# Table of Contents

- **Guidelines for Illinois Libraries Manuscripts** ........................................... 4
- **Differences between the DDC and the CLC in Classifying Works of Literature**
  by Hu Yuefang and Chen Yintao ................................................................. 5
- **A Library Disaster**
  by Alison Holderfield .................................................................................. 11
- **How Public Librarians Can Provide Basic Genealogy Instruction**
  by Paul Kaplan ............................................................................................... 16
- **Illinois County Histories at the Illinois State Library**
  by the Illinois State Library Reference Section ............................................ 21
- **The Busy Librarian: Prioritizing Tenure and Dealing with Stress for Academic Library Professionals**
  by Todd Spires ................................................................................................. 101
- **Illinois State Library Directory** ................................................................. 109
- **2007 Illinois State Library Advisory Committee** ...................................... 110

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**Jesse White**
Secretary of State & State Librarian

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This year marks the 10th anniversary of the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA), administered by the federal Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). The Illinois State Library receives LSTA funding each year from IMLS and awards grants to Illinois libraries as part of a competitive grant program. All types of libraries — academic, public, school and special, along with regional library systems and museums with libraries, are eligible for funding.

IMLS has awarded more than $52 million in LSTA funds to the State of Illinois since the program’s inception, and are some of the most popular grants the State Library awards. These funds encourage libraries to be creative and innovative. Illinois librarians work hard to identify specific local needs and use LSTA grants to address those needs.

This year, a new grant offering is designed to encourage persons who have never written a successful LSTA grant to apply. The grant seeks to alleviate the first-time grant writer’s apprehension by easing them into the grant-writing process. Another new grant offering allows libraries to provide training, educational programs or demonstrations on issues related to safety.

In addition to the new grant offerings, Digital Imaging grants are back, allowing libraries to create Internet-ready electronic versions of their materials and collections, specifically Illinois-related historical and cultural materials. Another grant offering provides the opportunity for libraries to create community partnerships that will reflect a deep understanding of the community. The “Demonstration of Public Library Services” grant also returns, which is intended to show the value of public library services to Illinois residents currently residing outside a taxed library service area. And the “Developing a Statewide Technology Toolkit” grant again encourages regional library systems to collaborate and cooperate on a statewide initiative to enhance library services using new technologies such as blogs, RSS, Wikis and instant messaging.

Illinois librarians are always looking to the future and for new ways to serve their patrons. LSTA grants help provide libraries with some of the financial resources needed to remain our state’s most reliable and innovative sources of information. *Illinois Libraries* encourages LSTA grant recipients to share their stories with readers. Your initiatives may provide the spark for someone else in providing valuable library services to their patrons.
Preface

_Illinois Libraries_ is just one of the many publications produced by the Illinois State Library and the Secretary of State’s office that may be of interest to you. Knowing that the primary audience for _Illinois Libraries_ is members of the library community, following are some of the office’s other offerings that you may find useful.

The State Library provides informational brochures and fact sheets on many of its programs and services, including the Talking Book and Braille Service, the Literacy Program, the Map Department and the Patent and Trademark Library. The bi-monthly library newsletter, _Insight_, provides the library community with information on upcoming events as well as new programs and grant opportunities. Each year, school libraries, literacy programs and others request free Family Reading Night posters and bookmarks to help promote reading events in their communities.

In addition to library publications, the Secretary of State’s office publishes the biennial _Illinois Blue Book_ and the _Handbook of Illinois Government_, which are valuable reference tools for state government information. The Illinois State Archives, a division of the Secretary of State’s office, also offers a variety of publications on genealogy and historical research aids. For patrons with questions about organ donation, Illinois driving laws, securities regulations and identity theft, the Secretary of State’s office produces publications that can be of assistance. In addition, the State Library annually publishes a listing of all publications of the State of Illinois that have been deposited at the State Library as required by law.

Many Secretary of State and State Library publications are available online at www.cyberdriveillinois.com (click Publications). We look forward to serving your information needs at the Illinois State Library.

Patrick McGuckin, Editor
_Illinois Libraries_
Differences Between the DDC and the CLC in Classifying Works of Literature
by Hu Yuefang and Chen Yintao
(Hu Yuefang, Librarian, the Library of Fudan University, Shanghai, China; Chen Yintao, Associate Research Librarian, the Library of Fudan University)

Abstract
In comparing the Dewey Decimal Classification, 21st ed. (DDC) and the Chinese Library Classification 4th ed. (CLC), there exist some differences, one of which is the treatment (classification) of works of literature.

Key Words:
Literary works, Dewey Decimal Classification, Chinese Library Classification

Classification provides a system for organizing sources of knowledge, e.g. books, documents and electronic resources. Worldwide, various kinds of classification systems exist. One type is the Dewey Decimal Classification system. Originating in the United States, the Dewey Decimal Classification system is one of the most widely used library classification systems in the world. It is used in more than 135 countries on six continents, and has already been translated into more than 30 languages.

However, China has its own classification system by which to organize sources of knowledge in any form. It is the Chinese Library Classification system, and it is one of the book classifications chiefly used throughout mainland China. The systematical structure of Chinese Library Classification is introduced as follows.

As to knowledge classification, Chairman Mao Zedong pointed out in Rectify the Style of Party, “What is knowledge?” There have been two types of knowledge since the society with the classes existed. One is called the knowledge of the struggle for production. The other is the knowledge of the class struggle. It is the natural science and the social science that embodies the crystal of these two types of knowledge, and philosophy is the generality and summary of natural and social knowledge. What Chairman Mao mentioned is the theoretical basis on which the classification of knowledge is made. In this way, all knowledge is divided into three large and distinguishable categories: philosophy, social science and natural science.

Listed at the beginning of Chinese Library Classification, “Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong’s Thought and Deng Xiaoping’s Theory” as a basic category is the theoretical basis to direct the ideology of ours. In addition, in view of their own characteristics, books with miscellaneous contents without certain disciplines, which cannot be classified by a certain subject, are summarized as “Books in General or Generalities”, listed at the end of CLC as a basic category.

As to the listing order of “Philosophy”, “Social Science” and “Natural Science”, philosophy is the generality and the summary of social and natural sciences and listed at the second before “Social Science” and “Natural Science”, which is perfectly logical for the principle of book classification from general to concrete. Social science is the summarized knowledge of human social activities, in which two parts consisting of scientific socialism theory of Marxism and political economics of Marxism are contained.
They are the sciences to guide social and scientific activities. Any scientific research and productive practice are first associated with social politics and economics. The relationship between social science and Marx-Leninism is much closer than that between social science and natural science, and the three parts of Marxist philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism can still keep relations with each other. So after the category of “Philosophy” comes the “Social Science”.

Therefore, the system of book classification first reflects the social science, and then does the natural science. The listing order of five categories is “Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong’s Thought and Deng Xiaoping’s Theory”, “Philosophy”, “Social Science”, “Natural Science” and “Books in general or Generalities”.

Because the content of the two sciences social and natural is very rich, and their development is very rapid, there should be some categories that are needed to develop in the book classification, otherwise the classification cannot meet the need of classifying books, and it is convenient to readers in search of books and materials they want. In this way, under the category of social science are laid nine categories, and under the natural science, there are ten categories.

In the field of social science “Politics, Law”, “Economics” and “Culture” are three important parts of the social science, as is the case in the book classification. First goes “Politics, Law”. “Military” is the science, which is concerned with the study of war and guidance of strategy, tactics, military building, military technology, and some other issues. It is also connected with “Politics”, but different from it. So the category of Military goes after “Politics, Law”. After “Military” comes “Economics”.

Certain culture reflects certain social politics and economics, and in the meantime, it greatly influences them. Culture, science, education, literature, art etc. are social ideology, which belongs to “cultural” domain. In this way, some of the above listed items about “Culture” go after “Politics, Law”, “Military” and “Economics”. “Culture, Science, Education and Physical Education” categories in this classification only contain cultural undertakings such as journalism, broadcasting, publication, books, archival science etc. and scientific research, education, physical education as well, which are called cultural and educational undertakings in general summarized as a category. Furthermore, “Language, Literality” plays a very important role in developing culture, and at the same time they are closely related to “literature and art”, thus listed before the category “Literature” and “Art”.

History is the science to study and expound the concrete process and the law of the development of human society. Listed together with “History” is the category of “Geography”, including general discussion on economic geography and natural geography, and historical geography as well, which is taken as an independent category.

With people’s understanding of the nature getting deeper and deeper, the content of natural science is becoming more and more complicated, and it is being divided into many different kinds of sciences. In the course of scientific development, natural science is forming many kinds of science. So the system of various sorts of natural science in this classification is chiefly followed by the principle from simple to complex and from low to high, and organized by internal link among disciplines.
In the category of nature science, “Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry”, the research of the most basic and popular law in nature, is listed first, and next comes “Astronomy and Earth Science”, in which the study of material environment of celestial body and mankind, a group of earth sciences are listed. After the inorganic world comes “Life Science”, which takes organic material of life phenomenon as a study target. Then come “Medicine, Hygiene” and “Agricultural Science”, which are closely connected with “Life Science”. According to the general policy for developing national economy, agriculture is taken as basis, while industry is the dominant factor. “Industrial Technology” is listed after “Agricultural Science”. Agriculture is not only to produce materials for human survival, but supply crude substances for industrial production as well. It is the foundation of national economy, thus listed before industrial technology.

“Traffic Transportation” is one of the important parts of national economy and plays a great role in developing industry and agriculture and also satisfying the needs of people’s living. The technology and equipment of traffic transportation is widely involved in the scientific achievements of architecture, metallurgy, machinery, power, electric technology etc.. In this case, it is listed as a big category after the “Industrial Technology”.

“Aviation, Astronautics” is a science with rather advanced modern material production and highly developed scientific technology. It not only serves as traffic implements, but is more widely applied in some other sciences elsewhere, especially the top technology of “Astronautics”, which is developing rapidly and is the important means of exploring outer-space mystery and has become an independent scientific technology, so it is individually set up as a category after “Traffic Transportation”.

“Environment Science” is to study the law interacted by various factors between man and nature and can dynamically control this law to create a science in favor of environment for mankind. Therefore, the research area of “Environment Science” is extremely wide, which has turned up as a newly-developing science since 1970s, and it has been emphasized by many countries all over the world. Therefore, it is listed as a category individually at the end of natural science in order to develop from now on.

In addition, before the various categories of social and natural sciences, respectively, there comes a list of “General Pandect”, which fits the characteristics of books and materials, following the compiling principle from whole to part and from general to concrete to organize the complete system of social and natural sciences. Based on five fundamental categories, twenty-two small categories are listed as follows:


Comparing the two kinds of classification systems, we find that there are some differences. This paper reviews the differences between the DDC and the CLC in Classifying Works of Literature.
Notation is the system of symbols used to represent classes in a classification system. In the Dewey Decimal Classification system, notation is expressed in Arabic numerals, while in the Chinese Library Classification system, it is expressed first by twenty-two letters out of the total twenty-six of the English alphabet, excluding four letters: L, M, W, Y, then followed by Arabic numerals.

At the broadest level, the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC21, 1996) is divided into ten main classes. They are 000: Generalities, 100: Philosophy, Paranormal, 200: Religion, 300: Social Science, 400: Language, 500: Natural Science and Mathematics, 600: Technology (Applied Science), 700: Fine Arts and Decorative Arts, 800: Literature (Belles-letters) and Rhetoric, 900: Geography, History, and Auxiliary Disciplines, which cover the entire world of knowledge.

The main classes of the two classifications are expressed differently. So is the treatment of certain items. Take, for example, the classification of literature works. By the principle of the DDC, the basic arrangement is literature by language, then literature of each language by form, then each form by historical period. By that of the CLC, the basic arrangement is literature by the nationality of the author, then literature of each author by form, then each form by historical period. Sometimes, forms follow historical periods. In this case, as long as an author of Chinese nationality writes the work, no matter in what form or in what language, the work has to be classified first into Chinese, and then subdivided into the historical period, then into the form.

But in certain circumstances, the form has to be subdivided before the historical period, especially for works by authors other than those of Chinese nationality. Mr. Lin Yutang, (1895-1976), was a master of literature. As a novelist, essayist, educator and historian, he had a good command of both the Chinese and English languages. Throughout his lifetime, he wrote many books, not only in Chinese, but also in English. By the principles of the CLC, all literary works by Mr. Lin had to be classified into the Modern Chinese fiction class, and were all given the classification number I246.5. Here the letter “I” represents the basic class of literature; I2 expresses literature of China; I24 indicates novel; I246 stands for modern literature works (1919-1949); I246.5 shows the new style of novels or novelettes. By the principles of the CLC, the first position of the call number is an English letter representing one of the basic classes, and then it is followed by Arabic numerals. After every three numerals a dot is added, which is similar to the DDC rule of dividing Arabic numerals.

As long as works are written in English, no matter what nationality the writer is, they are classified as 810 or 820 items by the principles of the DDC. Therefore, the book titled “Famous Chinese Short Stories”, written by Mr. Lin Yutang in English and published by Greenwood Press in 1952, was classified as 813.52. We can obtain its bibliographical record on the OCLC biblio file disc.

Isaac Bashevis Singer, (1904-1991), was a Polish-born American writer in the Yiddish language, whose work features a passion for life and despair at the passing of tradition. In his writings he drew heavily on his Polish background and on the stories of Jewish and medieval European folklore. Singer translated many of his works into English himself. In 1978 he won the Nobel Prize in literature for an “impassioned narrative art” that was rooted in Polish-Jewish culture.
Singer was born in Radzymin, Poland, and immigrated into the United States in 1935. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1943. He was educated at the Warsaw Rabbinical Seminary. Shortly after his arrival in the United States, he became associated with the Jewish Daily Forward, a Yiddish-language newspaper in New York City.

By the principles of the CLC, Singer’s works of literature have to be classified as I712.45. Here “I” represents the basic class of literature, and 712 expresses the United States. Then the figure 4 indicates fiction, the form of literature, and the figure 5 stands for modern times (1919- ). The above call number means that the literature work has been written in modern times by a writer whose nationality is American. By the principles of the DDC, it is quite different. Another book, “Enemies, a love story” by Mr. Singer, though translated into English, was originally written in Yiddish and was classified as 839.093.3, which means a literature work in Yiddish written in modern times. The call number 839.09 was used before the 20th ed. of the DDC was published, and when the 21st Ed. of the DDC was published, the number was changed to 839.1.

We can obtain the bibliographical record of another book, “Shadow on the Hudson” by Mr. Singer on the OCLC biblio file disc. Below are the main items:

041 1# $aeng$hyid
082 ## $a839/.133
100 1# $aSinger, Isaac Bashevis.
245 10 $aShadow on the Hudson /$cIsaac Bashevis Singer ; translated by Joseph Sherman.
650 #0 $aJews$z New York (state)$zNew York$xFiction.
650 #0 $aNew York (N.Y.)$xFiction.

Now $v$ takes the place of $x$ as a kind of form subdivision in the fields 6XX representing subjects. From these items, we can know that the book was originally written in Yiddish, and was later translated into English. By the DDC system, it is first classified into the call number 839.1 and the figure 3 is added, representing the form of literature work, novelettes and novels; then the last figure 3 is added referring to the period during 1860-1945, classified here as the 20th century. However, by the CLC system, the call number is I712.45, because of the fact that Mr. Singer was a Jewish American.

Vladimir Nabokov, (1899-1977), was a famed Russian American novelist, poet and critic, whose highly inventive writings earned him critical acclaim as a major 20th-century literary figure. Nabokov’s novels demonstrate great stylistic and compositional virtuosity, and his astonishing imagination often took a morbid or grotesque turn. He is best known for his novel “Lolita” (1955).

Nabokov was born in St. Petersburg, Russia into a prominent and wealthy aristocratic family. His father was politically active in Russia before the family fled to Western Europe in 1919, in the wake of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Nabokov attended school in England and graduated from the University of Cambridge with highest honors in French and Russian literature in 1922. He then moved to Berlin, Germany, where his family was living. In Berlin, Nabokov wrote for the Russian émigré press under the pseudonym of Vladimir Sirin. He moved to France in 1937 and began to write in English. In 1940 he moved to the United States, where he was a professor of English literature at
Wellesley College from 1941 to 1948 and a professor of Russian literature at Cornell University from 1948 to 1959. In 1945 he became an American citizen. After the publication and success of “Lolita”, he eventually retired from teaching and moved to Switzerland to concentrate on writing.

Two books, “Lolita” and “Pale Fire” by Nabokov are classified into 813.54 by the DDC, which represents modern novels of American Literature in English. We can get this expression on both the OCLC biblio file disc and the Library of Congress Online Catalog. By the CLC system, both have to be classified as I712.45, which indicates modern novels by a writer of American citizenship.

Another book by Nabakov, “Waltz Invention: a play in three acts”, is classified as 891.724.2 by the DDC because the book is a modern drama in Russian, though it has been translated into English. By the CLC system, it is classified as I712.35 because Nabokov is a Russian American, and here the figure 3 expresses the form of literature, drama.

It is well known that Spanish, as an official language, is spoken in many countries besides Spain. It is the primary language of Mexico and Cuba and of many South American countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela and Columbia. The French language is also spoken in many countries other than France. They include Quebec, Canada, Martinique and Guadeloupe, the West Indies and the African countries of Tunis, Morocco, Algeria, Rwanda, Burundi, Senegal, Niger, Gabon, Congo and Mali. Works of literature, in either French or Spanish, by authors of any country are treated differently by the DDC and the CLC systems respectively. Cases in point follow.

Joseph Zobel of Martinique wrote a novel in French called “La rue cases-Ne’gres: roman”, the English translation of which is “Black Shack Alley: novel”. Its basic call number is 843 by the DDC system, and by the CLC system the number is I761.45, though it is written in French and published in Paris. The meanings of both “I” and .45 are mentioned above, and the figure 761 refers to Martinique.

The well-known modern Argentinean writer, Jorge Luis Borges, has written many books in Spanish, some of which were published in Madrid. Let us examine one of his books, “Ficciones”, translated as “Fictions” in English. From its bibliographical record on the OCLC biblio file disc or from the Library Congress Online Catalog, we can find that the subject field 650 is $a Short stories, Argentina, the second one is $a Argentina fiction and $y 20th century. Field 082 is 863, but the call number of the CLC system is I783.45. In the manner mentioned above, we know what the “I” and .45 represent, and that 783 refers to Argentina by the CLC.

Differences between the DDC and the CLC systems exist. However, no matter what differences there are, the purpose of the classification systems remains the same: to organize sources of knowledge in all their forms. All roads lead to Rome.

**Bibliographical references**

Encarta Reference Library, electronic edition, Microsoft
After a tragedy of the magnitude of Hurricane Katrina, I hesitate somewhat in classifying what happened in the small southern Illinois village of Dongola, Illinois on August 1, 2006 as a “disaster”. Nonetheless, the Dongola Public Library suffered severe smoke and water damage due to a fire in a neighboring storefront building. The fire devastated a significant portion of our dwindling business district. The Dongola Diner was totally destroyed in the fire, and damage to the adjoining buildings on both sides of the Diner (the general hardware store and Dongola Public Library District) was significant. The community of Dongola within the Village limits has a population of 800 residents, although the library and school district has a population of 1,944.

Yes, the library had a disaster plan, but was it enough?? In a word, no. There is no way to be completely prepared for any disaster, because such events are not necessarily foreseeable, and come in many different forms. What I have learned since the fire that affected us is that preparation sometimes is learned the hard way.

Through a combination of some luck and planning, we made changes to our facility when we received a construction grant from the Illinois State Library. We used bricks to close an opening that connected directly to the Diner. This small doorway was created in the building’s “previous life”, when the building was a teen center and the opening was used to order and receive food and drinks from the Diner next door.

The other thing we did after receiving the State Library’s construction grant and making improvements was to reassess the library property’s worth for insurance purposes, raising our assessment and premium.

Without either of these changes, the results could have turned out very differently. Had we not closed the opening with bricks, the fire would have had direct access to a wall of books, and may have resulted in the total devastation of the library. Without the change of insurance the library would probably have been underinsured. We also had a videotape of the library interior in our safe deposit box, which we did not have to use because nothing was burned, and everything was still visible. The library was closed when the fire took place, so thank goodness patrons were not involved. We did have audio-visual smoke alarms, and an additional Exit and emergency light installed with the money we received from the State Library construction grant.

This year we will make additions to our newly revised disaster plan. Some of the changes will include the delegation of duties in case of disaster, with a precise description of those duties. There are many things to think about, and clarity is hard to come by following such a disaster. Though our disaster could have been much worse, it has given us a wake up call to be better prepared.

If a fire, flood or other disaster affects your library, here are the steps you should be prepared to take care of immediately:

- Assess the safety of the building with a structural engineer.
- Secure the building—make necessary roof, window and door repairs to prevent
immediate theft or damage that could be caused by weather.

- **CONTACT YOUR INSURANCE COMPANY.** They will probably assign an adjuster to your case with contact information. Exchange business cards.
- Convene an emergency meeting with the Library Board of Trustees, and post the meeting place and time on library door if possible.
- Secure a clean-up company, but request and check their references. We had a representative from a clean-up company waiting for us the day after the fire. The company we used had access to carpenters and other laborers for most jobs.
- Obtain the business card of everyone that has access to your building or does any job, whether it is through one central clean up company or not. This includes the insurance adjuster, structural engineer, building contractors and construction companies, painters, carpet/floor layers, etc. Maintain communication with these entities, your board of trustees and the public.
- **NEVER PAY FOR JOBS BEFORE INSPECTION AND COMPLETION.**
- Cancel book delivery (interlibrary loan) and inform your library system of the situation.
- If storage of some library materials is necessary, secure building or space with the understanding that security is an issue, and the length of time the space will be needed is unknown.
- Secure a place to deliver books that have been checked out from the library and need to be returned (in our case we used the Village Hall). Notify the local media and place a sign on the library door to inform the public.
- Contact the Illinois State Library and obtain information on any funds available to help (in our case we received a $4,900 disaster grant).
- In some cases there may be matching funds available through other state, local or federal government agencies (e.g., the United States Department of Agriculture’s Rural Development fund).
- Keep members of the public informed through the media. Provide them with information they need to return materials and find an alternative library to use (free of charge preferably). Provide telephone and e-mail addresses for contact purposes. Keep the public and media apprised of when the library may reopen.

Our local newspaper was kind enough to allow me to keep the public informed, and here is what I wrote in a column shortly after the fire:

“The past week has been a roller coaster of emotions. While returning from vacation my thoughts were of sharing stories with family and catching up at the home and the library. The last leg of the return trip took me along County Line Road and past the Dongola Lake. Flashing lights drew my attention to the lake while passing and I wondered what in the world was happening. It was a short lived thought as I came to the stop sign on Mill Street and the horror unfolded. Flashing lights, fire trucks, smoke, crowds of onlookers, and suited up firemen dragging gushing hoses while trying valiantly to quench the flames coming from the Dongola Diner. The sky was filled with billowing clouds of smoke, flashing lights, and the shouts of firefighters. It was like a scene from a disaster movie flashed through my mind. As I stopped at the stop sign I was told the firefighters needed a library key to gain entrance to the library, so I parked close to the Post Office and rushed down the street with the key, only to find there was already a key available. Library Board Members Alma Dodd West and daughter Ruth were at the scene when I got there, and we clung together sharing our grief. Steve Corzine came over to tell us that they would have to open up the roof to see if the attic area was on fire and keep the fire from spreading. I kept thinking of the 1914 fire and the terrible tragedy of the destruction of most of the business district and the three deaths that were caused by the collapse of a wall.
There were many emotions—from praying that no one got hurt, no business would be totally lost and that the library would not lose the precious irreplaceable historical records that we have been collecting for years. So much effort has been put into building the library collection (Equipment, local history, etc.) that it was hard to think of starting over, and that first night that is where our fears lay. We have dedicated Board Members including two remaining founding members, Alma Dodd West and Nancy Schmidt, that have been with the library since the beginning in 1983.

The next morning I received a call from Steve Corzine to let me know we could go into the library to retrieve what we could, but he was concerned about the stability of the wall that we shared with the restaurant and possibly the roof on that side. After several calls including reporting the fire to our insurance company, I went to the library to see what if anything could be salvaged. To my surprise when I walked in everything looked the same, other than a layer of darkness on everything and the choking smell of acrid smoke that burned the eyes. The carpet made squishing sounds under my feet as I walked through to inspect the damage. Board members, family, and friends were coming in to help and to offer their sympathy. “Sympathy” sounds like a strange word to use for this kind of event, but it was a deep grief, akin to losing a person, at first when we thought all was lost, but I kept reminding myself it was not a person after all, just a part of myself and others that had went into trying to build something positive for the community.

I began showing people the most important things to salvage from the building in the event that the wall would not hold. As I picked up things, caring hands took them. Library records were removed and the computer equipment, once we were told by the Professional Cleaning Services of Southern Illinois, Inc. that the computers could be salvaged. Once these items were removed I asked the people to leave and I locked up. If that wall were to fall I would not want to be responsible for the possible death or injury of anyone and repeat the 1914 tragedy. Since that day, the library has taken several steps. The insurance adjuster has been in, we have secured the services of Professional Cleaning Services of Southern Illinois, Inc. to fumigate and clean the building and take books and other material offsite to ozone chambers that will take the smell out of them. A structural engineer will be inspecting the building on Monday, August 7 and that will determine where we start in this process. We are anticipating the need to build a new wall on the restaurant side and repair of the roof. Beible Roofing Company was contacted to put a temporary patch on the roof to keep rain out. A Disaster Grant of $4,900 has been applied for from the Illinois State Library.

So many people have asked to help, so the library has set up a temporary account at the First State Bank of Dongola under the name of “Emergency Restoration Fund”. Anything will be helpful in restoring the library and getting it going again.

Anyone that has books out please return to the Dongola Village Hall. The books through Shawnee Library System/Interlibrary Loan need to come back so I can return them to the System. All fines are waived at this time.

Stinson Memorial Library has invited the Dongola patrons with a current Dongola library card to make use of the Ana facilities for your library needs until we get back on our feet. With the Dongola card you may use almost any library in the 32 southern counties that make up the Shawnee Library System. Remember, every library has their own policies so please be respectful of them.

The Dongola Public Library District Board of Trustees and I extend our sincere thanks to all the responding Fire Departments, Rescue Teams, and all the volunteers that took it upon themselves to come to the aid in this time of crisis. We deeply regret the loss of the Dongola Diner and extend our sympathy to Rob and Billie Thompson and family and hope they can rebuild their business. This loss is a real blow to the community, as well as the Thompson family that was making a living in the restaurant business. The General Hardware Store is in
the process of cleaning up while being able to stay open thank goodness. The library will be working hard to get back to the business of serving the community in their reading, learning and computing needs in the next few weeks. The best scenario may be a month or two of being closed. Please make use of your library card at other local libraries until then. This building was built in 1918, after the 1914 fire destroyed most of the business district. In 1925 the building was decimated by fire when Preller Douglas had a dry goods store in it. If these walls could talk they would tell of good times and bad, and thankfully the story does not end here.”

*(Reprinted from the Dongola Tri-County Record, August 10, 2006)*

- When some semblance of order is restored, publicly thank those who assisted with the recovery effort. We purchased an advertisement that ran in the local newspaper praising the Fire Department, Rescue Unit, Police and others for their service.
- Continue to take care of mail and billing as needed.
- Cancel any orders that may get in the way of the process.
- Take care of pending grants, e-rate, reports, as you can. Notify the appropriate authorities if you are unable to do any of these jobs due to not having your records and files available for needed information. Be sure to apply for extensions if needed.
- There will probably be people inside and outside the community that would like to help in one way or another. Accept any help you can use, but be sure to thank everyone that asks. If it comes in monetary form you could set up a separate account at your bank for “An Emergency Restoration Fund” (We did).

A decision should be made prior to a disaster about what will happen to employees to maintain the trained staff. Full time employees will be eligible for unemployment compensation, or the library may choose to continue to pay at the same rate as usual in order for the library business to be taken care of by trained staff. In the case of several staff a decision should be made about the delegation of duties and who will be paid what while the library is closed. These decisions will ensure the smooth transition back to a working library when the time comes. Be prepared for an extended closure of the library and the first estimates may be far away from the actual reopening date.

Another thing we have decided is that when we get back in business a laminated floor plan of the library will be distributed to the Village Hall and the Fire Department, with designations clearly marked of priority collections to be saved if possible (such as historical papers, photos, library records-files, and other irreplaceable items). The other marked areas will include designated places to look first for survivors in case of tornado or earthquake (yes, we have earthquake insurance.) The page will also include the library hours to let the rescuer workers know if it was likely anyone was in the library at the time of the disaster.

**BEFORE THE DISASTER i.e. PREPARATION**

Do your homework before you prepare your Disaster Plan. Check with Restoration Companies to review the procedures initiated in case of flood, fire, earthquake, tornado, etc. What can be done to save books, equipment and other materials and what the costs are in order to make the most cost and time efficient decisions ahead of time way before the crisis happens.
Make sure your insurance coverage is up to date and will cover all the bases. Shop around for insurance coverage and price. There can be a great deal of differences in costs and coverage.

If you are connected to a System Server you will probably be able to recover most of your records because they do a nightly backup and keep backup tapes for a certain time period (Shawnee LS). If you are on a standalone system and have your own server be sure there is a backup schedule in place and it is wise to have some records on CD or floppy offsite. As a small library with a card catalog system it would be wise to have a shelf card system list on CD if possible. (Keep updated).

A list of all your passwords and user ID’s offsite are also a good idea.

Just remember as in all disasters the unexpected will happen, so try to add some flexibility to your plan.
How Public Librarians Can Provide Basic Genealogy Instruction

by Paul Kaplan

(Head of Adult Services, Lake Villa, Illinois Public Library District)

Genealogy is rapidly becoming one of the top hobbies of many library patrons. Most libraries have a good selection of books and resources on the topic. But how does a library go a step further and offer genealogy instruction?

Libraries may easily hire an expert to give a program. But we have found that patrons prefer the “old fashioned” tips that librarians have to offer. They appreciate the forum provided by librarians who usually know their local history and county holdings.

These are not difficult programs to create, and we would like to offer some advice for putting together a successful genealogy program for your library.

Some basic rules

The first rule is to start with what you know. I begin our sessions by talking about libraries and resources. While our library has a good collection for the beginner, I always mention libraries and institutions that have materials for our advanced genealogy buffs.

If a nearby library has a more complete run of a local newspaper on microfilm, I make mention of that. I try to include mention of the premier research related institutions in the state, including the National Archives in Chicago, the Illinois State Archives, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, the Illinois State Library and the Newberry Library. I always tell patrons that the map collections at the Illinois State Library and the Newberry Library are acclaimed nationwide. I will also mention some of the exceptional public libraries in our area, such as the Arlington Heights Public Library.

It is best to illustrate the value of any institution with a story or anecdote that people can personally relate to.

I have found treasures through the Illinois State Archives and a recent “find” illustrates the importance of the institution. I wrote asking for my grandfather’s bonus pay application for having served in World War I. Even though the document had been partially destroyed by a fire before the current archives building was built, the remaining contents were microfilmed for future generations. A copy was made for me from the microfilm, and I was delighted to receive it.

When I showed it to our patrons, I said that this is an example of the respect the Illinois State Archives treats documents from seemingly ordinary Illinois citizens. One of our “wise owls” said this enlightened and democratic attitude befits the institution that holds valuable Lincoln documents as well.

The second rule is to “show off” your subscription online databases. Make sure you can do a live or canned demonstration in the room you have set aside for your program. Online databases always excite our patrons.
There are specialized subscription databases devoted to genealogy, and there are general use databases.

Start off with the general databases, as some crucial skills are learned here. Learning the use of a good index—whether online or in book form—is a fundamental skill that all library users can brush up on.

What can be found in these databases?
A subscription database may carry such key resources as the U.S federal censuses, the Social Security death index, World War I draft registrations and more. The census always captivates our patrons. Some patrons used to order microfilm of the censuses. They often had a wait of a few weeks. Now obtaining this information is more instantaneous.

A participant in one of our “show and tell” sessions found an 1880 listing of an ancestor that had survived the horrors of American slavery. She almost jumped with joy when her ancestor was displayed on our large overhead projection screen. Suddenly the oral history she had been told came to life. She was eager to tell her older relatives.

But even the more general and varied “First Search” databases (which are funded by the Illinois State Library to its member public libraries) are a tremendous source of information. We have demonstrated how some general articles can be found through the First Search gateway. Patrons have marveled at the full text retrieval capabilities. The heavily used Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) function has helped patrons find seemingly obscure family history volumes. OCLC can also be used in so many more creative ways. A county history can be located and ordered on OCLC. This history may contain genealogical information and provide a broader outline for an individual.

The third rule is to showcase and highlight websites. Free websites proliferate in the area of genealogy. Patrons love websites, as there seem to be a specialized website for every interest. One of the finest indexes of genealogical websites is Cyndi’s List which recently celebrating its tenth year. Log on to www.cyndislist.com.

In any demonstration it is best to show local links before going “global”. The premier genealogy site in Illinois is produced by the Illinois State Archives http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/databases.html. There are so many ways to illustrate these databases. One popular way is to search for American Civil War ancestors hailing from Illinois.

This is usually a desire to see more of the offerings of the Illinois State Archives. To be more encompassing we look at the online death indexes for Illinois. I explain what information can be found in a death certificate and how it may provide place of birth and parentage. Finally I explain where to write to obtain the complete death certificate.

Finally I make a pitch to make our State Archives even more complete. I make mention of the new ongoing initiative to record the histories and memories of Illinois veterans http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/databases.html.
The library as a forum

The library is unquestionably a forum for exchange of information. The library is the perfect place to host genealogy related meetings. I always begin each session with the caveat that “I come to learn as well as teach”. We all benefit from learning successful search strategies.

We have asked people to bring a special document that can tell a story. At one meeting someone brought a land record and she told us the process she went through to obtain it. Many people took notes and at the next session a couple of members had been successful in venturing down that key genealogical path.

You may arrange tables in a rectangle or circle so everyone can see the “show and tell” activities.

Oral history is the foundation for all genealogy and family history. Even though details may be wrong, in the details a basic outline will occur. We have a program planned on interviewing ancestors.

Telling a story is so important. When one of our members said he could only trace his family back a few generations, a guest speaker advised him that it is important to put “blood and tears on the bones” of the ancestors you have already discovered. Bring the person to life through the medium of storytelling.

Offer a class on writing your own story. Creative writing has always been a library pursuit. Libraries have sponsored poetry “slams” and writers groups, and it is not a bad idea to offer a simple writing program presented by an expert.

You do not have to be an expert to offer a genealogy program. As librarians we know so many search strategies and resources. The general resources we use often have multiple applications. The field of family history can be an aspect of it.

As librarians we do not have to do all of the speaking for our presentations. In any audience there are people who have looked for information and found it. Have them tell their tale.

Did they get lost in the courthouse? Did they order microfilm from another institution to view at your library? Let the participants learn the process involved in obtaining information. There are probably some sleuthing stories that can rival Sherlock Holmes!

Always assume that your patrons are beginners. There will always be an advanced researcher or two. But most patrons are looking for a way to make a foothold in genealogical research.

Take away the fears and mystery associated with research. As librarians, we know that research can be enjoyable and informative. There is a certain satisfaction that comes from accessing records that have the information someone seeks.
We understand that libraries are far different from archives. We have many precious items in our libraries: old directories, high school yearbooks, older newspapers on microfilm. As librarians we love to point out resources that can add greater depth to a patron’s research efforts. We make mention of archives on the city, county and state levels. There are many standard genealogical reference books that detail these institutions.

A library should also have a good collection of circulating titles on family history and genealogical research. The beginning researcher needs to know the basic “how to do it” method. Many of the newer genealogy books mention websites that can be accessed from home. They give the new researcher confidence that they can do it!

**State resources**

Illinois librarians are fortunate to have so many premier institutions to access. It behooves us to learn about these institutions. One can teach a whole session just on Illinois state resources such as the Illinois State Archives, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and more.

I recently showed a group how the Illinois State Library (ISL) can help with genealogy efforts. A patron was writing her family history. Her father owned one of the first Chrysler auto dealerships in Chicago, and she remembered a time when you could drive without owning a driver’s license. We were thrilled to hear her story. But we all wanted to know when driver’s licenses first became required by the State of Illinois. She wanted to get the facts right for her book, and we were curious as well. We emailed the ISL reference staff and quickly learned that 1939 was the year she would use.

The State Library went a step further. We found out that “Rules of the Road,” a very popular booklet in Illinois, was first produced in the early 1950’s. The ISL staff copied an illustration from an early issue that brought back memories and made our patron smile.

This anecdote shows how instructive and helpful our state institutions can be. We have also made great use of the Illinois Regional Archives Depository, as known as IRAD http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/irad/iradhome.html. Recently, one of our patrons was seeking information about naturalization, and we called our local IRAD institutions who informed us they might have the information we were seeking. Our patron was actually able to find the document she needed on microfilm. Naturalizations can, of course, provide a great deal of information detailing the town and country of birth, the arrival port of immigration and more.

**Conclusion**

In Illinois we are fortunate to have so many great institutions that support family history research. A librarian is merely fulfilling the role of reference referral by making mention and illuminating their work. County and local institutions have treasures too. Through online databases and websites, a patron may learn to begin their research at the library and continue at home. There are many treasures to show our patrons.

Reference and reference referral are what we do as librarians. Genealogy is often an extension of our role as librarians. We certainly learn as we get asked, and the more we
learn about our local institutions, the stronger we become in our answers. We have a community of librarians that can help us. Providing a basic genealogy class is not difficult. As librarians we continually guide patrons to information, and formal instruction is but a natural step in our endeavors.

(The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Reva Kaplan who helped with clarity and presentation of this article).
Illinois County Histories at the Illinois State Library

Illinois State Library Reference Section

(Sandra Fritz, Francie LaCamera, Blaine Redemer, David Johnson and Raymond Collins of the Illinois State Library Reference Section produced the original county histories bibliography in July 2000. The updated version was compiled by Raymond Collins, Sandra Fritz and Francie LaCamera in winter 2005. ISL Map Librarian Arlyn Sherwood Booth provided invaluable advice and assistance, as did the ISL Catalog and Circulation Departments for helping with record updates)

Preface

The following is an updated bibliography of more than 500 Illinois county histories found at the Illinois State Library, with representation of all 102 counties of Illinois. Besides the traditional countywide historical narratives, this list also contains any title at the State Library which has countywide historical significance. As an example, we decided to include a book on the early marriages of Richland County, as well as a directory of Stephenson County issued by Prairie Farmer in 1917. Designed to serve as a companion piece to Arlyn Sherwood Booth’s A Checklist of Illinois State Library’s Complete Holdings of Illinois County Land Ownership Maps and Atlases, we chose not to include county atlases in this list. Nor were other titles in the State Library’s collection included which addressed more narrow areas of local history.

A typical entry will list the bibliographic information of a given title first, followed by the call number of the title. Please note that the Illinois State Library has a large number of the original Illinois county histories dating from the late 1800’s and early 1900’s and that the majority of these books have an in-library use only, non-circulating status. These non-circulating copies are marked with an asterisk (*). Only in those instances where the Illinois State Library has a second copy, can an original edition be checked out.

Besides these original editions, the State Library also has reproductions of these histories, both in book and microfilm format. In this instance, the bibliographic entry is that of the original work, with the call numbers listed of the different versions of the work. Generally the call numbers of the original work, when present in the collection, are listed first, followed by the call numbers of the hardback reprints, followed by the microfilm holdings of the specific title.

A special note should be made about the “Newton Bateman” histories. In the 1910’s, historian Newton Bateman, with the collaboration of various writers, issued a series of Illinois county histories, each history being two volumes long. The first volume was always Newton Bateman’s work, “Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois,” while the second volume was always the history of the specific county. It is this second volume of a Bateman title which should be consulted when a researcher is studying the history of a given county. Additionally, any “Newton Bateman” title owned by the State Library in reprint or microfilm, is only the second volume.

This bibliography evolved from an in-house list at the State Library produced several years ago, and is considerably expanded. For historical reference, we have included the date a given county was established, the origin of the county name, and a list of the towns which have served as the county seat. This edition has a listing of county histories that the Illinois State Library purchased over the last five years to either replace lost or stolen copies or to enhance a counties’ collection. Comments are welcome on this
ADAMS COUNTY

County Seats: Quincy, 1825-present
Established: January 13, 1825
Name Origin: John Quincy Adams, 1767-1848, Sixth President of the United States, 1825-1829


OVERSIZE 977.3 ADAM*
OVERSIZE 977.3 ADAM 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 3 No. 4


977.3 ADAM2*


977.3 ADAM3*
977.3 ADAM3 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 3 No. 5


352.0773 H673I, no.1
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No.1


977.3 ADAM4*
977.3 ADAM4 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 4 No. 7


977.3 ADAM5*


977.3 ADAM6*
977.3 ADAM6 1973
ALEXANDER COUNTY

County Seats: America, 1819-1833  
Unity, 1833-1845  
Thebes, 1845-1860  
Cairo, 1860-present  
Established: March 4, 1819  
Name Origin: William M. Alexander was an early settler of the county and State Senator in the second and third General Assemblies.


977.3 FULT7


977.3 ALEX*  
977.3 ALEX 1967  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 85 no. 319


977.3 ALEX INDEX

BOND COUNTY

County Seats: Hills Station or Hills Fort (temporary designation)  
Perryville, 1817-1821  
Greenville, 1821-present  
Established: January 4, 1817  
Name Origin: Shadrach Bond, 1773-1832, First Governor of Illinois, 1818-1822


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 5 No. 8, V. 2


977.3 BOND 1973*  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 5 No. 9


977.3 MONT3*  
977.3 MONT3 1967  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 5 No. 10
BOONE COUNTY

County Seats: Belvidere, 1837-present
Established: March 4, 1837
Name Origin: Daniel Boone, 1734-1820, American frontiersman


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 6 No. 11, Vol. 2


977.3 BOON3 1998*


977.329 FRAN*


977.3 BOON*
977.3 BOON 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 6 No. 12


977.3 WINN4*
977.3 WINN4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 95 No.356


977.3 BOON2*

BROWN COUNTY

County Seats: Mount Sterling, 1839-present
Established: February 1, 1839
Name Origin: Jacob Brown, 1775-1828, General during the War of 1812


977.3 CASS2*
977.3 CASS2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 6 No. 13


977.3 SCHU 1967*
977.3 SCHU 1970
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 6 No.14

977.3 BROW2*


977.3 BROW*


352.0773 H6731, no.5
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H6731 No.5


917.7347 PRAI

**BUREAU COUNTY**

County Seats: Princeton, 1837-present
Established: February 28, 1837
Name Origin: Pierre Buero, a French trader with the Indians is said to have established an early trading post in the area.


977.3 BURE2*
977.3 BURE2 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 53 no. 208


977.3 BURE*
977.3 BURE 1973
977.3 BURE 1978
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 7 No. 16


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 72 No. 270


977.3 BURE3*


977.3 PUTN2*
977.3 PUTN2 1967
977.3 PUTN2 1981
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 53 No. 210

OVERSIZE 977.3 BURE4*
OVERSIZE 977.3 BURE4 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 7 No. 17

Hennepin Bridge Dedicatory Association, Inc. “*Over the River*: A Historical Souvenir Commemorating the Hennepin Bridge Dedication and the Centennial Celebration of the Putnam County Courthouse.” Princeton, IL Bureau County Republican, 1939. 104 pp.

977.3375 H515*


977.3 BURE7
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 7 No. 18


977.3 BURE5*
977.3 BURE5 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 7 No. 19


977.3 BURE6*


779.9773 S628*


977.372 SMIT 1998*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 7 No. 20

**CALHOUN COUNTY**

County Seats: Gilead, 1825-1847
   Hamburg (temporary selected), 1847
Hardin, 1847-present
Established: January 10, 1825
Name Origin: John C. Calhoun, 1782-1850, Vice President of the U.S., 1825-1832

*Portrait and Biographical Album of Pike and Calhoun Counties, Illinois.*

977.3 PIKE2*
977.3 PIKE2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 71 No 269.

977.3 PIKE4*


977.3 CALH*

**CARROLL COUNTY**

County Seats: Savanna, 1839-1843  
Mt. Carroll, 1843-present  
Established: February 22, 1839  
Name Origin: Charles Carroll, 1737-1832, Revolutionary War Statesman


977.3 CARR*  
977.3 CARR 1967 v.2  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 8 No. 22, Vol. 2


977.3345 BOUR*


977.3 CARR2*


383.49773 GRON*


977.3 CARR3*  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 8 No. 24

Illinois Historical Records Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. Carroll County (Mt. Carroll).* Chicago, IL: The Illinois Historical Records Survey, December 1937. 103pp.

352.0773 H673I, No.8  
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 8


977.3 JODA2*  
977.3 JODA2 1967  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 8 No. 26
CASS COUNTY

County Seats: Beardstown, 1837-1839
   Virginia, 1839-1843
   Beardstown, 1843-1867
   Virginia, 1867-present
Established: March 30, 1837
Name Origin: General Lewis Cass, 1782-1866, Soldier and Statesman

977.3 CASS2*
977.3 CASS2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 6 No. 13

977.3 CASS*
977.3 CASS 1967 v.2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 9 No. 27, Vol. 2

977.3 CASS3*

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 79 No. 295

977.3465 G847*

977.3 CASS5 1997*

977.3 CASS4*
977.3 CASS4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 9 No. 29

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

County Seats: Urbana, 1833-Present
Established: February 20, 1833
Name Origin: Named for Champaign County in Ohio; Champaign County in Ohio was named for its “champaign” landscape; from the French language, meaning “fields”, “plains”, “flat.”

929.5 BASE*


977.3 CHAM*  
977.3 CHAM 1967 v.2  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILL18, Reel 9 No. 30, Vol. 2

*Biographical Record of Champaign County, Illinois.* Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke, 1900, 655 pp.

MICROFILM 977.3 ILL18, Reel 9 No. 31


977.3 CHAM6


977.3 CHAM8 1997


977.3 CHAM2*


OVERSIZE 977.3 CHAM3*  
OVERSIZE 977.3 CHAM3 1967  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILL18, Reel 9 No. 32


352.0773 H673I No. 10  
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 10


MICROFILM 977.3 ILL18, Reel 9 No. 33

Matthews, Milton W. *Early History and Pioneers of Champaign County.* Urbana, IL: Champaign, County Herald, 1886. 126 pp.

977.3 CHAM4*  
977.3 CHAM4 1967  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILL18, Reel 9 No. 34


977.3 CHAM7 1998*
CHRISTIAN COUNTY

County Seats: Taylorville, 1839-present  
Established: February 15, 1839 as Dane County-name changed in 1840  
Name Origin: Christian County in Illinois was named for Christian County, Kentucky where many of the early settlers came from; Christian County in Kentucky, in turn, was named for Colonel William Christian, 1732-1782, an officer of the Revolutionary War.

Bateman, Newton. ed.  

Gardner, Thelma B.  

CLARK COUNTY

County Seats: Aurora, 1819-1823  
Darwin, 1823-1838  
Marshall, 1838-present  
Established: March 23, 1819  
Name Origin: George Rogers Clark, 1752-1818, American frontiersman and soldier

Bateman, Newton. ed.  
_Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Clark County_. Chicago, IL: Middle West, 1907. 850 pp.

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 11 No.40, Vol. 2

977.3 CRAW2*


352.0773 H673I No.12
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No.12


977.3 CRAW*
977.3 CRAW 1968
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 11 No. 42

**CLAY COUNTY**

County Seats: Maysville, 1825-1841
Louisville, 1841-present
Established: December 23, 1824
Name Origin: Henry Clay, 1777-1852, American Statesman


977.3 RICH*
977.3 RICH 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 11 No. 43


977.3 WAYN*
977.3 WAYN 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 11 No. 45


977.3 WAYN INDEX*
977.3 WAYN INDEX 1967

**CLINTON COUNTY**

County Seats: Carlyle, 1825- present
Established: December 27, 1824
Name Origin: DeWitt Clinton, 1769-1828, American Statesman, promoted the building of the Erie Canal

*Commercial History of Clinton County.* East St. Louis, IL: East St. Louis Gazette, 1913. 86 pp.

OVERSIZE 977.3 CLIN*
OVERSIZE 977.3 CLIN 1967

OVERSIZE 977.3 MARI*
OVERSIZE 977.3 MARI 1967
OVERSIZE 977.3 MARI 1978
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 12 No. 46

**Index to History of Marion and Clinton Counties, Illinois.** Salem, IL: Marion County Genealogical and Historical Society, 1986. 70 pp.

977.3 MARI2*


977.3 CLIN2 INDEX


977.3 CLIN2*
977.3 CLIN2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 12 No. 48

**COLES COUNTY**

County Seats: Charleston, 1831-present
Established: December 25, 1830
Name Origin: Edward Coles, 1786-1868, Second Governor of Illinois, 1822-1826


977.3 COLE*
977.3 COLE 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 12 No. 49 (History of Coles County)


I.973.7 HAMA


977.3 COLE2*
977.3 COLE2 1967
977.3 COLE2 1968
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 12 No. 50

**Portrait and Biographical Album of Coles County, Illinois.** Chicago, IL: Chapman Brothers, 1887. 577 pp.

977.3 COLE3*
977.3 COLE3 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 12 No. 51

383.49773 REDL*


I.610.9773 RUTH


977.3 COLE 4*

**COOK COUNTY**

County Seats: Chicago, 1831-present
Established: January 15, 1831
Name Origin: Daniel Pope Cook, 1795-1825, Illinois Statesman


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 13 No. 52


977.3 COOK4 1998*


OVERSIZE 977.3 COOK*
OVERSIZE 977.3 COOK 1967
OVERSIZE 977.3 COOK 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 13 No. 53


977.3 COOK2*
977.3 COOK2 1967 v.2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 13 No. 54, Vol. 2


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 14 No. 56


977.3 COOK3*
977.3 COOK3 1967

929.377311 ILLI 2000*


929.377311 ILLI2 2000*


977.31 J66g v.1*


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 20 No. 78


977.3 WILL*


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 15 No. 57

**CRAWFORD COUNTY**

County Seats: Home of Edward N. Cullom, 1816-1818
Palestine, 1818-1843
Robinson, 1843-present
Established: December 31, 1816


977.3 CRAW2*


929.377375 JOHN*


977.3 CRAW*  
977.3 CRAW1967  
977.3 CRAW1968  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 11 No. 42
CUMBERLAND COUNTY

County Seats: Greenup, 1843-1855
   Toledo, 1855-present (Toledo was known as Prairie City until 1874)
Established: March 2, 1843
Name Origin: The Cumberland Road


   977.3 CUMB*
   977.3 CUMB 1968
   977.3 CUMB 1973
   MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 73 No. 276

Illinois Historical Records Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. 18. Cumberland County (Toledo).* Chicago, IL: The Illinois Historical Records Survey, April, 1938. 105 pp.

   352.0773 H673I No. 18
   MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 18

DE KALB COUNTY

County Seats: Orange, 1837-1839 (later changed to Sycamore)
   Coltonville, 1839-1840
   Sycamore, 1840-present
Established: March 4, 1837
Name Origin: Baron Johann DeKalb, 1721-1780, German born American Revolutionary War Officer


   977.3 DEKA3
   MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 16 No. 58


   977.3 DEKA*
   977.3 DEKA 1967
   977.3 DEKA 1973
   MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 16 No. 59


   977.3 DEKA2


   977.3 DEKA4*
   977.3 DEKA4 1973
   MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 16 No. 61


574.52643 MURR


977.3 CAVA


780.9773 POUR


977.328 CAVA


362.1 VANS


641.5 BAUX


349.773 KLEI


977.328 PETE


631.27 BIGO


277.73081 CAVA


371.01 CAVA


977.32804 CAVA


977.3 DEKA5*
977.3 DEKA5 1973


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 17 No. 62
DE WITT COUNTY

County Seats: Clinton, 1839-present
Established: March 1, 1839
Name Origin: DeWitt Clinton, 1769-1828, American statesman who promoted the building of the Erie Canal


Illinois Historical Records Survey. Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. 20. De Witt County (Clinton). Chicago, IL: The Illinois Historical Records Survey, 324 pp.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

County Seats: Camargo (temporary designation), 1859-1860
      Tuscola, 1860-present
Established: February 8 and 16, 1859
Name Origin: Stephen A. Douglas, 1813-1861, American orator and statesman

973.7 BATT2*

**County of Douglas, Illinois; Historical and Biographical.** Chicago, IL: Battey, 1884. 734 pp.

977.3 DOUG2*
977.3 DOUG 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 19 No. 72


977.3 DOUG*
977.3 DOUG 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 19 No. 73


352.0773 H673I No.21
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No.21


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 19 No. 70

**DU PAGE COUNTY**

County Seats: Naperville, 1839-1867
Wheaton, 1867-present
Established: February 9, 1839
Name Origin: Du Page County received its name from the Du Page River. The Du Page River was named for a French trapper who had settled near the mouth of the river before 1800.


977.3 DUPA*
977.3 DUPA 1973 v.2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 20 No. 74, Vol. 2


977.3 DUPA2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 20 No. 75

*Bumstead's Directory of Wheaton City and Du Page County, 19151916.*

977.3 DUPA5 1915/16*


977.3 DUPA3*

929.377324 LAND*


977.3 DU PA4*
977.3 DU PA4 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 20 No. 76


977.3 DU PA7*


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 20 No. 78


977.3 DU PA6*
977.3 DU PA6 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 20 No. 79


977.3 DU PA6 1997


977.3 DU PA2 INDEX

**EDGAR COUNTY**

County Seats: Paris, 1823-present
Established: January 3, 1823
Name Origin: John Edgar, Pioneer merchant, politician and land speculator


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 21 No. 82, Vol. 2


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 21 No. 83


977.3 ED GA*
EDWARDS COUNTY

County Seats: Palmyra, 1814-1821
  Albion, 1821-present
Established: November 28, 1814
Name Origin: Governor Ninian Edwards, 1775-1833, Territorial Governor of Illinois,
  1809-1818; Third Governor of Illinois, 1826-1830


I.977.379 BOEW


I 977.379 BOEW 1999


OVERSIZE 977.3 EDWA4*
OVERSIZE 977.3 EDWA4 1966
OVERSIZE 977.3 EDWA4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 21 No. 85

  (Note: See the following two entries for separate records for volume two and a revision of volume one.)
  977.3 EDWA 2 1946

  977.3 EDWA 2 V.1*

  977.3 EDWA 2 V.2*

977.3 EDWA5*


977.3 EDWA3
977.3 EDWA3 1968
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 21 No. 86


OVERSIZE.977.3 EDWA 4 INDEX WABA

**EFFINGHAM COUNTY**

County Seats: Ewington, 1831-1859
Effingham, 1859-present
Established: February 15, 1831
Name Origin: Effingham County was named for Lord Effingham, a British officer who resigned his commission rather than fight the colonists in the Revolutionary War.


977.3 EFFI*
977.3 EFFI 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 22 No. 88


977.3 EFFI4*


977.3796 GRIF


977.3796 LOCA


977.3796 FELD


977.3796 MAKI

977.3796 PIN


977.3796 TOWN 2


977.3796 WALK

**Historical Postcards of Effingham County, Illinois.** Effingham, IL Historical Collectors’ Association of Effingham. 2003. 120pp.

741.683 HIST*

Illinois Historical Records Survey. **Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. 25. Effingham County (Effingham).** Chicago, IL: Illinois Historical Records Survey, September 1940. 254 pp.

352.0773 H673I No.25
MICROFICHE 1.352.0773 H673I No.25


977.3 EFFI2*
977.3 EFFI2 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 22 No. 89


977.3 EFFI3*
977.3 EFFI3 1973

**FAYETTE COUNTY**

County Seats: Vandalia, 1821-present
Established: February 14, 1821
Name Origin: Marquis de Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier Lafayette, 1757-1834, French Soldier & Statesman; Served as a Major General in the American Revolutionary Army


977.3 FAYE*
977.3 FAYE 1973 v.2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 22 No. 91, Vol. 2


OVERSIZE 977.3 FAYE2 1972*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 22 No. 92
FORD COUNTY

County Seats: Paxton, 1859-present
Established: February 17, 1859
Name Origin: Thomas Ford, 1800-1850, Eighth Governor of Illinois, 1842-1846


977.3 FORD*
977.3 FORD 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 23 No. 94

*Portrait and Biographical Record of Ford County, Illinois*. Chicago, IL: Lake City, 1892. 812 pp.

977.3 FORD2*
977.3 FORD2 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 23 No. 97


977.362 PRAI 1998*

FRANKLIN COUNTY

County Seats: Moses Garrett's tavern on Shawneetown-Kaskaskia Road, 1818-1821
Frankfort, 1821-1841
Benton, 1841-present
Established: January 2, 1818
Name Origin: Benjamin Franklin, 1706-1790, American Statesman, Philosopher & Inventor


977.3 GALL 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 25 No. 103

Illinois Historical Records Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois … No. 28. Franklin County (Benton)*. Chicago, IL: The Illinois Historical Records Survey, January 1941. 302 pp.

352.0773 H673I No.28
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No.28


977.3 FRAN

977.3 GALL INDEX

**FULTON COUNTY**

County Seats: Lewistown, 1823-present (Original name Fulton Courthouse; changed to Lewistown March 14, 1831)
Established: January 28, 1823
Name Origin: Robert Fulton. 1765-1815; American inventor; builder of the first successful steamboat


977.3 FULT*
977.3 FULT 1971 v.2
977.3 FULT 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 24 No. 100


OVERSIZE 977.3 FULT3*

*(NOTE: This work is a selection from the author’s newspaper columns, “The Years that Were”, published in The Fulton News, The Cuba Journal and The Canton Community Sentinel)*

071.77348 DEPL*


977.3 FULT2*


977.3 FULT5


977.3 FULT4*
977.3 FULT4 1973
977.3 FULT4 1975
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 24 No. 101


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 24 No. 102
GALLATIN COUNTY

County Seats: Shawneetown, 1812-1827
   Equality, 1827-1848
   Shawneetown, 1848-present
Established: September 14, 1812
Name Origin: Albert Gallatin, 1761-1849, American statesman and diplomat


977.3 GALL 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 25 No. 103


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 89 No. 336


MICROFILM 977.3 GALL3*


977.3 GALL2

Greene County

County Seats: Carrollton, 1821-present
Established: January 20, 1821
Name Origin: General Nathaniel Greene, 1742-1786, American Revolutionary War General


977.3 GALL INDEX

977.38403 CUNN*


977.3 GREE*
977.3 GREE 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 34 No. 133


977.3 GREE2*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 25 No. 104


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 25 No. 105


977.3 GREE3 1997*

**GRUNDY COUNTY**

County Seats: Morris, 1842-present (Morris was originally named Grundytown, then Grundyville, then Morris)

Established: February 17, 1841

Name Origin: Felix Grundy, 1777-1840, U.S Senator from Tennessee; Attorney General of U.S.


977.3 GRUN*
977.3 GRUN 1967 v.2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 26 No. 106, Vol. 2

*Biographical and Genealogical Record of LaSalle and Grundy Counties.* Chicago, IL: Lewis, 1900.

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8 Reel 26, no.107


977.3 GRUN2*
977.3 GRUN2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 27 No. 108


977.3 GRUN4 1997*

977.3 GRUN3

**HAMILTON COUNTY**

County Seats: McLeansboro, 1821-present
Established: February 8, 1821
Name Origin: Alexander Hamilton, 1755 (1757?)-1804, American statesman and political leader


977.3 GALL 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 25 No. 103


917.7395 HAMI*


977.3 HAMI2*


977.3 GALL INDEX

**HANCOCK COUNTY**

County Seats: Carthage, 1833-present
Established: January 13, 1825
Name Origin: John Hancock, 1737-1793, American Revolutionary War leader


977.3 HANC*
977.3 HANC 1967 v.2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 28 No. 113, Vol. 2


977.3 HANC2*
977.3 HANC2 1967


977.3 HANC5

977.3 HANC3*


977.3 HANC4*
977.3 HANC4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 29 No. 115


977.3 HANC6*
977.3 HANC6 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 56 No. 220

**HARDIN COUNTY**

County Seats: Elizabethtown, 1840-present
Established: March 2, 1839
Name Origin: Hardin County in Kentucky; the county in Kentucky had been named for John Hardin, 753-1792, Revolutionary War figure and pioneer Indian fighter


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 54 No. 214

**HENDERSON COUNTY**

County Seats: Oquawka, 1841-present
Established: January 20, 1841
Name Origin: Henderson County, Illinois was named for Henderson County, Kentucky. This county was named for Richard Henderson, 1735-1785, a judge and land speculator of North Carolina who at times was a speculator in over one half of the land of Kentucky


977.3 HEND*
977.3 HEND 1967 v.2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8 Reel 29, No. 116, Vol. 2


977.3 MERC*
977.3 MERC 1967


(NOTE: This work contains a short history of Henderson County)

977.3 MERC2*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 62 No. 238
HENRY COUNTY

County Seats: Richmond, 1837-1839  
Geneseo, 1839-1840  
Morristown, 1840-1843  
Cambridge, 1843-present  
Established: January 13, 1825  
Name Origin: Patrick Henry, 1736-1799, American statesman and orator  

Biographical Record of Henry County Illinois. Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke, 1901. 725pp.


IROQUOIS COUNTY

County Seats: Montgomery, 1837-1839
     Middleport, 1839-1865
     Watseka, 1865-present
Established: February 26, 1833
Name Origin: According to Indian legend, a band of Illini Indians lived on the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, which by the Indians were named the The-a-ki-ki and Can-o-wa-ga Rivers, respectively. When a band of invading Iroquois invaded the area and captured the Illini village, an Illini maiden by the name of “Watch-e-kee” urged the Illini warriors into an attack and victory over the Iroquois. Legend holds that in honor of the victory the name of the Can-o-wa-ga River was changed to that of the Iroquois River from which the county took its name. The maiden lives on in the name of the county seat of Watseka. The word Iroquois itself is Algonquin for “Real Adders”.


977.3 IROQ
977.3 IROQ 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 32 No. 124


977.3 IROQ2*


977.3 IROQ3*
977.3 IROQ3 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 32 No. 127


977.3 IROQ4 1997*

JACKSON COUNTY

County Seats: House of Nathan Davis on Big Muddy River, 1816-1817
     Brownsville, 1817-1843
     Murphysboro, 1843-present
Established: January 10, 1816
Name Origin: Andrew Jackson, 1767-1845, Seventh President of the United States, 1829-1837


977.3 JACK*


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 33 No. 128


OVERSIZE 977.3 JACK2 1973


917.73 HUSB


352.0773 H673I No. 39
MICROFICHE 1.352.0773 H673I No.39


977.3905 JENK*


977.3 JACK3*


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 33 No. 129


977.3 RAND2*
977.3 RAND2 1967

JASPER COUNTY

County Seats: Newton, 1835-present
Established: February 15, 1831
Name Origin: Sergeant William Jasper, 1750-1779, American Revolutionary War figure


977.3 CUMB*
977.3 CUMB 1968
977.3 CUMB 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 73 No. 276

JEFFERSON COUNTY

County Seats: Mount Vernon, 1819-present
Established: March 26, 1819
Name Origin: Thomas Jefferson, 1743-1826, Third President of the United States, 1801-1809


JERSEY COUNTY

County Seats: Jerseyville, 1839-present
Established: February 28, 1839
Name Origin: John Loft, a prominent early landowner and man of influence in the county seat of Jerseyville was a native of New Jersey and suggested Jerseyville and Jersey County takes its name from his native state.


JO DAVIESS COUNTY

County Seats: Galena, 1827-present
Established: February 17, 1827
Name Origin: Joseph Hamilton Daviess, 1774-1811, Prominent lawyer of Kentucky; died at Battle of Tippecanoe


JOHNSON COUNTY

County Seats: Home of John Bradshaw, 1813-1814
   Elvira, 1814-1818
   Vienna, 1818-present
Established: September 14, 1812
Name Origin: Colonel Richard M. Johnson, 1781-1850, Vice President of the U.S., 1837-1841


977.3 JOHN2*


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 54 No. 214


977.3 JOHN 1967*

KANE COUNTY

County Seats: Geneva, 1836-present
Established: January 16, 1836
Name Origin: Senator Elias Kent Kane, 1796-1835, Lawyer, Judge, Prominent Early Illinois leader; First Secretary of State in Illinois

Biographical Record of Kane County, Illinois. Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke, 1898. 769 pp.

Commemorative Biographical and Historical Record of Kane County, Illinois. Chicago, IL: Beers, Legget, 1888. 1115 pp.


KANKAKEE COUNTY

County Seats: Kankakee, 1853-present
Established: February 11, 1853
Name Origin: Kankakee County received its name from the Kankakee River, which, in turn is a corruption of a French word that was derived from an Indian word for the river, possibly meaning either “Wolf,” “Wonderful Land”, or “Swampy Ground.”


977.3 KANK2*


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 39 No. 151

**KENDALL COUNTY**

County Seats: Yorkville, 1841-1845; 1864-Present
   Oswego, 1845-1864
Established: February 19, 1841
Name Origin: Amos Kendall, 1789-1869, Politician, Scientist, and Journalist


977.3 KEND3*
   MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 40 No. 152


977.3 KANE6 1998


977.3 KEND 1967
   MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 40 No. 153


977.3 KEND2*
   977.3 KEND2 1967
   MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 40 No. 154


977.3 KEND2 1997

**KNOX COUNTY**

County Seats: Home of John B. Gum in Henderson, 1830-1831
   Henderson, 1831-1873 (name changed to Knoxville in 1832)
   Galesburg, 1873-present
Established: January 13, 1825
Name Origin: General Henry Knox, 1750-1800, American Revolutionary War general and first Secretary of War of the United States

2 Volumes. 968 pp.

977.3 KNOX*
977.3 KNOX 1967 v.2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 41 No. 156, Vol. 2


977.3 KNOX6*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 41 No. 157


977.3 KNOX5*


977.3 KNOX4*
977.3 KNOX4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 41 No. 158


977.3 KNOX4 1998


352.0773 H673I No. 48
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 48


977.3 KNOX3*
977.3 KNOX3 1967


977.3 KNOX2*
977.3 KNOX2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 41 No. 160

**LAKE COUNTY**

County Seats: Burlington, 1839-1841

Waukegan (name changed from Little Fort in 1849), 1841-present

Established: March 1, 1839

Name Origin: Named for proximity to Lake Michigan and the presence of many small lakes in the county


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 44 No. 166, Vol. 2

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 44 No. 167


977.3 LAKE*


977.3 LAKE INDEX

*Past and Present of Lake County, Illinois.* Chicago, IL: W. LeBaron, 1877. 501 pp.

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 44 No. 169


977.3 LAKE4 1997*

*Portrait and Biographical Album of Lake County, Illinois.* Chicago, IL: Lake City Publishing Company, 1891. 792 pp.

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 44 No. 170


977.3 LAKE2 1998*

**LA SALLE COUNTY**

County Seats: Ottawa, 1831-present
Established: January 15, 1831
Name Origin: Robert Cavalier, Sieur de LaSalle, 1643-1687, French Explorer


977.3 LASA3*
977.3 LASA3 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 42 No. 161

*Biographical & Genealogical Record of La Salle County Illinois.* Chicago, IL: Lewis, 1900. 789 pp.

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 42 No. 162

*Biographical and Genealogical Record of La Salle and Grundy Counties.* Chicago, IL: Lewis, 1900. 2vol. 785 pp.

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 26 No. 107


977.327 B967L*

977.3 LASA*
977.3 LASA 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 42 No. 163


977.3 LASA2*
977.3 LASA2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 43 No. 164


977.3 LASA4*
977.3 LASA4 1967


977.3 LASA5*
977.3 LASA5 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 43 No. 165


977.3 LASA7*

LAWRENCE COUNTY

County Seats: Home of Toussaint Dubois in Lawrenceville, 1821
Lawrenceville, 1821-Present
Established: January 16, 1821
Name Origin: Commodore James Lawrence, 1781-1813, United States Naval Officer


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 44 No. 171


OVERSIZE 977.3 EDWA4*
OVERSIZE 977.3 EDWA4 1966
OVERSIZE 977.3 EDWA4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 21 No. 85


OVERSIZE 977.3 EDWA4 INDEX WABA
LEE COUNTY

County Seats: Dixon, 1839-present
Established: February 27, 1839
Name Origin: Richard Henry Lee, 1732-1794, American statesman


LIVINGSTON COUNTY

County Seats: Pontiac, 1837 - Present
Established: February 27, 1837
Name Origin: Edward Livingston, 1764-1836, American lawyer and statesman


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**LOGAN COUNTY**

County Seats: Postville (name changed to Camden prior to 1847), 1839-1847
  Mt. Pulaski, 1847-1853
  Lincoln, 1853-present
Established: February 15, 1839
Name Origin: Dr. John Logan, 1788-1852, pioneer physician; father of civil war General John Logan


MACON COUNTY

County Seats: Decatur, 1829-present
Established: January 19, 1829
Name Origin: Nathaniel Macon, 1757-1837, American Revolutionary War soldier and statesman


977.3 MACO8*


OVERSIZE 977.3 MACO5 *
OVERSIZE 977.3 MACO5 1967
OVERSIZE 977.3 MACO5 1972
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 49 No.189


977.3 MACO*


917.7358 JOHN*


977.3 MACO2*
MACOUPIN COUNTY

County Seats: Carlinville, 1829-present
Established: January 17, 1829
Name Origin: Macoupin is believed to be a derivative of the Indian word “Macoupina” meaning “white potato.” It is believed this referred to the wild artichoke plant that grew in abundance along the streams of the county.

Biographical Record: This Volume Contains Biographical Sketches of Leading Citizens of Macoupin County, Illinois. Chicago, IL: Richmond and Arnold, 1904. 558 pp.

MADISON COUNTY

County Seats: Edwardsville, 1812-present
Established: September 14, 1812
Name Origin: James Madison, 1751-1836, Fourth President of the United States, 1809-1817


977.3 EAST

Gazetteer of Madison County Containing Historical and Descriptive Sketches. Alton, IL: J.T. Hair, 1866. 292 pp.

977.3 MADI3 1973*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 52 No. 200


OVERSIZE 977.3 MADI2*
OVERSIZE 977.3 MADI2 1967
OVERSIZE 977.3 MADI2 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 52 No. 201


977.38 MAUR


977.3 MADI*
977.3 MADI 1967


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 52 No. 203
MARION COUNTY

County Seats: Salem, 1823-present
Established: January 24, 1823
Name Origin: General Francis Marion, 1732 (?) – 1795, American Revolutionary War military leader


MARSHALL COUNTY

County Seats: Lacon, 1839-present
Established: January 19, 1839
Name Origin: John Marshall, 1755-1835, Fourth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court

Biographical Record of Bureau, Marshall and Putnam Counties, Illinois. Chicago, IL: S. J. Clarke

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 70 No. 270


977.3 BURE2*
977.3 BURE2 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 53 No. 208


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 72 No. 271


977.3 PUTN*
977.3 PUTN 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 53 No. 209
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 72 No. 273


977.3 PUTN2*
977.3 PUTN2 1967
977.3 PUTN2 1981
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 53 No. 210


977.3 MARS*

### MASON COUNTY

County Seats: Havana, 1841-1843
Bath, 1843-1851
Havana, 1851-present
Established: January 20, 1841

Name Origin: Mason County in Illinois took its name from Mason County in Kentucky; Mason County, Kentucky took its name from George Mason, 1725-1792, an influential landowner and politician in colonial Virginia, and friend to George Washington


977.3 MASO*
977.3 MASO 1967
977.3 MASO 1986
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 54 No. 213


977.3 MASO2*

977.3 MENA*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 61 No. 234

An Index to the Names of Persons Appearing in the History of Menard and Mason Counties.

977.3 MENA INDEX*


977.3 MENA2 1976*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 61 No. 236


977.3 TAZE*
977.3 TAZE 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 84 No. 316

MASSAC COUNTY

County Seats: Metropolis, 1843-present
Established: February 8 and March 3, 1843
Name Origin: Massac County derives its name from old Fort Massac, founded during French colonial times. The fort received its name from a corruption of the name of M. Massiac, the French Minister of Marine during the French & Indian War of 1756.


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 54 No. 214


977.3 MASS2*
977.3 MASS2 1967


977.3 MASS 1967*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 54 No. 215

MCDONOUGH COUNTY

County Seats: Macomb, 1831-present
Established: January 25, 1826
Name Origin: Commodore Thomas McDonough, 1783-1825, Naval Officer who served in the Barbary Wars and the War of 1812


977.3 MCDO2*


**MCHE4**


**MCHE4**


**MCHE2**


McLean County
County Seats: Bloomington (named Blooming Grove until 1831), 1831-present
Established: December 25, 1830
Name Origin: John McLean, 1791-1830, First Representative to serve Illinois in Congress


977.359 HAMM


977.3 MCLE2*
977.3 MCLE 1967

*The History of McLean County, Illinois.* Chicago, IL: W. LeBaron, Jr., 1879. 1078 pp.

977.3 MCLE3*
977.3 MCLE3 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 59 No. 230

*Portrait and Biographical Album of McLean County, Illinois.* Chicago, IL: Chapman Brothers, 1887. 1210 pp.

977.3 MCLE5*
977.3 MCLE5 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 60 No.232


977.3 MCLE10 1997*


977.3 MCLE8*


977.3 MCLE9*


338.17315 WALT


977.3 MCLE11*

**MENARD COUNTY**

County Seats: Petersburg, 1839-present
Established: February 15, 1839
Name Origin: Pierre Menard, 1766-1844, first lieutenant governor of Illinois, 1818-1822


977.3 MENA3*


352.0773 H673I No. 65*  
MICROFICHE I.352.0773I No.65


MERCER COUNTY

County Seats: New Boston (temporary designation), 1835-1837  
Millersburg, 1837-1847  
Keithsburg, 1847-1857  
Aledo, 1857-present  
Established: January 13, 1825  
Name Origin: General Hugh Mercer, 1720(?) – 1777, American Revolutionary War general


MONROE COUNTY

County Seats: Harrisonville, 1816-1825
   Waterloo, 1825-present
Established: January 6, 1816
Name Origin: James Monroe, 1758-1831, Fifth President of the United States, 1817-1825


977.3 MONT*
977.3 MONT 1967 v.2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 63 No. 241, Vol. 2

352.0773 H673I No. 68
MICROFICHE 1.352.0773 H673I No. 68


977.3 BOND 1973*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 5 No. 9

*Portrait and Biographical Record of Montgomery and Bond Counties, Illinois.* Chicago, IL: Chapman Brothers, 1892. 518 pp.

977.3 MONT3*
977.3 MONT3 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 5 No. 10

Spillman, Thomas E. *Semi-centenarians of Butler Grove Township, Montgomery County, Illinois; Also A Brief History of the Village of Butler.* 1878. 43 pp.

977.382 S756*


977.3 MONT2*
977.3 MONT2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 63 No. 243

**MORGAN COUNTY**

County Seats: “Olmstead’s Mounds” (temporary designation), 1823-1825
Jacksonville, 1825-present
Established: January 31, 1823
Name Origin: General Daniel Morgan, 1736-1802, American Revolutionary War General


977.3 MORG3*
977.3 MORG3 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 64 No.246


977.3 MORG6 1967*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 64 No. 247


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 79 No. 295


977.3 MORG2*

977.3 MORG4*
977.3 MORG4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 64 No. 248


352.0773 H673I No. 69
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 69


977.3 MORG*

Portrait and Biographical Album of Morgan and Scott Counties. Chicago, IL: Chapman Brothers, 1889. 617 pp.

977.3 MORG5*
977.3 MORG5 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 79 No. 297

MOULTRIE COUNTY

County Seats: Home of James Camfield (temporary designation), 1843-1844
   East Nelson, 1844-1845 (temporary designation)
   Sullivan, 1845-present
Established: February 16, 1843
Name Origin: General William Moultrie, 1730-1805, American Revolutionary War General


OVERSIZE 977.3 SHEL2*
OVERSIZE 977.3 SHEL2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 80 No. 299


352.0773 H673I No. 70*
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 70


977.3 MOUL*


977.3 SHEL4 1998*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 65 No. 250
OGLE COUNTY

County Seats: Oregon, 1838-present
Established: January 16, 1836
Name Origin: General Joseph Ogle was a notable Indian fighter of the Ohio Valley and a Lieutenant in the Territorial Militia; he was also a pioneer settler and early politician.


977.3 OGLE2*
977.3 OGLE2 1967 v. 2
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 66 No. 252 Vol. 2


977.3 OGLE7 *


977.3 OGLE3*
977.3 OGLE3 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 66 No. 253


977.3 OGLE5*
977.3 OGLE5 1967


977.3 OGLE4*
977.3 OGLE4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 67 No. 255


977.3 OGLE6*


352.0773 H673I No. 71
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 71


977.3 OGLE*
977.3 OGLE 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 67 No. 256
PEORIA COUNTY

County Seats: Peoria, 1825-present
Established: January 13, 1825
Name Origin: Peoria was the name of an Indian tribe of the Illini Indians and was anglicized from the French word, “Peourarea” which itself was derived from an Indian word meaning carriers” or “ones who carry packs.” The meaning of the name is considered to be debatable.


Rice, James Montgomery. Peoria City and County Illinois. Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke, 1912. 2 Volumes.
PERRY COUNTY

County Seats: Pinckneyville, 1827-present
Established: January 29, 1827
Name Origin: Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, 1785-1819, U.S. Navy officer during War of 1812


OVERSIZE 977.3 RAND*
977.3 RAND 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 62 No. 239


977.3 PERR3*


977.3 PERR2*


977.3 RAND2*
977.3 RAND2 1967

Student's History of Perry County. J. Wesley Neville, 1946. 68 pp.

OVERSIZE 977.3 PERR*

PIATT COUNTY

County Seats: Monticello (temporary), 1841-1842
Monticello (permanent), 1842-present
Established: January 27, 1841
Name Origin: James Andrew Piatt is considered to have been the first pioneer settler in the county


977.3 PIAT2 *

Illinois Historical Records Survey. Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. 74. Piatt County (Monticello). Chicago, IL: The Illinois Historical Records Survey, August, 1940. 266 pp.

352.0773 H673I No. 74
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 74


977.3 PIAT*
977.3 PIAT 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 70 No. 262
PIKE COUNTY

County seats: Cole’s Grove, 1821-1824 (now Gilead)
   Atlas, 1824-1833
   Pittsfield, 1833-present
Established: January 31, 1821
Name Origin: Zebulon Pike, 1779-1813, American general and explorer; discoverer of Pike’s Peak


Thompson, Jess M. The Jess M. Thompson Pike County History. Pittsfield, IL: Pike County (Illinois)

977.3 PIKE3*


973.741 WAGG

**POPE COUNTY**

County Seats: Sarahsville, 1816-1817 (name changed to Golconda, 1817)
Golconda, 1817-present
Established: January 10, 1816
Name Origin: Nathaniel Pope, 1784-1850, First Illinois Territory Secretary of State; early leader in Illinois history


977.3 POPE*


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 54 No. 214

Page, Oliver J. *History of Massac County, Illinois*. Metropolis, IL: O.J. Page, 1900. 383 pp, (Note: Pope County history included in this volume)

977.3 MASS 1967*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 54 No. 215

**PULASKI COUNTY**

County Seats: Caledonia, 1843-1865
Mound City, 1865- Present
Established: March 3, 1843
Name Origin: Count Casimir Pulaski, 1747(?)-1779, Polish nobleman who fought with Continental Army during American Revolutionary War


977.3 ALEX INDEX


977.3 PULA*


977.3 ALEX*
977.3 ALEX 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 85 No. 319
PUTNAM COUNTY

County Seats: Hennepin, 1831- present
Established: January 13, 1825
Name Origin: General Israel Putnam, 1718-1790, American Revolutionary War General


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 72 No. 270


977.3 BURE2*
977.3 BURE2 1973
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 53 No. 208


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 72 No. 271


977.3 PUTN*
977.3 PUTN 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 53 No. 209
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 72 No. 273


977.3 PUTN2*
977.3 PUTN2 1967
977.3 PUTN2 1981
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 53 No. 210


977.3 MARS*

RANDOLPH COUNTY

County Seats: Kaskaskia, 1795-1847
    Chester, 1847- present
Established: October 5, 1795
Name Origin: Edmund Randolph, 1753-1813, American Statesman

Allen, John W. _Randolph County Notes._ Carbondale, IL: Museum of Natural & Social Sciences, 1944. 18 pp.

977.3 RAND5*


(Note: This collection is an abstract and index to early Illinois records prior to statehood in 1818. Mr. Hammes indexed selected records, primarily concentrating on those records in the Randolph County and St. Clair County courthouses.)

MICROFILM 1.977.3 HAMM*


(Note: This work contains Montague's 1859 “Directory of Randolph County” (see below) as well as additional chapters on Revolutionary soldiers buried in Randolph county and Precinct Directories not found in the 1859 book)

OVERSIZE 977.3 RAND3*


977.3 RAND4*

977.3 RAND4 1974

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 73 No. 275


977.3 PIRT


977.3 RAND2*

977.3 RAND2 1967

**RICHLAND COUNTY**

County Seats: Olney, 1841- present

Established: February 24, 1841

Name Origin: Named for Richland County in Ohio; Richland County in Ohio was named for the rich nature of the soil


977.3 RICH*

977.3 RICH 1967

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 11 No. 43

**Counties of Cumberland, Jasper, and Richland, Illinois.** Chicago, IL: F.A. Battey, 1884. 839 pp.

977.3 CUMB*
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

County Seats: Farnhamsburg, House of John Barrell (temporary designation) Stephenson (name changed to Rock Island, 1841)
1835-1841 Rock Island, 1841-present
Established: February 9, 1831
Name Origin: Named from the island of that name in the Mississippi River; the island received its name because it is formed of limestone


*Biographical Record of Rock Island County Illinois*. Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke, 1897. 466 pp.


Illinois Historical Records Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. 81, Rock Island County (Rock Island)*. Chicago, IL: Illinois Historical Records Survey, 1939. 271 pp.


SAINT CLAIR COUNTY

County Seats: Cahokia, 1790-1814*; Kaskaskia, 1790-1795; Prairie du Rocher, 1790-1795; Belleville, 1814-present
Established: April 27, 1790
Name Origin: Arthur St. Clair, 1734-1818, American Revolutionary War General; Governor of Northwest Territory 1789-1802

*Arthur Saint Clair established three judicial districts in Saint Clair County in 1790, which was the first county established in Illinois. When Randolph County was formed in 1795, Cahokia became the sole seat of government for Saint Clair County, while Kaskaskia became the seat of government for Randolph County, displacing Prairie du Rocher.


977.3 STCL*
977.3 STCL 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 75 No. 282


(Note: This collection is an abstract and index to pre-statehood Illinois records, notably those courthouse records of Saint Clair and Randolph Counties)

MICROFILM I.977.3 HAMM*


OVERSIZE 977.3 STCL2*
OVERSIZE 977.3 STCL2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 75 No. 283


977.3 STCL4 1967

Illinois Historical Records Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. 88. Saint Clair County (Belleville)*. Chicago, IL: Illinois Historical Records Survey, September 1939. 345 pp.

352.0773 H673I No. 88
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 88


977.3 STCL5 1990*


378.773 M155C

*Portrait and Biographical Record of Saint Clair County, Illinois*. Chicago, IL: Chapman Brothers, 1892. 672 pp.
SALINE COUNTY

County Seats: Raleigh, 1847-1859
    Harrisburg, 1859- present
Established: February 25, 1847
Name Origin: Saline County was named for the presence of the Saline River (or Saline Creek) in the area. Saline River was called such for the presence of the many salt springs on the banks of the river.


Illinois Historical Records Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois … No. 82. Saline County (Harrisburg)*. Chicago, IL: Illinois Historical Records Survey, February 1941. 274 pp.


SANGAMON COUNTY

County seats: Springfield, 1821-1825 (temporary designation)
Springfield, 1825-present
Established: January 30, 1821
Name Origin: The word Sangamon is a derivative of an Indian word believed to have had the meaning of “At The Mouth Of The River”


977.3 SANG2
977.3 SANG2 1967 (Volume Two only)
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 76 No. 286


OVERSIZE 977.3 SANG6


977.3 SANG7


Note: Alternate title of The Sangamon Saga appears on the overleaf-preceding title page.

977.3 SANG


917.7356 S769*


940.46773 D855*


977.3 FARA

(Note: The Sangamon County Court House of 1901 was the former capital of Illinois 1839-1888.)

977.356 G459


977.3 SANG3
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 76 No. 288

Howard, Robert P. A New Eden: The Pioneer Era in Sangamon County. Springfield, Ill.: Sangamon
County Historical Society, 1974.

917.7356 HOWA

Illinois Historical Record Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. 83. Sangamon County (Springfield).* Chicago, IL: Illinois Historical Records Survey, April 1939. 228 pp.

352.0773 H673 I No. 83
MICROFICHE I.352.0073 H673I No. 83


917.7356 J45 1923


016.9773 KROH


977.3 SANG5
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 77 No. 289


977.3 SANG4*
977.3 SANG4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 77 No. 290


929.3 PLAC*


OVERSIZE 977.3 SANG8*
OVERSIZE 977.3 SANG8 (vol. 2 only)
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 78 No. 291


I.331.129 WEIR*


610.6 WRIG
SCHUYLER COUNTY

County Seats: Beardstown, 1825-1826 (a site near present day Pleasant View)  
Rushville, 1826-present  
Established: January 13, 1825  
Name Origin: Philip Schuyler, 1733-1804, American Revolutionary War General


977.3 SCHU 1970 *  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 79 No. 293


977.3 CASS2*  
977.3 CASS2 1967  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 6 No. 13


977.3 SCHU 1967*  
977.3 SCHU 1970  
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 6 No.14


977.3 SCHU4*


977.3 SCHU3*


917.7347 PRAI

SCOTT COUNTY

County Seats: Winchester, 1839- present  
Established: February 16, 1839  
Name Origin: Named for Scott County in Kentucky; Scott County, Kentucky took its name from Charles Scott, 1739-1813, Revolutionary War officer and fourth governor of Kentucky, 1808-1812


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 79 No. 295

**SHELBY COUNTY**

County Seats: Shelbyville, 1827- present  
Established: January 23, 1827  
Name Origin: Isaac Shelby 1750-1826, Governor of Kentucky


- 977.3 SHEL*  
- 977.3 SHEL 1967  
- MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 80 No. 298


- OVERTSIZE 977.3 SHEL2*  
- OVERTSIZE 977.3 SHEL2 1967  
- MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 80 No. 299


- 977.3 SHEL3*  
- 977.3 SHEL3 1967  
- MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 80 No. 300

Illinois Historical Records Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. 86. Shelby County (Shelbyville).* Chicago, IL: Illinois Historical Records Survey, January 1940. 236 pp.

- 352.0773 H673I No. 86  
- MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 86

**Portrait and Biographical Record of Shelby and Moultrie Counties Illinois.** Chicago, IL: Biographical Publishing Company, 1891. 726 pp.

- 977.3 SHEL4 1998*  
- MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 65 No. 250

STARK COUNTY

County Seats: Toulon, 1841- present
Established: March 2, 1839
Name Origin: John Stark, 1728-1822, American Revolutionary War General


STEPHENSON COUNTY

County Seat: Freeport, 1837- present
Established: March 4, 1837
Name Origin: Colonel Benjamin Stephenson was a prominent Illinois pioneer, an officer in the Territorial Militia and Adjutant General of the Illinois Territory, 1813-1814


(Note: The Illinois State Library only owns the second volume of this title, both in microfilm form and in a facsimile photocopy form issued in 1967. It appears the second volume was likely intended to be a second volume in the popular Illinois County History Series issued by Newton Bateman, in which Bateman’s “Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois” was always the first volume and the second volume an individual history of the specific county. This means the entire text on Stephenson County is present.)

977.3 STEP3 1967 (Vol.2)
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 82 No.306

The *History of Stephenson County Illinois*. Chicago, IL: Western Historical Co., 1880. 786 pp.

977.3 STEP2*
977.3 STEP2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 82 No. 307


OVERSIZE 977.3 STEP4*

Illinois Historical Records Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois ... No. 89.Stephenson County (Freeport)*. Chicago, IL: Historical Records Survey, 1938. 143 pp.

352.0773 H673I No.89
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 89


977.3 STEP5 *
977.3 STEP5 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 83 No. 308

*Portrait and Biographical Album of Stephenson County*. Chicago, IL: Chapman, 1888. 776 pp.

977.3 STEP*
977.3 STEP1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 83 No. 311


977.3 STEP7*

**TAZEWELL COUNTY**

County Seats: Mackinaw, 1827- 1831
Pekin, 1831-1836
Tremont, 1836-1849
Pekin, 1850- present
Established: January 31, 1827
Name Origin: Lyttleton Waller Tazewell, 1774-1860, Governor of Virginia


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 84 No. 313
Union County

County Seats: Jonesboro, 1818- present
Established: January 2, 1818
Name Origin: Sources differ on the source of Union County’s name; one theory holds that Union County receives its name from the Federal Union of the United States; another cites the name came from a successful union meeting held in the area about 1817 by two preachers of different denominations.


*977.3995 A613*


*977.3 ALEX INDEX*


*977.3 UNIO*


*977.3 UNIO2*


*977.3 ALEX*

*977.3 ALEX 1967*

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 85 No. 319
VERMILION COUNTY

County Seats: Homes of James Butler and Asa Elliott, 1826-1827 (temporary designation) Danville, 1827-present
Established: January 18, 1826
Name Origin: Named for the Vermilion River, which has been said to receive its name for the red earth produced by the burning of the shale overlying an outcrop of coal.


977.3 VERM3 INDEX


977.3 VERM3*
977.3 VERM3 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 86 No. 320


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 86 No. 322


977.3 VERM5*

Illinois Historical Records Survey. *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois … No. 92. Vermilion County (Danville).* Chicago, IL: The Illinois Historical Records Survey, March, 1940. 386 pp.

352.0773 H673I No. 92
MICROFICHE I.352.0773 H673I No. 92

*Past and Present of Vermilion County, Illinois.* Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke, 1903. 1158 pp.

MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 87 No. 324


977.3 VERM2*
977.3 VERM2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 87 No. 325


977.3 VERM4*


977.3 VERM6*

WABASH COUNTY

County Seats: Centreville, 1825-1829
   Mt. Carmel, 1829- present
Established: December 27, 1824
Name Origin: The word Wabash comes from the French word “Ouabachi” which was an abbreviated form of a Miami Indian word for the Wabash River meaning “bright white” or “gleaming white” in reference to the limestone bed of the Wabash river in its upper course.

Bateman, Newton. ed. Illinois Historical; Wabash County, Biographical. Chicago, IL: Munsell, 1911. 2 Volumes.


WARREN COUNTY

County Seats: Home of Alexis Phelps at Lower Yellow Banks (now Oquawka) 1830-1831
   Monmouth, 1831- present
Established: January 13, 1825
Name Origin: Joseph Warren, 1741-1775, American Revolutionary War General

WASHINGTON COUNTY

County Seats: Covington, 1818-1831
    Nashville, 1831- present
Established: January 2, 1818
Name Origin: George Washington, 1732-1799, First President of the U.S., 1789-1797;
Military Commander in Chief during the American Revolutionary War


MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 89 No. 332


977.3 CLIN2 INDEX


977.3 CLIN2*
977.3 CLIN2 1967
MICROFILM 9773. ILLI8, Reel 12 No. 48


977.3 WASH INDEX
WAYNE COUNTY

County Seats: Fairfield, 1819- present
Established: March 26, 1819
Name Origin: General Anthony Wayne, 1745-1796, American Revolutionary War General


OVERSIZE 977.3 WAYNE2*
OVERSIZE 977.3 WAYNE2 1967


977.3 WAYN* 977.3 WAYN 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 11 No. 45


977.3 WAYN INDEX* 977.3 WAYN INDEX 1967

WHITE COUNTY

County Seats: Carmi, 1816- present
Established: December 9, 1815
Name Origin: Major Leonard White was an early pioneer in Gallatin County; he also served in the Territorial Militia, was a member of the 1818 Illinois Constitutional Convention, and served in the second and third General Assemblies. Some sources have indicated the county was named for Colonel Isaac White killed at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.


977.3 WHIT* 977.3 WHIT 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 89 No. 336


977.3 WHIT2 1966

WHITESIDE COUNTY

County Seats: Lyndon, 1839-1841  Sterling, 1841-1842
Lyndon, 1842-1846  Sterling, 1847-1857
Circuit Court at Sterling, County Commissioners Court at Lyndon, 1846-1847, Morrison, 1857- present
Established: January 16, 1836
Name Origin: Colonel Samuel Whiteside, Pioneer General

977.3 WHIS4


977.3 WHIS2*
977.3 WHIS2 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 90 No. 338

*Biographical Record of Whiteside County, Illinois.* Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke, 1900. 522 pp.

977.3 WHIS3*
977.3 WHIS3 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 90 No. 339


977.3 WHIS5 1998*
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 90-91 No. 340

*Portrait and Biographical Album of Whiteside County, Illinois.* Chicago, IL Chapman Brothers, 1885. 942 pp.

977.3 WHIS*
977.3 WHIS 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 91 No. 342

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**WILL COUNTY**

County Seats: Joliet (name changed from Juliet on May, 1845), 1836- present
Established: January 12, 1836
Name Origin: Conrad Will, Pioneer Politician


977.3 WILL9*


977.3 KEND 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 40 No. 153


OVERSIZE 977.3 WILL6*
OVERSIZE 977.3 WILL6 1967


977.3 WILL3*
977.3 WILL3 1967
History of Will County Illinois. Joliet, IL: Will County Bicentennial Committee. Peterson Printing Craftsman, Inc. 1973 1001pp. (reissue of original 1878 as seen above)


Portrait and Biographical Album of Will County, Illinois. Chicago, IL:Chapman Brothers, 1890. 771 pp.


Woodruff, George H. Fifteen Years Ago; or, The Patriotism of Will County. Joliet, IL: Pub. for the Author by J. Goodspeed, 1876. 515 pp.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

County Seats: Marion, 1839- present
Established: February 28, 1839
Name Origin: Williamson County, Illinois was named for Williamson County, Tennessee. The county in Tennessee was named for Hugh Williamson, 1735-1819, an American Revolutionary War surgeon general and political leader in newly independent America.


977.3 WILM2*
977.3 WILM2 1962
977.3 WILM2 1966
977.3 WILM2 1988
I.977.3 WILM2 1992


977.3 WILM*
977.3 WILM 1927
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 93 No.349


977.3 GALL1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 25 No. 103


977.3 WILM3*


977.3 WILM4*

Wilcox, J. F. Historical Souvenir of Williamson County, Illinois. Evansville, IN: Unigraphic, 1976. 176 pp. (This work includes a 1908 atlas of Williamson County.)

912.773 WILL3 1976


977.3 GALL INDEX
WINNEBAGO COUNTY

County Seats: Winnebago, 1836-1839 (temporary designation)
Rockford, 1839-present
Established: January 16, 1836
Name Origin: Indian name – Derived from a Fox Indian word Meaning “People of the Dirty Water”


977.3 WINN5*
977.3 WINN5 1967
977.3. WINN8 1998
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 94 No.351


977.3 WINN9 1998*

Church, Charles A. History of Rockford and Winnebago County, Illinois From the First Settlement in 1834 to the Civil War. Rockford, IL: W.P. Lamb, printer, 1900. 386 pp.

977.3 WINN3*
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MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 94 No. 352


OVERSIZE 977.3 WINN2*
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977.3 WINN6*
977.3 WINN6 1967
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977.3 WINN4*
977.3 WINN4 1967
MICROFILM 977.3 ILLI8, Reel 95 No. 356

We, the People...of Winnebago County. Rockford, IL: Winnebago County Bicentennial Commission, 1975. 258 pp.
WOODFORD COUNTY

County Seats: Versailles, 1841-1843 (temporary designation
Metamora, 1843-1894 (Metamora was called Hanover until February, 1845)
Eureka, 1894- present
Established: February 27, 1841
Name Origin: Woodford County, Illinois was named for Woodford County, Kentucky. The county in Kentucky was originally part of Woodford County, Virginia, and was the last county established in Virginia. The Virginia County was named for General William Woodford.

Biographical Record of Livingston and Woodford Counties, Illinois.


Portrait and Biographical Album of Woodford County. Chicago, IL: Chapman, 1889. 593 pp.

The Busy Librarian: Prioritizing Tenure and Dealing with Stress for Academic Library Professionals
by Todd Spires
(Collection Development Librarian, Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois)

Abstract
This work addresses the complexities academic librarians face in balancing the aspects of their lives: responsibilities at home to spouses and/or children, work duties and tenure. The emphasis of the article is on the relative role and effect of tenure on the daily lives of the individuals who are working towards achieving tenure. Common sources of stress are defined and addressed with possible solutions, varying from individual changes in approaches to the tenure process to institution-wide suggestions such as support groups or mentoring programs.

Introduction
The 2002 Jobs Rated Almanac ranks “librarianship” as the 8th least stressful job to have out of 250 job titles, just ahead of “bookkeeper” and just behind “medical secretary.” According to this publication, janitors and photographic process workers have more stress in their daily lives than we do. Obviously, the author has not spent any time in a modern academic library. Academic librarians lead very busy lives, filled with daily time-pressures and stress.

The various day-to-day duties librarians perform are numerous. These duties, such as working at the reference desk, teaching library instruction sessions, selecting materials, cataloging, and acquiring materials take up the majority of our time. Many of us also supervise personnel and/or students. This often requires much more time than planned for, and can be a source of stress. In addition, many of us serve on library and campus committees in our roles as faculty or administrators. Additionally, most of us have lives away from our jobs; spouses, children, parents, pets, hobbies, etc. Finally, many of us work to achieve tenure, and are required to publish articles, present papers, obtain a second Master’s degree or serve on non-administrative committees. If you add all of these up, academic librarians are very busy indeed. Perhaps we should be closer to the top of Krantz’s list.

This article focuses on the process involved in prioritizing tenure-related research in the daily lives of academic librarians. Common sources of stress will be identified and addressed, and a variety of solutions will be discussed. This is not intended as a discussion of the merits (pro or con) of tenure for academic librarians. (For lively debate on both sides of this issue, please refer to articles by Carver, Murray-Rust, Herring and Gorman, White and Cronin.) Instead, this article discusses the practical aspects of achieving tenure, and the place it holds within the framework of everything else we do.
The Busy Life

I am a prime example of a librarian balancing a wide variety of tasks and responsibilities. My job title is “Collection Development Librarian” which does not begin to describe what I do on a daily basis. I work at a medium-sized private university where my main responsibility is to manage the selection and de-selection of materials for the library’s collections and collect and maintain statistics in support these decisions. I also supervise a staff of five in acquisitions, serials and bindery preparation. In addition, in my role as liaison to five departments on campus, I teach library instruction sessions and provide research assistance to students and faculty in those subject areas. Due to the relatively small size of the professional staff, I also work approximately five hours per week at the reference desk. Occasionally there are night or weekend shifts at the desk as well. I serve on five in-house library planning committees, and attend the library’s bi-weekly faculty meetings and monthly staff meetings. I serve as the library’s representative in the University’s Faculty Senate. I serve on one committee in a state organization, and attend other events through the State of Illinois’ CARLI (Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries of Illinois). All that being said, I love what I do, and thoroughly enjoy the variety which comes with working at a smaller university library.

My home life is equally fulfilling and challenging. My wife works full-time at a local bookstore, often at night and on the weekends. We have an autistic son who is eleven and a daughter who is nine. I volunteer with a local non-profit organization and enjoy golf, tennis and restoring old cars. If all that isn’t enough, I also work towards tenure.

The basic expectations of the university’s tenure document are that we provide “effective librarianship.” Secondary to that, we are expected to produce research and/or creative production. Finally, we are to participate in professional service. The research section of the tenure and promotion document details the types of research/creative activities that count towards tenure. Articles in professional journals, productions of book reviews, production of papers, lectures, or presentations at conferences, workshops and seminars all count towards tenure. The compilation of bibliographies or the creation of bibliographic records or authority records to be shared within a consortium or a national union catalog can also be counted towards tenure and promotion, as well as consulting work. With regards to service, we are expected to serve on library, campus, state or national committees. We are also expected to attend relevant conferences sponsored by professional organizations. Librarians at other universities might find my library’s tenure requirements relatively tame compared to their own. Generally we have a nice balance of work, publishing and service.

Stressors

As academic librarians we all have stress in our daily lives. Each person senses and experiences stress differently. But for the purpose of this paper, stress is defined as “A psychophysiological process caused by internal or external events that are perceived as making demands over and above the coping resources possessed by the person.”

The internal events which can affect our stress levels are defined as those aspects which define who we are as individuals, such as the values, abilities, temperament, personality, needs, expectations and health of each of us. Each person has his “own brand of stress.”
Something that causes one person to tense up may not affect a colleague sitting in the next cubicle. The social aspect of life defined by our religious beliefs, language, caste, political beliefs and legal environment can affect how we feel or handle stressors. The external aspects of stress are things such as job descriptions, work culture, interpersonal relationships and compensation. These are additional factors that can add to an individual’s stress.

Agrawal lists six major sources of stress at work. The first is “factors intrinsic to the job,” such as working conditions, shift, number of hours worked and work load. The second is our role within the organization. Well-defined job roles and/or goals make for a happier employee. Third is our work relationships, which can affect the level of stress we experience on a daily basis, regardless of the relationship, whether between colleagues or superiors or with subordinates. The fourth source of stress she mentions is called the “career development factor.” This includes the degree of job security each of us feels, the fear of possible job loss, the obsolescence of our skills and capabilities and proximity and potential for retirement. Fifth, the organizational structure and climate of the workplace/library can affect how we feel about our daily tasks and responsibilities. Do we have a say in decisions? Do we have the respect of colleagues? Lastly, non-work factors can put pressure on each of us during the day, especially in dual-career families, because they affect the amount of time we have to spend on our jobs.

According to the 2001-2002 survey American College Teacher performed by the Higher Education Research Institute, the biggest stressors for college professors in general are “time pressures” with 82.9% of respondents listing that as a major source of stress. The second most common cause of stress was “lack of personal time,” with 77.5%. “Institutional procedures and ‘red tape’” was next with 70.7% with “managing household responsibilities” scoring just below, at 70.6%. The “review/promotion process” was listed by 47% of respondents as a source of stress. This survey did not single out librarians as a focus group. So what about librarians? Where do we get our stress?

In his article Stress in the Library, Charles Bunge explores the sources of work stress for librarians, both from the public service point-of-view and from that of the technical services librarian. He surveyed academic and public librarians on a range of stressors in their lives. He listed eight sources of stress. For technical service librarians, the most highly ranked stressor was “workload,” at 21.7% for the librarians surveyed. Librarians have too much to do and not enough time to do it. “Lack of positive feedback from colleagues and superiors” tied for second at 17.4%, with “fragmentation,” which he described as having too many problems or too many kinds of tasks or trying to balance a variety of tasks, following close behind. Physical work environment, unchallenging work, changing technology, lack of budget/resources and having no input into the library’s decision-making processes make up the remainder of the stressors for technical services librarians with less than 10% of the individuals surveyed listing them.

Public Services librarians had similar stressors. However, the biggest stressor Bunge identified was “patrons”, at a whopping 41.4% of those surveyed. “Workload” (12.5%) was number two, followed by “feelings of inadequacy” due to not being able to serve a patrons needs. ”Nonreference duties” followed that at number four. Physical environment, scheduling, equipment problems, lack of resources, having to be diplomatic, dealing with repetitive or trivial questions and poor communication made up the rest of
stressors public services librarians felt. Most of us can associate with one or more of these. Working towards tenure best fits into the categories of “workload” and “fragmentation.” It might also be reflected in a “lack of positive feedback.”

Parenthood and Academia

An academic librarian’s life is no more complex than any other professional’s. Each of us can point out positive and negative aspects of our jobs. Academia is unusual in that the work environment often includes a tenure requirement. This is often required to maintain status and/or to hold a job. According to O’Laughlin and Bischoff, “several types of work/family conflicts have been identified that are relevant to balancing family and an academic career.” These conflicts arise “when time pressures from one role make it impossible to fulfill expectations of another role.” They go on to state that “although academic positions generally have the advantage of a flexible work schedule, one outcome of this flexibility is that work is often accomplished at home.” This can create behavior-based conflicts, “as the focus and energy needed to fulfill work expectations is likely to conflict with the demands for attention of children and/or spouses.” In their surveys, “higher levels of family stress predicted higher levels of academic stress.” These struggles between career responsibilities and home responsibilities can cause a variety of health concerns from depression to high blood pressure. From the library administrator’s point-of-view, poor morale, decreased productivity, absenteeism and turnover are possible results of too little time and too many pressures.

In O’Laughlin and Bischoff’s survey, when asked what effect parenthood had on their academic careers, 73% of male and 81% of female respondents reported a negative effect. Fourteen percent of men said that family had no effect on their academic career, while only 7% of women made that claim. When looking at the effect of an academic career on their personal life, 50% of men and 60% of women reported a “negative influence.” “Less time with family” was the most common complaint at 32%.

Getting Organized and Setting Goals

The key to prioritizing tenure in our lives is to get organized. The first step is to read tenure documents and job descriptions carefully. Generally, timelines and procedures are clearly laid out in these documents, as are the criteria used to define and evaluate tenure and promotion. Beyond the documentation, it is important to understand how the documentation is interpreted and put into practice in each institution. What is the appropriate mix of librarianship, scholarship and service? How are they weighted relative to one another? What types of service count? Is the emphasis on campus, local, state or national service or a combination or variation of the three? Are certain publications weighted more than others? How do we separate certain library tasks from what could be considered service or scholarship? Does writing something in-house count towards scholarship or towards librarianship? Once we have gleaned all we can from the documents, the next step is to ask questions of supervisors and colleagues. The goal is to obtain a true sense of forthcoming tasks and to get a better sense of the timeframe. This will aid in setting goals.

Working towards tenure may seem extraneous to our duties as librarians. However, it makes more sense to think of it as part of our job descriptions and part of our daily lives. One way to do this is to incorporate article-writing and/or making presentations into our
daily routines. I put myself on a schedule. I set aside an hour or two each day in
Microsoft Outlook. It reminds me that I need to stop what I’m doing and work on an
article or another project. I also find it helpful to create a daily list of tasks on a pad of
paper on my desk. Others may write projects on a white board in their office. The
website *Life Hacks for Librarians* has several good ideas for organizing time. It mentions
creating a “Tickler File,” a three-dimensional calendar with thirty-one day folders and
twelve monthly folders representing a timeline. Tasks are filed throughout the tickler file
to serve as a reminder to work on something on a specific day. The important thing is to
do whatever it takes to remember to make the time.

After the basic groundwork is clear, and things are organized, the next step is to set
realistic and easily-quantifiable goals. This process takes an abstract idea such as “I want
to write an article” and makes it more concrete. Instead of saying, “I want to write an
article,” I should say “I want to complete an article by May 31st, 2006.” Setting a goal
such as this may also serve as motivation. “I really need to get this done by May 31st.”
Once the goals have been set, I focus on them. I find it is a good idea to have a copy of
the goals hanging on the wall in front of me. If I begin a project and find that I will not
be able to meet my goal, I re-work it using my experience from the first attempt.
According to Janette S. Caputo, “Setting personal priorities on what you want, need, and
can attain from work may help you to reappraise goals that are unrealistic and
unattainable.” If a tenure document requires a specific number of articles each year, that
should be the goal. Setting goals and therefore understanding what needs to be
accomplished within a given time period gives me the freedom to define when I am going
to work on articles and when you are going to have them completed. In addition, I set
goals to set limits. If I set a goal to participate in two state and/or national committees
and the opportunity arises to accept a third, I keep the goal in mind. Do I have the time
to join another committee? Is the boost it gives my tenure file worth the time it will take
to participate? I have to remember, it is okay to say no.

It is also important to keep track of everything I do during the course of the year. It helps
to create a folder to hold documentation of progress on work projects, programs from
conferences, paperwork from committees etc. Also, I do not throw away daily calendars.
These serve as reminders of what I have done over the course of the year. I maintain a
log of what I do on a daily basis. In turn, I use this to create the monthly and annual
reports for the Library Director. As I publish articles, reviews etc. or present papers or
serve on committees, I add these to my vita. This saves time when I am creating my
annual tenure documents.

In the article *Jumping Through Hoops: Serials Librarians’ Reflections on Tenure,
Reappointment, and Promotion Experiences in Academia*, Jia Mi suggests that new
librarians working towards tenure “start small” when it comes to research. Reading the
library literature, attending conferences and networking with other librarians provides a
feel for what is being discussed in the field. Jia Mi also suggests starting with a small
topic and gradually expanding it to “achieve both breadth and depth until it becomes your
own distinctive project.” It is important to keep it simple and focusing on numerous
articles on one topic or a similar topic. Also, it may be easier to publish a series of quality
articles instead of publishing a book that will take years to put together. Depending upon
the library, a series of quality articles may count just as much.
Another step to alleviating stress at work is to get organized at home. Some of the techniques listed above can help. I find that it helps to have one list of tasks for the day. It contains work tasks and home tasks. This helps me feel organized throughout the day. For example, if I need to phone my son’s teacher to set up an appointment, I will remember to do it at work. Additionally, if I am writing an article or working on a project for work and I have the all-day list at home, I will sometimes work on a project when the kids go to bed. It helps to take advantage of offers from friends and family when possible. When feeling stressed about a task at work, I ask for help from a friend or family member to baby-sit the kids for a few hours while I work. My parents never turn down an opportunity to spend time with the kids.

**Take Care of Oneself**

There are many factors that have a positive effect on our stress levels. These may appear obvious, but it does not hurt to revisit them. First of all, we need to learn to recognize our personal symptoms of stress. Simple things like nail chewing or foot tapping can be signs of stress. Through trial and error, we need to figure out what we need to do to figure out what works for us. If one stress reduction technique does not work, we must try another one.

There are numerous ways to alleviate stress. Caputo suggests making an appointment with yourself, setting aside time to brush away the pressures of work and home. This can be as simple as going outside and reading a book or going for a walk. She also encourages “mental health days” if your organization supports such an idea. In their book, *dot.calm: the Search for Sanity in a Wired World*, Dinnocenzo and Swegan recommend daily “time-outs” which can include naps. Taking a “time-out” means turning the cell phone off, turning away from the computer, stretching or going for a walk. Basically, it is essential to get away from the work and spend some time away. Fifteen minutes can reduce stress levels drastically. Dinnocenzo and Swegan also recommend daily time-out rituals such as teatime or meditation. Also, leaving the library for a few minutes or at lunch can help re-charge the mental state. I listen to the radio, baseball games or to music saved to my laptop while working. I feel that it helps me relax and concentrate. There are numerous other possibilities that I haven’t mentioned. The important thing is that each individual finds what it is that relaxes him/her and applies it when feeling tense.

Watching our diet can make a very serious difference in how we deal with stress. Stress can cause a decrease in appetite. The sense that we have no time can cause us to take our lunch from a snack machine or from the bag of cookies in our desk. While it is true that we are saving a few minutes, we are not doing ourselves any favors. According to John B. Arden’s book *Surviving Job Stress: How to Overcome Workday Pressures*, the key is not that we eat but *what* we eat. We need to concentrate on eating a balanced diet and avoiding the foods we have heard about for years that are bad for us. A diet featuring fruits, vegetables and whole wheat flour is important, as is minimizing intake of red meat, eggs, salt and high fat items. Also, alcohol does not alleviate stress. In addition to paying attention to diet, it is critical to exercise daily. Personally, I find that this, more than anything else, helps alleviate the stress that builds up daily at work and home.
Reaching Out to Colleagues

The colleagues within the library are often the most valuable resources available. Many libraries have mentoring programs, where a tenured librarian or “peer” guides the non-tenured professional through the process. This person can serve as a sounding board for research ideas. In addition, he/she may have personal connections which can help when attempting to get assigned to committees within state and national organizations. Also, the peer can serve as an excellent promoter of the tenure-track librarian when it comes time for the final fight for tenure and promotion. The peer can assist the tenure-track librarian in understanding the nuances of the process within the library. In addition, this person often has knowledge of the publishing process, having been through it already. This can be very valuable. A mentor can also serve as an additional check on the process and our place in it. Am I where I should be? Should I serve on more committees? Should I write more articles etc? The difficulty with this arrangement is that unless the library has a structured peer program in place, many librarians are unwilling or unable to assume the mentorship role. In some libraries, a younger librarian’s supervisor has not completed the tenure process either. However, if there are librarians willing to serve as mentors, this can be a very valuable tool.

In a situation where there is no formal mentoring program, Miller and Benefiel proposed the idea of the “Tenure Support Group.” This is an informal group that meets over the lunch hour in a “brown bag” format. It allows for tenure-track librarians to sit down and discuss issues and express concerns. All librarians within their institution are encouraged to attend, so there are usually librarians in attendance who have already completed their tenure requirements. Sometimes they invite guest speakers. The meetings also serve as a means of bringing like-minded researchers together to collaborate. The group can assist in finding proofreaders and others interested in helping out. Miller and Benefiel felt that the informal atmosphere of such meetings of peers helped the communication process and allowed people to express their anxieties and experiences more freely.24 In libraries where there is no formal mentoring structure, this might be a good alternative.

If the library is small or if there is no sense of collegiality amongst colleagues, it is easy to create one’s own network of mentors and peers to help stay on the right track. For individuals in their first professional academic library position, there may be individuals from graduate school who might be willing and appropriate to serve as mentors. Although they are often very busy, some professors might be willing to serve in such a role, at least for a short period of time. In addition, colleagues who have been recently hired at other academic institutions may have good insights as they go through the tenure process. The people at local, regional or national meetings may also have valuable insights. Conferences and electronic discussion groups are further ways to connect to distant colleagues. Understanding how the process works at other libraries often brings clarity to one’s own situation.25 Finally, there are workshops on campus or at other locations nearby that often open up new avenues and ideas. These might prove invaluable in helping to organize projects or set appropriate and attainable goals.

Conclusion

Academic librarians are busy. They have difficulty budgeting their job duties, their home lives and their tenure requirements. In spite of the numerous stressors that are listed in this article, most manage to be successful at their jobs, attain tenure and have a healthy
home life. It takes organization to be successful. It also helps to set realistic and easily-quantifiable goals. Learning to identify signs of stress and learning how to with them helps our long-term health and helps us be more productive. Finally, we need to remember that colleagues are a prime resource for the tenure-track librarian for a variety of reasons.

Notes and References

8. Bradley University, Cullom-Davis Library, Guidelines for Promotion and Tenure for Library Faculty, (Peoria, IL: 2004).
11. Rita Agrawal, Stress in Life and Work.
12. Ibid., pp.
16. Ibid., pp. 88 – 90.
Illinois State Library Directory

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