



**AGENDA**  
**Preservation Commission**  
**Tuesday, December 2, 2025**  
**909 Davis Street, Floor 2 Council Chambers 6:00 PM**

Page

**1. CALL TO ORDER/DECLARATION OF A QUORUM**

**2. NEW BUSINESS**

**A. 25PRES-0120 - Landmark Nomination - 2700 Hurd Avenue, commonly known as Willard Elementary School** 2 - 112

The Commission shall hold a public hearing on the proposed nomination considering all testimony or evidence relating to the designation criteria in Subsections [2-8-4\(A\)](#) and (B), from any person who makes written submissions or appears at the public hearing. Within seventy (70) days following the close of the public hearing, the Commission shall make a determination upon the evidence as to whether the nominated landmark or district does or does not meet the criteria for designation in Subsections [2-8-4\(A\)](#) and (B).

**For Action**

[25PRES-0120 - Landmark Nomination - 2700 Hurd Avenue, commonly known as Willard Elementary School - Attachment - Pdf](#)

**3. ADJOURNMENT**

**Order & Agenda Items are subject to change.** Information about the Preservation Commission is available at: [Preservation Commission](#) Questions can be directed to Cade W. Sterling at 847-448-8231 or at [csterling@cityofevanston.org](mailto:csterling@cityofevanston.org) The city is committed to ensuring accessibility for all citizens; if an accommodation is needed to participate in this meeting, please contact the Planning and Zoning Division at (847-448-8687) 48 hours in advance so that arrangements can be made for the accommodation if possible.

**Español** - La ciudad de Evanston tiene la obligación de hacer accesibles todas las reuniones públicas a las personas minusválidas o a quienes no hablan inglés. Si usted necesita ayuda, favor contacte de la Oficina de Planificación y Zonificación llamando al (847/448-4311) con 48 horas de anticipación para acomodar su pedido en lo posible



## Memorandum

To: Members of the Preservation Commission  
From: Cade Sterling, Planner  
CC: Jeremiah Bebo, Development Services Supervisor  
Subject: 25PRES-0120 - Landmark Nomination - 2700 Hurd Avenue, commonly known as Willard Elementary School  
Date: December 2, 2025

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Recommended Action:

The Commission shall hold a public hearing on the proposed nomination considering all testimony or evidence relating to the designation criteria in Subsections [2-8-4\(A\)](#) and (B), from any person who makes written submissions or appears at the public hearing. Within seventy (70) days following the close of the public hearing, the Commission shall make a determination upon the evidence as to whether the nominated landmark or district does or does not meet the criteria for designation in Subsections [2-8-4\(A\)](#) and (B).

Commission Action:

For Action

Summary:

Thomas Weber, resident, nominates the property at 2700 Hurd Avenue, commonly known as Willard Elementary School, for designation by ordinance as a landmark.

The applicant nominates the property under criterion: 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, and 10.

Construction Date:

1922 with historic (1931) and contemporary (2001) additions.

Style:

Georgian Revival

Condition:

Excellent

Integrity:

Excellent (minor alterations and both historic and sympathetic additions).

Architect of Record:

Henry Raeder (1922); Childs and Smith (1931 two-story north addition and one-story southwest addition); ARCON (2001 single story northernmost addition)

Owner:

Evanston Skokie School District #65

Setting:

Willard Elementary School is located in northwest Evanston on the corner of Park Place and Hurd Avenue with its primary elevation fronting Hurd Avenue and secondary elevation facing Central Park Avenue. The building and surrounding grounds are substantial in scale and well integrated into a surrounding built fabric of predominately residential use. The structure is two blocks north of the western core of the Central Street merchant district.

This portion of the city was the westernmost terminus of the streetcar system, which turned back at Central Street and Lincolnwood Drive (later extending west on Harrison). The merchant district in this location remains largely intact since being built out between the 1920s and 1940s. The surrounding residential areas contain a diverse mix of housing types, sizes, and styles built between World War I and the early 1930s. Large revival houses designed by local architects for original owner-occupants are interspersed with equally large and modest revival houses, bungalows, and other smaller vernacular typologies built by contractor-builders for speculation.

Much of northwest Evanston south of Central Street, includes the surveyed and proposed Northwest Evanston Historic District and contains significant concentrations of individual landmarks. Its significant built environment includes extensions of the street network within the original 1868 plat of the Village of North Evanston. This purposeful system of expansive parkways, Park Place to the north, Lincoln Street to the south, and Central Park Avenue to the west, connects various merchant districts and important institutional resources and a system of small and large public parks and open spaces. Willard Elementary sits at the western visual terminus of Park Place between Hurd and Walnut Avenues.

Numerous large oaks within the surrounding neighborhoods are remnants of the area's pastoral history and reminders that oak trees abounded in the area before it was developed. Many elm trees planted on the parkways at the time of development still arch gracefully over a number of streets.

History

Willard Elementary was commissioned by the School District and opened in 1922 during a time of rapid residential growth and development throughout the city including newly annexed parts of northwest Evanston. Willard School is intimately associated with the development pattern and physical form of northwest Evanston and its surrounding neighborhoods – growing in tandem with one another and acting as one of its preeminent community institutions. The land west of Lincolnwood Drive between Golf and Isabella was annexed by the City of Evanston in 1916. Development of the surrounding neighborhoods, especially those south of Central Street followed, with the majority of homes being constructed during

the building boom between World War I and the early years of the Great Depression. The original Lincolnwood Elementary School designed by Perkins Fellows and Hamilton in 1914 (demolished in the early 1940s), was not large enough to accommodate this rapid growth, and the need for a new and larger school followed. Following Evanston's rich heritage of high-quality school architecture, prominent architect Henry Raeder was chosen to design the building in 1922 in the Georgian Revival Style. The new school was named in honor of prominent national and local social reformer Frances Willard. As growth continued in the area, a large addition was commissioned by the District in 1931, designed by Childs and Smith. An additional addition and building improvements were completed in 2001. Today the school is over a century old, constituting a significant and familiar visual feature for the neighborhood and an important aspect of its collective memory of place.

#### Frances Willard

Willard Elementary was named in honor of Frances E. Willard. Willard lived in Evanston the entirety of her adult life. She was a social reformer and organizer, author and speaker, woman's rights advocate, the second president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), and the founder of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was a leader among women of her time and generation, and influential in her work by changing the relationship between women, the public sphere and politics around the world. She encouraged women to take on a wider role in the world through temperance activism. Her reform agenda included advocating for women's suffrage, the 8-hour work day and age-of-consent laws. Her presence in Evanston made the community a player on the national reform stage. When the school was posthumously dedicated in her honor, it was thought to be the first public building within the City to be named for a woman. The school was dedicated just two years following ratification of the 19th amendment, an achievement Willard would never see as she passed in 1898.

#### Henry Raeder (1857-1943)

Henry Raeder, the son of German immigrants, was a prominent Chicago School architect who had his office in Chicago and practiced throughout the midwest. He formed a partnership with Arthur Coffin and briefly with Benjamin Crocker under the firm Raeder, Coffin, and Crocker (later Raeder and Coffin). Despite some residential designs including some homes in Evanston, Raeder would become more widely known for his institutional and commercial designs including large, functional buildings, that utilized innovative construction techniques such as early use of steel-framing, combinations of traditional masonry and steel, and later use of reinforced concrete framing. His work was both innovative and grounded in classical traditions, an incorporation of ornate interior and exterior detailing, and an ability to work in a variety of styles.

One of Raeder's most significant works, the Palladio in Duluth Minnesota, was an eight story early Chicago School skyscraper (1889) designed during a period of rapid growth and expansion of wealth for the city. The Palladio was designed by Raeder when he was only 32 years old and it was considered a highly innovative design for its time. The Palladio was demolished in 1937.

Other significant works by Raeder include:

- 1733 Asbury Avenue, Charles H. Chandler House (1890, Evanston landmark, NRHP).

- 1742 Asbury Avenue, Charles P. Mitchell House (1889, Evanston landmark, NRHP)
- 2236 Orrington Avenue, McCulloch House (1895, Evanston landmark, NRHP)
- 1104 Greenwood Avenue (1892, heavily altered in 1926 NRHP)
- Century Building (1897, NRHP, demolished 2004)
- Orrington Elementary School (1911, Evanston landmark, NRHP)
- American Furniture Mart (1923, Chicago landmark, NRHP)
- Hotel Maytag (1926, Newton Iowa landmark, NRHP)

#### Childs and Smith (founded in 1918)

The firm Childs and Smith was founded by Frank Childs and Elmer Smith in 1918. Frank Childs was a longtime resident of Evanston. The Chicago-based firm is widely known for its institutional and commercial buildings, especially schools. It was active across the midwest region.

Notable works include:

- Orrington Elementary School (1931 addition, Evanston landmark, NRHP)
- Nichols Middle School (1929, Evanston landmark, NRHP)
- Weiboldt Hall of Commerce (designed in partnership with James Gamble Rogers in 1926, Chicago Landmark, NRHP)
- Goodrich House (1932, Evanston landmark, NRHP)
- Jackson High School (1926, Jackson Michigan, NRHP)
- Sentry Insurance Building (1922, Stevens Point Wisconsin, NRHP)
- Campana Sales Company Factory (1937, Batavia Illinois, NRHP)
- Monroe Elementary School (1939, Davenport Iowa, NRHP)

The firms archives are held by the Art Institute of Chicago and the Society of Architectural Historians.

#### Georgian Revival (1910-1930):

The Georgian Revival style, a subclass of the Colonial Revival style, emerged in Evanston in the early 1900s. The resurgence in popularity was fueled in part by the 1876 U.S. Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Architects of the revival period used the style for a variety of buildings, from large estate homes, to more modest homes built for speculation, institutional resources, schools, and government buildings.

The style borrows heavily from classical architecture including proportion and detailing using elements such as cornices, dentil moldings, stone string and belt courses, decorative window hoods, quoins, and ornate Palladian windows. Windows are often large, multi-pane, double or single hung windows arranged in horizontal and vertical rows. Entrances are prominent and often adorned with decorative moldings, finials, or other unique elements. Georgian buildings are most frequently made of red brick and incorporate a balanced, symmetrical façade.

#### Public Notice:

The owner of record and school administrators were notified by mail within the timeframe required by code. Public hearing signs were placed on the property on November 18, and a second mailed notice was sent to the property owner on November 21.

Public Comment:

Staff has not received any public comment to date.

Criteria for designation

The Commission shall limit their consideration to the following criteria in making a determination on a nomination for designation by ordinance as a landmark. The Commission is not bound by only the criteria which the property was nominated under. Nor is the Commission bound only by the report and testimony provided by the applicant. The Commission may use its own expertise and special knowledge to supplement and add to the body of testimony and documentation.

1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity which may or may not have taken place within or involved the use of any existing improvements on the property;
2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related aspect of the development of the City, State, Midwest region or the United States;
3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship;
4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design or detail;
6. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
7. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
8. Its representation of an historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, structures, sites or objects that may or may not be contiguous;
9. Its unique location or distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City;
10. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction.

And;

Integrity of Landmarks and Districts:

Any area, property, structure, site or object that meets any one or more of the criteria above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.

Public Hearing Process:

A motion to open the public hearing shall be made and properly seconded. Following the opening of the public hearing, public comment will be taken in a manner determined by the Chair. After the conclusion of public comment, the applicant shall present their report and findings as to how the property meets the nomination criteria. Owner consent is not required. The owner of the property shall be afforded due time to present their own findings for or against the designation criteria. Both the applicant and property owner shall be provided an opportunity for cross examination. The Commission may then ask questions of all parties who shall also be afforded equal opportunity for rebuttal.

Following the gathering of new testimony and documentation, the Commission may then make a motion to either close, or continue the public hearing. Following a motion to close the public hearing, the Commission shall vote on each of the ten designation criteria and the integrity criterion. In order to recommend designation, the Commission must find that at least one of the ten criteria are met, and that the property retains significant integrity to communicate its past and social, cultural, historical, or architectural significance effectively.

If none of the criteria are met, or if the property retains insufficient integrity, the nomination process shall end. If the nomination criteria are determined to be met, the Commission will move to creation of its report and findings, to be adopted via resolution within no more than 70 days following the close of the public hearing. The Commission's recommendation, report, and resolution are then transmitted to the City Council for determination.

Effect of nomination and in instance of designation:

Properties actively undergoing the nomination process are afforded interim protections under code section 2-8-8, as if they were designated landmarks. However, school properties which are owned and operated by the District do not receive building permits from local jurisdictions, and therefore do not fall under the codes Certificate of Appropriateness (binding design review) requirements. In this way, schools which are designated as local landmarks, and owned and operated by the District, are celebratory and honorary designations only.

Attachments:

[Willard Elementary Landmark Nomination](#)

[Memo. ISO Nomination of Willard School](#)

[Exhibits in Support of Nomination of Willard School as Local Landmark](#)

CITY OF EVANSTON PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
2100 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201  
(847) 448-8687

APPLICATION FOR NOMINATION OF A PROPERTY, STRUCTURE, SITE OR OBJECT FOR DESIGNATION BY  
ORDINANCE AS A LANDMARK

(Please Print or Type and check applicable boxes. Attach additional 8-1/2 x 11" sheets as necessary)

1. **Landmark Nomination** (for individual nomination of a property, structure, site or object submit the information below:

a) Address of property, structure, site or object being nominated:

Street #: 2700 Street Name: Hurd Ave. Zip: 60201

b) Real Estate Index Number: 5-33-412-007 to 05-33-412-013 and 05-33-412-0020 to 05-33-412-0022 Zoning: R1

c) Original Architect/Contractor (if known): Henry Raedler

d) Year Built (if known): 1922 Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic/Classical Revival

Primary Exterior Building Material(s): Brick

e) Significance:

Architectural  Historical  Archaeological  Cultural

f) Is property, structure, site or object within an existing historic district?  Yes  No

If yes:  Lakeshore  Ridge  Northeast Evanston

**NOTE:** If the nomination is for a property, structure, site or object with no official street address, please indicate its location on the attached city map.

2. **Provide legal description** of property, structure, site or object being nominated:

Willard Elementary School

3. **Owner of record** shall be established by reference to the most current property tax assessment rolls as maintained by the Assessor of Cook County.

a) Name of owner(s) of record of area, property, structure, site or object being nominated:

Evanston / Skokie Community Consolidated School District 65

b) Phone #: (847) 859-8000 E-mail: schoolboard@district65.net

c) (Mailing Address) Street #: 1500 Street Name: McDaniel Avenue

City: Evanston State: IL Zip: 60201

**Please submit complete information** as required in the Evanston Historic Preservation Ordinance, Section 2-8-4: Criteria for Designation. Provide relevant information (when applicable) for **each single item** listed in Section 2-8-4. You may include documents and photographs to emphasize the significance of the nominated area, property, structure, site or object for designation by ordinance as a landmark or historic district. Use 8-1/2" x 11" attachment sheets.

2-8-4. - CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.

Every nominated landmark or district must meet one or more of the following specified criteria for designation.

- (A) The Commission shall limit their consideration to the following criteria in making a determination on a nomination of an area, property, structure, site or object for designation by ordinance as a landmark or historic district:
  1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity which may or may not have taken place within or involved the use of any existing improvements on the property;
  2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related aspect of the development of the City, State, Midwest region or the United States;
  3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship;
  4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
  5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design or detail;
  6. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
  7. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
  8. Its representation of an historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, structures, sites or objects that may or may not be contiguous;
  9. Its unique location or distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City;
  10. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction.
- (B) Integrity of Landmarks and Districts. Any area, property, structure, site or object that meets any one or more of the criteria in Subsection 2-8-4(A) shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.

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5. a) **Name of Applicant(s)**; person(s) who submit(s) this nomination for Landmark designation:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Thomas Weber

b) Phone: (812) 243-8057 \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: [weberth18@gmail.com](mailto:weberth18@gmail.com)

c) (Mailing Address) Street #: 2811 \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name: Hartzell St.  
 City: Evanston \_\_\_\_\_ State: IL \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: 60201

d) Applicant(s)' Signature: /s/ Thomas A. Weber \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 10/2/2025

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*Submit the nomination form to: Evanston Preservation Commission, 2100 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201*  
*For additional information contact: Cade W. Sterling at [csterling@cityofevanston.org](mailto:csterling@cityofevanston.org)*  
***The \$100.00 nomination fee is payable to the 'City of Evanston.'***

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## 2-8-5. NOMINATION, CONSIDERATION AND DESIGNATION OF LANDMARKS AND DISTRICTS.

- (A) *Initiation of Nomination.* Local nomination of a district, building, structure, site or object for consideration and designation as a landmark or district shall be submitted to the Commission on a form prepared by the Commission, and may be submitted by any of the following:
1. A Commissioner or member of the Commission.
  2. A member of the Plan Commission.
  3. A member of the Council.
  4. The Mayor.
  5. Any resident of the City.
  6. Any not-for-profit organization with its principal place of business in the City.
  7. An owner of record.
- (B) *Withdrawal of Nomination.* A nomination may be withdrawn by the person or persons who submitted the nomination form at any time prior to the Commission scheduling a public hearing under Subsection 2-8-5(C). Requests for withdrawal of a nomination after the Commission schedules a public hearing shall be granted only upon an affirmative vote of at least six (6) Commissioners.
- (C) *Notification of Nomination and Public Hearing.*
1. Owners of record shall be notified, by regular mail, of completion and submission of a nomination form within fifteen (15) business days of receipt of the nomination.
  2. The Commission shall hold a public hearing on the nomination within ninety (90) days following receipt of the completed nomination form, subject to continuances granted by the Commission. Notice of the time, place and purpose of such hearing shall be given by the Commission at least five (5) business days prior thereto by the following methods:
    - (a) By mailing of notification to each owner of record of a nominated landmark or owner of record of a property, structure, site or object in a nominated district; and
    - (b) By mailing of notification to every association of residents or owners that has registered with the Commission for this purpose.
- (D) *Procedure.* The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the pertinent Section of the rules of the Commission. The Commission shall consider all testimony or evidence relating to the designation criteria in Subsections 2-8-4(A) and (B), from any person who makes written submissions or appears at the public hearing. The owner of any nominated landmark or of a building, structure, site, lot of record, or object within a nominated district shall be allowed reasonable opportunity to present testimony or evidence concerning the applicability of the designation criteria in Subsections 2-8-4(A) and (B).
- (E) *Recommendation by Commission.* Within seventy (70) days following the close of the public hearing, the Commission shall make a determination upon the evidence as to whether the nominated landmark or district does or does not meet the criteria for designation in Subsections 2-8-4(A) and (B). If the Commission determines that the nominated landmark or district does meet the criteria for designation, the Commission shall direct the City Manager or his/her designee to transmit its recommendation to the Council or its duly authorized committee. Such a recommendation shall be passed by a resolution of the Commission and shall be accompanied by a report to the Council or its duly authorized committee containing the following information:

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(Supp. No. 18, Update 1)

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1. Explanation of the significance or lack of significance of the nominated landmark or district as it relates to the criteria for designation;
  2. Explanation of the integrity or lack of integrity of a nominated landmark or district;
  3. Identification of critical features of the nominated landmark or areas, properties, sites and objects in a nominated district to provide guidance for review of alteration, construction, demolition or relocation;
  4. Proposed design guidelines, if any, for review of alteration, construction, demolition or relocation;
  5. A map showing the location of the nominated landmark or the boundaries of the nominated district; and
  6. A list, including the address, of every property, structure, site and object in each nominated district classifying each as being of contributing significance or noncontributing significance based on their degree of historic, cultural, architectural or archaeological significance.

If the Commission fails to make its recommendation within seventy (70) days following the close of the public hearing or if the Commission finds that the nominated landmark or district does not meet the criteria for designation, the nomination process shall end. If the Commission fails to make its recommendation within seventy (70) days following the close of the public hearing or if the Commission votes not to recommend a proposed designation to the Council or its duly authorized committee, the Commission may not reconsider the proposed designation, except as provided in Subsection 2-8-5(H), for a period of two (2) years from the date of the passage seventy (70) days from the close of the public hearing or the date of the negative Commission vote, whichever is applicable.

(F) *Notification of Commission Recommendation.* Notice of the recommendation of the Commission, including a copy of the report, shall be transmitted to the Council or its duly authorized committee and sent by regular mail to the owner of record of a nominated landmark and to all owners of record within a nominated district, and to the nominator within fifteen (15) business days following adoption of the resolution and report.

(G) *Designation by Council.*

1. The Council shall, within one hundred twenty (120) days after receiving the recommendations of the Commission regarding the nominated landmark or district, and without further required public hearing either designate the landmark or district by ordinance or reject designation by resolution. In reaching its decision the Council shall review the evidence and testimony presented to the Commission together with any comment from subsequent public hearings. Should Council fail to reach a decision within one hundred twenty (120) days after receiving the recommendations from the Commission, the interim protection provided under Section 2-8-7 shall no longer be enforceable and the nomination shall be deemed denied.
2. The designation of a nominated local landmark or district, shall require the affirmative vote of a simple majority the members of Council.
3. Notice of the Council's approval of the designation ordinance and effective date of the action of the Council shall be provided by regular mail to the nominator, the owner of record of the nominated landmark, or owners of record of all properties within the nominated district. The notice shall include a copy of the designation ordinance and shall be sent within fifteen (15) business days by the Division of Planning and Zoning. A copy of each designation ordinance shall be sent to the Commission, the Plan Commission and the Division of Building and Inspection Services.
4. If the Council has refused to designate a proposed landmark or district, the Commission may not reconsider the proposed designation, except as provided in Subsection 2-8-5(H), for a period of two (2) years from the date of the Council's refusal to designate.

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(Supp. No. 18, Update 1)

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- (H) *Reconsideration of Previously Nominated Landmarks and Districts.* The Commission may reconsider previously nominated landmarks and districts within a period of two (2) years of the Commission's failure to make its recommendation within seventy (70) days of the close of the public hearing under Subsection 2-8-5(C) or of the Commission's finding that the nominated landmark or district does not meet the criteria for designation or of the Council's refusal to designate the proposed landmark or district only where:
1. Significant new information concerning the previously nominated landmark or district relating to the criteria for designation, under Section 2-8-4, is provided, and
  2. The Commission votes by an affirmative vote of at least six (6) Commissioners to reconsider the previously nominated landmark or district.

(Ord. No. 29-O-18, § 1, 5-14-2018)

**CITY OF EVANSTON PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

*In re* Nomination of Willard School for  
Designation as Local Landmark

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF  
APPLICATION FOR NOMINATION  
OF WILLARD SCHOOL, 2700  
HURD AVE., FOR DESIGNATION  
BY ORDINANCE AS A LANDMARK**



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## I. INTRODUCTION

Willard School, 2700 Hurd Avenue (originally, 2947 Park Place), is historic and possesses substantial integrity. Built in 1922 by architect Henry Raeder—designer of several Evanston landmarks and the American Furniture Mart in downtown Chicago—Willard School reflects significant architectural, cultural, and educational history. It is named for Evanston activist Frances E. Willard, who one historian describes as “undoubtedly the most famous American woman of the late nineteenth century, whose renown and influence stretched globally.” CHRISTOPHER H. EVANS, *DO EVERYTHING: THE BIOGRAPHY OF FRANCES WILLARD* (Oxford U. Press 2022), at 322. Willard arguably did “more to expand opportunities for women’s rights in the late nineteenth century” than any other person. *Id.* at 3. Willard was the first Dean of Women at Northwestern University, and President of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (the largest women’s group in the nation at the time). Her original home is now a National Landmark on Chicago Avenue at the edge of Downtown Evanston.

Willard School—the only District 65 school named for a woman that will remain open next school year—has already been designated as a “cultural and institutional landmark[.]” in an August 2025 draft of Envision Evanston 2045.<sup>1</sup> And District 65’s own recent property assessment has determined that Willard School “is historic in nature, ... features substantial integrity,” and “possesses the characteristics and age that could make

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<sup>1</sup> CITY OF EVANSTON, *ENVISION EVANSTON 2045 – DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN*, at 39 <https://www.cityofevanston.org/home/showpublisheddocument/101613/638920835495388487> (last visited Nov. 20, 2025).

it eligible for Local Landmark designation.” EVANSTON/SKOKIE SCHOOL DISTRICT 65 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT SUBMISSION (Sept. 25, 2025), at 88–94.<sup>2</sup> Willard School should officially be designated as a Local Landmark by the City of Evanston.

## II. STANDARDS FOR DESIGNATION AS LOCAL LANDMARK

By recognizing the “special value to the City” of Local Landmarks like Willard School, the City of Evanston’s Preservation Commission “[s]afeguard[s] the City’s historic and cultural heritage.” City of Evanston, Code of Ordinances (hereinafter “Code”) § 2-8-1(B), (G). Such recognition “foster[s] civic pride in the beauty and noble accomplishments of the past as represented in such landmarks,” “[p]rotect[s] and enhance[es] the attractiveness of the City to everyone,” “support[s] and promot[es] business, commerce, industry and tourism,” “provid[es] economic benefit to the City,” “prevent[s] future urban blight and neighborhood deterioration,” and “promote[s] the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the City.” *Id.* § 2-8-1(C)–(E).

The Commission—broadly charged with overseeing and facilitating the City’s preservation program and identifying, registering, and safeguarding the community’s historic, cultural, and architectural heritage—should identify a property as a Local Landmark when two conditions are met. *See id.* § 2-8-4. **First**, the property must meet one of ten criteria for designation, such as:

2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related aspect of the development of the City, State, Midwest region or the United States;

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<sup>2</sup> <https://resources.finalsite.net/images/v1760648164/district65net/krpibtlamsfbi91i1kxz/EvanstonSkokie-School-District-65-Property-Assessment-FinalSubmission.pdf> (last visited Nov. 20, 2025).

3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship;
4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer, developer, or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
6. Its association with important cultural, social, political, or economic aspects or events in the history of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
9. Its unique location or distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City; or
10. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction.

*Id.* § 2-8-4(A). **And second**, the property must “have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.” *Id.* § 2-8-4(B).

### **III. ARGUMENT**

Willard School is historically and architecturally significant for its association with Frances E. Willard, its design by prominent architect Henry Raeder, and its enduring role as a community anchor in Northwest Evanston. **First**, Willard School is identified with Frances E. Willard, who contributed significantly to the United States’ and Evanston’s history. **Second**, Willard School is identified as the work of Henry Raeder, an architect whose individual work is significant in the history and development of Evanston and the Midwest. **Third**, Willard School has sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and

workmanship, and its distinctive physical appearance and presence represent an established and familiar feature of Northwest Evanston. *Finally*, while not a factor the Commission needs to consider, Willard School’s owner, District 65, faces no burden in Local Landmark designation.

**A. Willard School is identified with Frances E. Willard, who contributed significantly to the United States’ and Evanston’s history. (Criteria Nos. 2 and 6).**

Willard School was named after Frances E. Willard (1839–1898), a longtime resident of Evanston who was a prominent social reformer of the nineteenth century and a generative influence in America’s long history of social justice and activism. *See* Ex. B, WCTU Historic District Sign. Willard is known for her 19-year tenure as president of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), the largest women’s group in the nation at the time. EVANS, DO EVERYTHING, at 3; *see* Ex. X, 11/5/25 WCTU Ltr. to D65 Board of Education. According to one local historian, Willard’s WCTU “was, beyond doubt, the most important force in perpetuating the distinctive ethos of Evanston.” Ex. C, MICHAEL H. EBNER, CREATING CHICAGO’S NORTH SHORE (The U. Chi. Press 1988), at 94. As the WCTU’s leader, Willard was a leading activist in many important nineteenth-century reform movements. Famous for her saying “Do Everything,” Willard advocated for women’s suffrage, women’s economic and religious rights, child protection (raising the age of consent), education reform (starting public kindergartens), labor reform (creating the eight-hour workday and pushing for living wages), public health (installing public water fountains), animal welfare, poverty eradication, and prison reform. *See* Ex. X, 11/5/25 WCTU Ltr. to D65 Board of Education; EVANS, DO EVERYTHING, at 132, 175,

227–28, 325; Iowa St. U., *Archives of Women’s Political Communication: Frances Willard*.<sup>3</sup> Willard was also a teacher and eventually became the first Dean of the Woman’s College of Northwestern University. See *Frances E. Willard: Years of Challenge (1859–1874)* in ILLINOIS DURING THE GILDED AGE (Northern Ill. U. 2007). Willard advocated for “women to have power, over their bodies, vocations, economics, and politics.” EVANS, DO EVERYTHING, at 324. She therefore believed, at a time when women did not have the right to vote, that “politics is the place for woman.” See AILEEN S. KRADITOR, THE IDEAS OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT, 1890–1920 (1981).

In her time, Willard was called “the best loved woman in America,” Ex. E, ELEANOR DARNALL WALLACE, FOR ALL THE SAINTS (The Schori Press 1978), at 8, and was “unquestionably America’s leading heroine to her contemporaries and the most famous woman of her day,” Ex. C, EBNER, at 94 (quoting Ruth Bordin, author of FRANCES WILLARD: A BIOGRAPHY (1986)). During her lifetime, “many women as well as men asserted that, if women did receive the vote, the first woman to be elected President of the United States would be Frances Willard.” EVANS, DO EVERYTHING, at 324. Her death prompted “a national mourning that rivaled the deaths of Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant,” and she was the first woman honored with a statue in the Statuary Hall of the United States Congress in 1905. EVANS, DO EVERYTHING, at 3; Ex. F, MARGERY BLAIR PERKINS, EVANSTONIANA (ed. Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green, Chi. Rev. Press 1984), at 38.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/directory/frances-willard/#:~:text=During%20her%20lifetime%2C%20Willard%20succeeded,global%20expansion%20of%20women%27s%20rights> (last visited Nov. 20, 2025).

At the local level, Willard has been said to be “Evanston’s greatest citizen.” Ex. G, CLYDE D. FOSTER, *EVANSTON’S YESTERDAYS* (1956), at 59. Willard’s “love both for her city and the university was unself-conscious and exuberant.” Ex. E, DARNALL WALLACE, at 10. Willard wrote an entire book on the City of Evanston, which she called a “human oasis.” Ex. H, FRANCES E. WILLARD, *A CLASSIC TOWN: THE STORY OF EVANSTON* (ed. Jenny Thompson, original: 1891), at 29. Indeed, Willard stated: “When I reach heaven, I want to register as from Evanston.” Ex. E, DARNALL WALLACE, at 10; Ex. G, FOSTER, at 63. Fittingly, Willard’s book also includes an entire chapter on “Our Public Schools.” Ex. H, *A CLASSIC TOWN*, at 77. In recognition of her important place in our nation’s and City’s history, Willard’s family home in Evanston, built in 1865, is a National Historic Landmark. *See* Ex. I, Frances Willard House Plaque (1965).

Contemporaneous local accounts reflect similar views. In January 1923, the District 75<sup>4</sup> Board of Education voted to name the new school after Frances E. Willard, and it was the first school in the City of Evanston to bear a woman’s name. Ex. D, *New School to Honor Name of Miss Willard*, *The Evanston News-Index* (Jan. 10, 1923). Over a century later, Willard Elementary School is still the only District 65 school named after a woman, following the closure of Bessie Rhodes next school year. As an editorial at the time of the school’s opening put it, the community “rejoice[d] that the name of the greatest woman that has called Evanston home is to be given to the new school.” Ex. K, *Editorial: Frances*

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<sup>4</sup> In 1950, School Districts 75 and 76 were merged to form District 65. *See* Ex. J, BARBARA J. BUCHBINDER-GREEN, *EVANSTON: A PICTORIAL HISTORY* (G. Bradley Publishing, Inc. 1989), at 178.

*Willard School*, The Evanston News Index (Jan. 15, 1923). Willard “loved children,” “saw in them the promise of the future,” and “knew the importance of environment for them to grow into maturity of which they were capable.” *Id.* The Editorial hoped that, in naming the new school after Willard, “her spirit w[ould] hover over the children who will be trained there” and that “her ideals and high standards be imbibed a little from this association with her.” *Id.*

In the years that followed the school’s opening, the students of Willard similarly expressed the “honor” of their school “being named for such a noteworthy woman as Ms. Willard” and “hope[d] that the school w[ould] grow to hold the same place in the esteem of Evanston residents that Ms. Willard did.” Ex. L, Jack Hubbard, *Frances E. Willard Services Interest Willard School Kids*, The Junior Evanston Index (Mar. 1, 1926). And the students and educators of Willard School have continued to honor Frances Willard for over a century. *See, e.g.*, Ex. M, *Willard: Curriculum Night Tonight at 7*, Pioneer Press (Sept. 24, 1998) (actress “appeared in dress in period costume as Frances Willard” to visit classrooms to “tell the children about Willard’s life”). Indeed, the educators, students, and families of Willard School have worked to develop an educational environment for which our community can be proud. For example, Willard School has ranked among the top 10 elementary schools in the state several times since 2000. *See, e.g.*, Ex. N, Karen Berowitz, *Willard School Among Best in State*, Evanston Review (Nov. 5, 2009) (listing Willard as the seventh “highest-performing school on the Illinois Standards Achievement Test,” which was “remarkable because the six schools ahead of Willard are gifted schools or use test scores as admissions criteria”). Willard School should thus be identified as a Local

Landmark given its identification with Frances E. Willard, who contributed significantly to the United States' and Evanston's history.

**B. Willard School is identified as the work of Henry Raeder, an architect whose individual work is significant in the history and development of Evanston and the Midwest. (Criteria Nos. 2–4).**

Willard School's designer, Henry Raeder (1857–1943), had a significant architectural impact on the history and development of Evanston and the Midwest. Raeder was selected by the Board of Education to construct Willard School in 1922. *See* Ex. O, *Announce Plans for New School for North End: District 75 Board Approves Building Program on Park Place Site, Henry Raeder Is Named Architect*, *The Evanston News Index* (Mar. 15, 1922); *see* Ex. P, *City of Evanston Application for Building Permit No. 9957* (Apr. 28, 1922) (listing “Henry Raeder” as “Architect”).

Raeder graduated from MIT with a civil engineering degree in 1876 and moved to Chicago after living in New Jersey, Germany, and Boston. Ex. Q, *EVANSTON'S DESIGN HERITAGE: ARCHITECTS, DESIGNERS & PLANNERS* (Heidrun Hoppe ed., Design Evanston 2020), at 12. In addition to Willard School, Henry Raeder “designed many commercial and manufacturing buildings, including the American Furniture Mart” at 680 North Lake Shore Drive in Chicago, which was the largest building in the world devoted to a single industry when completed in 1923. *Id.*; *see* Ex. R, *THE SKY'S LIMIT: A CENTURY OF CHICAGO SKYSCRAPERS* (Pauline A. Saliga ed., Rizzoli Int'l Publ'ns, Inc. 1990), at 118–19 (listing “Henry Raeder Associates” as architect of the American Furniture Mart at 680 N. Lake Shore Pl. and including photos); Ex. A (photos of 680 N. Lake Shore today). The American Furniture Mart occupies an entire city block and features a 474-foot Gothic Revival tower

that includes blue-and-gold terra cotta spires and a cupola atop the tower, and it remains a prominent feature of the Streeterville skyline today. Ex. R, *THE SKY’S LIMIT*, at 118–19; *see* Ex. A.

Raeder also designed many other buildings across the Midwest, including the ten-story Century Building in St. Louis in 1896 (which was once listed on the National Register of Historic Places);<sup>5</sup> the Hotel Maytag in Newton, Iowa, a five-story brick and terra cotta building commissioned for appliance magnate F.L. Maytag in 1926;<sup>6</sup> an eight-story office building called The Palladio in Duluth, Minnesota in 1889;<sup>7</sup> and the Bloomington Union Depot, a three-story brick train station built in 1913.<sup>8</sup> *See also* Ex. F, *BLAIR PERKINS*, at 169.

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<sup>5</sup> *Technical Review, Century Theater and Office Building, St. Louis Special Supplement to the Inland Architect and News Record*, August 1897 (NATIONAL BUILDING ARTS CENTER, Vol. XXX, No. 1), available at: <https://web.nationalbuildingarts.org/recovery-projects/theater-office/century/> (last visited Nov. 20, 2025); *see also* Bradford McKee, *When Preservation Equals Demolition* (N.Y. TIMES Mar. 31, 2005) (“[I]n October 2002, ... Interior Department accepted the Landmarks Association’s nomination of the Century to the National Register of Historic Places.”), available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2005/03/31/garden/when-preservation-equals-demolition.html> (last visited Nov. 20, 2025).

<sup>6</sup> *Newton’s Hotel Maytag* (RDG Planning & Design), available at: <https://rdgusa.com/work/project/hotel-maytag> (last visited Nov. 20, 2025).

<sup>7</sup> Paul Lundgren, *Postcard from the Palladio Building* (PERFECT DULUTH DAY, Mar. 2, 2022), available at: <https://www.perfectduluthday.com/2022/03/02/postcard-from-the-palladio-building/> (last visited Nov. 20, 2025).

<sup>8</sup> Thomas Dyrek, *A Tribute to a Depot* (THE TRACKSIDE PHOTOGRAPHER, Nov. 18, 2021), available at: <https://thetracksidephotographer.com/2021/11/18/a-tribute-to-a-depot/> (last visited Nov. 20, 2025).

In addition to Willard School, Raeder designed five other Local Landmarks in Evanston, including Orrington School (built 1911) and several “notable residential designs,” including: 1742 Asbury Ave. (built 1889), 1733 Asbury Ave. (built 1890), 1104 Greenwood St. (built 1892), and 2236 Orrington Ave. (built 1895). Ex. Q, EVANSTON’S DESIGN HERITAGE, at 12; *see* Ex. S, STUART COHEN ET. AL, EVANSTON: 150 YEARS, 150 PLACES (Design Evanston, 2d ed. 2013), at 59; Ex. F, BLAIR PERKINS, at 103 (photo of 2236 Orrington Ave.); *id.* at 168–69 (photos of 1742 Asbury Ave.); Ex. J, BARBARA J. BUCHBINDER-GREEN, EVANSTON: A PICTORIAL HISTORY (G. Bradley Publishing, Inc. 1989), at 87 (description of 1742 Asbury Avenue); Code § 2-8 Schedule B “List of Evanston Landmarks.” These commissions demonstrate Raeder’s regional impact and architectural significance under Criteria Nos. 2–4.

Willard School’s designer was thus a prominent early twentieth century architect in Evanston and the Midwest generally, which supports Willard School’s designation as a Local Landmark.

**C. Willard School has sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, and its distinctive physical appearance and presence represent an established and familiar feature of Northwest Evanston. (Criteria Nos. 3, 9–10).**

Willard School is a cornerstone of Northwest Evanston. After receiving a 1922 petition bearing the signatures of 965 Evanston residents calling for the erection of a new grade school, the Board of Education of District 75 accepted the petition to build Willard School. *See* Ex. O, *Announce Plans for New School for North End*. The District hired Henry Raeder to construct a twelve-room school building (including a gymnasium, an assembly

hall with observation balconies, a teachers' break room, a kitchen, a laboratory, a library, theater dressing rooms, a doctor's office, and a clinic) to accommodate 400 children—the largest school in the District. *Id.* The exterior of the building was to include “an impressive front to the ideal approach offered by the wide street parkings and landscape beauty of Park place” with “[h]uge, round-arched, cathedral windows three in number extending from ground to parapet,” which would “flood the gymnasium and assembly hall with light.” *Id.* The windows were to be “capped by round arches of terra cotta,” which would be “uniquely outlined against the background of brick.” *Id.* The building was to be 70 feet wide, 180 feet long, and 36 feet high, at a cost of around \$150,000. Ex. P, Building Permit. Sixty years later, Willard School's “venerable red brick building” was described as looking like it had been “painted by Norman Rockwell” and “evoke[d] a nostalgic twinge for anyone over 35.” Ex. T, Mary Ann Weston, *Tradition Reigns at Willard School*, *Evanston Review* (Aug. 14, 1980).

Today, Willard School at 2700 Hurd Avenue remains a dignified brick school building with a design that evokes elements of early twentieth-century Collegiate Gothic and Classical Revival architecture. The façade includes large vertical window bays and classical detailing. The building is substantial in size and is surrounded predominantly by low-density, single-family residential uses. The building was commissioned by School District 75 and has been owner-occupied since its construction in 1922.

Willard School is in a portion of the City consisting of North Evanston (which was a separate village until it was annexed by the City of Evanston in 1874) and Centralwood (annexed in 1916). Ex. J, BUCHBINDER-GREEN, at 44; Ex. F, BLAIR PERKINS, at 131. The

area was the westernmost terminus of the streetcar system, which was extended along Central Street to Lincolnwood Drive in 1906. *See* Ex. F, BLAIR PERKINS, at 84. The structure is two blocks north of the west Central Street merchant district, which is still largely intact with many well-preserved traditional mixed-use structures, predominantly between Lincolnwood Drive to the west and Bennett Avenue to the east. The neighborhood north of Central Street and west of Ewing Avenue was largely developed beginning in the 1920s and 30s, shortly before streetcar service was terminated in 1935. The built fabric of this area is noticeably different from the neighborhoods east of Ewing and south of Central Street, which were built out earlier under different land use controls.

Although no historic district was ever formed, much of Northwest Evanston contains significant concentrations of individual Landmarks—a testament to its architectural heritage and noteworthy built environment, including a prominent street network and purposeful system of expansive parkways (Park Place to the north and Lincoln Street to the south) and public parks (Independence Park, Howell Park, Perkins Woods, Quinlan Park, Ellingwood Park, Ackerman Park), linking various merchant districts and important institutional resources. Willard School thus exemplifies the architecture of the neighborhood and stands out as a unique piece of the fabric of Northwest Evanston.

Since its construction over a century ago, Willard School has been a prominent feature of the Northwest Evanston community. It has hosted a variety of community activities, including poetry, sports events, science summits, art fairs, plays, voting, community organizing, charity fundraising, halls of fame, picnics, summer camps, puppet shows, pie-eating contests, free-throw competitions, political rallies, academic lectures,

church meetings, carnivals, luncheons, petting zoos, a circus, and even a dinosaur exhibit, along with school-related activities. *See, e.g.*, Ex. U, Dorothy Andries, *Angela Jackson: Poems Live Inside the Children*, Evanston Review (Jan. 22, 1976); *see generally* Evanston Review articles from 1922 to present. Indeed, the school was featured on ABC's *Good Morning America*, whose longtime host, Charles Gibson, attended Willard School as a child. *See* Ex. V, Karen Berkowitz, *Morning Show Host Pays Visit to His Old School*, Pioneer Press (Aug. 29, 1996). Willard School has also been a focus of District 65's sixty-year integration effort, *see* Ex. J, BUCHBINDER-GREEN, at 178, and the School has sought to honor and celebrate our City's diversity, *see, e.g.*, Ex. W, Karen Berkowitz, *Exhibit Reflects Contributions* (Feb. 27, 1997) (discussing Willard School's Black History Hall of Fame stretching an entire corridor of the school).

Willard School thus represents an established and familiar feature of Northwest Evanston, which supports its designation as a Local Landmark.

**D. Willard School's owner, District 65, faces no burden in Local Landmark designation.**

Local Landmark status would impose zero constraints on any renovations of Willard School by District 65. Designating Willard School as a Local Landmark aligns with the City's long tradition of safeguarding public school buildings. Six Evanston public schools have already been designated Local Landmarks, including three that were built *after* Willard School:

- (1) Washington Elementary School (914 Ashland Ave., built 1901);
- (2) Orrington Elementary School (2626 Orrington Ave., built 1911);

- (3) Oakton Elementary School (436 Ridge Ave., built 1914);
- (4) Evanston Township High School (1600 Dodge Ave., built 1924);
- (5) Haven Middle School (2417 Prairie Ave., built 1927); and
- (6) Nichols Middle School (800 Greenleaf St., built 1929).

Code, § 2-8, Schedule B, “List of Evanston Landmarks.”

The addition of Willard School to this list of Local Landmarks will not impose any operational or financial burden on District 65 because school projects are reviewed by the State and do not require building permits from local governments. *Bd. of Educ. of Sch. Dist. 33, DuPage County v. City of W. Chicago*, 55 Ill. App. 2d 401, 404 (Ill. App. Ct. 1965) (“school building under the School Code within the boundaries of a municipality is to be excepted from the Building Code of that municipality”); *County of Lake v. Bd. of Educ. of Lake Bluff Sch. Dist. No. 65, Lake County*, 325 Ill. App. 3d 694, 698 (2001) (same). Designating Willard School as a Local Landmark will celebrate its rich history, without harming the District’s ongoing efforts to educate our community’s children.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

For the reasons described above, the City of Evanston Preservation Commission should approve the nomination and recommend that the City Council designate Willard School as a Local Landmark by ordinance.

DATED: November 20, 2025

/s/ Thomas A. Weber

Thomas A. Weber

*City of Evanston Resident and Nominator in  
Support of Willard School for Designation by  
Ordinance as a Landmark*

101 Additional City of Evanston Residents  
*Signatures in Support of Nomination Listed in  
Appendix A*

**APPENDIX A:**  
**Supporters of Local Landmark Designation for Willard School**

The undersigned Evanston residents support the nomination of Willard School as a  
 Local Landmark by the City of Evanston:

Anna Begley	John Schroeder	Efy Mendoza
Hannah Sklaver	Celia Carlino	Juan Mendoza
Cristina Apostu	Craig Carlino	Barbara Greenspan
Craig Sklaver	Vatsal Desai	Aaron Shimer
Sarah Schmitt	Kristin Butnik	Jeanine Shimer
Stephen Schmitt	Ann Rigotti-Clark	Ana Lebron
Todd Moylan	David Hoover	Tristan Bertsche
Victoria Hernandez	Heather Corallo	Mary Mettee
Colleen Barkley	Stephanie Iafrate	Andrew Denlow
Jeff Barkley	Andrew Burke	Tracey Denlow
Angel Quiñones	Michael Boll	Fabiana Correa
Emily Kline	Dana Dodzik	Prateek Mathur
Yonatan Peleg	Peter Dodzik	Amanda Rosengren
Hugh Roszel	Taylor Varco	Rachel Liss

Kimberly Stroz	Kevin Ruda	Josh Liss
Alicia Rowley	Beth Flintoft	Olga Dimitrijevic
Russell Schoen	Kristin Kennedy	Andrew Shessler
Susan Sevcik	Mark Kennedy	Perry Marks
Christina Shessler	Jayne Cappa	Madison Marks
Suzanne Stern	Adam Dolan	Amy Miner
Leticia Escobar Torreani	Belen Rosas	Joyce Van Overmeiren
Meredith Kopelman- Aponte	Angela Mendoza	Jim Van Overmeiren
Stephanie Skelskey	Hector Mendoza	Carey Garrison
Israel Valenzuela	Camila Chavez	Jim Morrissey
Alex Valenzuela	Pablo Chavez	Tess Durham
Julie Lavin	Justin Durham	Hannah Durham
Frederick Hoxie	Holly Hoxie	Maria Gallardo
Marnie Vosper	Cathy Heldt	Stephanie Davis
Karen Sonnicksen Sellers	Anne Schoen	Nancy Marshall
Kara Foresman	Tracy Froelich	Cory Marshall
Patrick Motherway	Michelle Guittar	Jeff Pattee

Lydia Morrissey	Tim Driscoll	Martha Pattee
Emily Hatcher Megall	Emilie Stevenson	MaryJo Boyer
Michael Megall	Andrew Stevenson	

# ***EXHIBIT A***







# ***EXHIBIT B***



# ***EXHIBIT C***

*Creating*  
**HICAGO'S NORTH SHORE**

*Michael H. Ebner*



*Michael H. Ebner is professor of history at Lake Forest College.*

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construe itself as exclusive. But everyone received discerning notice. In June 1872 an observer reported disdainfully "the low trash" who returned to the village by rail early on Sunday mornings in a drunken state. "CHICAGO TAKES A VOMIT" reported the *Index* after visitors from Chicago came on a day excursion, adding: "Evanston was invaded . . . by the hardest and noisiest mob which has ever profaned the sacred atmosphere of this suburban Zion." Yet no one was barred provided that decorum was maintained: "The colored folks, who came up from Chicago . . . and picnicked [*sic*] in our village parks, made a very fine appearance as they marched through Davis street." For excursions by the temperance-minded and law abiding to the surrounding countryside the favored locale beginning in 1876 was Lake Bluff, accessible by rail or lake steamer.<sup>7</sup>

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was, beyond doubt, the most important force in perpetuating the distinctive ethos of Evanston. It evolved out of a nationwide women's crusade initially animated by liquor-related issues that had taken hold in December 1873 at Hillsboro, Ohio. Locally it manifested itself with the formation of a predecessor organization known as the Women's Temperance Alliance. The first meeting was attended, so it was said, by "many of the best ladies."

Elected as founding president (although ultimately she declined to serve) was Abigail McCagg Brown. Her husband, Andrew J. Brown, dated his own association with Evanston to the famous gathering of May 15, 1850, in Chicago at which he was among the nine Methodist men who had resolved to create Northwestern University.<sup>8</sup>

No discussion of the WCTU can proceed without consideration of Frances E. Willard. The legendary temperance and reform advocate is regarded by Clyde Foster, a local historian, as "incontestably Evanston's greatest citizen." To Ruth Bordin, who has studied her role in the origins of the temperance movement, she was "unquestionably America's leading heroine to her contemporaries and the most famous woman of her day." Willard identified temperance as the central precept underlying the Methodist founding of Northwestern University and Evanston in the 1850s. She had arrived there in the fifties, in time serving as the president of Evanston College for Ladies and then, following its merger with Northwestern, as dean of the Women's College until resigning in 1874. The four-mile limit figured in the history of Evanston as Willard's "happiest thought." As to its perpetuation, she termed it "the result of honest hard work."<sup>9</sup> Because of Willard's role as national president of the WCTU from 1879 until her



Dean Frances E. Willard of the Women's College of Northwestern University (n.d.)

*"Three factors moved Frances Willard toward a career as an educator in 1870. The first was her commitment to the woman question; the second, the extent of her training and experience that prepared her for academic life, and the third, the fact that a job of sufficient scope was hers for the taking. A new project was being launched in Evanston" (Bordin, Frances Willard: A Biography, 54).*

[Credit: Northwestern University Archives]

death in 1898, many associated the organization and her career with Evanston. She was not, however, among its founders either locally or nationally. Ruth Bordin estimates her circumstances—by the eighties her reputation was international—as "a classic case of the right person, at the right place, at the right time." That her brother Oliver, a journalist in Chicago and fallen member of the Methodist clergy, had a drinking problem that would lead to his early death also contributed to her turn as a temperance advocate. Writing from a stop at Sing Sing, New York, in late summer 1874, Frances Willard allowed: "I am full of temperance opportuni-

Day, the lecture series on matters "sociological and economic" sponsored by the Knights, the organizing campaign among village employees also conducted by the Knights (the chief aim being to reduce working hours), the "several minor disturbances" in conjunction with black tradesmen protesting their pay scale of \$1.75 daily, the organization of Evanston's Trade Labor Council, and the lectures, one by Frances Willard to local Knights on "Labor," another to a working-class club by John R. Commons (destined to become the foremost labor economist of his time).<sup>25</sup>

Yet as Evanston changed in important ways, it remained a village in the eyes of the state of Illinois. Some considered its legal status a virtue. An outgoing president of the village board told those assembled at a testimonial dinner held to honor him during May 1891: "May it be long before the simplicity and beauty of our village are lost and, in government methods and character, we become transformed into the typical American city." But such opinions were not widely shared. Ever since 1874 when Evanston had consolidated with North Evanston, talk had arisen periodically about a union of Evanston and South Evanston. And now some claimed that the village of Rogers Park, on the southern edge of South Evanston, also should be included in this ambitious plan.<sup>26</sup>

The question of consolidating Evanston and South Evanston fits a familiar pattern. Key was the frustration experienced by citizens of smaller communities that coveted the same municipal services enjoyed by a larger, adjacent community. The village boards of South Evanston and Rogers Park had faced insurmountable problems with drinking water and sewage disposal for more than a decade. Tumultuous political campaigns were conducted between 1889 and 1891 as pro-improvement forces did battle with those who wished to minimize public expenditures. Those who favored improvements often pointed to Evanston's high standards of public services.<sup>27</sup>

Discussion of the union of Evanston and South Evanston grew earnest in January of 1892. The plan called for the new municipality to function as a city, not an enlarged village. The vote on this proposition, which required consent by the electorate in each community, was scheduled for February 20. "The advantages to be gained by union," editorialized the *Index*, "embrace social, educational, sanitary, and economic considerations of far-reaching importance." Not that consolidation suggested a joining of equals. Oscar H. Mann, president of Evanston's village board, identified the principal issue for his community: absorption of South Evanston would be

preferable to having it consolidate with Chicago. Spokesmen for South Evanston claimed their village would reap the benefits of superior public services already enjoyed by the people of Evanston: fire and police protection, water supply, and home delivery of United States mail. No doubt this was what prompted James Hibben, president of the village board in South Evanston (elected as pro-improvement candidate in 1891), to place himself squarely in favor of consolidation.<sup>28</sup>

Opposition intensified as the balloting neared. Residents of South Evanston expressed three misgivings. Some wondered whether their portion of the new city would share equally in existing public services. Others feared that expanded services would result in higher taxes. (Confounding this situation was the revival of a controversy, dating from the 1860s and the source of considerable litigation, involving Northwestern University and the impact of its extensive tax-exempt real estate holdings upon Evanston's tax structure.) Inevitably, questions also arose about the diminution of local autonomy. "South Evanston manages her own affairs and conducts her business as she chooses," proclaimed an opponent of union. (These same factors figured in the decision by the leaders of Rogers Park not to pursue consolidation with Evanston, instead allowing their village to be

# ***EXHIBIT D***

EDITORIAL

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Throughout the United States the organization of the Camp Fire Girls has been spreading...

Under the ever increasing artificiality of our modern city life it is a great thing for the youth of the country to have the training...

TO THE FUTURE

Double the amount of the future of the city should take heart from the fact that the...

TO HOLD 'FIND YOURSELF WEEK'

Every man and woman in Evanston who is ready to give...

Boys to Be Given Advice on Future Careers

"Future Careers" will be held by the Evanston Y. M. C. A. on...

Street adorned by colored lights across Davis street today

Light across Davis street today by lanterns and candles...

Prof. Grant Gives Talk

An illustrated talk on Alaska by Prof. Grant was given at the...

THE EVANSTON NEWS-INDEX

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1929

NEW OFFICE BUILDING FOR N. U. STARTED

University of Notre Dame building at 615 Clark Street...

MODERN BUSINESS OFFICE PLANNED

Davis Street Building to Be Sold to Aid Financing of New Structure

CITY NATIONAL BANK - STATE BANK ELECT OFFICERS, DIRECTORS

N. L. Buck, Wrigley Aid, Married Sunday, Joseph Pearson...

DADS MAY SET MARK FOR YOUNG FIGURE SHARKS TO SHOOT AT

At least 1000 young sharks will be shot at...



WORLD W. C. T. U. AID REST COTTAGE GUEST

Miss Dagmar Prior of Denmark speaks tomorrow...

AMILIA NEILUND, NATIVE OF SWEDEN, DIES AT HOSPITAL

Swedish nurse, 70, died at hospital...

WAR AGAINST NORTH END SPEEDERS BEGINS

Traffic Squad to Bring to Court All Offenders...

CONGREGATIONALISTS ELECT OFFICERS FOR CONSUING CHURCH YEAR

Officers for the year have been elected...

COMMERCE CHAMBER DIRECTORS TO MEET THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Directors of the Evanston Chamber of Commerce will meet...

Parents of Willard School Meet Tonight

Parents of the Willard school will meet...

Our Weather Man

Chicago and vicinity: Fair to cloudy...

Snell of Smoke Breeds Fourty Firemen Rest

Snell of smoke breeds forty firemen rest...

Miss Dagmar Prior of Denmark Speaks Tomorrow

Swedish nurse, 70, died at hospital...

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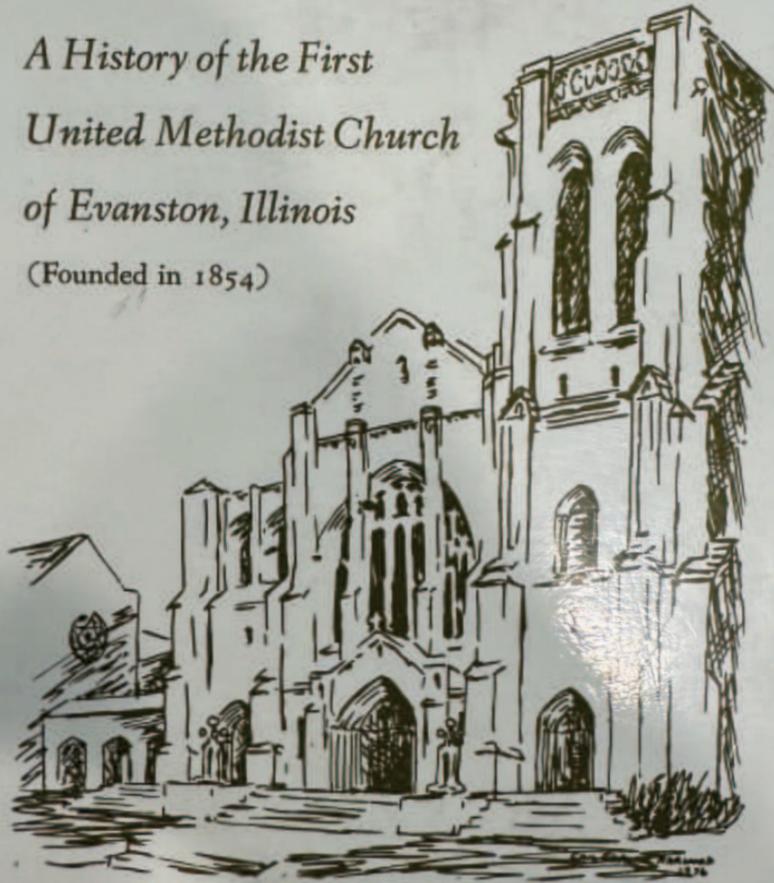
# ***EXHIBIT E***

# *"For All the Saints"*

By

Eleanor Darnall Wallace

*A History of the First  
United Methodist Church  
of Evanston, Illinois  
(Founded in 1854)*



# *"For All the Saints"*

*A History of the First  
United Methodist Church  
of Evanston, Illinois*

(Founded in 1854)

By

Eleanor Darnall Wallace

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EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201

THE SCHORI PRESS

1978

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

It was in September of that same year that the tragic wreck of the side-wheeler excursion steamer, the *Lady Elgin*, took place off the Winnetka shore of Lake Michigan. At 2:30 a.m. on the 8th, in the open lake, she was struck by the lumber schooner *Augusta* during a violent storm. Within half an hour the *Lady Elgin* began to sink. Since in those days there was no Coast Guard to conduct rescue operations, twelve Northwestern and Garrett students gave heroic assistance. Of those twelve, nine were members of our church, and two would later become bishops, Charles Fowler and James O. Cramb. One of the students happened to be Oliver Willard, Frances Willard's brother.

In the end only ninety-five of the 400 passengers on that grossly over-crowded ship survived, and of that number the young hero Edward Spencer, a First Church member, was responsible for saving seventeen. His overriding concern had been expressed in his now famous question, "Did I do my best?" Because of this grueling experience Spencer's health and career were irreparably ruined.

It was also in September 1860 that red-haired Frances Willard (1839-1898), who would later be called "the best loved woman in America," was admitted to full connection in First Church.<sup>4</sup> She often referred to her lifelong membership in our church as one of her outstanding honors. A stained glass window in the north aisle of our nave bears her picture, and when officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose national headquarters are at 1730 Chicago Avenue, meet in Evanston and attend church in a body, they are always seated near that window. This location approximates that of the pew occupied by Miss Willard herself when she attended the brick Church with the Spire erected in 1870.

Frances Willard was a remarkable person. In fact, her honors were too many and her influence too great to be briefly summarized. She was president of the Evanston College for Ladies in 1871-1872, going from there to become the dean of the Women's College of Northwestern University. From 1879 until her death in 1898 she was president of the National W.C.T.U. and was founder of the international organization.

4. This date used by Dean James varies from that cited by Mary Earhart in *Frances Willard: From Prayers to Politics* (University of Chicago Press, 1944), p. 53. She suggests May 5, 1861. She also deals on pp. 54-57 with Miss Willard's engagement in 1861-1862 to the Charles Fowler mentioned above. Why it was broken has never been completely explained.

Of special interest to Methodists is the fact that in 1887 Miss Willard was one of the first five women to be elected lay members of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, and it is of national interest that she was the first woman to be honored by having a statue of her placed in Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol.

One is forced to conclude that Frances Willard's personality was such that no books written about her or even her long autobiography can adequately portray it. Perhaps Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906), a friend of twenty-five years, came closest when she spoke of what today would be called Miss Willard's "charisma." Miss Anthony referred to it as "that occult force which all leaders must have; I never approached her," she said, "but what I felt my nerves tingle from this magnetism."

Of course, the frame church which the young Frances Willard joined and later the large brick church at Hinman Avenue and Church Street, frequently referred to as the Church with the Spire, were within a block of Rest Cottage, her Victorian Gothic home at 1728 Chicago Avenue. Built in 1865, it was designated a "national historic site" just a hundred years later.

Frances Willard's love both for her city and the university was unself-conscious and exuberant. "When I reach heaven I want to register as from Evanston," she has been quoted as saying.<sup>5</sup> She even called Northwestern University "the Cambridge of the prairies."

In 1891 Frances Willard described Evanston as "a quiet city that still prefers to call itself a village; kissed on one cheek by Michigan's waves, fanned from behind by prairie breezes, jeweled with happy homesteads set in waving green, and wreathed about with prairie wild flowers, a town as comely as a bride, even to strangers' eyes."<sup>6</sup>

Then finally, in a charming letter of sympathy to Lydia Jones Trowbridge, daughter of Professor William P. Jones described by Dean James as the founder (1855) and principal of the North-

5. Though this statement is often quoted, see especially p. 63 of *Evanston's Yesterdays* by Clyde D. Foster, a First Church member. His interesting book was published privately in 1956.

6. From the first page of the first chapter of *The Classic Town: The Story of Evanston* by Frances E. Willard (Chicago: The W.C.T.U. Publishing Association, 1891), p. 13.

# ***EXHIBIT F***

# EVANSTONIANA

*An Informal History of Evanston and Its Architecture*



MARGERY BLAIR PERKINS  
COMPILED AND EDITED BY BARBARA J. BUCHBINDER-GREEN

ISBN 0-914091-62-x

Evanston Historical Society, Evanston  
Chicago Review Press, Chicago

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First edition

First printing

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Sketches pp. iii, 1, 33, 63, 99 by Lawrence B. Perkins

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*The remarkable energy of Frances Elizabeth Willard (1839-1898) extended to the causes of education, labor reform, woman's suffrage, in addition to temperance. She was a prolific author and lecturer and after her death was the first woman honored with a statue in Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol. Photograph by Alexander Heisler.*



*Built 1867-69, University Hall building. Designed in Victorian Gothic style. Includes classrooms, office, library, with a mezzanine and attic story. Photo*



*Dr. Oscar H. Mann (1834-1911) came to Evanston in 1867 with his wife Amanda Fitch Mann. President in 1871 of the Cook County Medical Society and in 1872 of the Illinois State Medical Society, Dr. Mann served on Evanston's board of health and on the village board of trustees. When Evanston was incorporated as a city in 1892, he was elected the first mayor.*

out in the country and away from street cars. . . .<sup>72</sup> The proponents won, however, and the Chicago North Shore Street Railway Company received its franchise. With several transfers one could ride north from Irving Park Boulevard in Chicago as far as Emerson Street in Evanston. Some of the promoters of the street railway were also interested in Evanston real estate, among them Charles Yerkes, the acknowledged "boss" of Chicago's street railway system, who had subdivided land near Sherman Avenue and Central Street.<sup>73</sup> Because of these pressures the street cars soon reached Central Street; then they turned west and continued to Bennett Avenue, where there was a public park, very popular with picnickers during the summer. Later the trolley line on Central Street was extended two blocks to the city limits at Lincolnwood Drive where one could transfer to the North Shore & Western Railway, which was organized in 1906 by lawyer George P. Merrick. At Lincolnwood Drive the route went south to Harrison Street where the line went west to the new Glenview Golf Club, of which Merrick was a member. A "blind pig," or illegal saloon, in Harms Woods north of the trestle over the Chicago River and Memorial Park Cemetery brought two other sorts of patrons to the railway, known locally as the "Toonerville Trolley" or the "Dinkey."<sup>74</sup>

Although there were those who poked fun at the quiet village that they called "Hevanston,"<sup>75</sup> people who wanted quiet and fresh air were

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Gotl  
One  
Stick



*Catherine Waugh McCulloch (1862-1945), the noted lawyer and leader in the battle for woman's suffrage, served both as a justice of the peace and as a master in chancery, the first woman to hold this office in Cook County. Photograph by Moffett.*



*The home of Catherine Waugh McCulloch and her husband Frank at 2236 Orrington Avenue was built in 1895. The Queen Anne house was designed by the architectural firm of Rowder Coffin & Crocker. Photograph by Henry E. Sargerson.*

to live in them. The first apartment buildings had been built close to the business district as early as the 1880s; by the second decade of the twentieth century they had become a way of life. Some, like the Boylston, Cambridge, and Hereford apartments by Myron Hunt, blended with Evanston's suburban atmosphere, but as Rogers Park began to fill with apartment buildings, Evanstonians reconsidered the issue. In 1913 residents of the Germania Subdivision south of Calvary Cemetery petitioned the city to disannex because they felt that they were not receiving their share of city services. Evanstonians, fearing that the area would become totally filled with apartments, voted the following year for its disannexation and it became part of Chicago.<sup>72</sup>

Before the outbreak of the war in 1914 Evanston's building department issued permits for apartments with as many as thirty units. However, as neighborhood hostility grew, people began agreeing not to sell their property for apartment sites. In 1915 the city council set a limit on flat buildings.<sup>73</sup> In 1916, after more than 175 units had been built, the city established "restricted residential districts" and adopted a building code requiring a setback of seventeen feet from the street.<sup>74</sup> The city also passed a new smoke ordinance to control the density of emissions from apartment furnaces that burned soft coal.<sup>75</sup> Despite these restrictions, 76 more were constructed at a total cost of \$1,259,800.<sup>76</sup> Plans were soon announced for a \$2 million

residential hotel—the North Shore—to replace the landmark Avenue House.<sup>77</sup> Apartments rented quickly, forcing a rise in land values, which in turn began to dictate smaller units. The one-room flat became the newest type of residential unit: the Claridge Apartments, designed by Walter Ahlschlager, rose at 319 Dempster Street and was described as "a bachelor's paradise."<sup>78</sup>

Building activity declined as the country devoted its energy and money to the war effort, although to encourage development the realtors Mason & Smart began to distribute pamphlets on how desirable Evanston was.<sup>79</sup> A. T. McIntosh & Company developed Centralwood, a five-block area on either side of Central Street, just west of the city limits; their advertisements offered land at only \$9 a front foot. On April 18, 1916, Evanstonians voted 2,630 to 438 for its annexation. Long a haven for toughs and hoboes, as well as blind pigs, the area came under police protection as a result.<sup>80</sup> Near the war's end in 1918 Evanston realtors organized the Evanston Real Estate Board, electing as their first president Charles A. Wightman.<sup>81</sup>

With the passage in 1919 of the state statute permitting cities and towns to regulate land usage, a new tool became available. Evanston became the first city to make use of that law, passing the Municipal Zoning Ordinance of 1921. Evanston realtors approved the idea with enthusiasm; Quinlan & Tyson advertised that the



*Perkins Wheeler & Will.  
Lawrence B. Perkins house,  
2940 Harrison Street, 1940.*

*William C. Pockington  
Charles H. Harbert house,  
415 Greenwood Street, 1889.*



*Pond & Pond.  
Elliot Anthony house,  
225 Hamilton Street, 1894.*

*Raeder Coffin & Crocker.  
Charles P. Mitchell house,  
1742 Ashbury Avenue, 1889-90.*



*Howard Van Dusen Shaw.  
Carl E. Williams house,  
2233 Orrington Avenue, 1909.*

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RAEDER C  
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HENRY R  
1509

Architects in 1908. Among their well-known designs are two settlement houses in Chicago, Hull-House and Gads Hill; the Michigan Union Building at the University of Michigan; and Lorado Taft's studio at 60th Street and Ellis Avenue in Chicago.

POND & POND

- 225 Hamilton Street, Elliott Anthony, 1894
- 1800 Asbury Avenue, Charles M. Howe, 1897
- 1820 Asbury Avenue, LeRoy C. Noble, 1899
- 1425 Ridge Avenue (moved from 910 Greenwood Street), Valney W. Foster, 1900
- 1410 Asbury Avenue, Winifred A. Erickson, 1912
- 2706 Lincoln Street, Charles D. Marsh, 1913

HENRY RAEDER ( -1944)

ARTHUR S. COFFIN (1857-1938)

BENJAMIN S. CROCKER

Henry Raeder had offices in the late 1800s both in Chicago and Duluth, where he designed the Palladio Building and the Chamber of Commerce. About 1889 the firm of Raeder Coffin & Crocker was formed and it lasted until 1895 when Crocker left. From 1896 to 1904 the firm continued as Raeder & Coffin, after which Raeder carried on alone. One of Raeder's most notable works was the sixteen-story east portion of the American Furniture Mart on Lake Shore Drive in Chicago. In Evanston he designed mostly residences plus Willard and Orrington schools. For many years he lived at 1745 Asbury Avenue (demolished).

RAEDER COFFIN & CROCKER

- 1742 Asbury Avenue, Charles P. Mitchell, 1889-90
- 1733 Asbury Avenue, Charles Chandler, 1890-91
- 1104 Greenwood Street, William O. Dean, 1892
- 2236 Orrington Avenue, Frank W. McCulloch, 1893

HENRY RAEDER

- 1509 Asbury Avenue, William J. Fabian, 1922

HOWARD VAN DOREN SHAW (1869-1926)

Born in Chicago, Shaw received his architectural training at Yale University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He worked for Jenney & Mundie before setting up his own practice. He was well-known for his handsome and carefully detailed residential designs, especially in the Hyde Park area and Lake Forest. He also designed the Quadrangle Club at the University of Chicago, the University Church of Disciples of Christ, the Lakeside Press of R. R. Donnelley & Sons, McKinlock Court of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Goodman Theater, and the charming center of Lake Forest, Market Square.

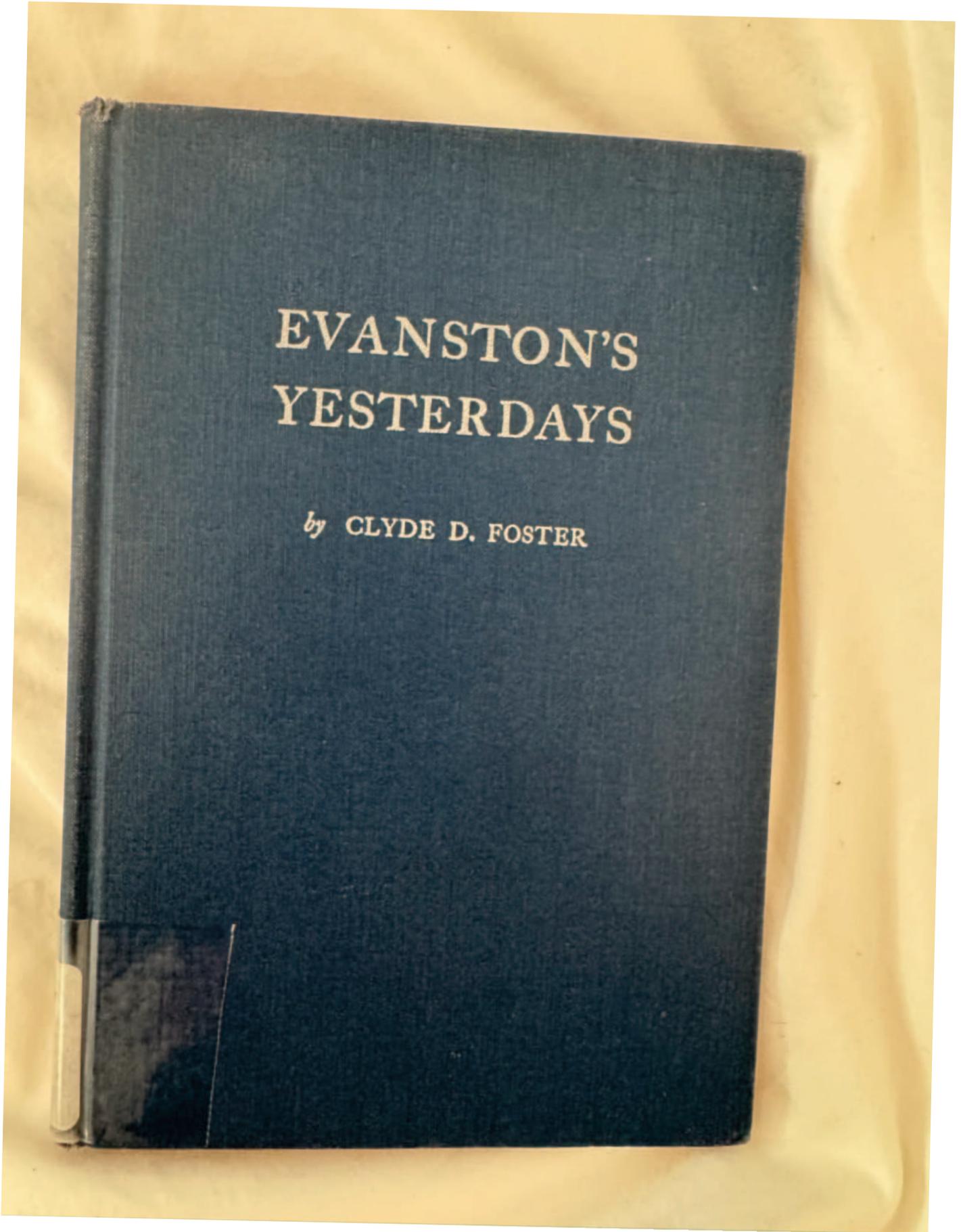
- 2233 Orrington Avenue, Carl E. Williams, 1909
- 1005 Michigan Avenue, Cyrus Mark, 1913
- 747 Sheridan Road, Harry A. Swiger, 1915
- 2856 Sheridan Plaza, William E. Hall, 1927

JOSEPH LYMAN SILSBEE (1845-1913)

Born in Massachusetts, Silsbee earned an A.B. at Harvard University and then attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for three years. He practiced in Syracuse, New York, for ten years before moving to Chicago in 1882 where he formed a partnership with a Syracuse friend, Edward A. Kent. In 1884 the firm designed the interiors for the Potter Palmer mansion on Lake Shore Drive. After Kent returned east in 1890, Silsbee remained in practice in Chicago. Among those who worked in his office were Frank Lloyd Wright and George W. Maher. Silsbee designed many residences as well as the Illinois Bell Telephone Building at Franklin and Washington streets and the Garfield Park grandstand.

- 202 Greenwood Street, Arthur Orr, 1889
- 1625 Ashland Avenue, Harvey B. Bond, 1890
- 233 Greenwood Street, William Hammond, 1892

# ***EXHIBIT G***



EVANSTON'S  
YESTERDAYS



*Stories of Early Evanston  
and sketches of some of  
its Pioneers.*

by CLYDE D. FOSTER



EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

1956

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## Frances Elizabeth Willard

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**I**F WE accept influence upon the thinking of the peoples of the world as a standard of greatness, then Frances Elizabeth Willard is incontestably Evanston's greatest citizen. "Frank" she was to all her friends. Her father was Josiah and her mother Mary Hill. Josiah was manager of a store in Churchville, New York, where Frances was born the 28th day of September 1839. Josiah and Mary had heard of Oberlin College, Ohio, a coeducational college in the early days of the 19th century. While Frances was still a child the Willard family set out for Oberlin, a five-day journey. A part of the family rode in a carriage. Frances is reported to have said more than once "Mamma, Cissy's dress aches," to which the mother is said to have replied, "Dear child! She already knows it is not her real self that suffers, but this dress of mortality." The mother's reflection gives us some hint of the type of parents Frances had chosen. We will not attempt to record the story of Frances Willard. There are many biographies. The one by Anna Gordon, Frances' personal secretary and successor to the Presidency of



Frances E. Willard

*Stories of Early Evanston*

peoples of the world except to say that at Exeter Hall, London, Miss Willard and Lady Somerset were the only women who appeared before an audience of 5,000 composed of members of Parliament, London Co. Councillors, Church dignitaries, labor leaders, temperance leaders, delegates from 50 guilds and other societies.

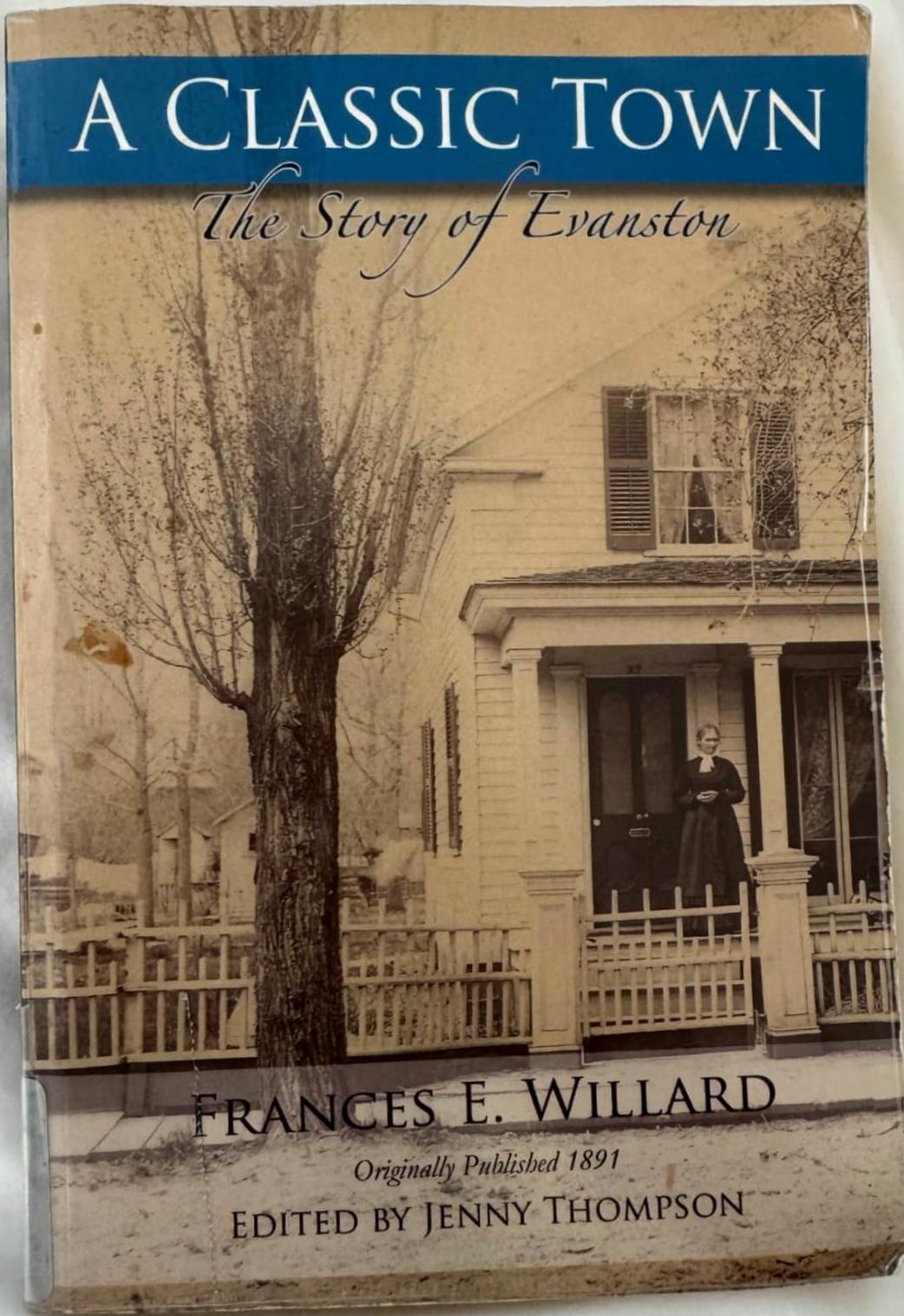
In the popular mind Miss Willard is associated with the temperance movement and the abolition of the saloon by state decree. Important as temperance was to her, she by no means confined her efforts to this narrow field. She played an important part in education for citizenship, physical education and sports, vocational training for girls, equal pay for equal work, minimum wage and the eight-hour day.

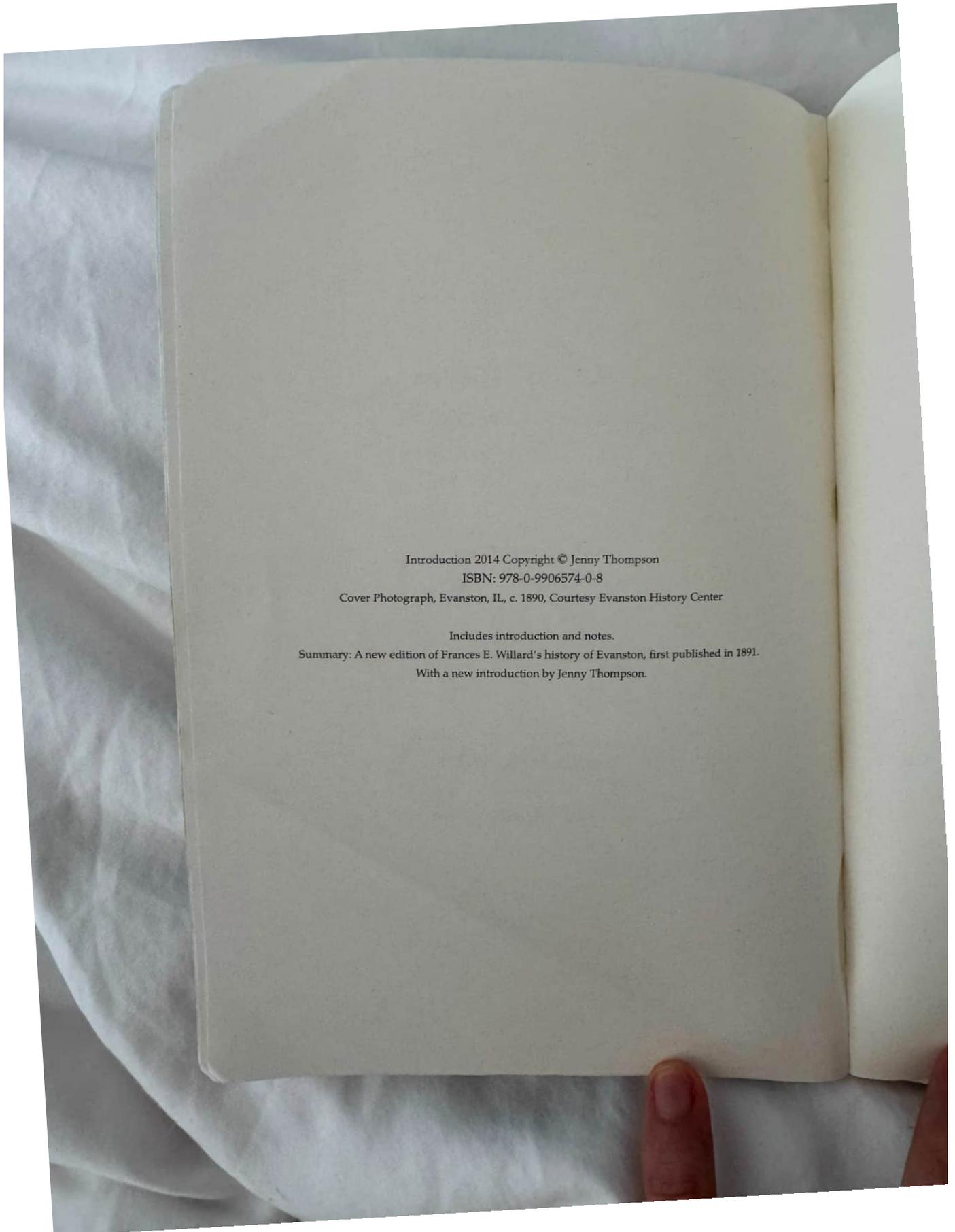
At a convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, three years before being elected President, she said:

"Ah! it is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved, with fearful odds against them. Oh! by the dangers they have dared; by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay; by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to heaven; I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved."

Her oft repeated statement "When I reach Heaven, I want to register from Evanston." Late in 1897 she filled a number of engagements. She addressed meetings at Northwestern and Chicago. Thanksgiving Day she joined a party at the James Nortons and another family party at Christmas time. On New Years Day she spoke at Janesville, Wisconsin, and visited her old Forest Home. Frances was now 59. One is not old at 59, but Frances had to confess that she was tired. She did reach New York City, where Manager Quan of the

# ***EXHIBIT H***





Introduction 2014 Copyright © Jenny Thompson

ISBN: 978-0-9906574-0-8

Cover Photograph, Evanston, IL, c. 1890, Courtesy Evanston History Center

Includes introduction and notes.

Summary: A new edition of Frances E. Willard's history of Evanston, first published in 1891.

With a new introduction by Jenny Thompson.

A CLASSIC TOWN:  
THE STORY of EVANSTON

Frances E. Willard

Originally Published 1891

Edited by Jenny Thompson

History Center

published in 1891.

## Introduction

### American Evanston: A Look at Frances Willard's *A Classic Town*

*Evanston, the idyllic little village*

-Frances Willard<sup>1</sup>

In 1858, Frances Willard moved with her family to Evanston, Illinois, a place she called a "human oasis." Born in Churchville, New York, Willard arrived in Evanston at the age of eighteen after having lived in Oberlin, Ohio, and, for most of her childhood, in Janesville, Wisconsin. Along with her father, Josiah; her mother, Mary; her brother, Oliver; and her sister, Mary, she settled into the family's first Evanston home known as "Swampscott." Later, for the vast majority of her time in Evanston, she lived in the family's second Evanston home, located on Chicago Avenue and lovingly known as "Rest Cottage," (now a National Historic Landmark and museum). Although Willard would be gone for long periods, Evanston would remain her home for the rest of her life.

In 1891, when she published *A Classic Town*, Frances Willard was a world-renowned figure, head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a highly influential public intellectual and reformer, particularly focused on matters relating to women's rights and education. She had sixteen years of teaching under her belt, having taught at eleven institutions, including the Pittsburgh Female College, the Kankakee Academy, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and the Evanston College for Ladies (where she also served as college president); she had also notably served as professor and first dean of women at Northwestern University, and she had written several books. Clearly, Willard was an accomplished woman of the world. So why did she set her sights on writing an account of what can be fairly described as a "local" subject, when her professional life took her across the country and around the world, speaking, organizing, and extending her tremendous influence?

Although Willard's history of Evanston bears an air of propriety and formality, *A Classic Town* is almost surely a product of the nostalgia Willard must have felt as the final decade of the nineteenth century got underway. She was taking an accounting, as it were, of the place that had seen her grow from a young woman into a professional, respected

<sup>1</sup> Frances E. Willard, *Nineteen Beautiful Years, or Sketches of a Girl's Life*. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1864. Revised. 1889, 184.

## PREFACE

The only satisfaction that I have in contemplating this desultory piece of work is that, as a loyal Evanstonian, and pioneer pilgrim to this human oasis, I have helped to preserve some dates, facts and personalities for the use of that staid and dignified individual who will in due season materialize, *i.e.*, "The Future Historian."

Finally, to "Evanston proper," Evanston South, North and West, Evanston as she was, and is, and is to be, let me offer the humble and earnest good wishes of her affectionate and loyal daughter,

*Frances E. Willard,*

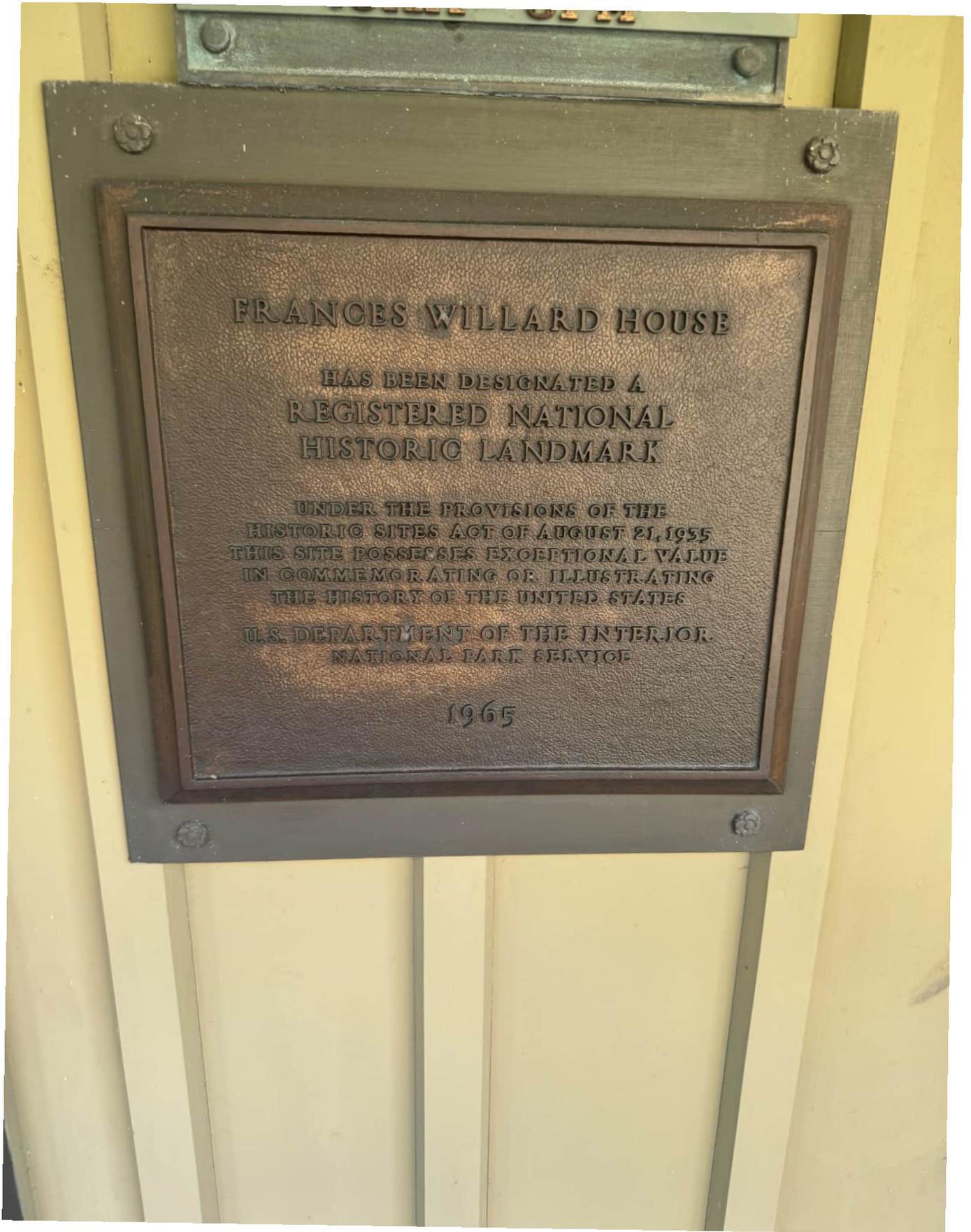
*Rest Cottage, 1891.*

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It will doubtless be a matter of surprise to the boys and girls in the Evanston schools of to-day to learn that some of their fathers and mothers took their first steps in knowledge in a cemetery. Long before the town of Evanston was organized, a school had been in operation in an old log schoolhouse which stood on the east side of the Ridge road, as it was then called, and just south of the present Crain Street. This lot, an acre in area, had been deeded to the town by Henry Clark, grandfather of our townsman, F. W. Clark, for the rather incongruous use of educational and burial purposes. As such it was held in trust by the township trustees; and the school treasurer, in addition to paying the teacher's salary, had, as his official business, the further duty of selling lots in the cemetery. This schoolhouse did service for many years. It was not an uncommon thing in wet seasons for children to have to be carried on horseback from the east side of the town to the schoolhouse, as the region lying along Benson and Maple avenues was frequently under water.

Soon after the town of Evanston was projected, about 1855, District No. 1 was organized. As the old log house fell outside of the district, a new building had to be provided. Accordingly a one-story building was constructed about on the site of J. F. Tait's wagon shop,<sup>40</sup> just beyond the Haven school on Church Street. This building still stands, though removed and enlarged. At present it is located on Orrington Avenue, just north of the police station, and is occupied by a laundry. It is a pleasant thought, and one that should encourage the promoters of educational facilities among us, that this structure, the first nursery, in our district, of the young plant that has since attained such vigorous growth, has thus never been diverted from its original lofty purpose—that of elevating and purifying the community of Evanston. Our district was growing then as now, and better educational accommodations had to be provided. Accordingly, the Benson Avenue building was erected about 1860, was located in the precise geographical center of the district, and in its construction the district first contracted a bonded debt. The building consisted at first of the main upright. Afterwards a wing was added to the rear, and in 1870 the north and south wings were added at an expense of about three thousand seven hundred dollars. During the same year the district bought the lots on which the Hinman Avenue building and the north ridge school now stand.<sup>41</sup> Of the buildings originally erected, the north ridge school remains, while the Hinman Avenue building was

# ***EXHIBIT I***



# ***EXHIBIT J***

# Evanston

## A Pictorial History



Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green

# **Evanston**

## **A Pictorial History**

by  
**Barbara J. Buchbinder-Green**

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**G. Bradley Publishing, Inc.**  
**St. Louis, Missouri**

By the early 1870s Evanston had changed from a rural community with houses scattered along the ridges to a grid-plan town with its own business district focused on Davis Street. In the 1870 census its population had grown to 3,062 people, and it was on the way to becoming the "classic town" that Frances Willard described in her 1891 book.

With the founding of the *Evanston Index*, news of the town was published on a weekly basis. The first issue appeared on June 8, 1872, and included a request for the Chicagoans who had moved to Evanston after the fire to send in their names. News of the town, news of the university, news of the churches, and news of social clubs occupied its pages. It seemed as if every movement was chronicled and every new building described and applauded as Evanston began to grow into its reputation. With unabashed boosterism the *Index* reported Evanston's weekly events and recorded the early days of many of the institutions that the village came to cherish.

Having rejected the idea of incorporating as a city by a vote of 82 to 197 on March 10, 1869, the citizens of Evanston agreed to reorganize the town as a village on October 19, 1872, by a vote of 104 to 37. Charles Judson Gilbert, running on a platform to build a municipal water works, was elected first president of the village board of trustees. After eleven buildings on the north side of Davis Street were destroyed by a fire on October 14, 1872, the village trustees took action to prevent such a devastating loss again. They purchased a Babcock fire engine and a hook-and-ladder truck and turned the first floor of the Village Hall into an engine house. They appointed Colonel Wesley Brainerd the first fire marshal, and on January 6, 1873, the Pioneer Hose Company was organized. When the water works was completed in the spring of 1875, it not only reduced the incidence of typhoid fever, but also produced enough water pressure to fight the fires that had once burned out of control.

Within the first month after the incorporation of the Evanston Library Association on February 9, 1871, it reported one hundred life and annual members, thirty-three weekly subscribers, and ninety circulating books. On October 29, 1872, a committee was formed to consider conveying the library to the care of the newly organized village. In April 1873 Evanstonians voted unanimously in favor of a two-mill tax for a free public library, and the association transferred the 913 volumes that it had acquired to the village. At the first meeting of the Free Library of the Village of Evanston held on June 21, 1873, John H. Kedzie was elected president.

The City and Village Incorporation Act of April 10, 1872, which was the impetus for Evanston's reorganization as a village, also resulted in the incorporation of the Village of South Evanston on January 4, 1873, and the Village of North Evanston on April 8, 1873. As separate villages, their property owners did not have to bear the onus of the tax-free status of the university. However, on April 21, 1874, the Village of North Evanston, created only a year before amidst controversy and lawsuits, voted 47 to 25 for annexation to Evanston; in Evanston the vote was 447 to 0. North Evanstonians had been quick to see the advantages of the larger vil-

44

lage's water works, better roads, and better drainage. The "Big Ditch," which had been built to drain the region west of Ridge Avenue, emptied into the North Branch of the Chicago River and into the lake near the present harbor at Wilmette. It began about two miles west of Calvary Cemetery and ran in a northeasterly direction; about four miles long and six to seven feet deep, it fell about a foot per mile.

Evanston's status as a small port was strengthened by the completion in the spring of 1874 of the lighthouse positioned at the promontory of Gross Point. Its beacon served not only as a navigation aid, but also warned ships of the dangerous shoals off the point. The village's reputation was also enhanced by the opening of the United States Lifesaving Station in April 1877. The valiant efforts of its crew became well-known on the Great Lakes and made Evanston of prime importance to mariners. The building of the Dempster Street Pier in 1878 further reinforced Evanston's prestige as a lumber and coaling station.

As Frances Willard wrote, "temperance was a matter of course in this 'Methodist heaven,'" and it was the temperance movement where she found her calling after she resigned as Dean of the Woman's College in June 1874. Elected president of the Chicago Woman's Temperance Union on October 8, 1874, she attended the state convention held in Bloomington on October 20 and was elected secretary of the Illinois Woman's Temperance Union. In response to the nationwide sympathy to the cause of temperance, two hundred delegates attended the national convention in Cleveland on November 18-20, 1874; they adopted the name Woman's National Christian Temperance Union and elected Frances Willard corresponding secretary. In Evanston the Women's Temperance Alliance had been founded on March 17, 1874; it vigorously defended the four-mile limit and secured the signatures of about seven hundred people who pledged total abstinence from liquor. On May 1, 1875, the alliance changed its name to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and on September 18, 1878, became an auxiliary of the state and national organizations. In 1879 Frances Willard was elected president of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union and became the country's leading advocate of temperance. Her prominence forever fixed Evanston's reputation as the preeminent temperance town.

To celebrate the nation's one hundredth anniversary a group of Evanstonians subscribed and paid for a commemorative Centennial Fountain. Dedicated on July 4, 1876, at the intersection of Davis Street and Orrington and Sherman avenues, it was accepted by the city "as a public trust, to be used for [the benefit of the public at large] and cared for and protected by the village authorities for all time." As the well-known orator Edward S. Taylor said on the occasion, "Evanston is a cold water town, and in that fountain, with its sparkling waters, we see a symbol of a prosperous, grateful and law-abiding people. . . . Let this ornament be a perpetual reminder of the great deed in the shadow of which we sit today, a century distant, proclaiming independence, launched upon the tide of time, the idea of popular self-government. . . . Drink then at the fountain which cheers but

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At the southwest corner of Sheridan Road and Church Street stands the second home of Sarah Vowell and Edwin Franklin Brown. Married in 1885, they first set up housekeeping at 1720 Asbury Avenue. Edwin F. Brown (1862-1912) was the scion of the family that owned the Brown Brothers Manufacturing Company; upon the death of his father Edwin Lee Brown in 1891, he became president of the company. A man of wide-ranging interests and versatility, Brown was not only a manufacturer, but also a banker, an inventor, a patron of the arts, a printer, a boatbuilder, and an athlete. The shingled and stuccoed house at 1640 Sheridan Road, later renumbered as 300 Church Street, was built in 1889-90 and designed by the Chicago firm of Baumann & Cady. Since 1923 this has been the home of Congressman Ralph Edwin Church (1883-1950) and his wife Marguerite Stitt Church (1892- ), who succeeded him in Congress. (Photograph courtesy EHS)



The Queen Anne house that the Chicago architectural firm of Raeder Coffin & Crocker designed for Charles P. Mitchell at 1742 Asbury Avenue was just across the street from Henry Raeder's own house that once stood at 1745 Asbury Avenue. Richly textured, the Mitchell house had a lower story of rock-faced stone and the upper, a combination of shingles and half-timbering; a *rinceau* frieze encircled the house just above the second-story windows. Mitchell sold the house, which was built in 1889-90, just two years later to Herman D. Cable (1849-1900), a manufacturer of organs and pianos. Organized in 1880 as the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, the firm was renamed the Hobart M. Cable Piano Company after the death of Herman D. Cable. The house was featured in *American Victoriana*, published in 1979. (Photograph from *Firemen's Relief Fund Souvenir*, courtesy Clara Andersen)

Evanston is the city that never rests. There is always something to plan, something to study, something to change. Fountain Square, the heart of the city since the dedication of Centennial Fountain in 1876, was to be the focus of change for many years. In 1946 the war was finally over and attention could be returned to local matters. The city already had made plans to move its offices into the former Evanston Country Club, and retailer Maurice L. Rothschild had announced its plan to replace the Rood Building with a new structure to house a branch of its Loop clothing store. After a fire damaged the Rood Building on February 16, 1946, it stood for eight months as a symbol of the coming change. The plan to move the fountain and reorganize the square was executed, the new Fountain Square was dedicated on October 16, 1946, and the city dedicated its new Municipal Building at 1501 Oak Avenue on January 6, 1947. The War Memorial, which combined a fountain with a cenotaph inscribed with the names of the city's war dead, replaced Centennial Fountain as the centerpiece of Fountain Square. Centennial Fountain, which had been ingloriously packed away in the city yards, found champions in Dr. Dwight Freeman Clark, the *Evanston Review*, and Vera Megowen. It was rededicated in Merrick Park on July 4, 1951, its seventy-fifth anniversary.

By the 1950s Evanston had come to maturity, but found itself restricted to the mayor-city council form of government by the Revised Cities and Villages Act of 1941. According to a new state law in 1951, cities and villages of less than 500,000 could adopt the council-manager form of government at the expiration of a mayoral term. This form of government allowed the city council to appoint a city manager to act as chief executive officer of the city, and the mayor, whose rôle would be reduced to that of presiding officer of the council, could veto ordinances and vote in the case of a tie. The referendum, which appeared on the November 4, 1952, ballot, carried by a vote of 23,107 to 12,658. Bert W. Johnson, the city manager of Boulder, Colorado, since 1950, took office on December 1, 1953, as Evanston's first city manager.

Already the home of Washington National Life Insurance Company, Sentinel Radio Corporation, and Rust-Oleum, the city welcomed American Hospital Supply and Pelouze Scale and Manufacturing Company in 1946. On the southern edge of town Hibbard Spencer & Bartlett built a warehouse covering seventeen acres in 1948, and Shure Brothers moved its electronic components factory to 222 Hartrey Avenue in 1955. In 1958 the American Photocopy Equipment Company moved into the former Sentinel Radio offices at 2100 Dempster Street. The city was increasing its tax base and reducing the burden on its homeowners. Rotary International and the United Methodist Church established their main offices on Ridge Avenue. By encouraging various organizations and foundations to establish their national headquarters here, Evanston earned the title of "Headquarters City." By the time the city celebrated the centennial of its incorporation as a town in 1963, it had much of which to be proud.

Evanston changed in other ways. Its boundaries had been stable since the last annexation of the triangle

of land at Elgin Road, Simpson Street, and McDaniel Avenue on November 13, 1933. Essentially landlocked by the city of Chicago and the villages of Skokie and Wilmette, Evanston felt little sense of manifest destiny. However, courtesy of the seventy-four-acre Northwestern University lakefill, the city expanded the only other way it could go—into the lake. Annexed by the city on August 3, 1964, the lakefill was dedicated on October 7, 1964.

The 1950 merger of School Districts 75 and 78 to form School District 65 had brought all of Evanston's elementary schools into one district. Although Evanston Township High School had long been integrated, the racial makeup in the elementary schools remained a reflection of the neighborhoods in which the schools were located. In an effort to eliminate *de facto* segregation, the District 65 School Board adopted a plan for integrating the schools in November 1966; it was put into effect for the opening of the 1967-68 school year. A laboratory school was established and a free busing program achieved district-wide desegregation. Between 1976 and 1979, when the district had to cope with declining enrollments, seven schools were closed and the boundaries of attendance areas were redrawn to reduce busing and achieve more naturally integrated schools.

A 1967 amendment to the zoning ordinance brought about another change that would permanently alter the visual character of the city; it raised the maximum building height to 225 feet. The twenty-one-story State National Bank Building, completed in November 1969, was the first skyscraper built under the new ordinance. The fourteen-story Holiday Inn was completed in 1974 and the eighteen-story American Hospital Supply Building in 1977.

Designated an official Bicentennial City by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, Evanston chose the redesign of Fountain Square as its official project to celebrate the country's two hundredth anniversary. Once more the heart of Evanston was to be changed. Under the aegis of the Evanston Bicentennial Commission appointed by Mayor Edgar Vanneman, Jr., the square was redesigned as a three-fountain complex with seating, open space, the MacArthur flagpole, and brick piers with bronze plaques on which were inscribed the names of the city's war dead. It was meant to provide a focal point and gathering place for civic and memorial occasions. Designed by Barton-Aschman Associates, the Bicentennial Fountain was dedicated on July 4, 1976.

Evanston also changed its focus during the post-World War II period from "urban renewal" to preserving its past. The Citizens' Advisory Committee on Postwar Planning presented a report in June 1944 that advocated demolishing the large, old houses that it saw as potential slums. An editorial in the *Evanston Review* concurred: "Many of them have outlived their day. Taxes and upkeep make them impractical and uneconomical. . . . The best solution has already been demonstrated several times in Evanston. It is to wreck the old building, subdivide the grounds into smaller building sites and improve each with a substantial, slightly, modern dwelling. . . . This plan makes money for owners and investors, it improves the entire neighborhood, and gives it long-time classification as A-1 residential, and brings

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# ***EXHIBIT K***



# ***EXHIBIT L***

The Junior Evanston Index

WITH THE JUNIOR POETS

Evanston, Illinois
Published by the Junior Evanston Index
Editorial Board: Joseph Padock, Editor; Verena C. Knapp, Secretary; Donald M. Ward, Treasurer.

Editorial Board: Verena C. Knapp, Editor; Donald M. Ward, Secretary; Joseph Padock, Treasurer; William D. Moore, Editor; Robert W. West, Editor; Ed Brand, Editor; Ernest K. Simons, Editor; Susan Hyman, Editor; Joseph Padock, Editor; William Fisher, Editor; Alice M. Curtler, Editor; Morton Alexander, Editor; Thomas Diers, Editor; Henry Drees, Editor; Marguerite Merrill, Editor; Jane Westerman, Editor; Francis Spencer, Editor; Y. M. C. A.; Verena C. Knapp; Gladys Williams; (Note: Due to graduation several editors are still in South Beach and organizations are asked to send the editors if they are possible, even if each not to suit as members of the Junior Evanston Index they have a satisfactory amount of copy.)

EDITORIALS
KEEP OFF THE GRASS
Since the beginning of February, and even the latter part of January, the lawn around the Lincoln school building has been suffering a great deal.

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK
On the landing of the stairs
With its bell to the wall
Mamma's grandfather's clock
Beats steady and tall.

"Texas Pete"
"Although my name is Texas
I come'd from Tennessee;
I think that you can't tell that
It won't be 'til you look at me.

Spring Flowers
Violets and tulips are early spring flowers.
They're beautiful to see;
I'll take and watch them for hours
And hours.

Two Ducks
There was a little duck,
Swimming in a pond,
And his name was Ned,
But every time that he looked out
He'd jump right in the mud.

SNOWFLAKES
I like to watch the snowflakes up
In the sky so high,
Which them twist and twirl through
The air so free.

MONADS OF THE NORTH
This is one book, which I like best,
The name is "Monads of the North"
It tells about the wild, wild west,
But it tells about dogs and a grizzly bear.

HOLLAND
Holland is a happy land
With tulip fields,
And bands of people say,
Who laugh and sing upon their way.

HOUSE POETS
I pity boys who are always being
Punished for their little misdeeds,
When you should have had to get your
Mind on your books.

BEACH PICTURE
When the stars shine bright at night
And give their gentle light,
They're beautiful to see;
I'll take and watch them for hours
And hours.

BETTY BARK RETURNS
We are glad to hear that Betty Bark,
A pup in bloom, is to be
Back in school soon. She has been
With a scarlet fever, and her school
Mama has missed her cheery smile.

A Puppy Dog
I am a little puppy dog,
I jump and frolic about,
I always bark at paper boys,
As they go upon their route.

Way Up North
Way up North in the summer time,
That is a thing that is very fine,
Way up North where you have to fry
Your steak.

How Things Work Out
Sometimes it rains when we talk
"wouldn't";
Just as wicked with the cards,
Now I'm finished in products.

Lincoln
Lincoln was a brave man
Honest, good and true,
And thought not only of himself
But of his people too.

MONADS OF THE NORTH
This is one book, which I like best,
The name is "Monads of the North"
It tells about the wild, wild west,
But it tells about dogs and a grizzly bear.

HOLLAND
Holland is a happy land
With tulip fields,
And bands of people say,
Who laugh and sing upon their way.

HOUSE POETS
I pity boys who are always being
Punished for their little misdeeds,
When you should have had to get your
Mind on your books.

BEACH PICTURE
When the stars shine bright at night
And give their gentle light,
They're beautiful to see;
I'll take and watch them for hours
And hours.

BETTY BARK RETURNS
We are glad to hear that Betty Bark,
A pup in bloom, is to be
Back in school soon. She has been
With a scarlet fever, and her school
Mama has missed her cheery smile.

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And give their gentle light,
They're beautiful to see;
I'll take and watch them for hours
And hours.

BETTY BARK RETURNS
We are glad to hear that Betty Bark,
A pup in bloom, is to be
Back in school soon. She has been
With a scarlet fever, and her school
Mama has missed her cheery smile.

HOUSE PARTY GIVEN BY
CONSTANCE MARTIN
Enjoyed by Guests
Constance Martin, 2211 Lincolnwood Drive, gave a dinner luncheon party at her home on the 28th.

FRANCIS E. WILLARD
Services Interest
Willard School Kids
On Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock Dr. Raymond M. Weston, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, addressed the members of the W. C. T. U. at the W. C. T. U. office at 1118 Chicago Avenue on "Francis E. Willard and Applied Christianity."

PATRIOT COMBATS ARE
FEATURE OF Tr. 18
Meet; Dads Present
The meeting of Tr. 18 was held at the home of Mrs. Westphal. The roll was called and the Treasurer's report and minutes were read. Much of these were correct and approved.

# ***EXHIBIT M***



# ***EXHIBIT N***

**Willard Elementary** School in Evanston ranked 7th among Illinois elementary schools on a Sun-Times Media list of the highest-performing schools on the Illinois Standards Achievement Test.

The feat is all the more remarkable because the six schools ahead of Willard are gifted schools or use test scores as an admissions criteria.

Located in far northwest Evanston, Willard is one of District 65's 10 elementary schools and it draws students from a geographic attendance area. The school ranked 12th on the Sun-Times list in 2008.

Superintendent Hardy Murphy noted that Willard is "really the top Illinois elementary school" because it is the first school on the list without a selective admissions policy.

Three District 65 middle schools -- Bessie Rhodes, Haven and Nichols -- ranked among the top 100 middle schools in the state. Meanwhile, Orrington Elementary School moved onto the statewide list for the first time.

"Our district has a lot to celebrate," Murphy said. "Our district and our schools continue to be at the very top of the school rankings ... and our student achievement compares favorably at the national level.

"High percentages of District 65 students are exceeding state standards ... and our district has shown an accelerated trend in reducing the achievement gap between students who traditionally excel and those who historically have struggled."

Principal Shelley Carey credited the "incredible learning community" of parents and staff. Her school has ranked high for each of the past four years.

"What I find," she said, "is that we really believe that every child belongs to each one of us."

To compile the lists, Sun-Times Media averages individual student scores, then ranks schools according to the percentage of students statewide who scored the same or lower than the school's average.

Willard captured its spot with a percentile ranking of 86, meaning 86 percent of students statewide scored lower than the average score at Willard.

Bessie Rhodes Magnet School retained its 49th position, which it also held in 2008. Haven Middle School rose from 71st to 54th place and Nichols Middle School from 135th to 65th place. The average scores at Bessie Rhodes, Haven and Nichols were better than about three-fourths of all students in the state.

Orrington School jumped from 198 to 95 in the rankings to land on the list of the top performers among more than 2,600 schools in the state.

Speaking to Willard's success, Carey said teachers work with students before and after school, and some students attend sessions on study skills during the fine arts rotation.

"We work hard to make sure that children feel welcome, challenged and respected, no matter where they are as a learner," Carey said. After all, she said, "all of us are on a learning continuum until we take our last breath."

#### CITATION (AGLC STYLE)

KAREN BERKOWITZ kberkowitz@pioneerlocal.com, 'Willard School among best in state', *Evanston Review* (online), 5 Nov 2009 <<https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?p=AMNEWS&docref=news/12BC9D75A6BB0230>>

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# ***EXHIBIT O***



# ***EXHIBIT P***

No. 0700

Building Permit No. 7957

# APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Evanston, Ill., 4-28-1937

To the Commissioner of Buildings:

The undersigned herewith applies for a permit to build a 2 Story, Basement and Attic Brick School Bldg and hereby agrees upon issuance of said permit to conform to and comply with the conditions of the same and the ordinances of the City of Evanston, so far as they may apply to any work set forth in this application.

Same to be located and built in strict accordance with accompanying description, plans and specifications, which are hereby submitted for your approval.

## DESCRIPTION

<u>2947 Park Place</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lot	Block
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On Street, Avenue between Street, Avenue and Street, Avenue

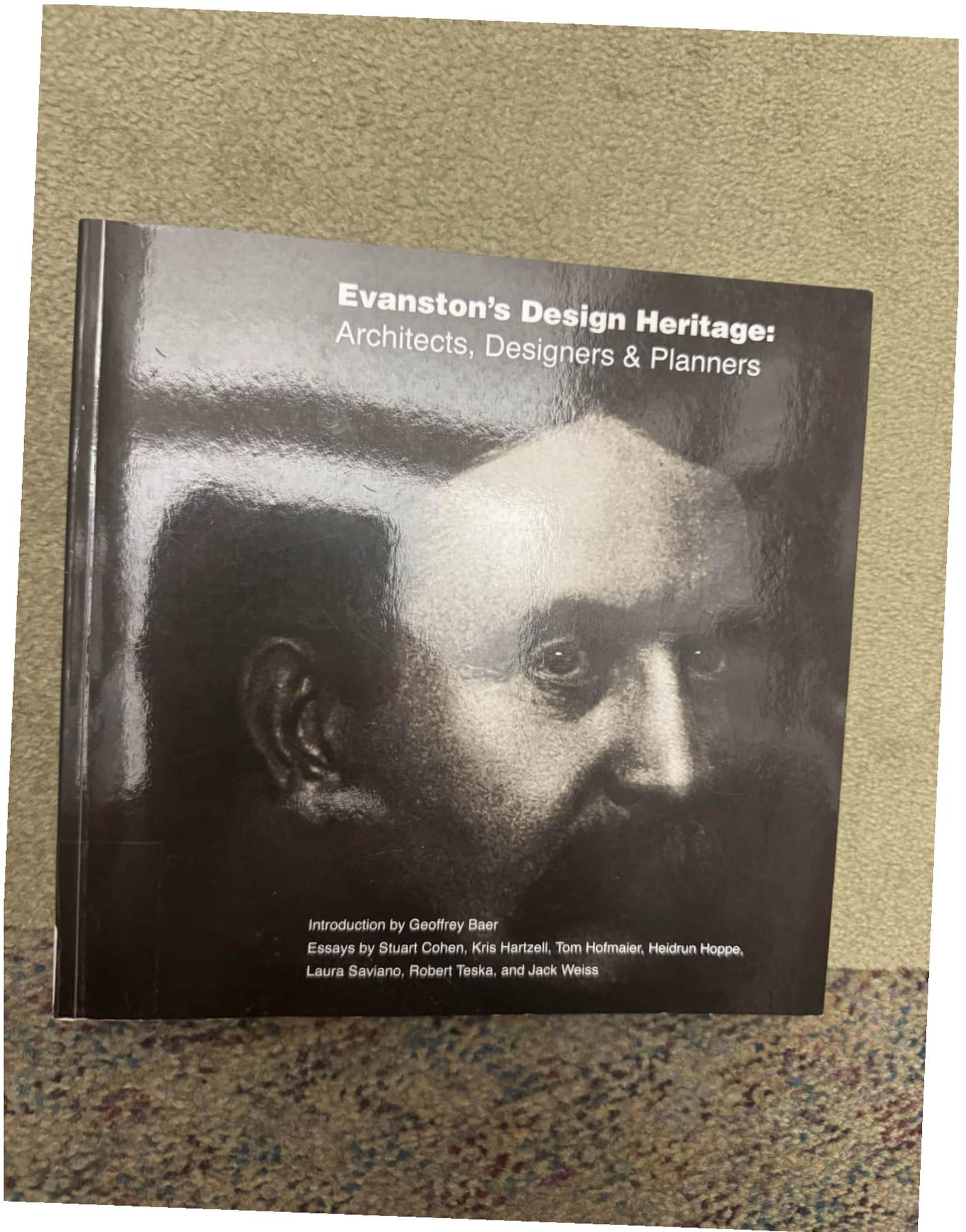
Materials and Cost	Dimensions	Furnishings	No.	Service
No. Cu. yds. Stone . . .	Width of Front . . . <u>70</u>	Water Closets . . .		Heated by . . .
No. Thousands of Brick . . .	Length or Depth . . . <u>180</u>	Sinks . . . . .		Lighted by . . .
No. Cu. yds. Concrete . . .	Elevation or Height . . . <u>36</u>	Bath Tubs . . . . .		Ventilated by . . .
No. Sq. yds. Plastering . . .	Rooms . . . . .	Laundry Tubs . . . . .		
Total Cost of Building . . . <u>147,200</u>	Fire Escapes . . . . .	Urinals . . . . .		

John S. #75 Owner H. A. Pelton Co. Mason Sewer Builder

Plumber Carpenter Electrician

Heating and Ventilation  
Henry Koster Architect Signed by [Signature] Builder

# *EXHIBIT Q*

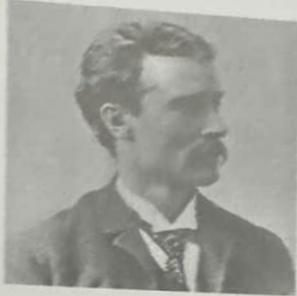


**Evanston's Design Heritage:**  
Architects, Designers & Planners

Introduction by Geoffrey Baer  
Essays by Stuart Cohen, Kris Hartzell, Tom Hofmaier, Heidrun Hoppe,  
Laura Saviano, Robert Teska, and Jack Weiss

**Henry Raeder**

1857-1943



Henry Raeder was born in New Jersey, grew up in Boston, and returned with his parents to their native Germany at the age of ten. He returned to Boston in 1873 to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1876 with a degree in civil engineering.

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Raeder moved to Chicago in 1884 and opened an architectural office. He also maintained a partnership with New York engineer, E. Howard White. White & Raeder specialized in engineering and sanitation projects with offices in New York and Chicago. In 1889 Raeder joined with Arthur S. Coffin and Benjamin Crocker to form Raeder, Coffin & Crocker. Crocker left in 1895 and Raeder & Coffin continued until 1904, after which Raeder maintained an independent practice.

In Chicago, Raeder designed many commercial and manufacturing buildings, including the American Furniture Mart. In Evanston he designed Willard and Orrington schools. He lived at 1745 Asbury Avenue for many years. Among Raeder's notable residential designs are 1742 Asbury Avenue (1889), 1733 Asbury Avenue (1890), 1104 Greenwood Street (1892), and 2236 Orrington Avenue (1895). **KH**



Orrington School, 2636 Orrington Avenue.  
Evanston, 1911  
Image Credits  
Portrait: books.google.com/books  
Photo: James Brannigan

**Charles**  
1861-193

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# ***EXHIBIT R***

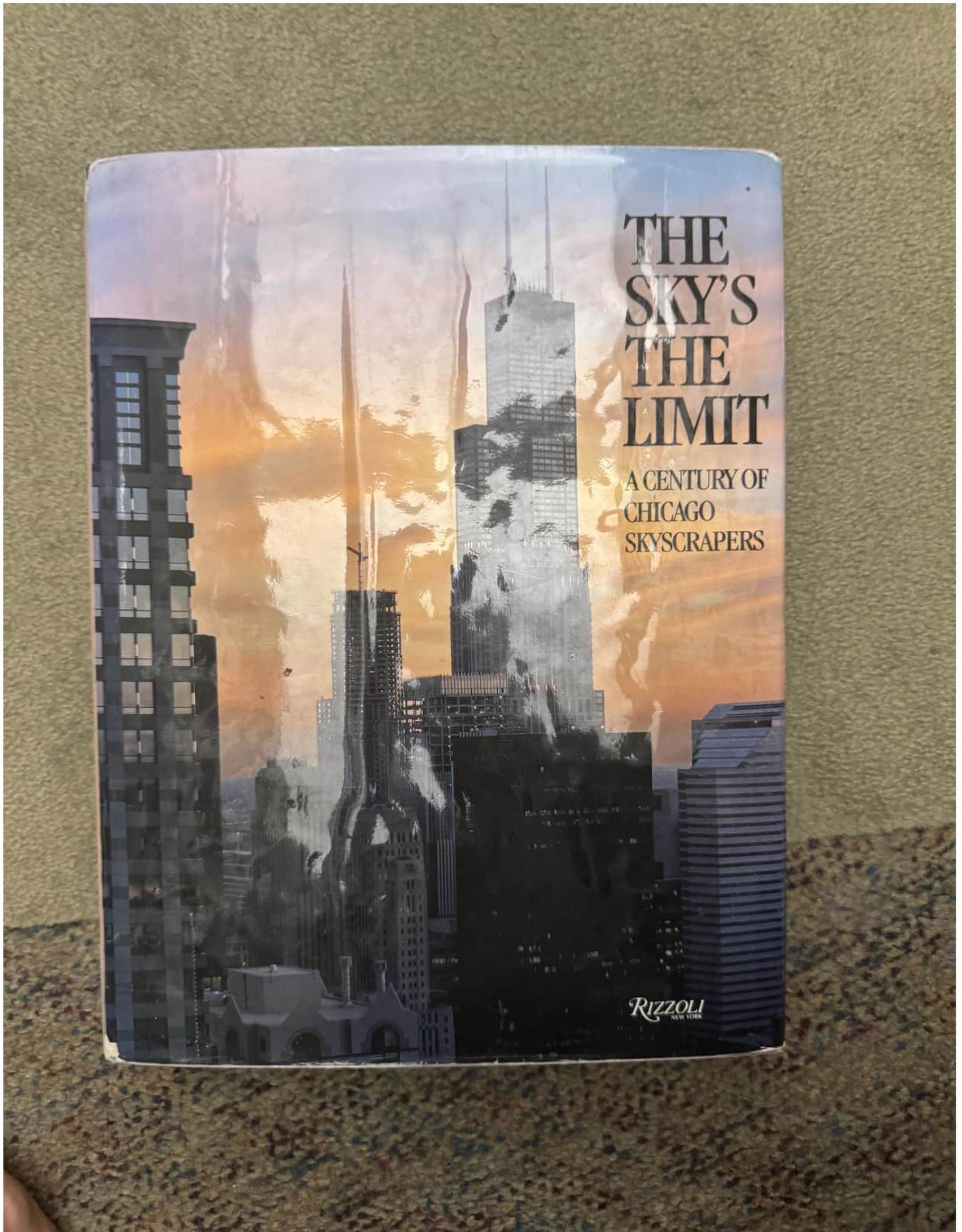


Fig. 1. Henry Raeder Associates,  
with Nimmons and Dunning,  
American Furniture Mart, now  
680 North Lake Shore Place, 1922-  
24 (east end) and 1925-26 (west  
end). View from the northwest



118 Mid-American Metropolis

**36. American Furniture Mart,  
1922–24, 1925–26**

Now 680 North Lake Shore Place  
Henry Raeder Associates with George C. Nimmons and N. Max  
Dunning (east end), 1922–24; Nimmons and Dunning (west  
end), 1925–26  
Renovation: Loban Associates (conversion to apartments),  
1982–84

Fig. 2. American Furniture Mart,  
view of tower, c. 1989

Fig. 3. American Furniture Mart,  
view of Whiting Hall, grand  
entryway extending from Lake  
Shore Drive on the east side to  
McClurg Court on the west



When the massive American Furniture Mart (fig. 1) opened, Chicago was the central marketplace for home furnishings in the country, and by 1932, the building was described in a local publication as "the largest in the world devoted to a single industry." The writer, V. L. Alward, went on to say that the furnishings on view came from 235 cities, and "it would take a furniture buyer eight months to visit the factories represented."

Conceived in 1922, the year of the Chicago Tribune Tower Competition, the building was finished in brick and terra-cotta and combined two typical Chicago architectural forms: the loft building and the tall office block. It was built in two sections, each of which had, according to Carl W. Condit in *Chicago, 1910–29* (1973), not only different architects but also a different form of construction. The complex took over four years to complete. The sixteen-story east end, facing Lake Michigan, wrote Condit, "is a column-and-girder frame of reinforced concrete carried on wood piles, but the higher [twenty-story] west portion, with its skyscraper tower, is steel-framed and caisson-supported."

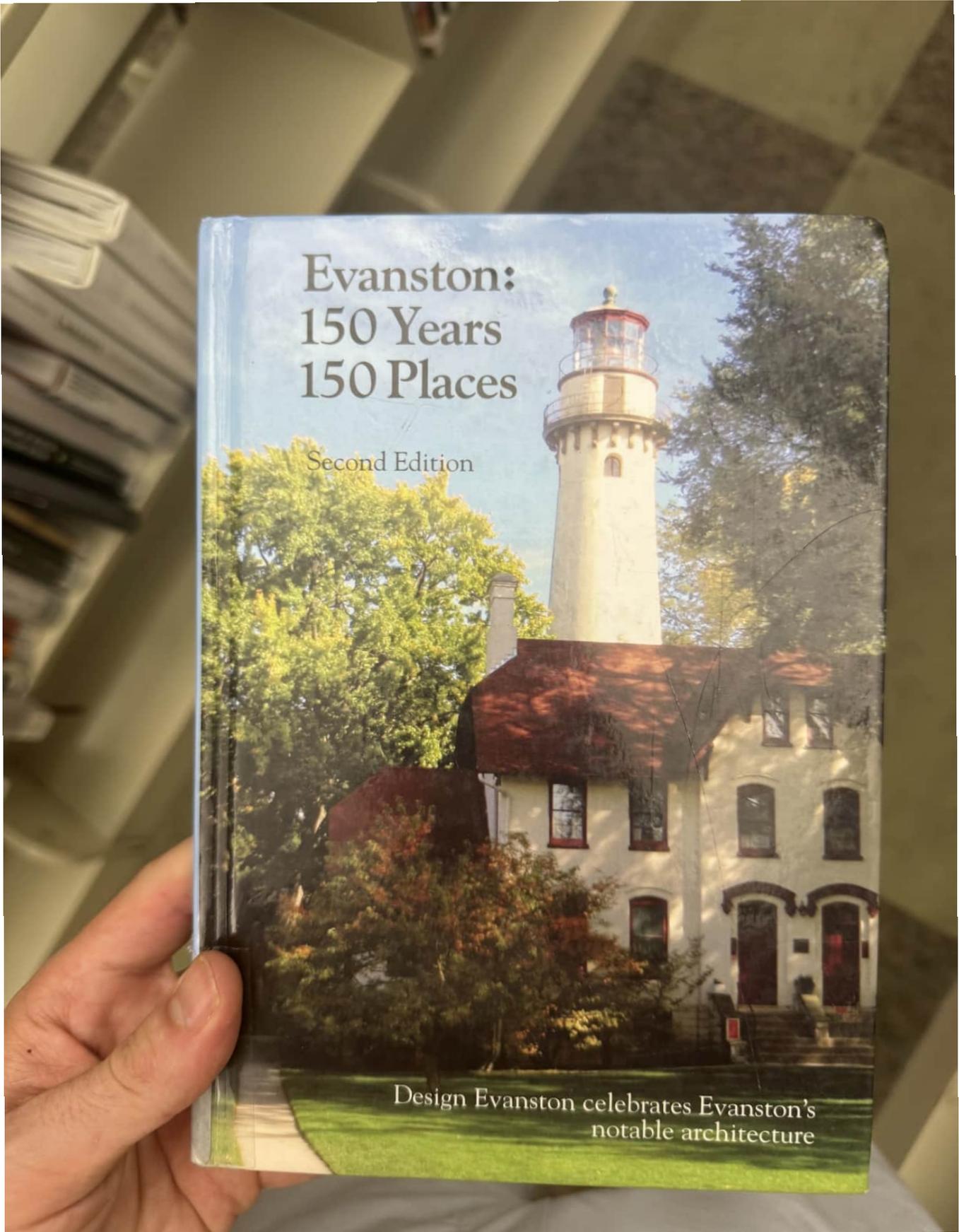
The distinctive 474-foot Gothic Revival tower centered on the west end (fig. 2) resembles that of the British Houses of Parliament (1840–68) by Sir Charles Barry and A. W. N. Pugin, and is a fine foil for the Wrigley and Tribune towers to the south. The Mart's blue-glazed, terra-cotta crown was a beacon to the thousands of buyers who attended the semiannual June and January furniture shows in the American Exposition Palace, occupying almost the entire first floor. A forerunner to McCormick Place, the facility opened in 1924, and the building was entered from either Lake Shore Drive or McClurg Court through Whiting Hall (fig. 3), a baronial

lobby named for the Mart's original owners General Lawrence Whiting and his brother Frank. Display rooms on the floors above, rented by companies on a long-term basis, were reached through a lobby on Erie Street and served by separate elevators.

The interior architecture, as befit a furniture mart, featured a number of period styles. The Furniture Club on the sixteenth floor, a mecca for leaders in the industry, providing them with unparalleled views of the lakeshore and skyline, was furnished, according to N. Max Dunning (1873–1945), one of the building's architects, in "Elizabethan, Jacobean, Adam, Georgian, Early American, and Spanish [styles] used with perfect propriety" (*Western Architect*, April 1925).

The furniture industry began moving to the South in the late 1950s, and the last big show was held in January 1979. The enormous building, set in a prime location, became a white elephant. It was sold that spring and soon imaginative plans were made by the developer for its conversion to a mixed-use building. The architects, Loban Associates, capitalized on the separate entrances and banks of elevators in the complex to give individual identities to each area. The lakefront and the south side were made residential, as was the tower, which has a separate apartment on each floor. Whiting Hall is the entrance lobby on the lake. The north side was given over to offices and parking floors. In 1988 Golub + Co. purchased the entire building with the exception of the tower, sold the apartments as condominiums, and expanded the retail area. Although the Furniture Club no longer exists, the blue tower, once more lit from below as it was in the 1920s, is a dramatic image on the night skyline. —J.H.C.

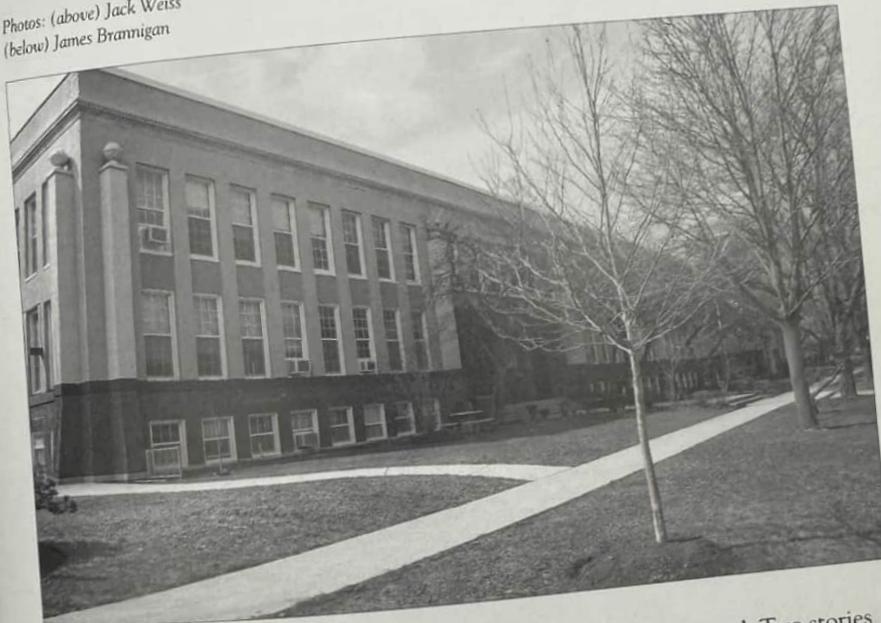
# ***EXHIBIT S***



Orrington School (LL)  
 2636 Orrington Avenue  
 Architect: Raeder, Coffin & Crocker  
 1911



Photos: (above) Jack Weiss  
 (below) James Brammigan



As the settlement of northeast Evanston increased after the turn of the century, this school was built to serve the expanding population on the site of a former cow pasture. Located on Orrington Avenue, the school and the street were named for Northwestern University founder Orrington Lunt. Evanston resident Henry Raeder designed the building in a simplified modern style, incorporating understated Classical ornamentation in the colonnaded entrance loggia with

its red terracotta surround. Two stories of stucco walls rise over a raised red brick basement and are framed at the corners and entrance by engaged piers topped with sculptures of banded orbs and eagles poised for flight. In 1931, Evanston resident Frank Childs of Childs & Smith designed the northern addition in a slightly more elaborate Classical style. Foliated Corinthian columns and soaring arched windows define this section, which houses the gymnasium and auditorium. KH

# ***EXHIBIT T***

2d in series

# Tradition reigns at Willard School

By MARY ANN WESTON

Willard School, 2700 Hurd Av., was not painted by Norman Rockwell—it only looks that way. The venerable red brick building in northwest Evanston evokes a nostalgic twinge from most anyone over 55.

On the inside, too, it is clear this is a school where tradition is respected. Willard is the only school in Evanston District 65 to be organized on a self-contained classroom basis. It also is the only school to which almost all the black students are bused from a separate neighborhood in central Evanston.

Over the years, Willard has acquired the image of a comfortable, conservative, white community school, closer to its North Shore suburban neighbors than to the rest of Evanston.

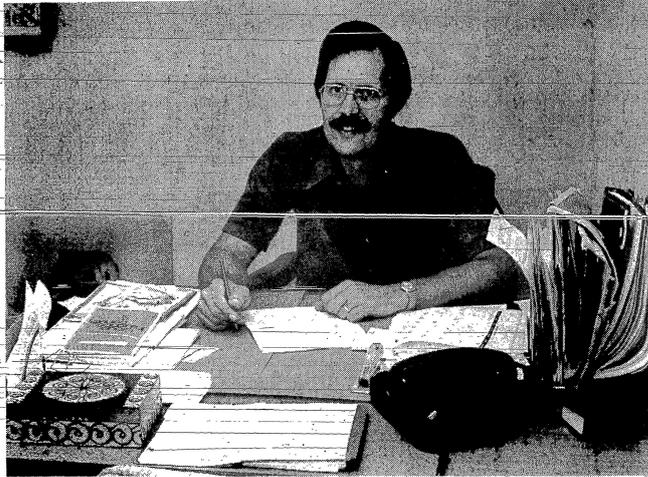
**THE COMMUNITY.** IT seems, has changed, whether or not the image has. Now, children from Australia, Italy, Iran, England and several Latin American countries—among others—sit desk by desk in the classroom. There are now Jews and Orientals and, yes, even a black family or two on streets where, in 1954, a canvasser for Democratic President Lyndon B. Johnson had doors slammed in her face.

Willard is still feeling the animosity of some Evanstonians, who believe it should not be there at all. When Supt. Joseph Hill unveiled his districtwide plan to close schools to save money in November 1978, he recommended that Willard be closed.

But somehow, after months of hearings and deliberations, the board of education voted to close Kingsley School (along with the former King Lab. building, Timber Ridge and Central). Crestfallen parents, not surprisingly, charged that strings were pulled, pressure applied. Now, as Evanston enters the second school year under the revised boundaries, the hurt has not completely gone away.

**NOREEN PERRONE,** A Willard parent who worked hard to convince the school board not to close the school, remembered those charges of clout and influence. "That hurt when I remembered nights we stayed up till 2 a.m. figuring out statistics and trying to inform those involved," she said.

Under the revised school attendance area boundaries, Willard is now the only school in which almost all black students are bused from a separate area of central Evanston. Only four black children lived



Willard Principal Walter Schiller (Staff photos by Brian Hodge)

close enough to walk to Willard last year, according to principal Walter Schiller. Last year about 30 percent of Willard students were minorities.

The distance in color, economics and class is as great perhaps as that in geography.

"Our minority population comes from a very different kind of community," Schiller said. "There are problems. There is little contact between the children other than in school time." Parents often make arrangements for children from the two areas to play together after school, but it means the visiting child must be driven home.

Some children from the two areas do mingle at school, but more — black and

white — stay with their neighborhood pals. "I'd say about half play as a total school group, and half stay with the kids they came with," Schiller said. "I see more mingling with the younger children. The older ones tend to stay with friends from their neighborhood."

**THIS ALSO IS TRUE,** he observed, of white children from different neighborhoods — but those divisions are not visible to the casual observer.

The principal mentioned another ingredient in the social recipe. "Black children tend to be tougher — I'm not sure that's the right word. They're in a community that requires them to be tougher on the streets, to stick up for themselves."

Doris McCoy, a central-Evanston resident and Willard parent, said she was "not crazy about" having her children ride the bus. She noted that it was difficult for parents to visit a school as far away as Willard.

"You can't just run over there (to talk to a teacher)," she said. "If something is going on in the evening you have to get a ride or take the car and try to find a parking place."

She said she felt comfortable talking to her son's teacher or to Schiller if problems arose.

Whatever their locale, there does seem to be general support in the Willard community for the self-contained classroom. Under the system, one heterogeneous group of children stay in one room with one teacher for most of the day. The group is divided into smaller, ability groups for reading and math.

**THAT'S THE WAY** it has been at Willard for a decade, except for one brief fling with team teaching, which brought protests from parents.

Most parents and teachers like the current arrangement, according to Schiller. "Parents who come in here new (to the district) are glad to hear we have self-contained classrooms," he said.

He described the arrangement as a flexible one. The teacher can vary the time spent on a given subject on a given day. If a science experiment takes longer than planned, she can rearrange her schedule to accommodate that.

Also, Schiller said, each child "has one teacher who knows him well and can work on his needs . . . for a full day."

Under the self-contained classroom program, it is important for teachers and students to be carefully matched. A mismatch could mean a miserable year. Schiller said he works with teachers in matching up pupils and teachers. When problems arise, changes can be made, the principal said.



Willard School, where the concept of the self-contained classroom thrives.

# ***EXHIBIT U***



# ***EXHIBIT V***

# Starbucks halts bid for outdoor cafe

By BOB SEIBENBERG  
city reporter

Starbucks Coffee has given up on efforts to obtain permits for an outdoor cafe at its Evanston stores this year after running headlong into city regulations aimed at controlling litter.

A representative of the store said Tuesday that Starbucks would hold off on plans to apply for sidewalk permits at its Dempster Street and downtown stores because it is already late in the season for such operations.

The city's Site Plan Review Committee, composed of representatives from various city departments, had given Starbucks approval to open up a cafe, pending approval by the council on the franchise's wish to use disposable cups.

Because officials are worried about the litter associated with such operations, they have mandated that nondisposable dishware and flatware must be used, unless a waiver is granted.

At the July 22 City Council meeting, however, Alderman Art Newman, whose 1st Ward includes downtown, expressed concern about the Starbucks store at 1724 Sherman Ave. because of complaints about littering of paper cups in downtown Evanston.

## Paper cup options

Newman and other council members asked Starbucks representative Mark Anderson whether something other than paper cups could be used to serve beverages.

According to the minutes of the meeting, Anderson told aldermen that "Starbucks uses either ceramic or paper plates; and that ceramic cups are looked upon as a liability



Starbucks Coffee, which operates this store at 1724 Sherman Ave., has given up on efforts this summer to obtain per-

mits for outdoor cafes at its Evanston stores after running headlong into city regulations aimed at controlling litter.

because they can break and injure somebody in an outdoor cafe."

He said food would be served on a napkin, Anderson said Starbucks has high expectations on waste removal, the minutes reflected.

Aldermen asked whether table-clearing service would be provided and whether food would be served on non-disposable plates, another requirement of the ordinance.

Alderman Gene Feldman, 6th Ward, asked if Starbucks can serve pastry on washable

items, then "what is the problem with serving coffee in nondisposable containers?"

At the meeting, aldermen agreed to hold the issue on their agenda. Newman suggested that the applicant "needs the opportunity to review the ordinance and think out a plan" in response to the some of the questions raised by aldermen.

"There have been complaints from neighbors about cups being all over the place," Newman said about the litter problem. "We want

to keep downtown clean."

## Final authority

Under an ordinance change approved by the council last year, nontraditional restaurants such as Starbucks were allowed to open sidewalk cafes, with the council acting as final authority.

A Starbucks competitor, The St. Louis Bread Co., was among the Type 2 restaurants pushing hardest for the ordinance change and has

since opened a sidewalk cafe of its own at Sherman and Church Street.

Starbucks applied with other restaurants, but did not meet the criteria for dishware and flatware," said James Wolinski, the city's director of community development.

The Site Review Committee approved the franchise's application, pending the granting of a waiver by the council on the use of disposable cups.

# Morning-show host pays visit to his old school

By KAREN BERKOWITZ  
staff writer

Doris Rubin was a fledgling, first-year teacher in 1951, the year "Charlie" Gibson walked into her third-grade class at Willard School.

She must have made quite an impression.

Gibson, co-host of ABC's "Good Morning America," returned to Willard School with his production crew in tow Tuesday for a reunion that would be seen by millions of television viewers.

The producers planned to air the segment this week while the GMA gang was in Chicago for the Democratic National Convention.

"You taught 30 years in all. There's no way you could remember a punk kid named Gibson from

that first year," suggested the A.M. host, rephrasing the line only slightly through a succession of takes.

Amazingly, Rubin did remember young Charlie as a lad who wore saddle shoes, shorts and crisp shirts with perfectly pressed pleats. "You always applied yourself and had a smile on your face," recalled Rubin, who taught at Willard until her retirement in 1992.

"You were always very attentive," Rubin said, remembering, too, that he'd been popular among his classmates.

What was there about Rubin's class and the third-grade experience that made such an indelible mark on Gibson's mind?

"She was brand new and for some reason I was

aware of that," said Gibson, responding to a question from a print-media reporter. "I knew she'd graduated from Drake University and would tease her about it. Whenever Northwestern played Drake they would win by (big point margins) over a much smaller school."

"Besides, every kid is in love with their third grade teacher," he confessed.

How was Rubin taking the glare of klieg lights and the burst of attention?

"It's good to see Charlie again and know that he's been so successful," said Rubin, a resident of Vernon Hills. "I haven't seen him since third grade."

"It's a wonderful feeling to know 'your children' have done well. I feel that way about all of my students."

# ***EXHIBIT W***



# ***EXHIBIT X***

# National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

*Proud owners of Frances Willard House Museum – A National Historical Landmark*  
Websites: [wctu.org](http://wctu.org) & [franceswillardmuseum.org](http://franceswillardmuseum.org)

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### **Subject: Upholding the Legacy of Frances E. Willard and Preserving the Name of Willard Elementary School**

To the Esteemed Members of the Board of Education,

I am writing to emphasize the profound historical significance of Frances E. Willard, for whom Willard Elementary School was named in 1922, and to strongly advocate for the preservation of the school's current name. The name is not merely a label, but a tangible link connecting Evanston's students to a pivotal figure in both local and national history.

Frances E. Willard's connection to Evanston is foundational. She lived most of her adult life here, calling her home "Rest Cottage," which still stands as a National Historic Landmark and museum on Chicago Avenue. More importantly, her career as a pioneering educator was launched in this community:

1. **Educational Leadership:** Willard was the President of the Evanston College for Ladies in 1871 and, following its merger with Northwestern University, became the university's **first Dean of Women**. She established the structures and ideals that integrated women into higher education in the community.
2. **Local Activism:** From her Evanston home, she led the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and the global movement it inspired, using the town as a base for launching national reforms.

Willard's national contributions are immense and critical to understanding the progressive era of U.S. history. As President of the WCTU for 19 years, she pioneered the famous "**Do Everything**" policy, transforming the organization into a powerhouse for social change. This policy resulted in successful campaigns for:

- **Women's Suffrage:** Willard successfully linked temperance to the vote (the "Home Protection" ballot), bringing millions of conservative women into the suffrage movement and contributing directly to the eventual passage of the 19th Amendment.
- **Labor Reform:** She was a prominent advocate for the **eight-hour workday** and better conditions and wages for working women and children.
- **Child Protection:** Her work was instrumental in successfully campaigning to **raise the legal age of consent** in many states, providing essential protection for young girls.

By naming the school after her in 1922, the Evanston community honored a local resident whose visionary work—in education, women's rights, and social justice—was second to none. She was the first woman to have a statue placed in the U.S. Capitol's National Statuary Hall, demonstrating her recognized stature in American history.

Preserving the name Willard Elementary School serves a vital educational purpose. It allows students to learn about a courageous woman who lived in their community and dedicated her life to reform, offering a powerful, accessible example of civic engagement and social responsibility. She represents the highest ideals of community betterment and educational equity that a school should embody.

I urge the Board to affirm Frances E. Willard's lasting legacy and preserve the name of Willard Elementary School, ensuring that her story continues to inspire future generations of Evanston students.

Respectfully,

Bunny S. Galladora, Director  
Public Relations  
National WCTU