

Chicago Genealogist

Spring 2013
Volume 45, No. 3



Chicago Genealogical Society

PURPOSE: The Chicago Genealogical Society, founded in 1967, is a not-for-profit educational organization devoted to collecting, preserving and perpetuating the records of our ancestors, and to stimulating an interest in all people who contributed in any way to the development of Chicago and its surrounding area.

MEMBERSHIP: The Membership year is from July 1 through June 30 of the next year. Annual U.S. dues are: \$25.00 – Individual, Library or Society membership; \$30.00 – Contributing membership; and, \$250.00 – Life membership. Foreign membership, \$10.00 extra. New members receive issues of the Newsletter beginning with completion of the membership process, and all four issues of the *Chicago Genealogist*.

MEETINGS: Meetings are free and open to the public. For date and program information please consult the current Newsletter or visit our website at <http://www.chicagogenealogy.org> and click on Calendar.

NEWSLETTER: Eleven issues published each year: July/August [Summer], then monthly through June. The newsletter contains genealogical and related historical articles and announcements. Foreign memberships will only receive the newsletter in electronic form. U.S. members have the option of selecting postal or electronic receipt of the newsletter. Please contact us via our website if you wish your newsletter to be delivered electronically.

CHICAGO GENEALOGIST: Published quarterly. Church and school records, family stories, bible records and other materials of genealogical value relating to Chicago and Cook County will be considered for publication, provided such material has not been previously published or is out of copyright. Authors requiring extra copies of the *Chicago Genealogist* in which their article appears should include payment with their article; each quarterly costs \$8.00. We welcome books for review. All materials submitted become the property of the Society and will not be returned.

QUERIES: These should be 50 words or less, typed, with name and address of the sender. Include a name, date and location for each query. Queries from non-members will be accepted free of charge but are printed only when space permits. Queries may be submitted by mail, or email at chgogensoc@att.net

CORRESPONDENCE: Whenever possible, send to the attention of a specific person, *i.e.*, Publications Chairperson, Quarterly Editor, etc. at the above address. If you are a member, please provide your membership number.

WEBSITE: Be sure to visit our website at <http://www.chicagogenealogy.org> where we have various searchable databases. Our email address is chgogensoc@att.net. You can contact the President, Corresponding Secretary, and other members of our board through this address. If you are a member, please provide your membership number.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS: To avoid delays in receiving your newsletters and quarterlies, please send any change of address to Membership Chairperson as soon as possible.

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ISSN: 0093556

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A VOGT FAMILY IN CHICAGO

by Craig L. Pfannkuche, and Lorna Vogt

Born about 1808 in the Wurttemberg area of Germany, John Severin VOGT immigrated to the United States in May 1835. Evidence shows that he came to Chicago by late 1836. Such a time span leads to speculation that he arrived in Chicago via the Erie Canal and Great Lakes schooner. In any event, he became enamored of a fellow German in the city, Catherine MOLTER, and married her at the (Old) St. Mary's Catholic Church in the city on 6 June 1837.

By mid-1838, the couple settled near the corner of Cass [now Wabash] and Pearson Streets. That area was heavily settled by German immigrants. According to the Fergus City Directory of 1839, John made his living as a bricklayer. (He may have worked on the first St. Joseph's and the first St. Michael's Catholic churches – both destroyed in the Chicago Fire.)

The 1844 Chicago City Directory listed the family residence as being in the "Dutch [German] Settlement." He was working as a "laborer." (Chicago's "Dutch Settlement" was generally located north of Chicago Avenue and east of Clark Street in those days.)

In 1847 John Vogt moved his membership to the newly formed St. Joseph's parish (1107 North Orleans). That parish was formed in order to serve a Catholic German immigrant population in that area.

The 1850 Federal census of Chicago's 9th ward (east of State, north of the river, south of Fullerton to the lake) lists John and Catherine under the surname of "FOH." The ages listed for them and their growing family supports the belief that the Foh family was truly the Vogt family. Children listed in that census were; John age 10, Francis age 8, Catherine age 6, Mary age 4, Philip age 2, and Frederick newly born. It is believed, from an inspection of the 1860 Federal census record that Philip and Frederick died before that census was taken.

By 1859, John believed that he had become well enough known to win election to supervisor of the 9th ward. He narrowly lost the election to A.C. Coventry by two votes; 209 to 207. It seems that there were no hard feelings since both Coventry and John Vogt were appointed as 9th Ward Inspectors of Election for the coming mid-March 1860 election.

The 1860 Federal census of Chicago's 9th ward shows that the Vogt family was increasing. Children Joseph age 6, Philip (named after a deceased brother) age 2, and Louis recently born, were all born during the 1850s. Sadly, their young children, Barbara and Catherine, died within a month of each other in May and June 1864. They were buried in St. Boniface Cemetery, the first burials in the family plot there. During much of the 1860s, John and Catherine lived at 21

Green Bay Street (now no longer a street located just north of Chicago Avenue between Cass [Wabash] and Rush).

By 1868, John and Catherine were living at 183 Rush Street (near the northwest corner of Rush and Chicago). John Severin Vogt died there on 19 November 1869. He is buried in Lot 14, Block 8, Section 2 of St. Boniface Cemetery.

Catherine Vogt was not left destitute with a brood of seven children upon his death. In Catherine's death notice, found in the 21 March 1890 CHICAGO HERALD, it was stated that "When her husband died he left her a large estate." She was described in that notice as "... an early settler in Chicago who had spent some time with the family of Captain BEAUBIEN." The obituary went on to say that "She married a second time, her husband being Frank TRAUTMANN, one time the chief engineer of the North Side Water works. Mrs. Trautmann was a lively, amiable, and very charitable old lady." She married Frank Trautmann at the St. Joseph's Church on 6 May 1873.

Catherine Molter Vogt Trautmann died at her home at 515 North Clark Street (now 1316 North Clark) on 18 March 1890. Following a high mass held at St. Joseph's church and a funeral from the home, she was buried in the St. Boniface cemetery with John S. Vogt.

In 1870, prior to her second marriage, Catherine was living only a very short distance away from her son, John, who had married Maria KAUTENBERGER at St. Joseph's on 7 November 1860. Catherine was living near the corner of Rush Street and Chicago Avenue with her sons Joseph age 18, Peter age 14, and Philip age 12.

John Vogt, the oldest son of John S. and Catherine Vogt, was born in Chicago on 23 August 1839. By 1862 he and his wife were living on the south side of Pearson "between Dearborn and Wolcott [now State]." A thumbnail biography of him published in the CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN of 3 April 1892 (page 4, col. 3) states that "In 1851, he joined the volunteer fire department, remaining with it until the time it was disbanded." If the newspaper article is correct, then John was a member of "Volunteer Engine 8" located on Hubbard Street between State and Wabash (See Little and McNalis, HISTORY OF CHICAGO FIRE HOUSES OF THE 19TH CENTURY, Vol. I. pages 4-5). Little and McNalis state that Chicago's volunteer fire department was disbanded in 1858.

It seems that John's first known attempt at full time employment came in 1861 when he and his brother, Frank, established a grocery concern located at 189 Cass. The grocery business was not successful since, by 1864, John had become an apprentice picture frame gilder living at 83 East Pearson. That was the occupation which was listed for John in the 1870 Federal census. He was supporting three children; Mary age 9, John age 5, and William almost 1. It may be that John

became a saloon keeper by 1873 as a John Vogt was so listed in the 1873, (in 1874 a listing exists for a Joseph Vogt at 41 Chicago Avenue; he may have been a younger brother of John) and 1877 Chicago City Directories as having that occupation at 41 Chicago Avenue. Among the five individuals named "John Vogt" in those years, the one at 41 Chicago Avenue (near Kingsbury) is the closest to the "old neighborhood."

The 1880 Federal census of Chicago lists John Vogt as being a "saloon keeper" and living at 274 Hurlbut in the city. The 1880 Chicago City Directory states that the saloon was located at 79 5th Avenue. John's house on Hurlbut [now – Cleveland] was located at the corner with Siegel [now – Evergreen] while his saloon was located on the west side of 5th Avenue [now – Wells] just south of Randolph (Gray's Atlas 873). Another John Vogt is listed as being a laborer living at 274 Hurlbut. That person may have been John's eldest son.

While John Vogt (b. 1838) cannot be definitely traced in the Chicago City Directories in the 1880s as being a saloon owner, at least one John Vogt, a laborer, continued to live at the 274 Hurlbut/Cleveland throughout the decade.

Considering that John Vogt's death certificate lists 447 26th Street at his home at the time of his death in 1902 and that the 1900 Federal census of the city lists 448 26th Street as the address for John, Mary and son, Stephen, it is believed that sometime in the early 1880s, he moved to the south side of the city. A John Vogt is listed as living at 450 26th Street in the 1885 city directory. He is listed in the 1890 city directory as living at the same address with the occupation of "brewer."

A thumbnail biography of John Vogt in a booklet titled MEN WHO HAVE MADE THE FIFTH WARD, states that he was born in Chicago in 1839, that he was a gilder for 15 years, and "... in 1881, engaged in the malting business ... [which was] not destined to be a lasting one, for he soon discontinued it to engage in the manufacture of Weiss beer, etc."

The 1892 city directory lists John as being a "brewer and bottler" of "Weiss" brand beer at 461 - 471 26th Street while living at 450 26th. He is listed (page 243) as a brewer in Bob Skilnik's book, THE HISTORY OF BEER AND BREWING IN CHICAGO: 1833 – 1978, from 1888 into 1895. (All of that property is today located directly underneath the Stevenson Expressway around the intersection of 26th and Stewart.)

Perhaps it was John's involvement in the beer business which brought him to the attention of the well-known Chicago alderman, John COUGHLIN. Coughlin and the Republican slating committee which he controlled nominated him as the Republican aldermanic candidate in the city's 5th Ward. In the April 1892 election, John garnered the most votes in his ward with 1,501 votes while John ERNST, the Democrat in the 5th Ward obtained 1,473.

John was sworn in on April 18, 1892 and joined such Chicago notables on the floor of the council as John “Bathhouse” Coughlin and John “Johnny De Pow” POWERS. John seems to have been seen by Coughlin’s boodling aldermanic “grey wolves” as being completely in their camp since he was appointed by Mayor HARRISON to both the police and fire committees as well as to the licensing committee. Vogt was in the council in the very year that Carter Harrison “had promised during his campaign that he would give the World’s Fair [Columbian Exposition] crowds a wide-open town, and he more than kept his word.” (Asbury, GEM OF THE PRAIRIE, 1940, page 155).

A major issue which came before the council and new member Vogt was one dear to the heart of Coughlin. That issue was the question of whether the Garfield Park Race Track should be closed. For years that track had been home to the HANKINS brothers, allies of “King” Mike McDONALD the “Gambler King of Clark Street (See Robert Lindberg’s book of the same title (Southern Illinois University Press, 2009), who both raced their own horses and “fixed” many of the races run there. Mayor Harrison, who had the power to grant race dates, decided that, with the site of the future Columbian Exposition being so close to the race track and not wanting the crowds to be bilked by corrupt racing interests, he would not grant any further racing dates to the track. This was a slap in the face to “The Bath” who had, as Kogan and Wendt stated (page 50) in their LORDS OF THE LEVY (1943), “entered the council to protect the Garfield Park interests.” John Powers came to the rescue of the Garfield Park “interests’ (aka, gamblers). He proposed that race dates be awarded by the city clerk to those who could pay a daily fee. The ordinance passed and racing began when McDonald spent \$3,000 to purchase daily race dates.

Newly elected Mayor WASHBURN vetoed the ordinance and ordered the track to be raided and closed on 2 September 1892. In the melee which resulted, two policemen were shot and killed. On September 9 the council took action to override the mayor’s veto. Coughlin ordered his minions to vote in favor of the override in order that, as the TRIBUNE put it in its 10 September issue, “the Garfield Park people should not be interfered with in their favorite pastime of fleecing suckers.” John Vogt voted in favor of the override of Washburn’s veto. The TRIBUNE concluded that those who voted as Vogt did, had “turned every policeman in [their] wards into a personal enemy.”

The override did not get the necessary two-thirds majority and the Garfield Park race track was permanently closed.

In December 1892, Vogt was tainted by a hint of scandal. Policeman Gustav C. LEHMAN publicly alleged that he had been put on the force by Vogt after paying Vogt \$150 in hopes of receiving an \$80 per year job. That had not happened so Lehman quit the force and made a public complaint against Vogt. Vogt sued for libel (CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 12/6/1892, page 3).

John Vogt served only one term as a Chicago alderman. He needed to spend more time trying to make his brewery a financial success. He had been working as a brewer since 1888 but was having some difficulty in selling his "Weiss" brand beer. In the same year that he won his aldermanic position he partnered with John SWEENY in hopes of improving the company's sales. In a further effort to make the brewery profitable, he and Sweeny incorporated themselves as "Vogt and Sweeny Brewing Company" in late February 1894. Either because "Weiss" brand beer was not what Chicagoans wanted to drink or because the company was totally mismanaged, a number of creditors brought suit against the company as early as the end of December 1894. The 24 March 1895 TRIBUNE contains (page 6) a notice of the sale of the assets of the company located at 467 through 473 26th Street at by the court appointed receiver. Along with the brewery itself and all related fixtures, ten horses, eight wagons with harnesses, as well as a stock of beer valued at \$5,000 was being put up for sale. The eventual purchaser was James J. MULLEN.

The 1900 Federal census of Chicago lists John Vogt as living at 447 26th Street and working as a "Salesman, Beer." He died at his home on 12 May 1902. His death notice in the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS of 13 May 1902 states (page 8) that he was "the father of John, William, Charles, Joseph, Anthony, and Mrs. M. SCHMITT. He was buried in St. Boniface Cemetery with his wife.

John's wife, Mary Kautenberger Vogt, died at 2842 Normal Avenue in Chicago. Her daughter, Mary (Henry) Schmitt, had died since the death of her husband. She is buried in St. Boniface Cemetery with her husband.

John's sister, Mary, was also involved in the brewing business. Mary was born on 27 November 1847 in Chicago. As a young girl, she knew the HAND family in the neighborhood from the mid 1850s. The 1860 Federal census of Ward 9 in Chicago shows the Vogt family living at enumerated house #534 while the Hand family lived at enumerated house #484.

Peter Hand, a son of John and Elizabeth Hand, enlisted in the 24th Illinois Infantry during the Civil War. Upon his return in August 1864, he and Mary reestablished their neighborhood friendship which quickly turned to a marriage by the end of the year.

Peter Hand established a furrier store which was destroyed in the Chicago Fire of October 1871. After trying to reestablish his business, he sold out and invested in the noted Conrad Siepp brewery. By 1891 Peter opened his own brewery at 37 – 50 Sheffield (now – 1612 – 1632 Sheffield). His premier product was named "Meister Brau." He died while still President of his brewery on 25 November 1899 and is buried in Graceland Cemetery.

Peter's wife, Mary Vogt Hand, died at the home of her married daughter at 4318 Sheridan on 3 March 1921. She is buried with her husband in the Graceland Cemetery.

The life of Mary's brother, Joseph Vogt, took a different track from the brewing business in Chicago. Joseph was born in Chicago on 1 December 1853. He continued to live with his mother into 1870 at their home at 183 Rush Street. He married Helen NICHELSON at the St. Joseph's church on 14 January 1875 and took up residence at 195 Larrabee Street (now – now near the corner of Larrabee and Division Streets). Perhaps influenced by his father's stint as a volunteer fireman, Joseph joined the Chicago Fire Department by 1876. By 1880, he had been promoted to the Lieutenant of Engine 10. Engine 10's "house" was located at 82 – 84 Pacific Avenue (now – 349 – 351 South LaSalle). At the same time that Joseph was located there, the house was also the headquarters of William MUSHAM who later became the city's Fire Chief.

Sometime in the early 1880s Joseph Vogt was appointed as the Fire Marshall of the private Pullman Fire Department. He is so listed in the 1890 Chicago City Directory. His firehouse was located at 112th and Cottage Grove (See Little and McNalis, HISTORY OF CHICAGO FIRE HOUSES OF THE 19TH CENTURY, Vol. I, page 448. That firehouse still stands at its present location (page 449). Even though the Chicago Fire Department took over the duties of the private company by 1900, Joseph Vogt was still being listed in the 1900 city directory as "Fire Marshall, Pullman."

Joseph Vogt died at his home at 11117 Champlain in the heart of the old Pullman community on 11 December 1916. His death notice in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE of 12 December 1916 (page 19) states that he was survived by his wife, Helen, and a daughter. Mrs. Katherine WARNER. He is buried in the Mt. Greenwood Cemetery with his wife. Helen Vogt died on 21 April 1927 at the family home.

John and Joseph's younger brother, Peter, born on 6 January 1855 in Chicago, was also influenced by his father's tales of his years on the volunteer Chicago Fire Department as well as by his brother's exciting tales of firefighting. At the St. Joseph's Catholic Church on 24 August 1874 he married Mathilda BAER. In 1880 he and his wife were living at 224 Cass where he worked for his brother as "finisher." By 1882 he succumbed to the romance of firefighting and joined the department. He was quickly promoted to lieutenant by 1885 and was assigned to Engine 12 located on Lake Street between Ashland and Paulina. He had moved his family to 523 Noble Street (now – Noble Street near of Milwaukee Avenue).

According to the city directory of 1887 he was transferred to Engine 31 which was housed in a brand new building at 636 West 13th Street (now- 243 West 13th). (Little and McNalis, Vol. I, page 256).

In 1888 Peter was promoted to Captain and was assigned to Engine 30. Engine 30 was located at 514 North Ashland (now – 1125 North Ashland) just south of Division, Milwaukee and Ashland intersection. As of this writing, Engine 30's house is still an active fire house although much remodeled from the photograph in Little and McNalis, Vol. I, page 196.

Sometime before 1894, Peter Vogt was promoted and assigned to Engine 68 which was located at (today) 1642 North Kostner. He may be the individual pictured in Little and McNalis, Vol. I, page 395 – second from right front. A fire house built after 1936 sits on that same site today. After attaining his new position, Peter moved his family to 2929 North Keating.

In late 1908, Pete, who was contemplating retirement, noted that some old time firemen from the 1870s and 1880s including one time Chief, Mathias BENNER, were requesting pensions without having served the minimum 22 years of service. In the 19th century, firemen opting to be part of their pension system had to pay 1 % of their salaries into the pension fund. By 1908 payouts were exceeding fund income. Along with Captains John EVANS and Robert O'CONNOR, he asked the county court to enjoin the fire department from making such payments. A county judge refused their request on 19 June 1909. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE reported on 12 October 1909, that the fire department pension board was moving to have Vogt, Evans, and O'Connor fired for taking action against the board for its "fraud and corruption." The pension board asked Fire Marshall James HORAN to fire them but Horan refused to do so. (Fire Marshall Horan would be killed with 20 other firemen on 22 December 1910 under a falling wall at a fire in the historic Chicago Stockyards. Their names are listed on the Chicago Fire Department memorial to fire department personnel who died while on duty. The memorial is located just west of the entrance to the historic Chicago Stockyards.)

Peter J. Vogt retired from the Chicago Fire Department as a Captain on Engine 68 at the beginning of 1915. He died at his home at 2021 North Keating in the city on 2 January 1927 and buried in the Oakridge Cemetery (Death notice- CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, 3 January 1927, p. 40). His wife, Mathilda, died on 26 December 1932. She is buried with her husband (Death notice – CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, 27 December 1932, p. 28).

A NOTE ABOUT SOURCES FOR THIS ARTICLE – A great deal of research for this story was done by Lorna Vogt in census, city directory, and newspaper sources. It was decided that this lengthy family history need not be made even longer by including all source references within the story. Ms. Vogt holds copies of much of the material on which this story was based. Individuals interested in the Vogt family, in the source material consulted, or interested in making corrections or additions to this story can contact the authors through the Chicago Genealogical Society.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF GUST TSAMTSAKIZH: 2 July, 1932¹**Submitted by Jeanne Larzalere Bloom, CG^(SM)**

The [Illinois] State Archives administers a system of Illinois Regional Archives Depositories (IRAD) to manage the archival records of local governments. Local governments which have transferred records to the regional depositories include counties, townships, municipalities and school districts. Located on seven state university campuses, regional depositories house and service those records of local governments which have been appraised as having long-term values and have been transferred to the Archives.²

Seven (7) universities in Illinois serve as regional depositories. The records for Cook County and Chicago are held at Northeastern Illinois University (NEIU) in the basement of the Ronald Williams Library at 5500 North St. Louis Avenue in Chicago. The records for Lake County, Illinois (Northern district) are held at Northern Illinois University (NIU) located in the Regional History Center of the Founders Memorial Library in DeKalb, Illinois.

While researching the Lake County Coroner's Inquest Files 1923–1967 (Accession number 1/0101/01) I discovered that a number of files were inquests for residents of Cook County that died in Lake County. The inquest files for Lake County are only those recorded by court reporter about the circumstances of the death. Generally these inquests with robust testimony were for auto accidents, railroad accidents, and murders.

In July 1932 an inquest was held on the body of Gust Tsamtsakizh of Chicago. The far-ranging testimony in this inquest provides insights into the everyday lives of Greek immigrants. The questions asked during the inquest reveal attitudes toward unions and liquor.

¹ Coroner's Inquest on the body of Gust Tsamtsakizh (1932), Box 6 of 85: Repas through Turowskiz, Lake County Coroner's Inquest Files 1923–1967 (Accession number 1/0101/01); Northern Illinois University (NIU) Regional History Center (Founders Memorial Library; Room 400; Northern Illinois University; DeKalb, IL 60115), photocopies 26 April 2013, held by Jeanne Larzalere Bloom, CG.

² Illinois Regional Archives Depository (IRAD) System <http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/IRAD/home.html> : accessed 5 February 2013.

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CORONER'S INQUEST on the body of GUST TSAMTSAKIZH
Held at M. F. Schryber's undertaking establishment
at Gurnee, Illinois on July 2, 1932.

Ann Turner, Reporter
4 South Genesee Street
Waukegan, Illinois

[Page 2]

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
 } ss.
COUNTY OF LAKE }

CORONER'S INQUEST

Held at M. F. Schryber's undertaking establishment in the village of Gurnee, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1932, on the body of Gust Tsamtsakizh, deceased.

PRESENT: Dr. J. L. Taylor, Coroner.

Mr. E. C. Starbuck representing the State's Attorney
of Lake County, Illinois

E. M. Metcalf }
Elmer E. Hook }
J. W. Gray } JURY OF INQUEST
Edward Gilling }
Robert Stedman }
James Campbell }

ATTEST: E. M. Metcalf, Foreman.

BE IT REMEMBERED That at an inquisition made before the undersigned, Dr. J. L. Taylor, Coroner of said County, at M. F. Schryber's undertaking establishment in the village of Gurnee, in said County and State, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1932, on the body of Gust Tsamtsakizh,

deceased, by a jury swrong according to law to inquire how the said body came to its death, the witnesses then and there sworn testified as follows, to-wit:

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JOE VINCENT being first duly sworn on his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

EXAMINATION BY CORONER

- Q: Will you give your name please? A: Joe Vincent.
- Q: Where do you live, Mr. Vincent?
- A: I live in Gurnee.
- Q: And what is your occupation A: Nothing.
- Q: Do you have charge in a way of the Bowman plants and grounds down there?
- A: Yes, sir.
- Q: Just what are your duties there?
- A: Oh, I keep track of the buildings so they don't tear it to pieces; don't tear the doors open, and I look around.
- Q: Around the grounds? A : Yes.
- Q: Do you generally go over the place every day?
- A: Not every day, sometimes two or three days, and sometimes two or three times in one day; depends when I am over there.
- Q: Last Wednesday were you making the rounds over there?
- A: No, sir. I was going across past the south end of the factory cutting some thistles in the ground.
- Q: And did you run upon the body of a man?
- A: Yes, sir.
- Q: Where was this man found?
- A: Right on the southwest corner of the factory laying right up close to the factory, right on his back.
- Q: Were there weeds there around him?

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- A: No, sir. The weeds had been cut; all clear — not shading or hiding at all.
- Q: Is there a road somewheres near there or a path?
- A: There is a road goes right where his feet was.
- Q: And from that road the body could be seen?
- A: You couldn't walk by it without seeing it.
- Q: Or riding by it?
- A: No, but the only place you walk is where you come by the factory.

- Q: Is that a private road or a public road?
A: No. A private road
Q: Are there many people that use that road?
A: No. Very few.
Q: What time of the day was this?
A: About two o'clock in the afternoon.
Q: You say he was laying on his back?
A: Right on his back.
Q: And which way was his head? A: North.
Q: How were his hands?
A: Hands put up right like this (indicating on chest).
Q: Right across his chest?
A: Yes, sir, and his coat was smoothed out just as smooth.
Q: Was this man well dressed?
A: Fine. Gray suit on.
Q: Shoes were nice and clean?
A: Clean as a whistle. Not a speck on them.
Q: Looked just as if they had been blacked with shoe blackening?
A: Yes, sir.

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- Q: After finding this body what did you do, Mr. Vincent?
A: I called up Joe and Mr. ---
Q: Who is Joe? A: The deputy sheriff here
Q: The last name?
A: Dada. When I say "Joe" I mean Dada.
Q: That was the first person you called?
A: Yes, sir, and Mr. Schryber.
Q: And did the deputy sheriff come right down there to the scene?
A: Yes, sir.
Q: And you remained there for some time?
A: Yes, sir. I did until they took the body away.
Q: And Mr. Kennedy from the Sheriff's Office got there before the body was moved?
A: Yes, sir.
Q: After the body was moved he was searched for any identification, was he?
A: He was up there.
Q: He was up there? A: Before they moved him.
Q: Who did that? A: Mr. Dada.
Q: Now this was on Wednesday at two o'clock, and when were you around before that?

A: I haven't been there in a week. I didn't have not business on the south end.

Q: Around that end you hadn't been there for a week?

A: I don't have no business there. I go up in the factory but it is on the east end, on the east corner.
I go up on the platform.

5 [page 6]

Q: You noticed some blood about this body, did you?

A: Oh, yes. He was all covered with blood at head and face.

Q: Did you see any gun around there?

A: I couldn't find no gun. I looked for a gun.

Q: You didn't find any?

A: No.

Q: Did you notice at that time any wounds on the body?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Whereabouts?

A: One right here in his eye (indicating left eye) and one in his shoulder (indicating right shoulder).

Q: Where you here when the body was unclothed by the Coroner and Mr. Schryber?

A: Yes, sir.

CORONER: Have you questions, Mr. Metcalf?

EXAMINATION BY JUROR METCALF

Q: Mr. Vincent, that road or driveway that you speak of where you drive in is a circular driveway there where you drive up to the Bowman plant to deliver milk. Wasn't he in the southwest corner of the bottling plant?

A: No. You couldn't see that man from that drive that you are talking about.

Q: Whereabouts?

A: This other road comes down from that; comes by the railroad track.

6 [page 7]

EXAMINATION BY MR. STARBUCK

Q: Where is this factory located?

A: About a half mile north of here.

Q: North of Gurnee?

A: Right about north of where we are here.

Q: That is in Lake County, Illinois?

A: Yes, sir.

JUROR: Does the ground drop down from that circular driveway by the south end?

A: This used to be a flower garden like. He laid right on that piece of ground, only up close to the buildings.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY CORONER

Q: Mr. Vincent, if anybody had driven in there a day or so before this body was found do you think that an automobile or any vehicle would have left its tracks there?

A: Why, sure. They drive in three dozen times a day with cars and trucks around there.

Q: Right near there?

A: Not that near.

Q: I mean right up close there?

Q: You couldn't help but see him

Q: I am trying to find out if there were any fresh tracks there?

A: No, there weren't. This road runs right alongside.

Q: Was there any blood any distance from the body?

A: Right near the body.

Q: Not anywhere else.

A: No.

Q: Was there any cap or hat found around there anywhere?

A: There was a shell found there.

7 [page 8]

Q: I mean a hat to wear on the head?

A: No.

Q: That part of his clothing was gone?

A: Never saw his hat.

Q: I guess that will do for the present, Mr. Vincent. I might want to call you back.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

* * *

NICK TSAMTSAKIZH being first duly sworn on his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

EXAMINATION BY CORONER

Q: Give your name please?

A: Nick Tsamtsakizh.

Q: Where do you live?

A: With me in Chicago.

Q: Where do you live?

A: Chicago.

Q: What address?

A: 523 East 61st Street

Q: What is your occupation? What do you work at?

A: I got a little grocery store and have a meat market.

- Q: You are a married man? A: Yes, sir.
Q: Were you acquainted with this man on whom we are holding this inquest?
A: My first cousin
Q: He was your first cousin? A: Yes.
Q: How long has he lived with you? A: Two years.
Q: Was he married A: No

8 [page 9]

- Q: How old was he?
A: Thirty-seven years old, something like that.
Q: What nationality are you? A: Greek.
Q: How long had Gust been in this country?
A: Twenty-two years.
Q: But he lived with you only two years?
A: Yes, but he didn't have no work. Before he was working he come in every day, once or twice a week to see me, but now he didn't have no work for a year and he live with me.
Q: What was his occupation?
A: Working night cook.
Q: How long has he been out of work as a cook?
A: One year.
Q: One year?
A: He worked before for one fellow two years steady. He never missed one night, and after breaking that place down there and the fellow moved another place northwest and he worked there for a while too, and he didn't have so much business and he quit and he stayed with me.
Q: When did you last see him alive?
A: Monday, three o'clock
Q: Where was he at that time?
A: He left from house about nine o'clock, ten o'clock breakfast and coffee, and go down to coffee house and all the people stay there until twelve o'clock, and then had supper with me.
Q: In your house? A: Yes

9 [page 10]

- Q: Twelve o'clock at noon?
A: He had dinner with me and after he go out. He gone couple hours and he come back and brought umbrella and he come there at three o'clock and leave the umbrella there.
Q: When you saw him at three o'clock did he tell you what he was going to do?

- A: Yes. He go to my cousin in Wisconsin. I asked him have he go money and he said, "Yes," and I asked him if he got appointment. Every Sunday some fellows on the west side talk to other fellows and fellows go on holidays, today, Monday or tomorrow or 4th of July — go with the others.
- Q: At three o'clock he was going up into Wisconsin?
- A: Yes.
- Q: And you asked him if he had money and he told you he did?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Now, where was he on the west side when he was having a good time?
- A: Sunday.
- Q: Whereabouts was that place on the west side?
- A: 626 Blue Island Avenue.
- Q: What kind of place is that?
- A: Coffee house. Next door to the coffee house is a restaurant — eating down there too and lots go to the coffee house and drink coffee.
- Q: What time did he get home Sunday night?
- A: Sunday night with me and the other fellows, one o'clock

10 [page 11]

twelve o'clock, he come on the south side.

- Q: Were you with him Sunday night? A: Yes, sir.
- Q: All the evening? A: Yes, sir.
- Q: Where did you spend the Sunday night?
- A: Down there where I told you on the west side.
- Q: West side? A: Yes.
- Q: And you got home at one o'clock?
- A: Yes. He slept with me and got up in the morning and drank coffee with me Monday morning.
- Q: Did you know how much money he had when he went away?
- A: He didn't tell me. I don't ask him how much he got, but if he go down there he have money to spend.
- Q: He didn't tell you how much he had?
- A: No. He didn't tell me. As long as he have it, all right. He don't tell me how much. I didn't ask him.
- Q: Did your cousin used to be a prize fighter? A: No.
- Q: Were you acquainted in Lake County around here up around the lakes?
- A: No.
- Q: Did your cousin Gust know anybody around here?
- A: No.

Q: Never came up here?

A: Never. In the coffee house every one they come down there.

Q: Did he have any enemies? Did he have ever any fights or quarrel with any one?

A: No. He was the best fellow in the world. He was in no trouble with nobody.

11 [page 12]

Q: Have you got any idea who killed him?

A: No, sir. I say "for what for? He never fight with nobody. He never had argument with nobody."

Q: He hasn't been working for over a year?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Do you know where he got his money?

A: I gave it. He had \$800.00 more.

Q: Do you know where he got his money to spend?

A: He had worked two years steady.

Q: Yes?

A: And he keep that money.

Q: Saved it?

A: Yes, and loaned it to that fellow.

Q: Loaned it?

A: Gave it to him and he go down there every week and get sometimes \$5.00, sometimes \$10.00, \$800.00 or more — I don't know exactly. He loan it to him and he go every week. Sometimes five, sometimes ten, I don't know how much.

Q: You didn't charge him anything for his board?

A: No, my brother — the only one home.

Q: Have you got children?

A: I got two. Never missed nothing — sleeping, hungry, everything. All Chicago say "not a bad fellow."

Q: His cousin he was going to visit you say lives in Wisconsin?

A: Yes.

Q: Whereabouts in Wisconsin?

12 [page 13]

A: I don't know. I got my brother there too with him.

Q: When he was going up to visit his cousin in Wisconsin did he tell you how he was going to go?

A: No.

Q: He didn't tell you what railroad?

A: He didn't tell me nothing. I didn't have to ask that question. I don't know myself.

Q: He didn't tell you? You don't know how he was going?

A: No, because he know better than I am and he don't tell me nothing.

Q: Was he always at your place every night?

A: Every night.

Q: Never stayed away over night when he was in Chicago?

A: No, sir.

Q: Have you any idea how he got up here to Gurnee?

A: No. I am surprised how he come here.

Q: Did he tell you what time he was going to leave Chicago?

A: No.

Q: Just told you he was going? A: Yes.

Q: How was he dressed last Monday at three o'clock? What kind of clothes?

A: That suit he had on, a gray suit and shoes.

Q: What color was his clothes?

A: What you call gray.

EXAMINATION BY JUROR METCALF

Q: Was the deceased, your cousin, ever a prize fighter? Did he engage in boxing contests?

13 [page 14]

A: No.

Q: Do you know where he got his suit that was on him when he was found dead?

A: That fellow makes mine (exhibited tailor's trademark on inside of coat pocket).

EXAMINATION BY MR. STARBUCK

Q: You say he goes out with friends at 626 Blue Island Avenue. Do you know what men he runs around with there?

A: No. I don't know.

Q: You don't know his friends' names?

A: No; all Greek fellows from my town. They sit down and talk and play cards there; all fellows from my town all around there.

Q: You don't know the name of any of the boys he goes around with?

A: What boys?

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY CORONER

Q: What were some of the names of good friends?

A: All at the coffee house.

Q: Name some of them. Give us one or two?

A: Drosopoulos.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY JUROR METCALF

Q: You say he got his suit of the same tailor that you got your suit from?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Was that suit made for him?

A: Yes.

14 [page 15]

Q: The suit that he wore was made for him?

A: Yes.

Q: He got it first hand from this tailor?

A: Yes. He make for me and for him too.

Q: How is your cousin's name spelled?

A: Same as mine.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY MR. STARBUCK

Q: This man you just named is at the coffee shop?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Now, he got many friends. You know Doctor Taylor and me go around together. Did he have some friends he went around with and play cards?

A: Just fellows.

Q: Just give the names of a few of those good friends?

A: I don't know the names. Just like here now all of us — a bunch of fellow come play with me.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY CORONER

Q: Since you found out that your cousin was murdered have you looked around in Chicago around there among your friends to find out if anybody saw him after three o'clock on Monday?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Have you found anybody?

A: Nobody.

Q: Nobody that you know of saw him after three o'clock Monday?

A: No.

Q: Not anyone?

A: No.

Q: You have looked around?

15 [page 16]

- A: Yes. I told the boys in the coffee house if they saw him to let me know.
Q: Did you ask the police?
A: No. The police don't know nothing. I ask the fellows if they see him. Nobody knows.
Q: What time did he leave the coffee shop to come home Monday night? They said he left the coffee shop?
A: He don't leave there Monday night. Nobody knows that time he left. Monday after five o'clock nobody see him.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY CORONER.

- Q: Have you been out to that coffee shop? A: Yes.
Q: Was he out there Monday night?
A: I was there Monday night myself.
Q: But your cousin wasn't there?
A: No, because I didn't ask him. I don't have nothing to ask him. He told me he was going away.
Q: You didn't see him Monday night? A: No.
Q: But you was there?
A: I was there eleven o'clock.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BY JUROR METCALF

- Q: What did he have on when you last saw him? Did he have a hat or cap on?
A: Had straw hat like that (indicating hat held by one of the jurors).
CORONER: That will do for the present. You sit over there.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

* * *

16 [page 17]

JIM MIHOS being first duly sworn on his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

EXAMINATION BY CORONER

- Q: Give your name? A: Jim Mihos.
Q: Where do you live? A: Janesville, Wisconsin
Q: What street? A: 110 West Milwaukee.
Q: How long have you been living there?
A: Nine years.
Q: What is your occupation? A: Restaurant.

- Q: This man on whom we are holding the inquest was a relative of yours, was he?
A: Yes, sir, cousin.
Q: First cousin? A: Second.
Q: When did you see him last alive?
A: I saw him February, I think.
Q: Was he down at your place then? A: Yes, sir.
Q: How long did he stay there?
A: Stay about couple days.
Q: Did you expect him down there on Monday or Tuesday?
A: No.
Q: You didn't know that he intended to go there?
A: No. He never asked me before. All the time he just come.
Q: He would just come without letting you know?
A: Yes, sir.
Q: How did he usually come down there? When your cousin went up to see you did he usually go up on the railroad?
A: No; drive a car with another fellow.

17 [page 18]

- Q: Who was the other fellow? A: Gust Patalis.
A: Where does he live? A: In Chicago.
Q: What street and number?
A: Sheridan Road, 2620.
Q: Have you talked to Gust since your cousin got killed?
A: No.
Q: You have been up there nine years? A: Yes, sir.
Q: Home many times has your cousin been up to see you?
A: Lot of times.
Q: An always went in the automobile?
A: Yes, sir, and he always with another fellow.
Q: With Gust? A: Yes.
Q: And did Gust always take him up?
A: I think so; a lot of times.
Q: Never went up on the railroad?
A: I don't know.
Q: Do you know whether your cousin that was killed had any enemies or not?
A: No.
Q: You don't know of anybody that had a grudge against him?
A: No.

Q: Was your cousin engaged in any way in the liquor business?

A: No.

Q: Was he acquainted with any of these fellow — these Greeks — that are in that business?

A: No.

Q: Are you sure?

(No answer).

18 [page 19]

Q: You haven't any idea who killed him? A: No.

CORONER: Any of you men on the jury have any questions?

(No questions).

EXAMINATION BY MR. STARBUCK

Q: Do you have any idea from our point of view whom we might ask? I represent the State's Attorney's Office. If we can find out who killed your cousin we would like to find out who he was and punish him if we can.

A: No.

Q: You can't think of any one we can ask to find out?

A: No.

Q: I know you folks want to see punished who did that?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: You don't think that he was connected with unions in any way?

A: I couldn't say because I was in Janesville.

Q: But he never told you about belonging to any unions?

A: No.

Q: The cooks do have a union, don't they?

A: I don't know.

WITNESS NICK TSAMTSAKIZH: No.

Q: You don't know if he goes with somebody that handles liquor?

A: No. I don't.

Q: Very likely somebody has taken him for a ride then. We tried to connect it with something to find out who did this.

A: No.

Q: You don't know?

19 [page 20]

A: No, because he don't stay very long in Janesville; maybe stay one night and go next day.

CORONER: And Gust would always be with him?

A: Yes, sir.

JUROR: Was this Gust who used to take him up to your place any relation of yours?

A: Yes, sir, cousin.

WITNESS NICK TSAMTSAKIZH: To me too.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

* * *

ARTHUR E. ROBERTS being first duly sworn on his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

EXAMINATION BY CORONER

Q: Give your name please?

A: Arthur E. Roberts.

Q: And your occupation?

A: Undertaker.

Q: Where do you live?

A: 1411 East 60th Street, Chicago.

Q: Were you acquainted with the deceased?

A: Not personally acquainted, no.

Q: Or with any of his relatives?

A: Just number of his Greek friends I am acquainted with.

Q: Do you have quite a good deal of business with the Greek people.

A: Yes, sir.

20 [page 21]

Q: When did you hear about this man's death?

A: When they called me Wednesday afternoon about six o'clock.

Q: Were you acquainted with this man, Mr. Roberts — this cousin (indicating witness Nick Tsamtsakizh)?

A: Not personally, no.

Q: Is your place of business right in the neighborhood?

A: It is about six blocks away. The only thing we can find out is — I have talked to a number of Greek friends and they are of the opinion that this fellow was mistaken for someone else if he was taken for a ride because the man had not been in any liquor business or illegal business in any way. He has a lot of Greek friends and American friends also, but he was never in any illegal business of any sort.

WITNESS NICK TSAMTSAKIZH: He was a good fellow.

Q: Do you know, Mr. Roberts, the habits and customs of those Greek people?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: It is their custom, is it, to go and congregate at places they call coffee shops?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Are those restaurants?

A: They have a restaurant license, yes.

Q: But they don't feed any other people for money?

A: No, they just have their clan. It is a store where they can play cards and have sandwiches or coffee, order them, they have large tables; no liquor sold there at all, just coffee.

21 [page 22]

Q: Don't know each others' names?

A: They know each other, but names — just call themselves Gust, Pete, Nick.

Q: And they don't know their real names?

A: A lot of them do know their real names but there are no Americans mixed up with them; all Greeks.

Q: Have you been trying to solve this in Chicago?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: And you couldn't find anything?

A: Got no where. I have talked to Gust and the other cousin. He drove out here the other night with us.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

* * *

NICK TSAMTSAKIZH, witness being recalled, testified as follows, to-it:

EXAMINATION BY JUROR METCALF

Q: Was your cousin a man that got drunk?

A: I get drunk too once in a while.

Q: Was he a man who got drunk once in a while?

A: Yes. He drank on the west side, wine or something.

Q: Couldn't it be possible during that time that he was intoxicated or while he was partly intoxicated that he might have made some remarks which caused these fellows to put him out of the way?

A: I don't know.

22 [page 23]

ARTHUR E. ROBERTS: It didn't happen while you were out with him Sunday, did it?

A: No. We are all cousins. He was going to Janesville.

EXAMINATION BY MR. STARBUCK

Q: The Greeks have a specially made coffee, different from American coffee?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Little cups?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Sometimes called demi tasse?

A: No. Demi tasse coffee bitter or sweeter. Some men want bitter or sweet.

Q: Regular Greek coffee?

A: Not regular. Just grind it thin, pulverize, and make it sweet or bitter.

CORONER: Do they keep in these coffee houses some wine or beer sometimes?

A: Sometimes they drink but they have no fight in coffee houses or anything like that — place to meet anybody.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

* * *

JOSEPH J. DADA being first duly sworn on his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

EXAMINATION BY CORONER

Q: Give your name?

A: Joseph J. Dada.

23 [page 24]

Q: Your occupation?

A: Mechanic.

Q: And your residence?

A: Gurnee.

Q: You also hold a position as a deputy sheriff?

A: Yes, sir, and police of the village.

Q: Last Wednesday were you notified by Mr. Vincent that he had discovered a man down on the Bowman Dairy property?

A: One of the boys at the garage received the call and he told me that Mr. Vincent called and wanted me and Mr. Schryber up there immediately.

Q: And you went up?

A: I went up right away.

Q: Describe exactly as near as you can the position of the body that you found?

A: Well, upon the arrival at Mr. Vincent's house — that is right across the railroad tracks from the Bowman Dairy plant — when I got to the house Mr. Vincent's wife was there and some more men and, of course, I asked what the trouble was and they said there was a man found shot

over at the Bowman Diary. I said, "Did you notify the Sheriff's Office?" and they said, "No." I said, "Notify them immediately," and I went over to the plant. Mr. Vincent was there and John DeBore was there besides Mr. Vincent, and they was standing on the southwest corner of the plant, and when I got right up to where they were I could see this man's feet sticking right even with the south end of the plant. This plant runs pretty straight north and south — not quite — it's got a little slant to it. He was laid close to the building with his head to the north and his feet to the south on the west

24 [page 25]

side of the southwest corner of the Bowman Diary plant. Just as Mr. Vincent said, his arms were crossed on his body and he had a gray suit on with a light green shirt with little red spots in it; his shoes in very good shape and I made special observation to see if the body was carried and all indication showed that the body was carried there. We could see that evidently the body must have been dead when it was laid there, and if it wasn't it could never have stayed in that position at all.

Q: You don't think a man could have fallen and taken the position that this man was in when he was found?

A: Impossible.

Q: And his clothes were smooth and not wrinkled up under him in any way?

A: No, the indication showed as near as we could see that he was shot through the head — I took it that time for granted that he was hit over the head and carried there and shot there because the sweet clover there was burned with powder, and when I got looking around for shells I found one loaded shell of a twenty gauge caliber about twenty feet away from his head. He had on no cap. His face was exposed direct to the sun. It is a very hot corner there at that building. You want me to go ahead?

Q: Yes?

A: I started looking for identification and about that time I believe Mr. Schryber arose. We found several cards of his cousin here, Nick Tsamtsakizh. It said "Grocery and Meats" on it. He had another card where he belonged to some Greek

25 [page 26]

polical [sic] club No. 333, and there was a card belonging to some beauty parlor, a woman's name with some beauty parlor on it. He had an automobile mileage record book also in his pocket. There was some writing on the first and second pages and I believe that is all that was in the automobile mileage record book. The next thing I know he had on a watch. I looked at the watch and stuck it back in his pocket, and some money was in his right hand pants pocket here. He had twenty-two cents in there and a telephone slug and a jack knife. A corn knife is what it is, a one blade knife. On his left hand I felt and I could feel bills and I

pulled it out and he had \$134.00. There was twelve \$10.00 bills, two \$5.00 bills, a \$2.00 bill and two ones, and it was very neat and clean arranged. It didn't look like bills that had been carried around very long at all. He just had the one fold in them — as I call it, the race track type. He simply through it over the finger and stuck it in the pocket. With that, I believe Tom Kennedy arove. [sic] I told you about getting the shell and I gave Tom some of these cards and he looked over them and he kind of decided which ones he wanted and he got in touch with Chicago authorities to identify the body. In the meantime, Mr. Schryber said he was coming down here to notify the Coroner here and see about the disposition of the body. Now, we could not find an empty shell nowhere. I looked for tracks but you see in the meantime if he had been killed Tuesday night, we had rain showers Tuesday night and it is possible rain would cover any possible tracks at all. I took the money and the watch off and I had there for witnesses Mr. Vincent and Mr. Schryber, and I counted the money

26 [page 27]

there before them and placed them in my pocket until I got in touch with the Coroner.

Q: And you turned it over to me, didn't you?

A: Yes, and we brought the body up here and looked the body over at four o'clock that afternoon. That is the first time I found he had been shot in the head. The first I thought were bruises from being hit and that he was carried in an automobile, but all indication showed to me that he was absolutely dead before he was shot with the shot gun.

EXAMINATION BY MR. STARBUCK

Q: Showing you this twenty gauge ajax shell loaded with four gauge heavies; four shelled heavies. That "four" is the size of the shot, is it not?

A: Yes, it is.

Q: It is heavier than regular shell or hunting shell?

A: No. I would say that it is extra heavy.

Q: But the "four" means size of the shell?

A: Yes.

Q: That is the shot that you found at that time close to the body?

A: Yes.

CORONER: Joe, will you take your knife or something like that and make a mark on it so you can identify it any time?

A: Yes (witness thereupon marked exhibit for identification).

Q: Showing you card marked "Miss Dolores Howerton, Baths and Scientific Massages, Apartment 2, Open days 11:00 to 11:00, Phone Midway 9810," did you find that on the body of the

27 [page 28]

deceased?

A: I did.

Q: Is that now in the same condition it was then, that is, as to marks with pen and ink?

A: Yes. It hasn't been disfigured in any way. I even noticed that mark in there.

Q: Showing you card marked "Paradise Cafe", being card of Green coffee shop at 628 Blue Island Avenue, is that now in the same condition that it was when you found it on his body of the deceased?

A: From all conditions, yes.

Q: The pen marks is the same?

A: I noticed that the 'phone number had been rearranged.

Q: From 1802 to 9206?

A: Yes. I noticed that the other day.

Q: These three cards of his cousin were on his body at that time?

A: I believe there was more of them. I believe Tom Kennedy got one.

Q: All of them the same?

A: Yes. I believe Tom got another card from this union No. 333. I don't understand why he should have that.

Q: Showing you this automobile record book of the St. Lawrence Garage, Chicago, Illinois, I ask you if this is now in the same condition as to red pencil notes on the inside cover page and on the second page, that is, this page of the book — that is just in the same condition that it was when you took it from the body of the deceased?

28 [page 29]

A: I would say it was.

Q: It was in his inside coat pocket?

A: Yes

WITNESS EXCUSED.

* * *

JIM MIHOS being first duly sworn on his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

EXAMINATION BY MR. STARBUCK

Q: Showing you this book on page two, there are certain notations made possibly by the deceased. Can you interpret those for the reporter? Read what it say there in red pencil.

A: Yes. First line: "From Paul Emon." Second line: "He got it." Third line: "710 560." Fourth line means "he still has 150."

Q: Do you think it means what he had coming from this man?

ABOUT OUR COVER

Though many a clan may wish to forget the ignominy of having a criminal in the branches of their family tree, the records that accompany conviction and imprisonment can prove to be of great utility to the genealogical researcher.

The image from our cover was taken in 1910, and depicts a number of “Cook County Jail” inmates. At the time that the picture was taken, the county jail was located just to the north of what is now 54 W. Hubbard Street, and housed only those criminals who were awaiting trial for “serious” crimes. The city of Chicago’s House of Corrections housed persons accused of less serious offenses, such as disturbing the peace and public drunkenness, and was located at the corner of Polk and Wells until the fire of 1871, after which it was relocated to 26th and California.¹

Both the county jail, (also known as the Hubbard Street jail) and the city’s House of Corrections were suffering from gross overpopulation by the 1920s, and by the time construction started on a new county facility in 1928, their combined daily population of more than 3200 inmates was believed to be the “largest concentration of prisoners in the free world.”² After construction was completed, the two facilities stood side by side. However, it was not until Illinois State legislation was passed in 1969 that the two shared an inmate population and administering body.

On a side note, the striped uniforms that the prisoners in the photograph are wearing were popular only until the early 1900s. They were then discontinued in favor of garments that were less a “badge of shame.”³ The old design might be regaining popularity, however, as a number of penitentiaries across the country have been reinstating the horizontal stripe; either to ostracize, or in order to better distinguish prisoner from citizen.⁴

Chicago Genealogical Society’s use of this photo comes courtesy of David R. Phillips, copyright 2005.

¹ “Cook County Jail History,” Cook County Sheriff’s Office, accessed May 1, 2013, http://www.cookcountysheriff.org/doc/doc_history.html.

² Ibid.

³ John Clark Pratt, *Punishment and civilization: penal tolerance and intolerance in modern society*, (Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage, 2002), 76.

⁴ Jessica Langdon, “Back in Stripes,” *Times Record News*, April 28, 2011, accessed May 1, 2013, <http://www.timesrecordnews.com/news/2011/apr/28/back-in-officers-look-says-prisoner>.

QUERIES

[Please send your queries to the attention of
the Quarterly Editor at P.O. Box 1160, Chicago, IL 60690-1160]

PETTERSSON, EDWARD

Edward Pettersson born April 24, 1864, in Sweden, and wife Hulda Emelia Johnson (Lidberg), born November 1, 1874, in Orsjo, Kalmar, Sweden. According to the book "Swedish Church and community of Lockport Illinois" - Edward was born April 26, 1863. Head stone reads 1864. Found Edward in 1901 in Lockport Illinois with wife Hulda and baby Elmer. Elmer died 1901, at three months, and is buried in Lockport Cemetery.

Edward was a shoemaker in Lockport Illinois 1901-1904. He worked as a guard at the Reformatory in Pontiac, Illinois, and taught shoemaking as a profession to the inmates from 1805 to 1809. Wife Hulda Emelia Lidberg/Johnson died 1910 in Canada, and was buried in Lockport Cemetery. Edward died in Lockport, Illinois, at the Silver Cross Hospital, on July 25, 1914. He is buried in Lockport Cemetery. After Hulda passed, Edward re-married. After his death, his second wife disowned the four children. Information on Anert Edward Pettersson before 1901 has not been located.

I am searching for Edwards life before 1901- Immigration, where he was born, destination once in USA. When he met my Great Grandmother Hulda? I need his marriage records for both Hulda (1896-1901), and second wife(1910-1914).

Contact: Suzie Peterson, by email: suziepettersson@gmail.com

THE WHITELEY FAMILY

I am searching for a genealogical manuscript concerning the WHITELEY family researched by a Mrs. Frisby of Oak Park, Illinois which contains references to my own family. Copies of it are NOT held by either the Chicago Genealogical Society or by the Newberry Library. If you have any idea as to where I might be able to locate a copy, I would love to hear from you.

Contact: Dianne Schnabel, by email: d2dmuffin@sio.midco.net

BARRATH, ANNA

Our great aunt Anna Barrath and other members of our family worked at the Dryden Hoof Pad and Rubber Co. in Chicago. We think we have photos of her at Dryden. They are dated on the back 1914 -1915. We also have post cards addressed to her in care of Dryden dated 1914. We are wondering if anyone else had family working there or if anyone recognizes anyone in the photos.

The first photo (1914) she is in the **middle row, third from the right in the white blouse:**



Continued . . .

The second photo (1915) she is sitting **first on right**:



[A cardboard record from Dryden with Anna and her sisters, Mary (Marie) and Emma written on it. And an ad we found online. The last is one of the post cards with address from 1914.]

Editors note: due to space restrictions, these last items could not be included in print, but digital copies may be obtained from CGS on request.

Contact: Karen Knapp (2482), and Luann Mayer, by email: kishmari@aol.com midco.net

THE KLEIDON FAMILY

Good morning from Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. I have just been looking at your webpage & I'm hoping you may be able to put my question in your *Queries* section of your journal.

My query is - Jacob Kleidon & his wife Caroline (nee Dupke) had at least two sons - Carl & Ludwig (Louis) Kleidon - all were born in Germany.

Carl Kleidon married Caroline Humrick in Germany and migrated to Chicago in 1886, they had 10 children - Charles J m Julian Klettner; Herman m Ida Knapp; Ferdinand m Hulda Sondregger; Bertha m Albert Neemann; Gustav m Adeline Stricker; August - no further information known; William Eduard (Henry) m Emma Becker; Otto Ernst (Edward) m Martha Becker; John - no further information known; Margaret - no further information known.

Ludwig G (Louis) Kleidon m Pauline Gutterschenk - both born in Germany, don't know when they came to America or where they were married. They had 12 children - John m Marie Bretschneider; Daniel - no further information known; Louis m Louise Buchholz; Martha m Herman Borcharding; Edward Frank m Martha Behling; Otto died 14 mths old in 1881; Rudolph died 5 mths old in 1882; Hermine (Minnie) m Frank Weber; Lizzie died 6 mths old; Richard m Minnie Berganski; Maria died 10 mths old; Lillie died 8 mths old.

We are in contact with some of the descendants of these people, but are looking for more information. A Kleidon Reunion is in the planning stages to have in Chicago the weekend of June 20-22, 2014.

The Kleidons here in Australia are actually related to another branch where two brothers went from Germany to Minnesota, and we would really like to tie this family in with ours. Any information would be greatly appreciated.

Contact: Kerri Kleidon, by email: kleidonreunion@gmail.com

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Neither the Quarterly Editor nor the Chicago Genealogical Society can assume responsibility for contributors' errors of fact, and opinions of contributors are not necessarily those of the Editor or of CGS. Proven errors of fact will, of course, be corrected.

PLEASE NOTE: It is our policy not to publish the address of our authors. If you wish to correspond with one of them, please send your letter and stamped addressed (name only) envelope to: Chicago Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1160, Chicago, IL 60690-1160 and we will address and forward your letter on.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ANCESTOR CERTIFICATES

The Chicago Genealogical Society will issue ancestor certificates to direct descendants of early residents of Chicago or Cook County. There are two categories of Certificates: (1) Pioneer – an ancestor who settled in Chicago or Cook County from the city's founding in 1833 through October 8, 1871 (Great Chicago Fire), and (2) Rebuilder – an ancestor who settled in Chicago or Cook County from October 9, 1871 through April 30, 1893 (World's Columbian Exposition).

In documenting your Pioneer and Rebuilder ancestors, you will be helping to preserve the records of your family and the history of the Chicago area.

Applicants need not be residents of Chicago or Cook County or members of the Society. A certificate will be issued for each ancestor documented, and submitted as follows:

1. Complete the Application Form and Direct Lineage Chart as fully as possible. The Application Form and Direct Lineage Chart can be printed (or downloaded) from our website: <http://www.chicagogenealogy.org>, and obtained at our meetings. Please use maiden names where applicable. If unsure of any dates or information, place a question mark after them.
2. Submit proper documentation. You may include **copies** of census records, land records, birth/marriage/death records, church records and/or burial records (cemetery name and location), etc. Do **NOT** send the original documents. Family Group Sheets will **NOT** be accepted as proper documentation. All applications and copies of supporting documents become the property of the Chicago Genealogical Society.
3. Effective January 1, 2010, the first certificate costs \$15.00 and each subsequent copy of the same ancestor to various descendants is \$10.00. Send your Application Form, Direct Lineage Chart, proper documentation for each Certificate, and a check for the total number of Certificates ordered to:

Chicago Genealogical Society
Attn: Ancestor Certificates
P.O. Box 1160
Chicago, IL 60690-1160

You may submit as much additional information about your ancestor as you wish.

Please consider sending a short narrative of how your ancestor arrived in the Chicago area (by wagon, train, water), first residence, or experiences during and after the Great Fire. We may publish your story in the **Chicago Genealogist**.