

January 26, 2024

To: Members of the City of Evanston Preservation Commission

In 1928 when the Jens Jensen landscape at the Harley Clarke Mansion was constructed and 44 before I became the City of Evanston's naturalist in 1972 there was no dune.

Prior to the creation of the dunes in 1980, by actual count by an EEA volunteer, the back one third of the beach had very few users (145) for the entire summer. After obtaining grant funding, the city sponsored and approved a plan by JJ&R for the restoration and user guidelines for the entire complex. The resultant plan included the creation of the dunes by sculpting the sand with a bulldozer and planting trees by Evanston youth in the Youth Conservation Corp YCC program that I ran out of the Ecology Center.

Official acceptance of that plan by the City of Evanston after a public hearing on the plan was in consort with the funding agreement with the Illinois Coastal Zone Management program of the State of Illinois. The creation of the dunes on was inspired by me acting as the City Naturalist who interpreted nature to youth and adults on the entire Lighthouse Landing complex. The ecotone or the place on this site where land meets sea should be the richest most diverse place on the site, but due to the regular beach cleaning of the entire beach area the entire beach was barren and of little interpretive and value to nature.

Thus, from the very beginning it was decided that yes keep the waterfront where 90% of the beach users gathered for swimming and human use but take the virtually unused back third and set it aside as a sanctuary for native plants and bird life such as would be complimentary to the Jensen landscapes around the lighthouse and mansion.

Without restricted access to this newly created sanctuary for plants and wildlife. JJ&R and I knew the site would be cut up by paths, and plants trampled. Birds could no longer nest and the beauty, peace and even drama of an untouched area that would be present 24/7 365 days per year for the citizens of Evanston would be degraded. This contrasts with the swimming beach which only benefits a slice of Evanston's population and only for a few months per year. Further, all other Evanston lake front parks are devoid of the richness that started to grow even in the short time Diane, the Superintendent of Lighthouse Parks and myself lived there before my acceptance of a combined academic and administrative appoint to the University of Michigan as Director of the Henry Ford Estate, one of the greatest works of Jens Jensen.

To protect the integrity of the dunes a fence on the waterfront side of the dunes was erected along with the creation of selected visual observation sites on the bluff as well as a recreation of the old lighthouse pier that jutted into the dunes. That pier had

signage asking people to enjoy the dunes visually but to please protect this area by staying out of the dunes. Only guided special groups of youth and adults were allowed into the dunes themselves.

The result of this action on behalf of the quality of the environment of this park for the Citizens of Evanston was indeed dramatic. It also brought national recognition to Evanston. The plan won a national award from the American Society of Landscape Architects. I was honored before the City Council for my work for "...making a significant contribution for the improvement of the environmental quality of Evanston, Illinois." What has transpired since is from my perspective a great loss not only for the quality of the site but also for its use by citizens for the renewal of their souls-our connection and understanding of our relationship with nature. As the noted French scientist Rene Du Bois put it in his much-acclaimed book *So Human an Animal*: "At stake therefore is not only the future of the natural world but the very future of mankind" if we do not have the opportunity to commune with the earth upon which we live and depend. This is not hyperbole. The earth will not be put back together in one big gulp but by one small step at a time.

My advice to Evanston is to heed the alarm call of Charles Smith and to follow his knowledgeable suggestions that would again restore and preserve this wonderful small but precious site. So many young people and adults have worked to preserve over the many years since it first came to be created and enjoyed it would be a great loss if it is not protected and if a visual impairment such as a walk across the top of the dunes was constructed. Yes, provide access to all, but do it in a way that is congruent with the natural and aesthetic values this site offers too all.

Donn Paul Werling, Ph. D.

Summer Naturalist for the Lighthouse Nature Center, 1972

Naturalist for the City of Evanston, 1973-1981

spouse of Diane Werling, Lighthouse Park Superintendent, 1975-1983

Originator and manager of the nationally award winning, JJ&R Lighthouse Master Plan, 1977

Director of the Henry Ford Estate and its internationally significant Jens Jensen

Landscape for the University of Michigan, 1983-2002



Cade Sterling <csterling@cityofevanston.org>

(no subject)

1 message

stephertg@yahoo.com <stephertg@yahoo.com>
To: Cade Sterling <csterling@cityofevanston.org>

Tue, Jan 30, 2024 at 5:06 PM

Dear Mr. Sterling,

Attached are some documents I wish to share with the commission. I am also writing some comments here.

Dear Preservation Commission,

Others (including Carl Hopman and Mary Rosinski) and I have been working extremely hard to try to stop the loss of the athletic campus. We are extremely sad and upset. We are begging for any help at all. You may contact us at saveryanfield@mail.com. We were originally going to send in a landmark application, however, the person who was going to do it changed his mind and I didn't know it until very recently. He is so upset about the project that he is moving away, but is so tired that he cannot help us further. It is extremely difficult for me to come to hearings in person and to submit this personally. Mary Rosinski offered to pay the fee. We are looking for any help with anything at all; we are feeling extremely desperate. I don't know what to do.

We were told that the demolition wouldn't start until March or April at the earliest. Now, suddenly, they change plans. We were told that without concerts, the project wouldn't happen. There may not be concerts, given the lawsuit by the Most Livable City Association, and the possible lawsuit by Wilmette. But they are going ahead with their plans. Please help. Today, I was begging Northwestern to save the practice field, including the goal posts, and Wildcat Alley field (even if all these things are in pieces) because it looks like they are setting up facilities there). These things are part of our heritage and extremely important. I made sure to include them in the landmark report. Indeed, the whole area is an extremely important treasure and must be saved.

Mary Rosinski is advocating for Northwestern to use its lidar device to search for artifacts. She says this could slow or stop demolition. I don't know how her project is going.

Please contact us with any and all ideas and any offers to help, along with any possible suggestions of who to contact.

We started a petition over the holidays <https://www.ipetitions.com/petition/stop-the-ryan-field-projectpare-el-proyecto-de> and applied for Most Endangered Places in Illinois. We are trying to get the word out. Thanks!

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Ryan Field: The Pride of Evanston

1929 FOOTBALL PROGRAM



“The year saw the completion of the University Stadium, opened formally in the autumn and named Dyche Stadium in honor of Mr. W. A. Dyche, the business manager of the University, to whose enthusiasm through many years the University owes the Stadium. The structure is architecturally beautiful and embodies all the latest developments in stadium building. The attainment of the beauty has meant



added expenditures but I cannot help feeling that this expenditure has been justified.”



Quote from President's Annual Report, 1926-1927, Northwestern University

Ryan Field, located at 1501 Central Street (1515 Central Street for maintenance building), Evanston, Illinois 60208 is the pride and joy of Evanston. The Illinois State Historic Preservation Office has declared it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It represents so many years of fun, history, and pride in our Wildcats and our community.

The stadium is of interest architecturally. It represents other stadiums of its era and was designed by James Gamble Rogers, who has designed many places with historic designations, including many Evanston landmarks. We can directly link the stadium to Mayor William Andrew Dyche. It was his masterpiece. We can also link the stadium to Coach Randy Walker, for whom the Randy Walker Terrace and Walker Way were named, and for whom "Walk with Us" is completed before home games, when the team marches down Walker Way to the Randy Walker Terrace, lined by the marching band and cheering fans. Coach Walker, who lived and died in Evanston, coached here from 1999 until his sudden death in 2006 (he died on June 29, 2006, before the start of the 2006 season). He also coached as the running backs coach in 1988 and 1989. The stadium is his.

Wildcat Alley and the N Zone are Northwestern traditions of pregame festivities. Wildcat Alley, in addition to being a turf field, is also the name of a lane at the stadium, as are Wildcat Avenue and Walker Way. The N Zone has concessions, food trucks, beer, wine, and lawn games. Wildcat Alley has the marching band, entertainment, concessions, televisions with other games, and giveaways. Tailgating in the parking lots is a tradition since the 1940s. By the 1970s, there were enormous parties in the parking lots, with couches, stereos, beer kegs, and big grills. Fans often stayed in the parking lots for the games. Northwestern has been on "Top Ten Tailgating Schools"

lists, was listed as one of the best 25 tailgating schools by Spoon University. Today, tailgating groups include Northwestern University Tailgating Society. The practice field holds the history and spirits of the team and coaches and is the scene of many exciting plays. Coach Walker led the team here. This is an FieldTurf field.

Other Ryan Field traditions include band traditions, Keys at Kickoff, and the Wildcats entrance. (The Wildcats entrance involves running past the Wildcats garden, through the mound, through the tunnel, and beneath the roaring inflatable wildcat head, and Day is an annual performance of area high school bands with the Northwestern University Marching Band during halftime. Other universities, such as Northern Illinois, have copied Northwestern's Band Day tradition. According to Hail to Purple, "As for NUMB itself, it has more tradition and rituals than British royalty and the Catholic Church combined. Among the best not covered elsewhere on the list: band announcer Pete Friedmann, the growl ("AAAHHH"), the band's chair step marching technique, the display (since 1948) of the flags of the Big Ten during "Fanfare," playing the opposing team's fight song, the "Sculpted N" march during "Go U Northwestern," and the glide step during halftime." The growl includes claw hand symbols. Keys at Kickoff involves fans shaking car and house keys during the opening kickoff. Willie the Wildcat and cheerleaders do push-ups to match the total points in the game. According to Super Tailgate, while many schools have push-up traditions, "the unique thing about NU games is that students will sometimes be lifted into the air to do the push-ups while counting out loud the score."

Ryan Field is the only FBS stadium with detachable lights. (Information on moveable lighting can be found in the 1501 Central files from the City Clerk's office and in the 1501 Central online permits). Although a few night games, such as the Chicago Charities College All-Star games and the first night game in the Big Ten Conference on October 5, 1935 against Purdue were hosted before 1997, they have been a tradition since that year.

Additionally, the stadium represents the community in events such as movie night, Run for Walk, now called the Randy Walker Memorial 5K, and graduation. It has been the film site of two movies. The pre-Olympic track and field trials were held at the stadium twice in 1932 (women) and in 1948 (men). The NCAA track and field championships were held here in 1943. The Chicago Charities College All-Star Game was held here in 1943 and 1944. Additionally, in 1934 and 1935, the college all-stars practiced at the stadium before the game.

Dyche Stadium had the first experimental televising of football games. Station W9XAO used mechanical television to record the 1931 games there. The games are available in the Northwestern library archives.



Coach Walker

Coach Walker was beloved by the team and by fans. He started the “Trust Yourself” tradition at Northwestern, represented by a board with “Trust Yourself” in the locker room. Players touch that board before games as a reminder never to lose faith in oneself. According to the *Chicago Tribune*, “He told his players: If you laid down a 2 by 4, everyone could walk across it. But if you raised it 100 feet, you'd be nervous. That's what happens on game day go when you walk into a stadium. The bar has been raised. Trust yourself.”

He was said to care about the players and to tell people what they needed to know, even if it was not what they wanted to hear. According to *Hail to Purple*, “Coach Walker cared about each student-athlete's success in the classroom as much as on the field. Walker had joked that he could recite each of his player's GPAs faster than their 40 times. He pulled one player from spring practice so that the player could work exclusively on his studies, even though the player was still academically eligible to practice.”

Coach Walker provided us with many great games at Ryan Field. The game against Michigan on November 4, 2000 is described by *Smart Football* as “the most important game in the history of the spread offense.” The victory against Illinois on November 18 won a shared Big Ten title. Victory Right II against Michigan State, came on September 29, 2001. On October 25, 2003, homecoming, the Wildcats upset Wisconsin 16-7. October 3, 2004 was the 33 Game against the Ohio State.

Coach Walker would often talk enthusiastically about Magic, his Black Labrador. *Wildcat Report* writer Louie Vaccher remembers Coach Walker greeting and Magic after practice. Coach Walker's wife, Tammie, had brought him to the practice field for a visit. Coach Walker's memorial service was on July 6, 2006 at First Presbyterian Church. Jamie Walker said that his father was his best friend. The football team had a large presence, with former player Jason Wright, then with the Cleveland Browns, singing “It is Well.” In April, Coach Walker had signed a contract extension with Northwestern. He had planned not to move to a different school. A 5K annual race, which begins and ends at the stadium, where Willie the Wildcat cheers, began in 2011. The race, originally called Run for Walk, changed its name to the Randy Walker Memorial 5K in 2018. The 2020 races were held virtually.

Mayor Dyche

Originally called Northwestern Stadium, the stadium was dedicated on November 13, 1926 in honor of William Andrew Dyche, the business manager of Northwestern and the second mayor of Evanston. That day, the Wildcats beat the University of Chicago in their final meeting, 38-7. The Wildcats would go on to win a shared Big Ten Championship in 1926. The stadium was renamed Ryan Field in 1997.

According to the *Northwestern Alumni News*, “Dyche Stadium was built . . . to honor William A Dyche CAS 82, former Northwestern business manager, who urged construction of the stadium.” Mayor



Dyche served the

university and the community faithfully for many years, and the stadium's name was given to him as a surprise gift by his colleagues. Mayor Dyche was the one who urged the stadium's construction. The stadium was his dream. This stadium was designed to be a "Soldier Field" of the North Shore. (Soldier Field was a National Historic Landmark, but lost its landmark status after its huge renovation. Ryan Field has also been called "the Wrigley Field of college football." Wrigley Field is a National Historic Landmark and Chicago Landmark). He raised money for the stadium, initially and later. When the project was short of funds, he went to the City Council to arrange bonds. He was the construction overseer.

According to the Under Every Stone blog, "University president Walter Dill Scott said that during Dyche's tenure as business manager of NU, that Dyche was single-handedly responsible for bringing in over \$20 million dollars in endowment funds. 'But,' said Scott, 'he scorned the "high pressure" methods of modern salesmanship. His thought was to "educate" men of wealth to his own faith in the cause of education.'"

Mayor Dyche was mayor of Evanston from 1895 to 1899 and also was a two-term alderman. He was a graduate of Northwestern Academy, and earned bachelor's and master's degrees from the university. He was given an honorary Doctorate of Laws degree by the university in 1932. He served as President of Northwestern Alumni Association from 1891-1892. He replaced his father on the Northwestern Board of Trustees, serving from 1894 to 1896 and from 1903 to 1935. He resigned from his position as President of the State Bank of Evanston in 1919 so that he could have more time for Northwestern. He only served one term as mayor so that he would have more time for his other commitments. He then became Vice President and Chairman of the Board. He was re-elected President in 1935. After his retirement as business manager, he became Counselor to the University. He was named a member of the board for life, one of the first to receive this honor. He was also named the business manager of the university for life in 1927. Mayor Dyche retired from the university in 1934, and the ceremony was held at his stadium.

Mayor Dyche was a member of First Methodist Church, the Union League, and the University Club of Evanston. He was married to May Louise Bennett. They had three children: David, Ruth, and George.

The stadium was declared "finished" in 1926, although construction continued in the next few years (work permits and Hail to Purple). In 1927, the towers with "ramps to the 200 level," according to the NU Sports webpage, were completed. The towers have windows, bathrooms, flag poles, loudspeakers (in more recent years), and concession stands. In 1928, wooden bleachers were added to the north and south ends (work permits). The stadium is both Collegiate Gothic and Art Deco. The stadium's towers are in the Collegiate Gothic tradition, like many other Northwestern buildings designed by James Gamble Rogers. The arches are in an Art Deco style (as mentioned in email from a Football Stadium Digest editor). The architecture reflects the time period of the stadium. Other stadiums of that era, like Hilltop Stadium (sadly demolished) in Denver, which opened in 1926, and Schoellkopf Field in Ithaca, New York, which opened in 1915, contain similar parabolic seating, which is not seen in new stadiums. Hilltop Stadium also had very similar arches. Made of concrete, this stadium looked a lot like Ryan Field. David Booth Kansas Memorial Stadium, which opened in 1927, also has arches.

Other stadiums of that time also had Gothic features, such as the University of North Dakota Memorial Stadium (sadly demolished), built 1927, which had similar towers. This Collegiate Gothic stadium was a contributing resource to the UND Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places. Old Stagg Field at the University of Chicago, was built in 1892, and had towers and arches. Palmer Stadium (sadly demolished), built in 1914 for Princeton, also had Gothic features and arches. Another classic Gothic stadium, sadly demolished, Archbold Stadium was completed in 1907 for Syracuse University. Ryan Field stood in for Archbold Stadium in the filming of *The Express: The Ernie Davis Story*, released in 2008. Another movie, *Four Friends*, released in 1981, was also filmed at the stadium.

The Yale Bowl, which is a Gothic Stadium, is a National Historic Landmark and on the National Register of Historic Places and opened in 1914. Hermance Stadium, a Gothic stadium in Brookhaven, Georgia, dedicated in 1929, and which has been converted to baseball, is on the National Register of Historic Places, as is Ken Locke Stadium, in Knoxville, Iowa. Ken Locke Stadium, which opened in 1940, is in the Knoxville WPA Athletic Field Historic District. Michie Stadium, opened in 1924, is a contributing resource to the United States Military Academy District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Note: as this is an older entry, this form does not give an inventory of structures for the area. In that case, the state historic preservation office makes the determination which structures are significant. The New York State Historic Preservation Office said that Michie

Stadium is a contributing structure to the United States Military Academy District. The stadium is listed in the Historic Structures Inventory, West Point, New York. Bristol Municipal Stadium is a Gothic football stadium in Bristol, Tennessee. The stadium is on the National Register of Historic Places and has been recognized as a landmark by both the Tennessee Historical Commission and the Bristol Historical Association. It was completed in 1937.

Native American Connections

Ryan Field is located on the homeland of several tribes. The Native American Guardians Association and the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Pokagon Band of the Potawatomi Indians have expressed concerns about demolition of the stadium and new construction on tribal land. According to *The National Desk*, “NAGA believes the presence of Native American ancestral burials and archaeological sensitive sites are reason to prevent construction,” NAGA President Eunice Davidson told The National Desk (TND) Tuesday. ‘Once again, in this instance, the liberal left is advocating to cancel history by targeting, oppressing and eradicating a race of people they dislike - American Indians.’”

Ryan Field History of Structures and Services

Ryan Field is largely concrete. Steel structures and brick were added in 1949, when the stadium was enclosed to



form a horseshoe. Additionally in 1949, the wooden bleachers on the north and south ends were removed. The north bleachers were replaced with steel bleachers. A Northwestern Alumni News article states that the bleachers were removed to make room for track. (The bleachers at the north and south ends of the stadium, when wooden and steel, were movable. Sometimes they were deployed and sometimes they were not). Also in 1949, the north end of the east stand was extended. The Randy Walker Terrace, originally called Touchdown Terrace, was completed in the 1996-1997, and is mostly concrete, with a concrete roof. The Randy Walker Terrace was named in 2006 after Coach Walker's death. This terrace contains the home locker rooms, sports medicine facilities, and training facilities, along with equipment rooms. The maintenance building, whose address is 1515 Central Street, and is part of Ryan Field, was also completed during this renovation. This building is mainly cinder block.

Much of Ryan Field has remained intact. The parabolic stands, arches, and the towers are still there. (The parabolic stands are designed to improve fans' view of the action on the field, by concentrating seats near the center of the field.) From work permits, we can see that the stadium is in good condition and is well-maintained. The university has maintained the concrete and done many repairs and refurbishments over the years. The university does many electrical repairs, plumbing repairs, and maintains the heating and cooling, gas, communications equipment, and electrical equipment. It is also obvious from the permits that the university maintains the elevators.

The 1996-1997 renovation (prior to the 1997 season) removed the AstroTurf and replaced it with natural grass, lowered the playing surface, widened the concourse, and remodeled the bathrooms and concession stands, in

addition to taking out the elevator, replacing it, and adding 2 additional elevators. The seats were replaced. The total number of seats was reduced from 49,256 seats to 47,129 seats. The press box was replaced with the Leonard B. Thomas Press Box and the Stadium Club was created in that box, along with the Wildcat Den underneath. The Press Box and Stadium Club are largely steel, with some other materials, like concrete, fiberglass, and vinyl. There was a replacement of the loudspeakers. There was also a renovation of the concession stands in November of 1997.

There has been much remodeling of the scoreboards over the years, most recently in 2014, when the main scoreboard/video board was replaced with a large video board and additional ribbons of video boards were added to the north and south end zones. In 1988, an advertising panel was added to the bottom of the scoreboard at the southwest corner of the stadium. This scoreboard had been moved from the southeast to the southwest corner in 1985. The main scoreboard and two auxiliary scoreboards were refaced in the summer of 1996, with a “supporting member” of one of the scoreboards being moved to the southeast. A box advertising the *Chicago Sun-Times* was also added at this time to an auxiliary scoreboard. In 2001, replacement and auxiliary scoreboards came to the south end of the stadium. There was a new replacement computerized scoreboard in 1982.

The field was originally grass. In 1973, it was replaced with Tartan Turf. Also, a larger track with more lanes was formed. Additionally in 1975, the concrete was repaired and refurbished. In 1976, a masonry wall was replaced and the ticket offices were remodeled. Sometime in this era, the remaining old wooden seats were replaced with aluminum seats (6,300 aluminum seats had already been installed, replacing the wooden seats), and the press box and the bathrooms being remodeled and turnstiles were installed, along with painting of the stadium. Additionally, the bleachers at the north end of the stadium were removed sometime in the mid-1970s.

The ticket offices were remodeled again in 1983. (Additional seating renovations were held sometime between 1989 and 1993). In 1984, the Tartan Turf was replaced with SuperTurf. In 1994, the SuperTurf was replaced with AstroTurf. In 2004, a video review deck was added to the press box. Hannibal, the bronze wildcat on the mound behind the south end zone, appeared soon before the 1998 season started. After Illinois beat the Wildcats on October 3, 1998, their players put one of their helmets on Hannibal’s head. Offended, the Wildcats put one of their helmets on Hannibal’s head after they beat Illinois on November 18, 2000, winning a shared Big Ten title. Damien Anderson scored 4 touchdowns and rushed 179 yards on 39 carries, breaking Darnell Autry’s school records for touchdowns in a season and rushing yards in a career.

In 1949, a television booth was added to the roof of the west stand. In 1957 and 1958, a concrete block ticket office was added. In 1951, the entrances at the west stand were rearranged. In 1958, six concrete block Pepsi stands were added. An additional Pepsi stand was added in 1967. Additional concession stands were created in 1959 and the shower room was converted to a steam room. In 1961, the press box was remodeled and an elevator was installed, along with a second floor photography room. In 1962, two women’s bathrooms were remodeled. In 1970, an NROTC office was added. In 1980, there was new lighting for the N Club. (In the 2017-2018 of McGaw Hall, the N Club was extended onto the roof of the Randy Walker Terrace). In 2011, seating had been extended to the roof of the Randy Walker Terrace, with moveable tables and chairs. In 1981, the locker rooms, training rooms, coaches’ office, and conference room were remodeled. In 1983, offices and bathrooms were remodeled and a bathroom was removed. On April 23, 1983, the Louis R. Lurie Athletic Training and Sports Medicine Center at the stadium was dedicated. Sometime around this time, the Director’s Club, “a unique concession area planned for special events at Dyche Stadium and McGaw Hall,” according to *Northwestern University Athletic Facilities Campaign News*, was constructed.

There have been some renovations to storage rooms. In 1958, new storage rooms were added to the east stand. A telecommunications room was added to the northeast storage room in 2003. In 1981, a new concrete block storage room for band instruments was added. In 1984, there was an addition of storage space for athletic equipment.

In 2009, a new public address/notification system was installed. In 2015, a new parapet wall was constructed. A lawn irrigation system was added in 2016.

There was a change in location of who seats where in 2014, without changing the seats themselves. According to an email sent out by Northwestern Athletics, quoted in *Inside NU*, “First, our student section and marching band will be repositioned to Sections 111-114. We’re excited to offer our student body a vantage point closer to the field of play,

with better views of the action and video board, and the opportunity for more television exposure with which to represent Northwestern. With that, Sections 134-136 and 235-236 in the northwest corner of the stadium will become the portion of Ryan Field allotted to the visiting team (previously in Sections 101-104). Why move our roaring students away from the Wildcats, and the visiting fans behind the Northwestern bench? Because the football team will have the ability to use both the east and west sidelines during the 2014 season. The team will choose its sideline on a game-by-game basis depending on which location offers the stronger competitive edge in a given week. Additionally, this change will provide fans on both sides the experience of being near the team during select games.”

The menu for concessions was changed in 2017. According to *Inside NU*, “The food was really gourmet.” A new “signature menu” was available in addition to new menu offerings at every home game, E-Town Eats opened, which featured treats from Evanston restaurants such as Bat 17, Pete Miller’s Seafood & Prime Steak, and Buffalo Joe’s. New items included elaborate burgers with football toothpicks, massive sundaes in little football helmets, and loaded nachos.



The stadium won the Football Field of the Year award in 2000 and 2011 by the Sports Turf Managers Association. In July 2016, *Sports Management Degree Guide* named Ryan Field, “the most amazing college stadium in Illinois.”

The university thinks that Ryan Field is out of date. But other universities and owners of college football stadiums have embraced their historic stadiums. The Historic Stadium Caucus was created by two representatives to preserve historic college football stadiums. The representatives went around to the owners of old college football stadiums asking them to join and 18 said yes. Northwestern should add Ryan Field to this list of stadiums. It would provide free funds and legislation to preserve our beautiful treasure.

James Gamble Rogers

Many of James Gamble Rogers’s other works have received historic designations. Here in Evanston, Rogers House Residence Hall, Scott Hall/Cahn Auditorium, Willard Residential College, Hobart House (Women’s Residential College), and the Charles Deering Memorial Library are Evanston landmarks, with Willard Residential College being

a contributing resource to the Northeast Evanston Local Historic District. These landmarks are all Collegiate Gothic, like the stadium. Other Collegiate Gothic buildings are in the Northwestern University Chicago Campus Landmarks District (City Of Chicago), which includes the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building, the Weiboldt Hall of Commerce, and Levy Mayer Hall/Gary Law Library. Another Collegiate Gothic building is in the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District (National Register of Historic Places), Emmons Blaine Hall of the School of Education of the University of Chicago. The Hyde Park Union Church is also a contributing resource to this district. The Dover Street Historic District (City of Chicago) contains the Dover Street apartments designed by James Gamble Rogers. The Dover Street apartments are in the Sheridan Park Historic District of the National Register of Historic Places.

James Gamble Rogers designed several designated structures in New York City. New York City Landmarks include Harkness House and the Yale Club. Harkness House is a contributing resource the Upper East Side Historic District (New York City), which also includes Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church House, and the Swedish Consulate as contributing resources. The Harkness Mausoleum was a major part of why Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx was named a National Historic Landmark. The Richard C. Lee Courthouse in New Haven, Connecticut is on the

National Register of Historic Places. The James Gamble Rogers house is a contributing resource to the West Mountain Historic District in Ridgefield, Connecticut. In Gales Ferry, Connecticut, the Yale Boat House is a Historic Architectural Resource in Ledyard. In Philipstown, New York, the Sloan Estate is on the National Register of Historic Places. James Gamble Rogers designed Holly Hill, Thayer Hall, Harkness Hall, Trevor Arnett Library (now Trevor Arnett Hall) and dormitories in what is now Clark Atlanta University, which is in the Atlanta University Center Historic District, (National Register of Historic District). In New Orleans, the Federal Courthouse is on the National Register of Historic Places individually and as part of the Upper Central Business District and was named a National Historic Landmark. The MacDonald House was remodeled by James Gamble Rogers. This house, at 131 Farnham Avenue in Toronto and part of De La Salle College, is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. In Monticello, Illinois, the Roger Allerton Park is on the National Register of Historic Places and the gardens are a National Natural Landmark. The Rutherford Health Department is on the National Register of Historic Places in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Laurel Court is on the National Register of Historic Places and is listed as a landmark by Cincinnati. Westmoreland is a Lake Forest Landmark and is on the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, in Lake Forest, several buildings of James Gamble Rogers are in the East Lake Forest Historic District: 121 N Sheridan Road, 296 E Deerpath, 400 E Illinois Road, 606 Tiverton Road, and 990 Illinois Road. In Ossining, New York, Ossining High School is listed as a "Significant Structure" and is a contributing resource in the Downtown Ossining Historic District. In Memphis, the Shelby County Courthouse is individually in the National Register of Historic Places and is a contributing resource to the Adams Avenue Historic District, which is a county, city, super district, and National Register of Historic Places Historic District. Second Goodwyn Institute is a contributing resource in the Madison-Monroe Historic District, which is also a county, city, super district, and National Register of Historic Places district. The Josephine Louise House, Woldenberg Art Center, and Newcomb Hall are contributing resources in the Tulane University Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places. In Geneva, the Arthur Farwell house is a contributing resource in the local historic district. In Holland Township, New Jersey, Riegel Ridge Community Center is on the National Register of Historic Places.

James Gamble Rogers was a graduate of Yale, where he was a member of the Yale Scroll and Key Society and the baseball team. There, he met Edward Harkness, for whom he later designed many



buildings. He graduated with an architectural certification from the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He

and Herbert Hale founded RBSD Architects in New York City, (originally called Rogers and Hale, but Herbert Hale died in 1909), now one of the oldest practicing architectural firms. His nephew's son, James Gamble Rogers IV, who was also an architect, became a famous folk singer who went by Gamble Rogers, which was the same name James Gamble Rogers used at Yale. His nephew, James Gamble Rogers II, was a famous architect who has buildings on the National Register of Historic Places. His grandson, James Gamble Rogers III, also is an architect and attended Yale. This grandson, who goes by Jim Rogers, was on the golf team, and the 1968 team captain. He designed the Yale golf clubhouse. According to *Yale Golf History*, "There have been six family members named James Gamble Rogers. All have been architects except Jim's father and son." (The numbers of the names are confusing. For example, James Gamble Rogers III is not the son of James Gamble Rogers II. James Gamble Rogers IV is the son of James Gamble Rogers II).

Union History

On September 21, 2013, during the Northwestern's win over Maine at Ryan Field, 35-21, Northwestern players made history by writing "APU," short for "all players united," on their armbands as a show of support for a college athletes union. Georgia players and Georgia Tech quarterback Vad Lee also joined in. Quarterback Kain Colter led the drive among the Wildcats. He organized a meeting among the players, and said that almost all of them signed union cards. He received support from political director Tim Waters and his union the United Steelworkers, and from Ramogi Huma, with whom he would form the College Athletes Players Association, which was modeled after the players' associations in the professional leagues. The Chicago hearing of the NLRB upheld the unionization, although a national appeal hearing of the NLRB declined the unionization, after the players were ruled not to be university employees.

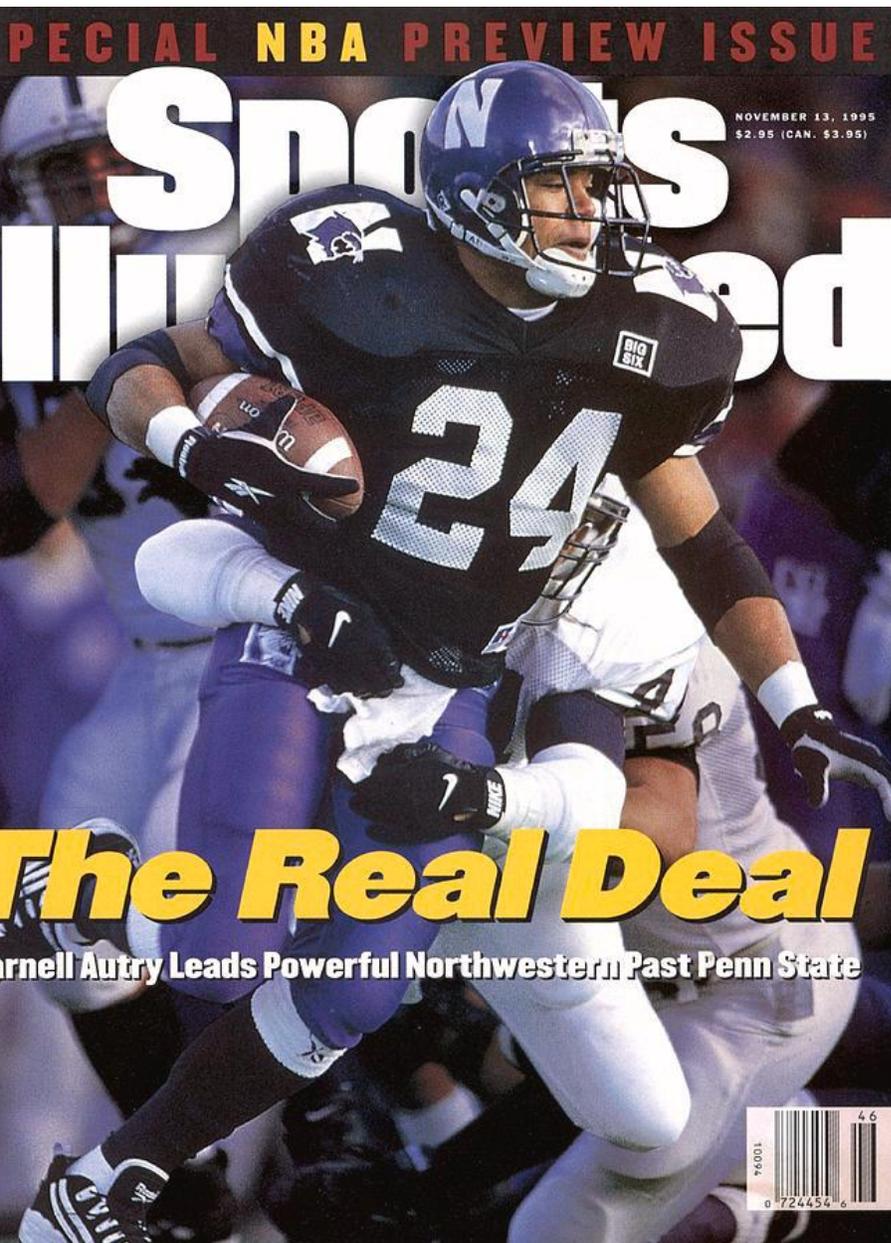
Coach Green

Northwestern hired the first Black head football coach in a Power 5 school in 1981, Coach Dennis Green. Coach Green was hired to turn around the struggling Wildcats, who were in the midst of a losing streak. He instilled the team with "Desire, Dedication and Determination." On September 25, 1982 won against Northern Illinois in the Streakbreaker at Dyche Stadium, which touched off the wildest celebration in Northwestern history. In the locker room, Coach Green dove off a table. Northwestern would go on to win two more games (The October 9 game against Minnesota was at Dyche Stadium) and Coach Green was named "Big Ten Coach of the Year." Offensive tackle Chris Hinton became the fourth overall pick in the 1983 NFL draft. In 1986, Coach Green became the wide receivers coach for the 49ers. He would later become the head coach of the Vikings and the Cardinals. On July 21, 2016 he died suddenly due to heart problems.

Wildcats Games and Seasons



The 1995 "Run to the Roses" galvanized Evanston. People talked excitedly about the Wildcats and wore Northwestern Rose Bowl apparel after their berth in the bowl. 1995 saw three consecutive sellouts at Dyche Stadium. They had a 12-game winning streak at our stadium and were ranked #5 in the nation in the AP Poll on November 5. On November 4,



they had beaten Penn State for the first time 21-10. Darnell Autry scored all three touchdowns, earning him a *Sports Illustrated* cover story and a race for the Heisman Trophy. On December 3, Northwestern moved up to #3 in the AP Poll and earned a berth in the Rose Bowl. Also on that day, Wheaties announced that it planned to feature the Wildcats on a box. The team won an unshared Big Ten Championship. Even though the Wildcats eventually lost to the University of Southern California in a close game, the season holds a place of honor in Evanston history.

The next season was of the Cardiac Cats, who earned their nickname by having six close games and winning five, four of which were at Dyche Stadium. The close home victories at are against Michigan on October 5 17-16, October 12 against Minnesota 26-24, against Illinois 27-24 on October 26 on homecoming, and against Purdue 27-24 on November 16. The Wildcats went on to win another unshared Big Ten Championship and earned a berth in the Citrus Bowl.

A sold-out crowd watched Northwestern beat Notre Dame on October 27, 1962. Northwestern climbed to #1 in the AP Poll, and Notre Dame continued a losing streak to Northwestern, now at four games.

In 1930, the Wildcats won a third shared Big Ten title against Wisconsin during homecoming with a full house. They broke Tulane's 15 game winning streak on October 4 at Dyche Stadium. Also at our stadium, they defeated the Ohio State on October 11, who were undefeated.

In 1931, the Wildcats won a shared Big Ten title. Al Capone, Machine Gun Kelly, and other gangsters visited on October 3, when the Wildcats beat Nebraska. This was one of Al Capone's last days out of prison, and he chose to spend it coming to our stadium. The fans, however, were not happy to see him and his entourage. They were booed intermittently throughout the game and eventually left during the third quarter. During homecoming on November 7, the Wildcats came back against Minnesota from being down by 14 points after the first half. The final score was 32-14.

In 1936, the Wildcats won an unshared conference championship for the first time. They beat Minnesota, who had been undefeated for the past three seasons and played a streak of 28 games without a loss. The Wildcats won all their games at home and away until their loss at Notre Dame Stadium at the end of the season.

On October 4, 1941 Northwestern clobbered Kansas State 51-3 in their opener, which was at Dyche Stadium. It was the first game of Otto Graham who “scored three touchdowns and passed for another,” according to *The Daily Northwestern*.

During homecoming 1945, the Wildcats beat Purdue, who were ranked 4th in the AP poll, 26-14. The Wildcats were unranked by the poll.

The 1948 team, which won all their games at home, won the 1949 Rose Bowl.

Northwestern’s season opener in 1958 at Dyche Stadium was an upset over Washington. The Wildcats had not won a game in 1957, while Washington had the most efficient quarterback and had trounced Stanford the week before.

The September 26, 1959 season opener included “some of the most interesting and bizarre [events] in college football history,” according to *The Daily Northwestern*. The game was fixed by the mob, who added a drug to the Sooners’ fruit cocktail, which had been developed to produce vomiting, diarrhea, and fevers for multiple days. Several Sooners went to the hospital. Northwestern upset the Sooners, who were ranked #2 in the AP Poll, and took over the #2 spot in the poll for 3 weeks.

On September, 23, 1967 at Dyche Stadium, Northwestern played Miami (Florida) in their first game of the season. According to *The Daily Northwestern*, “And despite losing 15 starters from the previous season, NU sprung the upset in a thrilling game. The defining moment came with NU down 7-6 and on the Miami 9 with only a few minutes left in the fourth quarter. Quarterback Bill Melzer handed the ball off to Chico Kurzawski, who then passed it back to Melzer — who had slid to the flat. Melzer galloped into the endzone to send the Hurricanes home empty handed.”

In Homecoming 1991 on October 26, the Wildcats, who had convinced Coach Peay to let them wear purple pants, purple helmets, and purple jerseys to make things interesting, upset Illinois, “who had been favored to win by three touchdowns” according to *The New York Times*. The game was played in the rain. Quarterback Len Williams remarked that, “We looked like grapes.”

On November 21, 2020 the Wildcats upset Wisconsin. The *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel* wrote, “Northwestern continues to be Wisconsin’s kryptonite, particularly in Evanston.” The Wildcats would go on to win a Big Ten-West title.

Ryan Field is an irreplaceable Evanston treasure, full of our memories. It represents so much history, beauty, and pride. The Illinois State Historic Preservation Office has listed it as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Native American groups have expressed a desire to preserve its land. Ryan Field should be granted Evanston landmark status give it much deserved honor for all that it has done for us.

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<https://digitalexhibits.auctr.edu/items/show/702#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=0> - Trevor Arnett Library still exists, but it is no longer a library and has been renamed "Trevor Arnett Hall" - <https://www.cau.edu/art-galleries/current-exhibitions.html> - now it has the Clark Atlanta University Art Museum on the second floor

<http://hailtopurple.com/cde/history.pdf> - gives a chart of games

https://www.espn.com/college-football/story/_/id/13456482/northwestern-football-union-line

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<https://www.collegeathletespa.org/what>

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<https://northbynorthwestern.com/deep-dive-dennis-green-northwestern-and-a-legacy-unlike-any-other/>

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<https://vault.si.com/vault/1995/11/13/the-cats-meow-by-beating-penn-state-northwestern-proved-its-more-than-a-good-storyits-a-good-team>

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https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/1945_college_football_season#:~:text=The year's first AP Poll,9 Michigan,28-7.

<https://northbynorthwestern.com/no-1-northwestern-breaking-down-the-times-the-nu-was-on-top-of-football/>

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<https://chicago.suntimes.com/sports-saturday/2019/11/23/20978249/oklahoma-northwestern-in-1959-college-football-infamous-cold-case-comes-to-life>

<https://goldenrankings.com/ClashOfTitans1959.htm>

https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowUserReviews-g35972-d2435848-r815484208-Ryan_Field-Evanston_Illinois.html - mentions 1959

https://footballfoundation.org/story.aspx?filename=_52797&file_date=10/19/2012&path=football

<https://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/28/sports/college-football-northwestern-harvests-its-vintage-91-grapes.html>

<https://www.jsonline.com/story/sports/college/uw/2020/11/21/wisconsin-badgers-football-vs-northwestern-wildcats-november-21-2020/6355494002/>

<https://www.sports-management-degrees.com/the-most-amazing-college-stadium-in-every-state/>

<https://www.sportsfieldmanagement.org/football-field-year-winners/>

https://web.archive.org/web/20151017083633/http://espn.go.com/college-football/team/stadium/_/id/77/northwestern-wildcats - 2000 Field of the Year by the Sports Turf Managers Association

https://nusports.com/news/2011/11/25/Ryan_Field_Named_SportsTurf_Management_Association_Field_of_the_Year

<https://www.insidenu.com/2017/8/28/16209030/ryan-field-concessions-dining-food-sodexo-changes-burgers-northwestern-football-reviews-photos>

<https://www.insidenu.com/2014/8/27/6074753/the-4-pieces-of-northwestern-football-history-you-need-to-know> - mentions first experimental televising of football games

https://mytax.illinois.gov/_/#11 - mentions location code

<https://www.northwestern.edu/president/connect/#:~:text=If you have a question,email nupresident@northwestern.edu.>

Photograph Sites

Color Aerial Shot of Ryan Field

https://images.sidearmdev.com/resize?url=https://dxbhsrqyrr690.cloudfront.net/sidearm.nextgen.sites/nusports.com/images/2020/11/30/Ryan_Field_November_0344.jpg&height=1100&type=webp

From <https://nusports.com/news/2021/5/27/select-2021-football-game-times-announced>

1929 Football Program Cover

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https://dailynorthwestern.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/DYCHE3_courtesyy_WEB.jpg

Walk with Us Down Walker Way

<http://hailtopurple.com/features/traditions.html>

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Northwestern Centennial Photograph

https://dxbhsrqyrr690.cloudfront.net/sidearm.nextgen.sites/nusports.com/images/2021/9/19/Dyche_6_71.jpg

Coach Walker

https://www.espn.com/college-football/story/_/id/16252724/ten-years-death-randy-walker-impact-being-felt-northwestern-wildcats

https://a1.espn.com/combiner/i?img=/photo/2016/0617/r93625_1296x518_5-2.jpg&w=920&h=368&scale=crop&cquality=80&location=origin&format=jpg

William Andrew Dyche Retirement Ceremony

<http://undereverystone.blogspot.com/2013/08/it-will-always-be-dyche-stadium-to-me.html>
http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-SkW4qI_4-JQ/UgLtMaRHMhI/AAAAAAAAAE34/qh9_IWuRvgw/s400/Dyche+Retirement+1934.jpg

Dyche Stadium Aerial Shot

https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=m2iDe9ff&id=76251A7B44257DFD5A272E4CADA304B4031D3EC2&thid=OIP.m2iDe9ffiWurBR5Gq_sarAAAAA&mediaurl=https://i.pinimg.com/originals/85/a5/fa/85a5fae2a8013e743b6dd6f98408d0ea.jpg&cdnurl=https://th.bing.com/th/id/R.9b68837bd7df896bab051e46abfb1aac?rik=wj4dA7QEo61MLg&pid=ImgRaw&r=0&sres=1&sresct=1&exp=300&expw=376&q=dyche+stadium&simid=608037764760944158&form=IRPRST&ck=01F246E7109AB8EF581FF559532C1E77&selectedindex=17&vt=1&sim=11

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/550142910701951165/>

James Gamble Rogers

<http://laurelcourt.com/james-gamble-rogers.html>
<http://laurelcourt.com/images/james-gamble-rogers.jpg>

Kain Colter

<https://www.insidenu.com/northwestern-wildcats-football/2013/9/26/4772344/kain-colter-apu-protest-all-players-united-northwestern-football>

[https://cdn.vox-cdn.com/thumbor/WsWJuXyIHSEvkDDT0_s3zONe65A=/0x25:3163x2134/1820x1213/filters:focal\(0x25:3163x2134\):format\(webp\)/cdn.vox-cdn.com/uploads/chorus_image/image/20172443/20130921_jel_sl8_089.0.jpg](https://cdn.vox-cdn.com/thumbor/WsWJuXyIHSEvkDDT0_s3zONe65A=/0x25:3163x2134/1820x1213/filters:focal(0x25:3163x2134):format(webp)/cdn.vox-cdn.com/uploads/chorus_image/image/20172443/20130921_jel_sl8_089.0.jpg)

Coach Green

https://www.pennlive.com/sports/2016/07/dennis_green_northwestern_foot.html
https://www.pennlive.com/resizer/ht-sSWA7tEEPWBCyCohOumnyFXE=/800x0/smart/advancelocal-adapter-image-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/image.pennlive.com/home/penn-media/width2048/img/sports_impact/photo/dennis-greenpng-ec9bf73b558d7ee6.png

Darnell Autry Sports Illustrated Cover

<https://sicovers.com/featured/northwestern-university-darnell-autry-november-13-1995-sports-illustrated-cover.html>
<https://images.fineartamerica.com/images/artworkimages/mediumlarge/2/northwestern-university-darnell-autry-november-13-1995-sports-illustrated-cover.jpg>

Stadium and Quonset Huts

<https://www.mccormick.northwestern.edu/news/articles/2020/10/university-life-no-stranger-to-times-of-change.html>

<https://www.mccormick.northwestern.edu/images/news/2020/10/university-life-no-stranger-to-times-of-change-header1.jpg>

Map

<https://www.pdfmapmaker.com>

NOMINATION FEE: \$100.00

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 #: 1501/1515 Street Name: Central Street Zip: 60208 b) Real Estate Index Number: 05-35-310-019/-020/-022 and 5-35-318-015 from <https://evanstonroundtable.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/RF-Signed-Text-Amendment-Application-1.pdf> Zoning: U2

c) Original Architect/Contractor (if known): James Gamble Rogers (Griskelis Young Harrell for 1515) d)

Year Built (if known): 1926 (1996-1997 for 1515) Architectural Style: Art Deco, Collegiate Gothic (unknown for 1515) Primary Exterior Building Material(s): concrete (cinder block for 1515)

e) Significance:

X Architectural X Historical X Archaeological X Cultural

f) Is property, structure, site or object within an existing historic district? • Yes X 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:

From <https://www.cityofevanston.org/home/showpublisheddocument/88914/638163868019970000>

That part of Lot 17, (except the west 4.30 acres thereof), lying west of the west line of Ashland Avenue, and lying south of the south line of Isabella Street and lying north of the north line of Central Avenue in George Smith's subdivision of the south part of Archange Ouilmette Reservation in Township 42 North, Range 13, lying east of the third principal meridian in Cook County, Illinois. Also the parts of Lots 17 and 18 lying east of the east line of Ashland Avenue, south of the south line of Isabella Street and north of the north line of Central Avenue (except the easterly 4 feet of the southerly 432.92 feet of the northerly 465.92 feet of Lot 18) in George Smith's subdivision in the south part of Archange Ouilmette Reservation in Township 42 North, Range 13, lying east of the third principal meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, the west half of Lot 19, except the north 465.92 feet thereof and except the east 45.00 feet lying north of a line 326.00 feet from and parallel with the north line of Central Street. Also, excepting therefrom that part bounded and described as follows: commencing at the point of intersection of the north line of Central Street with the with the east line of the west half of said Lot 19, and running thence west along the north line of Central Street a distance of 143.00 feet; thence north parallel of said east line of west half of Lot 19, a distance of 152.00 feet; thence east parallel to the south line of said Lot 19, a distance of 68.00 feet to a point 75.00 west of said east line of west half of Lot 19, a distance of 176.00 to a point 326.00 feet north of the north line of Central Street; thence east parallel to said south line of Lot 19; and thence south along the east line of the west half of Lot 19, a distance of 326.00 feet to the point of beginning; excepting from the above certain streets opened and used in the south part of George Smith's subdivision of Archange Ouilmette Reservation (situated in Township 42, Range 13, east of the third

principal meridian). Area of property = 1,628, 423 square feet or 37.38 acres more or less. (Unit signs abbreviated in the original)

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: President Michael Schill

b) Phone #: 847-491-7456 E-mail: nupresident@northwestern.edu c) (Mailing Address) (begins with 12-130 Rebecca Crown Center) Street #: 633 Street Name: Clark Street

City: Evanston State: Illinois Zip: 60208

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NOMINATION FEE: \$100.00

_____ 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:

(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.

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.
-

5. a) Name of Applicant(s); person(s) who submit(s) this nomination for Landmark designation: b)
Phone: E-mail: c) (Mailing Address) Street #: Street Name:
City: State: Zip:
d) Applicant(s) 'Signature: Date: 11/15/2023

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
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 of 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 Planning 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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(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)

(Supp. No. 18, Update 1)

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