The formal opening

was at a session held on October 4, 1938. The court remained at that location until moving into its present quarters in the Dirksen Building in 1964. 



## THE FOURTH COURT BUILDING -1965 To Present-

**T**HE PRESENT United States Courthouse in the Everett McKinley Dirksen Building is the first built of the group of federal buildings which now occupy an area between Adams Street and Jackson Boulevard, from Clark Street to a point midway between State and Dearborn Streets.

Upon completion of the new skyscraper-design federal courthouse and building on the east side of Dearborn Street between Adams Street and Jackson Boulevard, later named after Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, the U.S. District Court vacated the "old" federal building and took up residence in the new building, its present quarters.

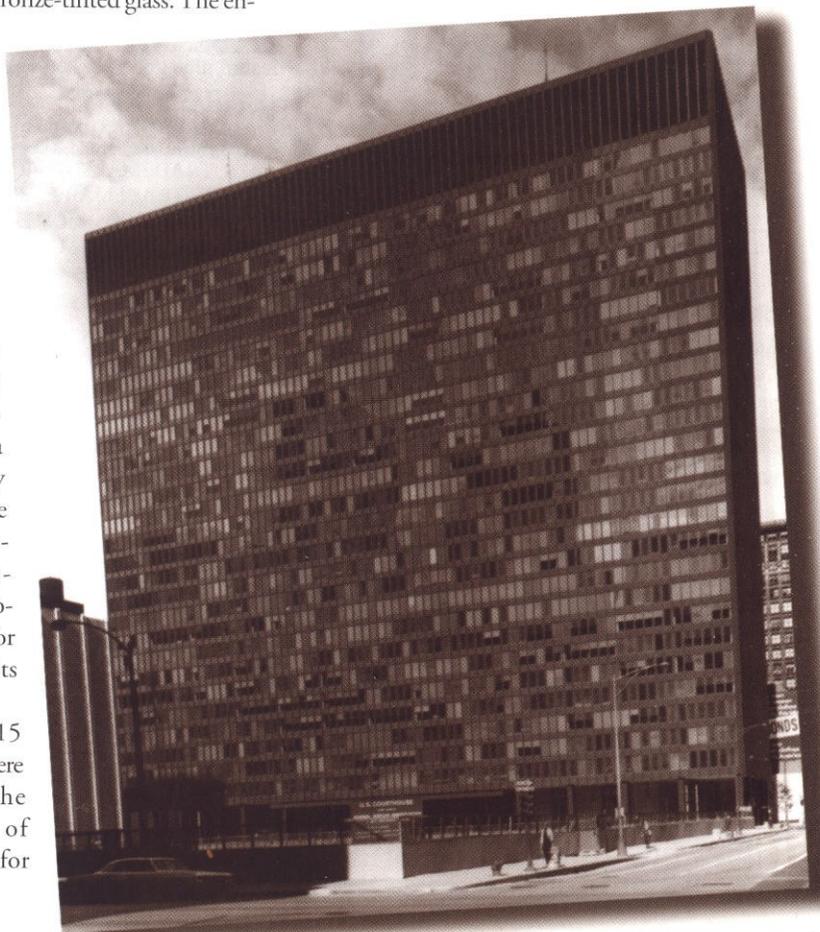
The 1896 structure was demolished in 1965-66 to make way for a companion skyscraper-design federal office building, a separate post office building, and a public plaza. The iron structural skeleton of the old federal building was sold to a South Side scrap dealer, while much of its stone now lies in Lake Michigan, as breakwater along the North Shore.

The principal architect of the Dirksen Building was Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe. The block-long building rises thirty stories on a skeleton of structural steel sup-

ported by concrete caissons extending to rock one hundred feet below sidewalk level. It is sheathed in a curtain wall of steel, aluminum and bronze-tinted glass. The entire ground level area is paved in granite, extending to the lobby as interior paving and onto the elevator core walls. The first floor consists of a large central lobby area forming a key element in the building concept. Functionally, it provides space for public exhibits and displays.

Initially, 15 courtrooms were located in the upper half of the building for

the United States Court of Appeals and the United States District Court. Provisions were made for future expansion to 20 courtrooms without revising the structural or mechanical systems. Today there are 50 courtrooms for the United States Court of Appeals, the District Court, the Bankruptcy Court and the Magistrates Court. 



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## Photo Credits

**Business card on page 19:** *Chicago Historical Society, Business advertiser and general directory of the City of Chicago, F38CL 1845-6; p. 85, bottom ad for "Mannier and Meeker."* (Color tint provided by CBA Record.)

**Saloon Building photo on page 19:** *Chicago Historical Society, photograph ICHI-26382, Saloon Building at corner of Lake Street and Clark Street, Chicago, IL; before the fire (n.d.), photographer unknown.* (Color tint provided by CBA Record.)

**Top photo on page 20:** *Chicago Historical Society, photograph ICHI-0573, photo of Clark & Washington Streets, Chicago, IL; N.E. corner, from Court House Dome, 1858. Photo by Alexander Hesler.* (Color tint provided by CBA Record.)

**Bottom photo on page 20:** *Chicago Historical Society, photograph ICHI-05735, photo of corner of Clark and Washington Streets, Chicago, IL; from Court House Dome, 1858. Photo by Alexander Hesler.* (Color tint provided by CBA Record.)

**Photo on page 22:** *Chicago Historical Society, photograph of the Post Office at Dearborn Street and Monroe Street, Chicago, IL; (n.d.); photographer unknown.* (Color tint provided by CBA Record.)

**Photo on page 32:** *Chicago Historical Society, photograph ICHI-22307, Federal Building/Post Office, Chicago, IL; late 1860s. Photographer unknown.* (Color tint provided by CBA Record.)

**Photo on page 33:** *Chicago Historical Society, photograph ICHI-017, exterior of the Federal Building, Chicago, IL; 1912. Photographer unknown.* (Color tint provided by CBA Record.)

**Top photo on page 36:** *Library of U.S. Courts, Chicago, IL. Photographer unknown.* (Color tint provided by CBA Record.)

**Bottom photo on page 36:** *Chicago Historical Society, photograph ICHI-26380; exterior of U.S. Federal Courthouse Building, Chicago, IL; 1966; Photo by Sigmund J. Osty.* (Color tint provided by CBA Record.)

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# Commissioners, Magistrates And Magistrate Judges

**I**N 1793, CONGRESS authorized the federal circuit courts to "appoint discreet persons learned in the law" to take bail in criminal cases. In 1812, these persons were authorized to receive affidavits in criminal cases and were allowed such fees for services as permitted by state law. "Commissioners" were referred to by statute as early as 1817 when they were authorized to exercise the power of a federal judge for the taking of depositions. The law was codified in 1878 and provided for the appointment of commissioners by circuit courts "to exercise such powers as may be conferred by law." A new system of "United States Commissioners," clothed with the same powers, but appointed by district courts and compensated from a fee schedule, was adopted in 1896. Between 1896 and 1968, Congress added to the duties and authority of commissioners.

The Federal Magistrates Act was enacted in 1968 to replace the 175-year-old U.S. commissioner system. Commissioners had been appointed in the federal courts to try minor offense cases and to conduct preliminary proceedings in federal criminal cases. The Magistrates Act was enacted by Congress to provide a federal judicial officer who would both assume all the duties formerly exercised by the commissioners and conduct

a wide range of judicial proceedings in criminal and civil cases. The title of the position was changed to magistrate in 1971. In 1990, the title was changed to magistrate judge.

The range of duties magistrate judges perform for the courts has increased during the system's operation. Magistrate judges are empowered to conduct evidentiary hearings and, with the consent of the parties, may conduct a trial and enter judgment in civil cases.

Commissioners, magistrates and magistrate judges for the Northern District of Illinois are listed below. 

Name	Dates	Official Address	Name	Dates	Official Address
Meeker, George W.	1849-1852	Chicago	Chapman, Clarence B.	1889-1895	Ottawa
Chickering, J.W.	1850-1859	Chicago	Lovett, Robert H.	1891-1895	Peoria
Hoynes, Philip A.	1855-1891	Chicago	Wirt, W.B.	1893-1895	Chicago
Moulton, J. Tilden	1855-1877	Alledo	Grant, Frederick M.	1894-1909	Canton
Rae, Robert	1855-1895	Chicago	Booth, William M.	1897-1905	Chicago
Ely, James T.	1857-1875	Chicago	Howe, F.C.	1897-1905	Peoria
Baldwin, George W.	1857-1858	Chicago	Humphrey, Wirt E.	1897-1929	Chicago
Magill, John W.	1857-1859	Chicago	Littledale, William	1897-1901	South Chicago
Smith, Edward W.	1857-1859	Chicago	McCormick, John S.	1897-1906	Chicago
Woodbury, William W.	1857-1858	Chicago	Pickard, Charles R.	1897-1901	Chicago
Smith, George T.	1857-1895	Sterling	May, Albert W.	1897-1906	Chicago
Dunning, Seth M.	1857-1891	Chicago	Hanna, Richard J.	1898-1903	South Chicago
Lamphere, George C.	1858-1885	Galesburg	Mason, Lewis F.	1898-1923	Chicago
Hutchinson, O.K.A.	1858-1891	Chicago	Henderson, D.M.	1898-1903	Chicago
Cole, Frederick W.	1859-1874	Chicago	McPherson, Lemuel E.	1898-1906	Chicago
Goodwin, Daniel	1861-1895	Chicago	Buell, Charles A.	1899-1915	Chicago
Brown, Thomas B.	1861	Chicago	Foote, Mark A.	1900-1920	Chicago
Proudfoot, Lawrence	1861-1895	Chicago	Elliott, John M.	1900-1905	Peoria
McCoy, William J.	1862-1895	Fulton	Dicus, Harvey H.	1900-1925	Streator
McCoy, Samuel S.	1862-1887	Sterling	Frank, Albert J.	1901-1904	Chicago
Reading, James M.	1862-1895	Morris	Frank, Robert J.	1901-1906	Chicago
King, John L.	1862-1873	Chicago	Salomon, Abraham D.	1902-1906	Chicago
Upton, Clark W.	1862-1895	Waukegan/Chi.	Sampson, Marshall E.	1902-1906	Chicago
Taggart, Charles P.	1863-1875	Peoria	Brock, William J.	1904-1905	Kankakee
Campbell, George C.	1863-1873	Chicago	Thompson, Burt G.	1905-1913	South Chicago
Drummond, Edward A.	1864-1895	Chicago	Green, Charles H.	1905-1917	Freeport
King, Simeon W.	1864-1921	Chicago	Vance, Stanley M.	1917-1934	Freeport
Sweeney, Edward D.	1865-1895	Rock Island	Glass, James R.	1921-1930	Chicago
Cameron, D.F.	1865-1873	Chicago	Fisk, Harris D.	1923-1927	DeKalb
McCulloch, David	1866-1877	Peoria	Peppers, John W.	1923-?	Aurora
Burnham, Sherburne W.	1866-1895	Chicago	Seidel, Charles G.	1923-1927	Elgin
Hathaway, Mortimer D.	1868-1895	Rochelle	Beitler, Henry C.	1924-1928	Chicago
Holland, Hosmer P.	1869-1895	Rockford	White, Thomas E.	1926-1970	Ottawa
Johnson, Caleb C.	1869-1895	Sterling	Walker, Edwin K.	1928-1951	Chicago
Hosmer, Edward D.	1870-1895	Chicago	Eckert, Jr., Robert P.	1934-1941	Freeport
Harding, Alfred E.	1871-1895	Pontiac	Gill, Thomas W.	1942-1945	Rockford
Miller, M.M.	1871-1873	Galena	Sullivan, Edward J.	1945-1950	Freeport
Bishop, Henry W.	1871-1903	Chicago	Cavanaugh, James K.	1950-1968	Freeport
Willard, Silas S.	1871-1907	Chicago	Pike, C.S. Bentley	1951-1967	Chicago
Driesslein, Charles L.	1872-1887	Chicago	Nowogrodski, Bruno E.	1967-1967	Chicago
Williams, Martin H.	1872-1895	Dixon	Balog, James T.	1967-1990	Chicago
Gates, Roswell W.	1873-1895	Aurora	French, Robert J.	1968-1976	Rockford
McDougall, Duncan	1873-1887	Ottawa	Helfer, Steven F.	1968-1970	Rochelle
Bigelow, Hiram	1873-1895	Galva	Jurco, Olga	1971-1985	Chicago
Cummings, Alonzo L.	1874-1895	Galena	Sussman, Carl	1971-1984	Chicago
Hough, John	1874-1891	Peoria	Mahoney, P. Michael	1976-	Rockford
Luff, William M.	1874-1895	Chicago	Cooley, John W.	1979-1981	Chicago
Dibell, Dorrance	1874-1895	Joliet	Lefkow, Joan Humphrey	1982-	Chicago
Potter, William	1874-1895	Kankakee	Gottschall, Joan B.	1984-	Chicago
Haines, J. Charles	1876-1884	Chicago	Weisberg, Bernard	1985-1994	Chicago
Sherman, E.B.	1882-1910	Chicago	Rosemond, Jr., W. Thomas	1985-	Chicago
Cassidy, Jesse J.	1883-1887		Bucklo, Elaine	1985-1994	Chicago
Paine, George S.	1883-1887	Ottawa	Bobrick, Edward A.	1990-	Chicago
Puterbaugh, L.D.	1883-1895	Peoria	Guzman, Ronald A.	1990-	Chicago
Stoddard, H.S.	1883-1884	Chicago	Pallmeyer, Rebecca A.	1991-	Chicago
	1901-1910		Keys, Arlander	1995-	Chicago
Wright, Crafts J.	1883-1887	Chicago	Ashman, Martin C.	1995-	Chicago
Kemp, George W.	1885-1895	Chicago	Denlow, Martin	1996-	Chicago

This list was compiled in part from publications that were issued annually or less often. None of the publications included a specific ending date and often there is no precise beginning date. The beginning and ending dates may be off by a year or more.

# Clerks And Executives Of The Seventh Circuit Court Of Appeals And The District Court



**Top Photo:** The present magistrate judges for the Northern District of Illinois. Seated: Rebecca A. Pallmeyer, Ronald A. Guzman and Joan Humphrey Lefkow. Standing: Edward A. Bobrick, Joan B. Gottschall, Arlander Keys and Martin C. Ashman. (Not shown: P. Michael Mahoney, W. Thomas Rosemond, Jr., and Martin Denlow)

**Middle Photo:** The current Circuit Executive, Clerks and Probation Officials of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit and of the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Pictured are: H. Stuart Cunningham, Wayne T. Nelson, Robert L. Fowler (U.S. Pretrial Services), Collins T. Fitzpatrick, William T. Foster (U.S. Probation) and Thomas F. Strubbe.

**Right:** The staff of the William J. Campbell library, located on the 16th Floor of the Dirksen Building, which serves the United States Courts and the members of the federal bar in Chicago. The library is responsible for library services throughout the Seventh Circuit. Pictured are: Anthony Baylock, Eraina Simpson, Siew Kie Walsh, John Klaus, Barry Herbert, Kevin Vinson, Kathleen Mance, Kathleen Goodridge, Janet Wishinsky (Circuit Librarian) and Claude Hayes.



THE CLERKS AND EXECUTIVES OF the Seventh Circuit from 1891 to 1996 are:

- Throckmorton, Oliver (1860-1898)  
*Appointed: June 16, 1891, Served: 1891-1898*
- Holloway, Edmund M. (1861-1931)  
*Appointed: October 20, 1898, Served: 1898-1931*
- Campbell, Frederick G. (? - )  
*Appointed: July 20, 1931, Served: 1931-1940*
- Carrick, Kenneth J. (1904-1992)  
*Appointed: May 14, 1940, Served: 1940-1973*
- Strubbe, Thomas F. (1937- )  
*Appointed: October 1, 1973, Served: 1973-*
- Fitzpatrick, Collins T. (1944- )  
*Appointed: September 16, 1976, Served: 1976-*

There is no complete record of the names of the clerks of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of Illinois. Those who have served as District Court Clerk for the Northern District of Illinois from 1855 on, and who served as District Court Clerk for the District of Illinois before 1855, include:

Owing, James F.	<i>ca. 1843-1844</i>
Pope, William	<i>?-1855</i>
Bradley, William H.	<i>1855-1892</i>
Burnham, Sherburne W.	<i>1892-1895</i>
McMillan, Thomas C.	<i>1895-1919</i>
Jamar, John H. R.	<i>1919-1925</i>
Bates, Charles M.	<i>1925-1935</i>
Freeman, Henry W.	<i>1935-1938</i>
King, Hoyt	<i>1939-1942</i>
Johnson, Roy H.	<i>1942-1962</i>
Wagner, Elbert A., Jr.	<i>1962-1970</i>
Cunningham, H. Stuart	<i>1970-</i>

Albert B. Holecck, Elbert A. Wagner, Jr., Robert P. Steine, H. Stuart Cunningham and Wayne T. Nelson have served as Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court. 