

MONTHLY
LUNCHTIME SEMINAR
SERIES

37th Session:

"SUPREME COURT
MATTERS"

Justice Anne M. Burke
Justice Joy V. Cunningham
Justice Aurelia Pucinski

August 7, 2015

Anne M. Burke

Justice Anne M. Burke is a member of the Illinois Supreme Court's First Judicial District. She was appointed to the Supreme Court on July 6, 2006 and was elected in 2008. Prior to joining the Supreme Court, Justice Burke was appointed to the Appellate Court in 1995 and was elected the following year to the Appellate bench where she served until July 5, 2006. Her judicial career began earlier, in 1987, with an appointment to the Illinois Court of Claims by Governor Jim Thompson. She was later reappointed by Governor Jim Edgar. Before serving on the Illinois Appellate Court, Justice Burke provided in-depth leadership in reshaping and improving the Illinois juvenile justice system. Governor Jim Edgar appointed her Special Counsel for Child Welfare Services, and made her a member of his Legislative Committee on Juvenile Justice.

Prior to her judicial career, Justice Burke was a physical education teacher with the Chicago Park District where she worked with children with disabilities. Out of that experience, she went on to co-found the Chicago Special Olympics in 1968. She later served as a director of that organization as it grew to become the International Special Olympics represented in more than 170 countries.

As a member of the Illinois Supreme Court Justice Burke is a frequent speaker and panelist before many civic and local Bar Associations. For more than two years, serving as Interim Chair, she directed the efforts of the National Review Board of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops investigating the causes and effects of the clerical sexual abuse scandal and helped to establish guidelines and policies for effectively responding to this scandal. She currently serves on the Executive Steering Committee of Kennedy Forum Illinois.

Justice Burke is married to Chicago Alderman Edward M. Burke and they have five children, Edward Jr., Jennifer, the late Emmett, Sarah and Travis, and nine grandchildren.

BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT OF JUSTICE JOY VIRGINIA CUNNINGHAM

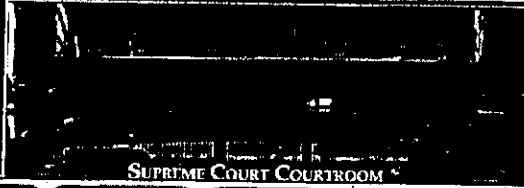
Justice Joy Virginia Cunningham was elected to the Illinois Appellate Court, First District in 2006. Prior to joining the court Justice Cunningham served as Senior Vice President - General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for the Northwestern Memorial Healthcare system. Previously, Justice Cunningham also served as a judge of the circuit court of Cook County.

Justice Cunningham has had a broad range of experience over the course of her legal and judicial careers, initially serving as a judicial law clerk to the late Justice Glenn Johnson of the Illinois Appellate Court. She was also an assistant Illinois Attorney General, a litigator in private practice and Associate General Counsel for Loyola University of Chicago.

Justice Cunningham has had a diverse and non-linear career. She has served on numerous boards and committees, including serving as co-chair of the Chicago Bar Association's joint state/federal judicial security task force, which resulted in legislation aimed at preventing disclosure of personal information of judges; she is a member of both the Illinois Supreme Court Judicial Evaluation Performance Committee, the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Education, and serves as chair of the Advisory Committee to the Illinois Supreme Court Preservation Commission.

In 2004, Justice Cunningham became the first black woman to become President of the Chicago Bar Association, the nation's largest municipal bar association. She is a member of the venerable Chicago Network as well as the Economic Club of Chicago. She frequently writes and speaks on a number of topics including healthcare, regulatory matters, business ethics and issues related to diversity. She is noted for her interest in mentoring young people and regularly participates in educational and community outreach activities.

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Aurelia Pucinski



Appellate Judge
Aurelia Pucinski
First District, 3rd Division

Judge Aurelia Pucinski was elected to the Illinois Appellate Court, 1st District, in 2010. She served as a Circuit Court judge in Cook County from 2004 to 2010. As a trial Judge she heard more than 10,000 Domestic Violence cases, followed by an assignment to hear adoption, election, property tax and mental health cases. She is particularly interested in the law as it affects senior citizens and the disabled, having created a program in Domestic Violence Court to give additional protections and services to senior citizen victims of domestic abuse. She served as the Clerk of the Court from 1988 to 2000 where two of her major accomplishments were getting child support checks processed in record time and computerizing courtrooms. She started practicing law in 1976 in a neighborhood law office where she developed a reputation for pro bono work, including representing citizens who sued the Chicago Board of Education to keep a local school open, a case she won in the Appellate Court. A native Chicagoan, Judge Pucinski is a graduate of DePaul College of Law.

SECTION

A

- *PowerPoint Presentation: Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission, by Justice Anne M. Burke.*

“SUPREME COURT MATTERS”

Justice Anne M. Burke

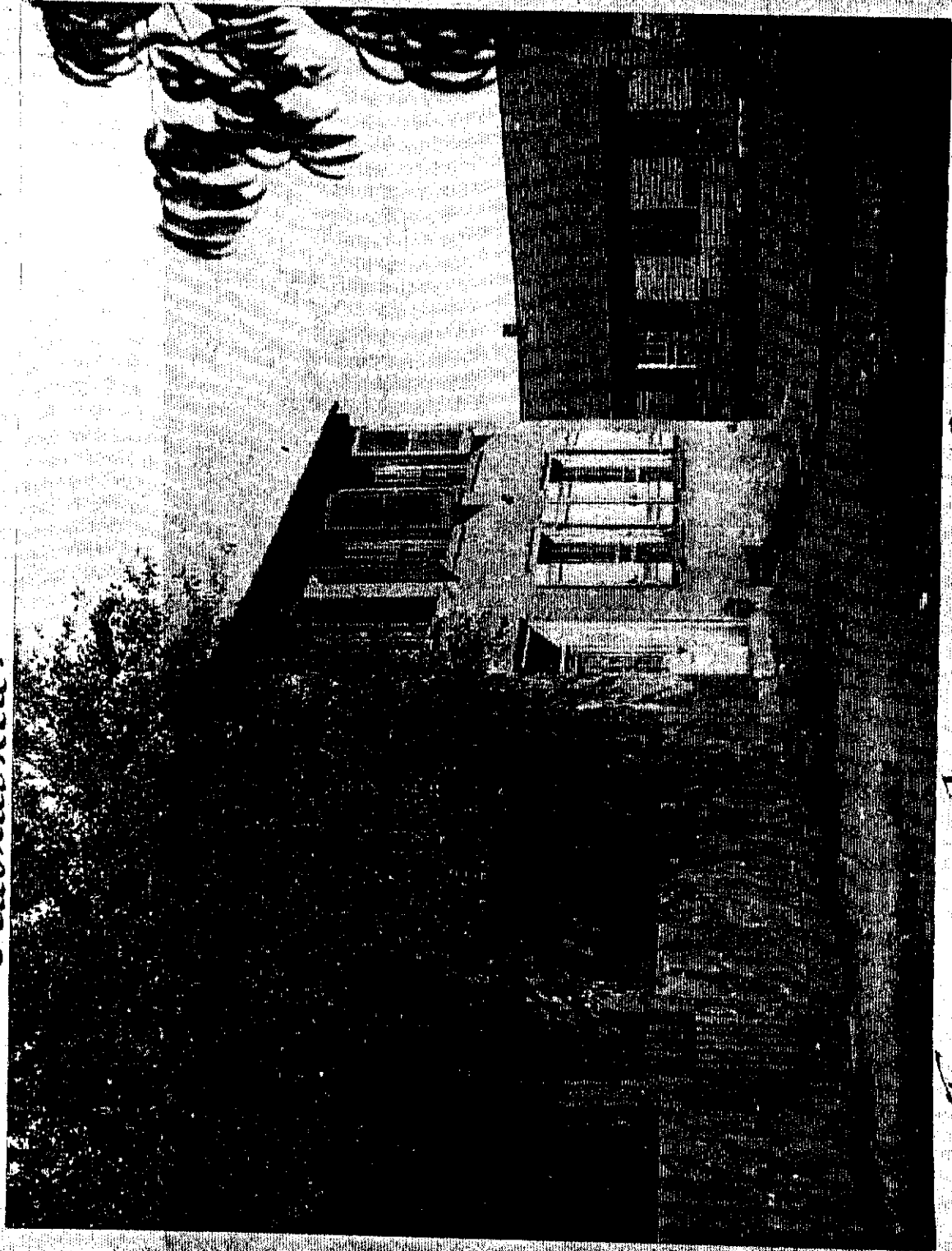
Justice Joy V. Cunningham

Justice Aurelia Pucinski

August 7, 2015

Saskatchewan.

Sept. 1891.



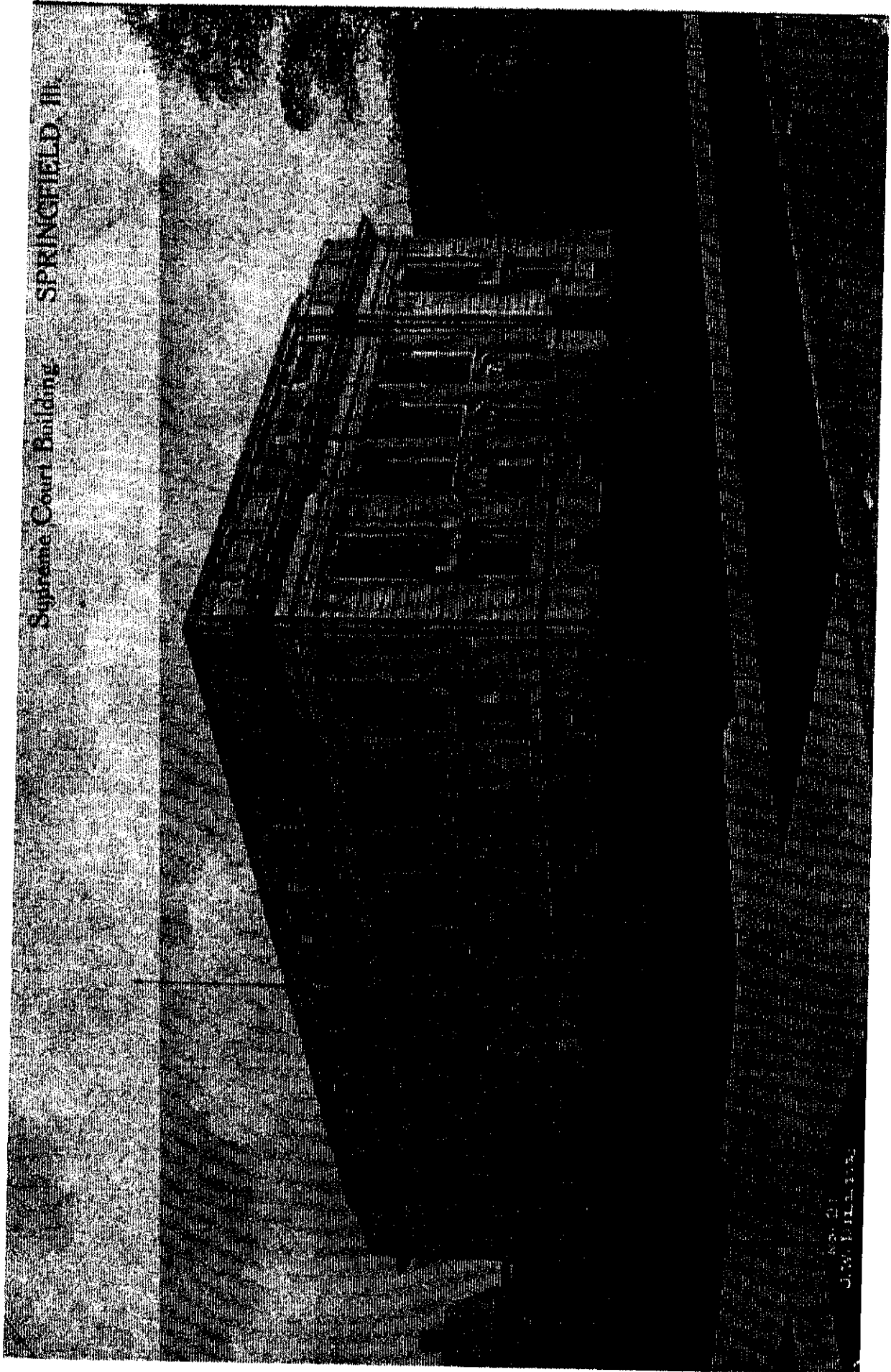
Territorial Legislative Hall.
View from South-East by South.

W.G.F.



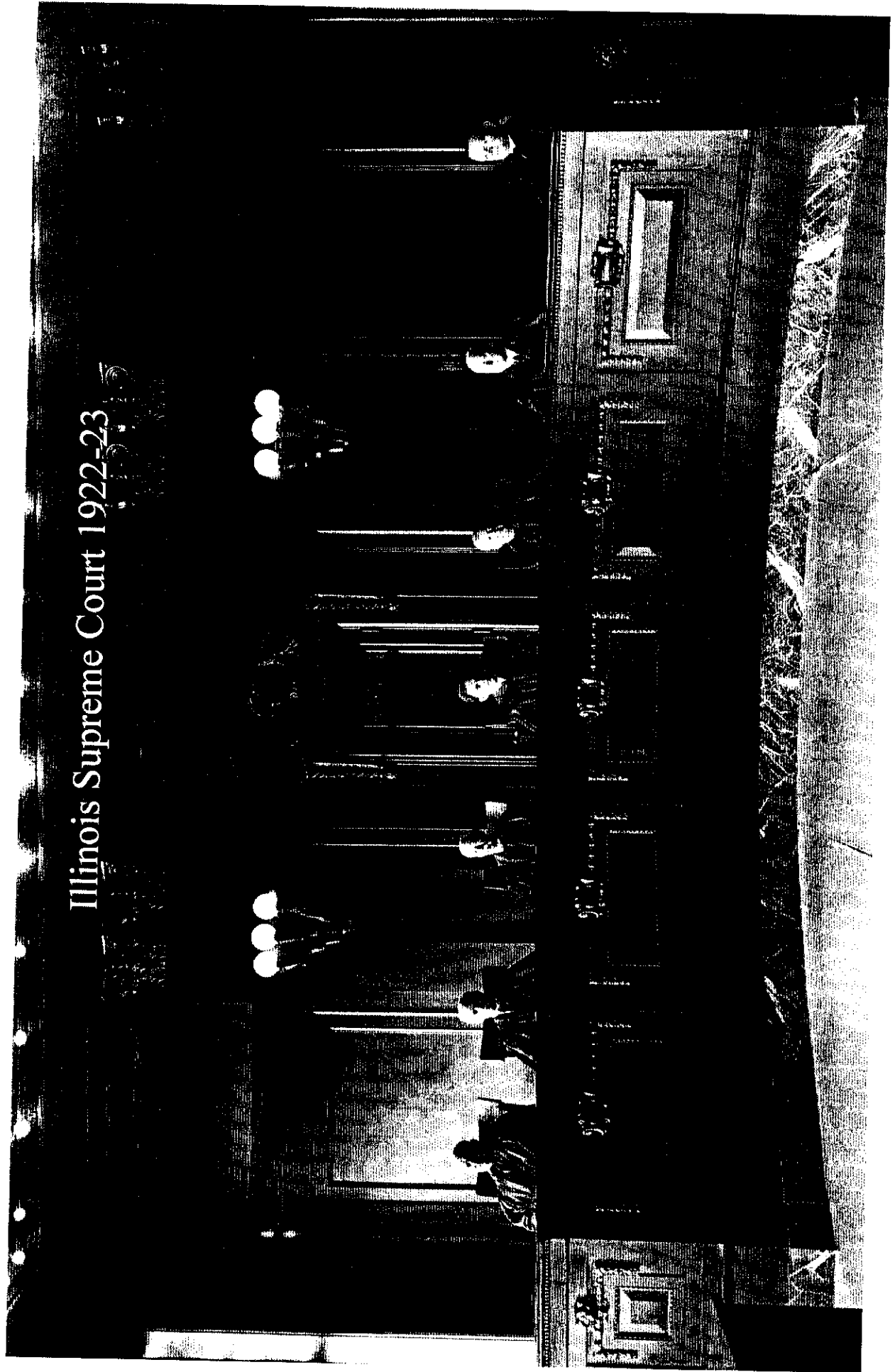
Stephen A. Douglas
Illinois Supreme Court Justice
1841-1843

Supreme Court Building SPRINGFIELD, III.

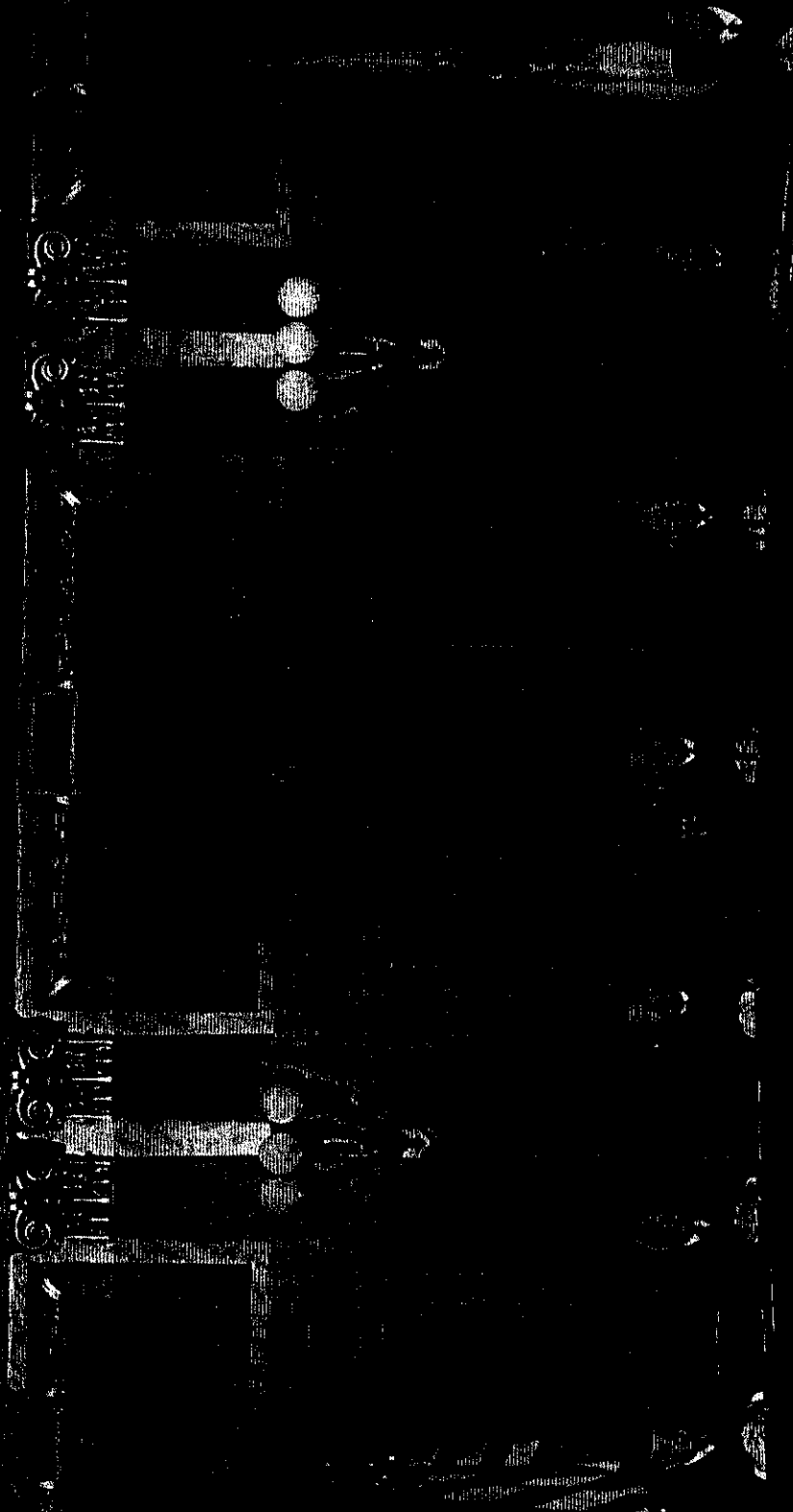


AP. 21
J. W. HILLMAN

Illinois Supreme Court 1922-23

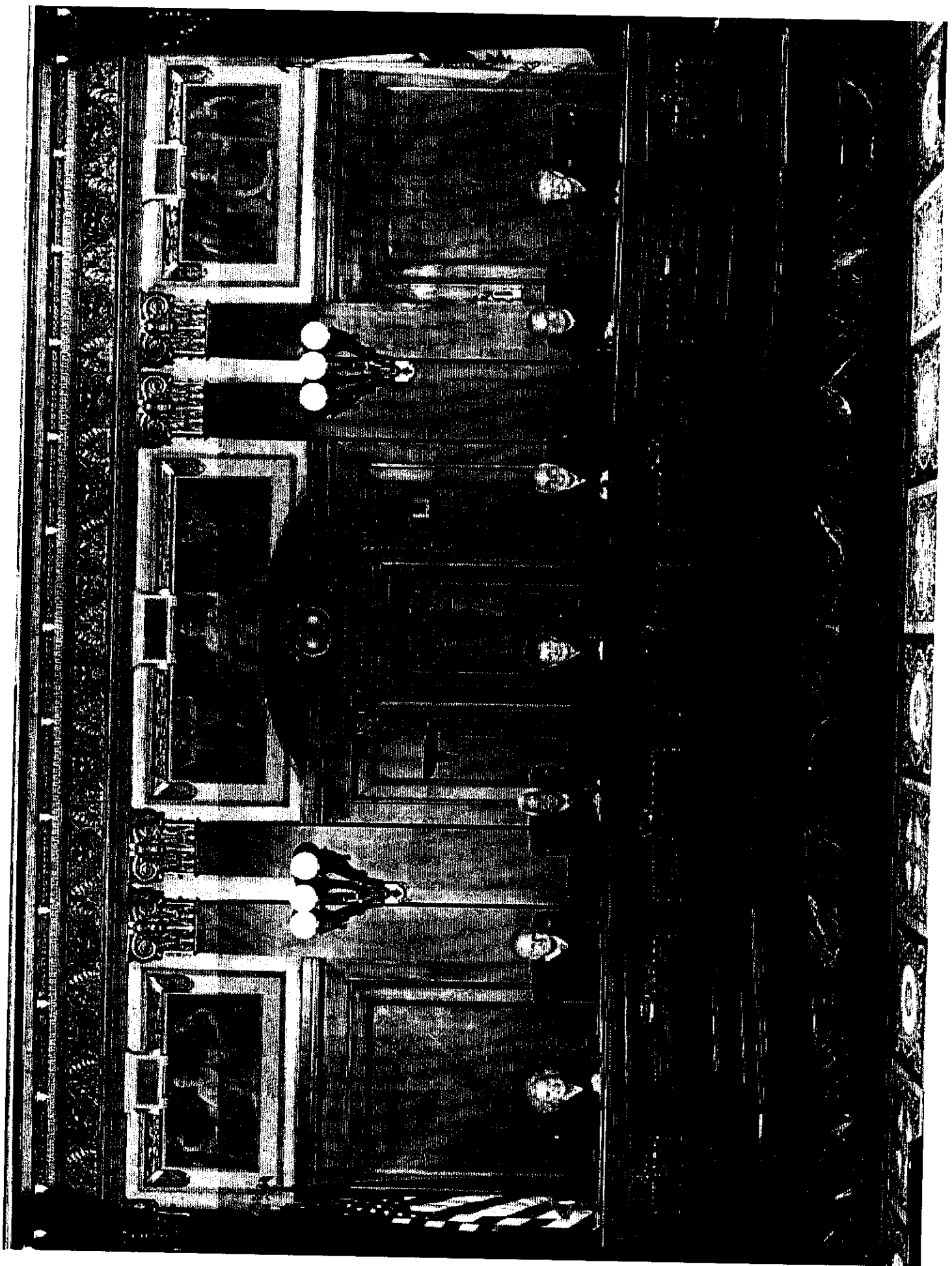


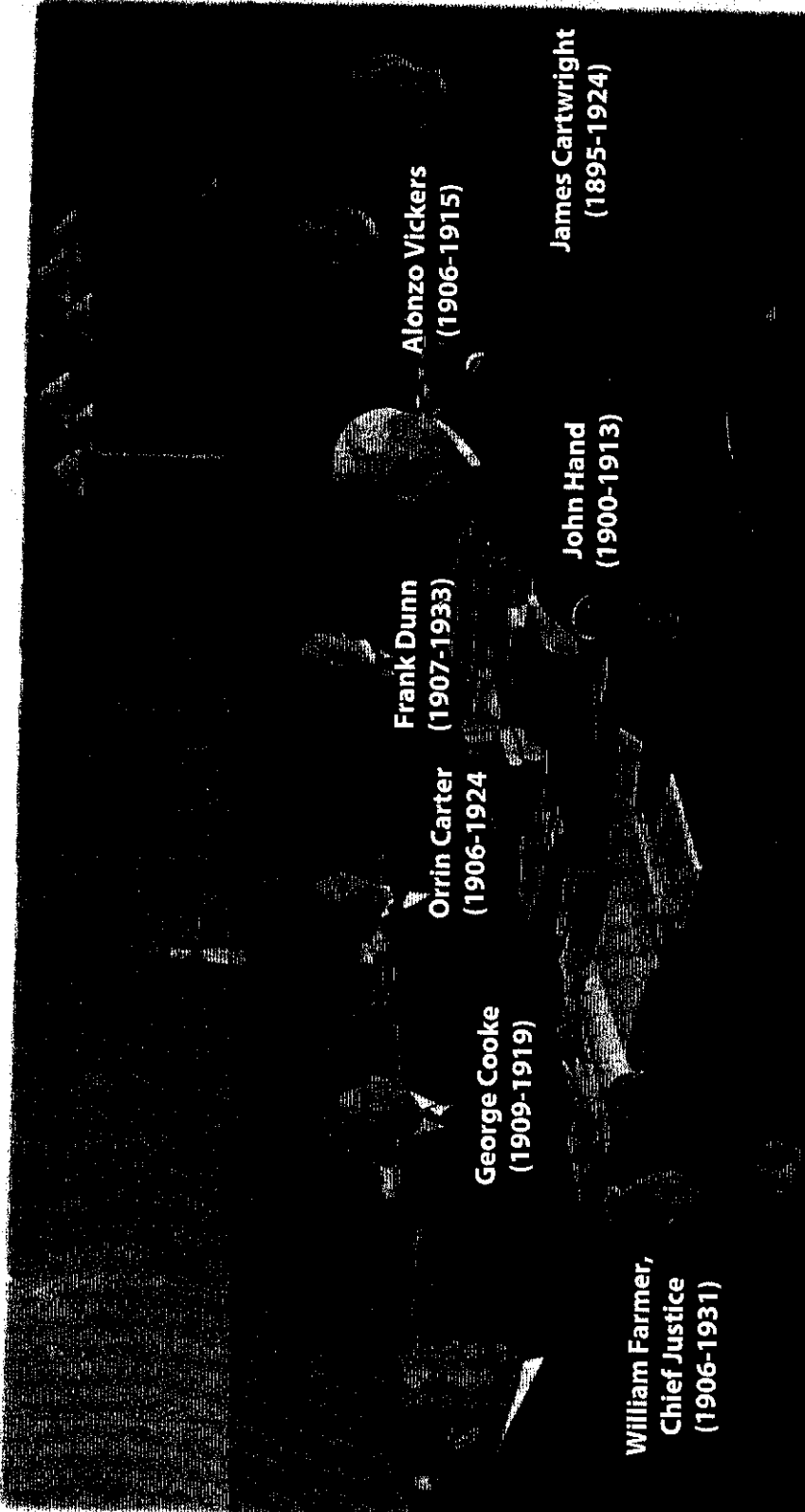
Illinois Supreme Court 1987-88



Illinois Supreme Court 2002-04







Alonzo Vickers
(1906-1915)

James Cartwright
(1895-1924)

Frank Dunn
(1907-1933)

John Hand
(1900-1913)

Orrin Carter
(1906-1924)

George Cooke
(1909-1919)

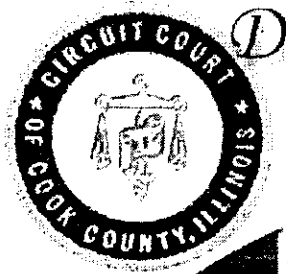
William Farmer,
Chief Justice
(1906-1931)

Illinois Supreme Court 1909-10 Impression Room

SECTION B

- ***102 County Clerks' Guidebook Project, by Justice Aurelia Pucinski.***

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CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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Records and Archives

Archives Holdings

Established in 1992, the Archives of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County collects, preserves, and makes available to researchers the non-current records created by the Cook County Court systems. Holdings date from the 1871 Chicago Fire.

Please note that this holdings list is only a brief overview. Researchers should always contact the Archives staff for assistance.

*Starred records are stored offsite and transferred to Archives for viewing (allow 2-10 working days). Indexes are located in the Archives unless otherwise stated. Archives patrons should be aware that the Clerk's office began computerized indexing and docketing of court cases in the early 1980s, which may affect their research.

NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Dates: 1871-1929

Courts: Superior, Circuit, County and Criminal Courts of Cook County (Naturalization records produced by other Cook County towns, such as Blue Island and Calumet City, are not included)

Includes: May include declaration of intent, petition, and/or court order. Declarations of intent filed elsewhere may contain more information.

1904-1906 Name, date of naturalization; possibly address & witness

1904-1906 Above, plus generally include town of birth, port of departure, date and port of arrival, occupation, witnesses

1906-1929 Above, plus wife's name and date of birth; children's names and dates of birth; physical description of petitioner

Indexes: National Archives Soundex Naturalization Index (Microfilm), 1840-1950 (for Northern Illinois and parts of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana)

PROBATE CASES*

Dates: 1871-1975 (Some wills date from the 1850s)

Courts: County Court, 1871-ca. 1880; Probate Court, 1880-1963; Probate Division, 1964-present

Includes: Besides the administration of wills and estates, Probate matters can include estates of minors and incompetents. Case files may contain the will, date of death, heirs, property inventories, description of real estate, petitions of claimants.

Indexes: Probate Deceased Indexes (microfilm), 1871-1975
Minors Indexes (microfilm), 1871-1975



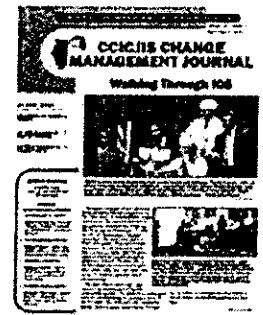
DOROTHY BROWN

[Biography/Photos](#)

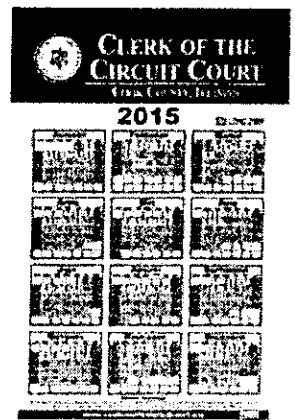
[Swearing-In Ceremony 2012](#)



View our 2015 Expungement Summit PSA Video



April 2015 Edition



Incompetents Indexes (microfilm), 1911-1975
 Wills Indexes (microfilm), 1850-1975
 Docket Books, 1871-present (stored offsite, in Archives Reading Room, or in Room 1813, Daley Center)

LAW AND CHANCERY CASES*

Dates:

1871-1963, 1964-1991 (Chancery)

Note: Post-1964 Law cases over 21 years old are destroyed, per Illinois statute, but all orders issued by judges in the cases are available on microfilm

Courts: Circuit and Superior Courts, 1871-1963; Law and Chancery Divisions, 1964-present

Includes: Case files may contain cause of action (complaint), defendant's response, motions and briefs filed; testimony (occasional); verdict (if jury trial); judge's final order. If the case was appealed, a transcript may be present.

Civil cases reflect a variety of topics, including local area business and industry, labor issues, medical (and other) professions, sports and entertainment. Chancery matters also dealt with class actions, arbitration and injunction, name changes, and proceedings of corporations. "Burnt Records" cases filed after the Chicago Fire of 1871 to establish land ownership in lieu of destroyed paperwork are available in Archives on microfilm (1871-ca. 1950).

Indexes: Circuit Court and Superior Court, both plaintiff and defendant indexes (microfilm), 1871-1963
 Law and Chancery Division Indexes (microfilm), 1964-65
 Chancery Division Index (microfiche), 1966-1991; Law Division Indexes, 1964 forward electronic index
 Docket books and clerk's record books, 1871-1980 Law; 1871-1991 Chancery (majority stored offsite)
 Law Oversample database index

DIVORCE CASES*

Dates: 1871-1986

Courts: Circuit and Superior Courts 1871-1963; various suburban municipal courts ca. 1900-1963; Domestic Relations Division 1964-present

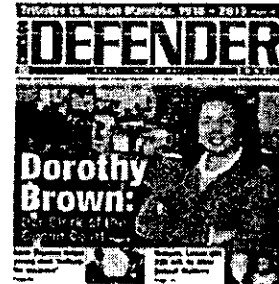
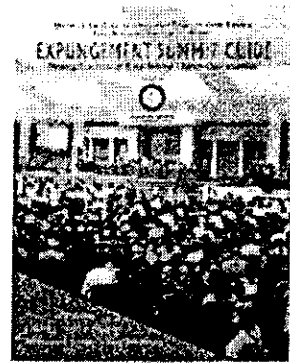
Includes: Case files may contain the plaintiff's complaint and defendant's response; certificate of evidence (testimony); and the judge's final decree, with the terms of settlement.

Divorce cases may provide information about grounds for divorce; address; occupation; age and name of children of parties; date and description of the marriage; provision for care of the children. Cases do not include social security numbers for above dates.

Indexes: Circuit Court and Superior Court, both plaintiff and defendant indexes (microfilm), 1871-1963
 Divorce Division index (microfiche), 1964-1980; 1981 forward electronic index
 Chicago Heights, Calumet City, Blue Island indexes (microfilm), appx. 1900-1963
 Docket books and clerk's record books, 1871-1985 (majority stored offsite)

CRIMINAL FELONY CASES*

Dates: 1871-1900; 1927-1983 (1871-1900 cases stored in Archives)
 Please note that 1900-1927 cases have been destroyed, but



case activity may be re-created from court docket books and indictment records. Indictment record books (1871-1924) stored offsite, and indictment records (1913-1923, microfilm) in Archives

- Courts:** Criminal Court, 1871-1963; Criminal Division, 1964-present
- Includes:** Case files may contain the indictment; names of witnesses on subpoenas; instructions to jury and final verdict; sentence; court half sheet. Missing cases may be reconstructed from docket books and indictment records. Criminal felony case files seldom contain direct testimony. However, they may occasionally include names of jury members or persons involved; evidence such as maps, news clippings, or photographs; or sealed depositions. Files of appealed cases may contain transcripts of the trial proceedings; felony transcripts from 1931-1970s available in Archives on microfilm.
- Indexes:** Criminal Indictment Indexes (microfiche), 1873-1983
Docket books clerks' record books, and half sheets, 1871-1983 (stored offsite)
Indictment Record (microfilm), 1913-1923

COUNTY COURT CASES*

- Dates:** 1871-15 years previous to date
- Courts:** County Court, 1871-1963; County Division, 1964-present
- Includes:** County Court cases have dealt with a variety of matters. Jurisdiction has included municipal incorporations, land titles, election contests, child support, and tax objections.
- Indexes:** County Court case file indexes, 1871-1963 are closed because of adoption records listed therein.
Docket Books and Clerk's Record Books, 1871-1980s (stored offsite)

ADOPTION CASES and MENTAL HEALTH CASES (CLOSED)

- Dates:** 1871-present
- Courts:** County, Circuit, and Superior Courts, 1871-1963; County Division, 1964-present
- Includes:** NOTE: All adoption and mental health cases are closed, pending an order by the presiding judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, County Division. The Archives cannot make these cases available. Patrons should direct inquiries to the Chief Deputy Clerk of the County Division.

JUVENILE CASES (CLOSED)

- Dates:** 1899-1926 with gaps, 1926-1964 destroyed (only a sample preserved thereafter)
- Courts:** Juvenile Court, 1899-1963; Family Division 1964-1970; Juvenile Division 1970-present
- Includes:** NOTE: All juvenile cases are closed, pending an order by the presiding judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, Juvenile Division. Patrons should direct inquiries to the Chief Deputy Clerk of the Juvenile Division. Once written permission is granted by the presiding judge, patrons may research older non-current case files through the Archives.

Case files contain information of a personal nature, including demographic data such as family background, education, health, etc.

CASES NOT READILY AVAILABLE

Justice of the Peace Courts, 1871-1963:

Justice of the Peace Court records were destroyed as allowed by Illinois statute in the early 1970s.

Municipal Court of Chicago, 1904-1963:

Misdemeanor cases from 1914 to 1924 have been microfilmed; however, there are no indexes to these cases. A sample of other cases does exist and is being indexed by the Archives (currently 1950-1963). This sample includes quasi-criminal cases such as non-support and paternity.

Municipal Department, both Civil and Criminal Divisions, 1964-present:

Municipal division cases are routinely destroyed in accordance with Illinois statute. Municipal civil cases are held 21 years, and Municipal Criminal cases are kept 10 years. A 3% sample is preserved, along with an oversample of selected charge type for misdemeanors. Although there are no indexes to many remaining cases, the oversample may be searched by type of charge.

Law Division cases, 1964-present (see above, Law Division):

Case files are routinely destroyed 21 years after filing, in accordance with Illinois statute. Docket books, containing a record of all orders issued by judges in each case, are stored mostly in the Archives. From microfilm, Archives staff can make copies of these court orders. However, this is the only record available, as complaints and pleadings are destroyed with case files. A 3% sample and a small selected oversample (by case type) is taken for research purposes and is available at the Archives on microfilm.

REVISED: MARCH, 2004

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SECTION C

- ***Illinois Supreme Court Rulemaking Process:***

www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/Rules/Process.asp

HOW A PROPOSAL BECOMES A SUPREME COURT RULE

Supreme Court Rule 3, titled "Rulemaking Procedures," explains the process for review of a proposed rule or a proposed amendment to an existing rule of the Supreme Court. While the Court may create or amend a Supreme Court Rule by its own action, many rule proposals advance through the process identified in Rule 3.

As explained in the text of Rule 3 and further illustrated by the chart below, the Supreme Court Rules Committee is responsible for receiving rule proposals from the Supreme Court, Supreme Court or Judicial Conference Committees, the bench, the bar or the public. Proposals offered by the bench, bar or public are reviewed by the Rules Committee and placed on the agenda for public hearing if the proposal is determined to have merit. If the substance of the proposal is within the scope of a Supreme Court or Judicial Conference committee, the Rules Committee first forwards the proposal on to that committee for its review and recommendation. If the proposal is returned to the Rules Committee with a favorable recommendation, it is then placed on the agenda for public hearing.

If the proposal comes to the Rules Committee from a Supreme Court or Judicial Conference committee, it is automatically placed on the agenda for public hearing. The Rule's Committee's public hearing is held annually on the fourth Monday in January, and on any other date identified by the Rules Committee with 60 days' notice to the bench, bar, and public. After the public hearing, the Rules Committee forwards the proposal to the Court with a recommendation to adopt or to not adopt. The Rules Committee may also recommend an alternative proposal. Proposals adopted by the Court are filed by the Supreme Court Clerk on the Miscellaneous Remedies docket.

Those interested in proposing a new rule or amendment to a current rule of the Supreme Court should forward a letter which includes specific language for the proposed new rule or rule amendment, as well as a concise explanation of the proposal, to the following address: Illinois Supreme Court Rules Committee, c/o Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, 222 N. LaSalle Street, 13th Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/Rules/Process.asp

Supreme Court Rulemaking Procedures

