


q917.731
K65e
cop.2





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

<http://archive.org/details/evanston00kiwa>

LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

q917.731

K65e

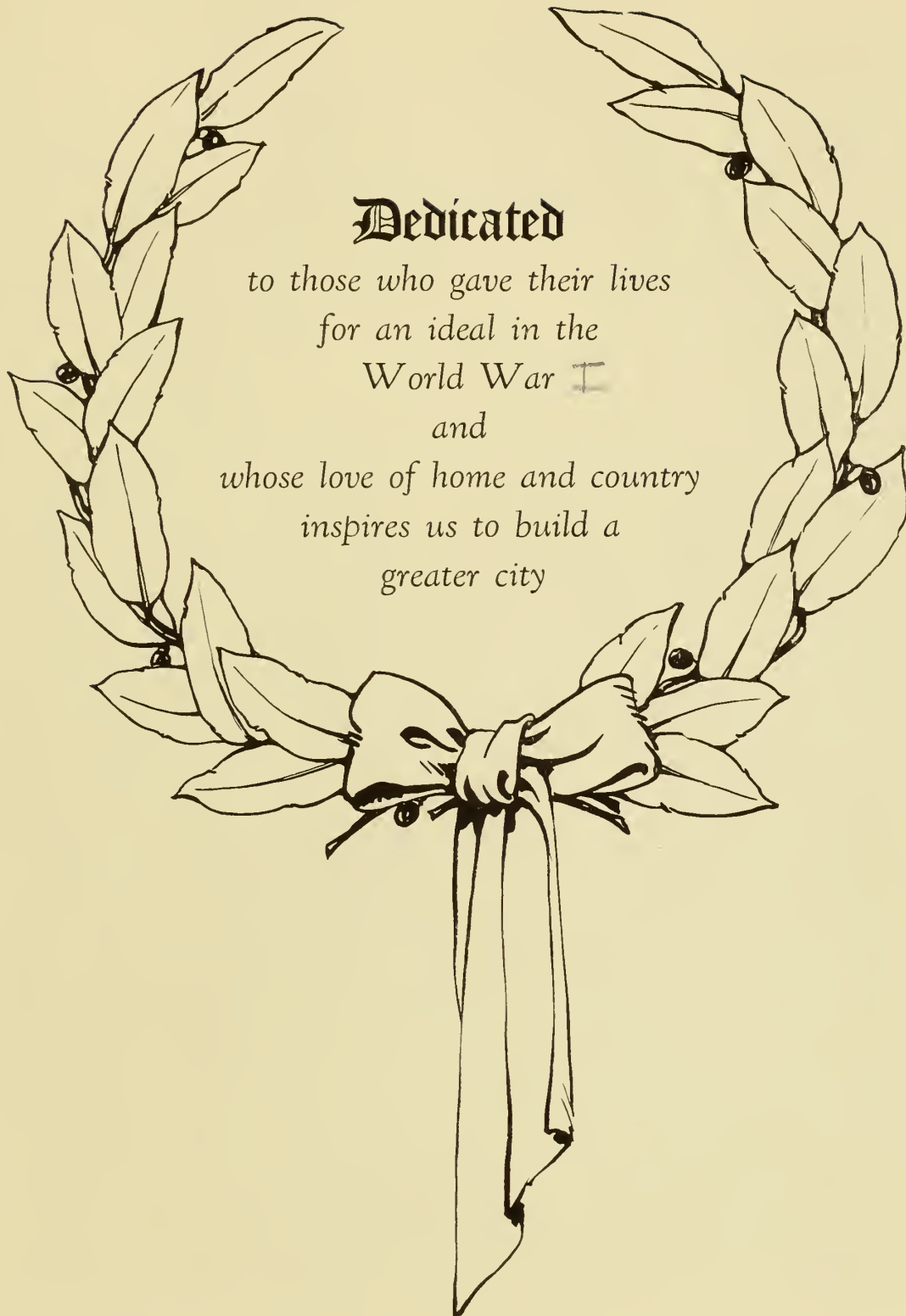
cop. 2

I.H.S.



Compiled and Copyrighted by the
KIWANIS CLUB OF EVANSTON, 1924

2 718.531
1 1055e
cop 2





GROSS POINT LIGHT HOUSE



HISTORY of EVANSTON

AWAY back in the days of discovery, when explorers of the stamp of LaSalle, Marquette and Tonty appeared on the scene, we are able to say from the descriptions they have left to us, that Gross Point is one of the localities where they made their camps. Also at certain localities are found flint implements which the Indians with marvelous industry shaped into appropriate forms, leaving the records of their presence in quantities of flint chippings scattered about. The sites of these villages are readily recognized and are described as "work-shops." Sites of this sort have been identified at Ridge Avenue near the Evanston Hospital and at Dempster Street and the lake. Evidence of Indian occupation has also been found at other points along our lake shore.

The late Frank R. Grover, who gave much time to the study of Indian life, gives us some interesting ideas. Mr. Grover believed that Father Pinet, one of the missionary priests, spent some years in his travels in this western country, and in the course of his journeys between the home stations on the St. Lawrence and the field of his labors in southern Illinois, passed over our region en route to the Illinois river. Mr. Grover tells us that in company with other missionaries Father Pinet established what he hoped would be a permanent mission on the shores of a lake, the site of which is now known as the "Skokie." This was the "Mission of the Guardian Angel." Having incurred the ill-will of the Governor General of Canada, Count Frontenac, Pinet was obliged to abandon this mission and confine his future activities to the missions at Cahokia and Kaskaskia.

The chief wealth of the Indian was the furs he was able to gather, and though the flesh of the fur-bearing animals was not choice food, it served a useful purpose in times of scarcity. The furs were always in demand at every white man's trading post, and the coarser hides served the purpose of furnishing coverings for the wigwams. For many purposes the Indian needed varieties of

tools which the flint implement makers were not able to supply. The traders brought to him steel knives, hatchets, axes, guns and ammunition as well as liquors; also blankets for protection against the cold of winter. Articles of ornament were always popular among the Indians, who were ready purchasers of beads and buttons. Furs were always tendered in payment for goods and were perfectly acceptable to the trader, especially as the trader usually fixed the prices. Our best known Indian trader in this region was John Kinzie, who had a trading post in Chicago.

The story of the aboriginal inhabitants of Illinois is almost forgotten in these later times. We know, of course, that there was a numerous tribe known as Illinois Indians whose name is perpetuated in the name of the state, and that in later times the tribe became practically extinct. The "Last of the Illinois," as referred to by historical and romance writers, possess a peculiarly tragic interest. There were several tribes of Indians known collectively as Illinois Indians, comprising originally the Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Tamaroas, Peorias and Mitchigamies. In the days of their power these tribes contended against the Iroquois, who sent war parties against them from their far distant homes in the English province of New York, and who were in league with the Winnebagoes, Sauks, and Pottawatomies. In 1777 the tribes of Illinois Indians met their final defeat at Starved Rock, then called the Rock of St. Louis, and only a feeble remnant remained; of all those who were thus collectively known, there were but thirty warriors left in 1800.

The Indians with whom the early settlers of Evanston in the thirties and forties, came into contact were, generally speaking, members of the Pottawatomie tribe. For though that tribe was supposed to have evacuated all the territory in these parts in accordance with the terms of the treaties of 1829 and 1833, and had been transported by the government to their reservations west of the Missouri river, there were occasional wandering individuals to be met with by



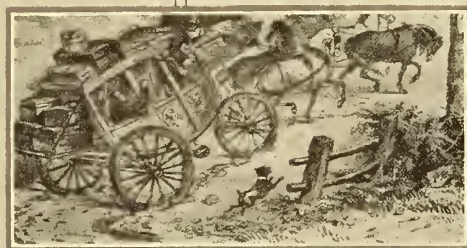
BUCKEYE TAVERN



HINMAN SCHOOL



SNYDER FARMHOUSE



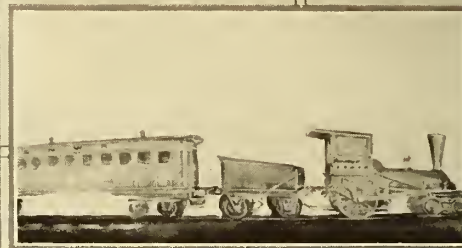
STAGE COACH

COURTESY DUNBAR HISTORY



TREATY WITH POTAWATAMI, 1837

COURTESY CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



EARLY RAILROAD TRAIN

COURTESY C. & N. W. RY.

Tavern and farmhouse pictures, courtesy Wilde's History

the early settlers for a number of years afterwards. The Frenchman, Ouilmette, had married a squaw of the Pottawatomie tribe named Archange, and lived on the reservation given to this woman as by the treaty of 1829.

Various methods of disposing of their dead were practiced by the Indians. Prof. Mooney, in the "Hand-Book of American Indians," says that it was not the custom of the Illinois, at the time the whites first became acquainted with them, to bury their dead. The body was wrapped in skins and attached by their feet and arms to trees, around which they built a cage of poles or branches to protect the bodies from marauding animals. Afterward the bones were buried in rude stone sepulchres.

When the Hill family first settled in this region, two of the boys of the family were ranging through the woods near Wilmette when they noticed a neatly built pen in the woods. Going closer, the boys noticed the dead body of an Indian inside of the pen where it had been placed as described. Near the body lay some of the implements of war and of the chase.

There were many kinds of game in the country when the Hill family settled here. Deer were frequently seen in the neighborhood, young Hill often seeing as many as a dozen at a time. The settlers, however, suffered from lack of firearms. A rifle or a shot gun was not often owned by the early settler and he depended on borrowing such an article from his more fortunate neighbor. Deer were chased toward the lake, which they would enter in an

attempt to out-distance their pursuers, but the hunters would find means to follow them and kill them in the water. The Hill family lived in a cabin on the Ridge Road near the present site of St. Francis Hospital. The first night after their arrival the family began to make themselves comfortable in their forest home. The father, Arunah Hill, had brought with him from their Ohio home a number of articles useful in such a place, and Mrs. Hill often said afterwards that it was the "handiest" house she had ever lived in, for when the stove with its short length of pipe projecting through a window began to smoke she could set it near another window on the opposite side of the room and thus procure a good draft. Scarcely a tree had been felled around it. Large forest trees stood near the cabin and as soon as the sun went down the wolves, which were very numerous, would commence to howl and bark. As the darkness deepened the sounds would indicate the nearer approach of the animals, and often in the midst of the howls of the wolves would be heard the piercing cries of lynx and wildcats. Owls hooted from the trees and added to the nocturnal chorus which frightened the family until they had become accustomed to these voices of the night.

The removal of the Indians from this part of the country to their reservations west of the Missouri river occurred in 1835, as the result of a treaty between the United States government on the one hand, and the Pottawatomie, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes on the other. About 5000 Indians were transported at the expense of the



1ST M. E. CHURCH



POOL ON CAMPUS



RIDGE AVENUE



"RUBICON"



DEDICATION OF FOUNTAIN
July 4, 1876



CAPT. BICKELL AND FIRST CREW

government, by means of conveyances obtained from the settlers of Illinois and Iowa through which states they passed. Winter had been selected for this removal, because the country would be frozen up and covered with snow, permitting the use of large sleds. Thus the region in which Evanston is now situated was cleared of the Indians, and immigrants began to flock in from eastern states in great numbers.

Among our first settlers were the families of Stephen Scott, Abraham Hathaway, Edward H. Mulford, Ozro and Charles Crain, George W. Huntoon, David W. Burroughs, Arunah Hill, John O'Leary, John J. Foster, Anton Ouillette, Abraham Wigglesworth, Edward Murphy, Sylvester Beckwith and Benjamin Emerson.

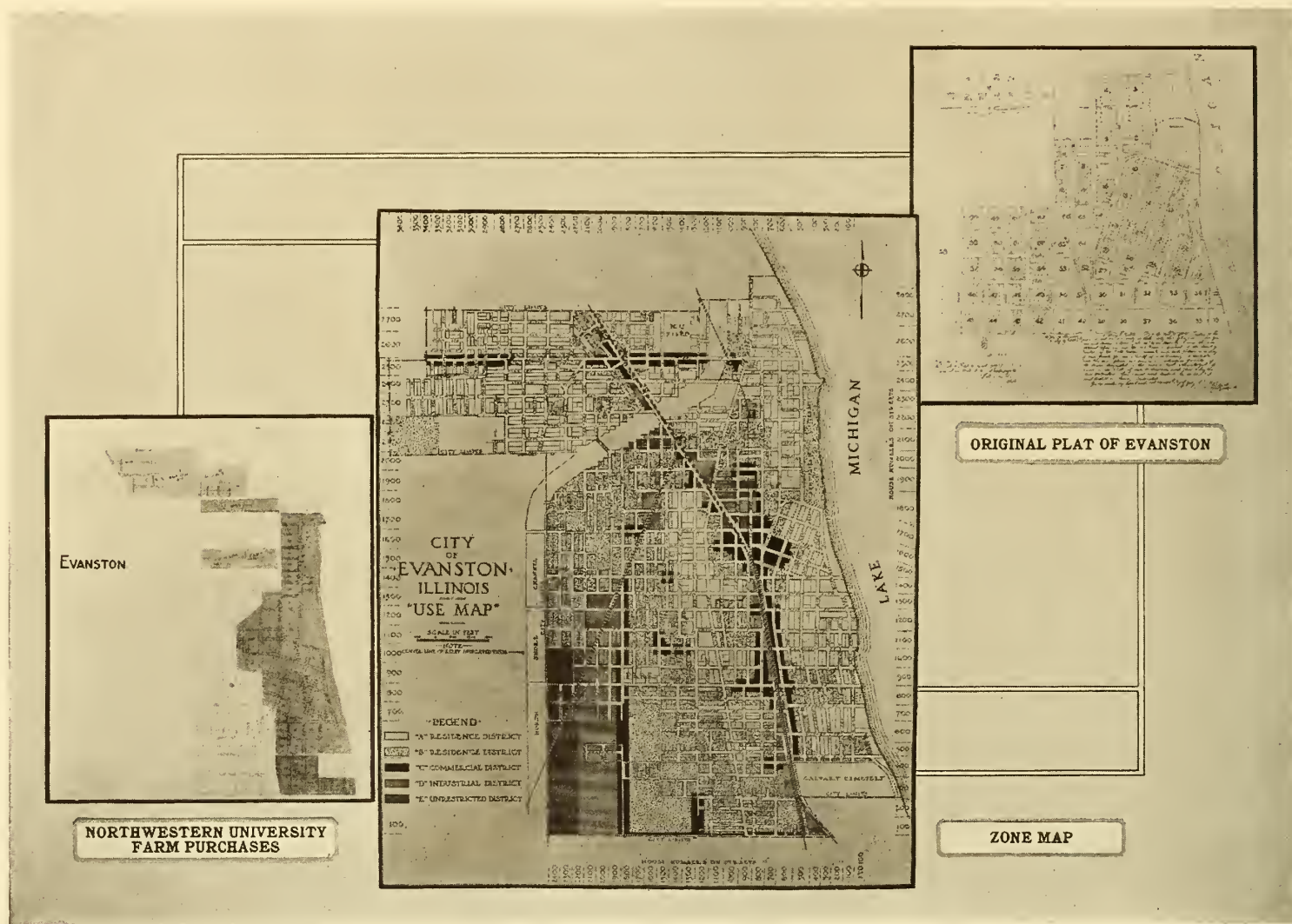
Some readers may be surprised to learn that there was a post office in existence at Niles Center, some ten years before Gross Point began its career. This post office was called "Dutchman's Point," and the early inhabitants were obliged to go to that settlement for their mail, though many used the Chicago post office. Of course there were no mail carriers in that early time and the people depended on some one among the young people to bring all the mail matter of the neighborhood to them after a journey on horseback to the city.

In the year 1850 the region which includes the present city of Evanston may be described as a primeval tract of forest, sandy ridges, and swamps. The early settlers who had come to this region in the thirties and forties had

begun to establish themselves in cabins built of logs or roughly sawed lumber, for already sawmills had been built on the North Branch of the Chicago river and other streams toward the west. Log houses were still in fashion and were really the most comfortable form of houses among the settlers, who were busy cutting away trees, burning out the stumps, and preparing the land for farming.

The fences surrounding their farms were usually the ordinary rail fences of the pioneers and the roads were laid out in accordance with the surveys recorded in the office of the county clerk in Chicago, accessible to anyone. The county of Cook had been organized in 1831, and Chicago, being the principal market town in this vicinity, was chosen as the county seat. The name of Evanston was not known to the inhabitants of the community, which was called Gross Point, that name having been applied by the early French voyageurs. A post office was established in 1846 with George M. Huntoon as postmaster. A few years later (1850) the name was changed to Ridgeville. In those days the inhabitants of every new town or post office attached the syllable "-ville" to any name they had chosen and the country is full of such names at the present time. The place was called Ridgeville thereafter and so continued until August 27, 1855, when it was again changed, this time to Evanston, in honor of Dr. John Evans.

The life of the people along the shores of Lake Michigan, as may well be imagined, was in the early days closely interwoven with that of the sea-faring life on its broad waters. Many of the families living here had one or more sailor



members. Captain Sylvester Beckwith sailed a schooner in the early forties. He married a daughter of David Nolton Burroughs in 1842, and as he thus became connected by marriage with one of our early pioneer families, his career may be taken as typical of our early lake mariners. Captain Beckwith sailed the lakes for fourteen years before he settled as a farmer in the Gross Point neighborhood. In 1841 his schooner, which bore the name of *Winslow*, went ashore near the present site of Winnetka and his crew took refuge in a tavern kept by Mrs. Patterson. This proved to be the end of his sea-faring life. Capt. Beckwith had often passed these shores and had been captivated by the charming country along the bluffs, which the sailors often called "Beauty's Eyebrow." No doubt he felt that it was a happy omen to be thus cast away amid such scenes of loveliness. The mate of the schooner which he had thus abandoned was Nelson Naper, who himself was an old settler in this region, having been the founder of Naperville. It is also reported that in the Black Hawk War of 1832 Naper had saved the settlers from the savages.

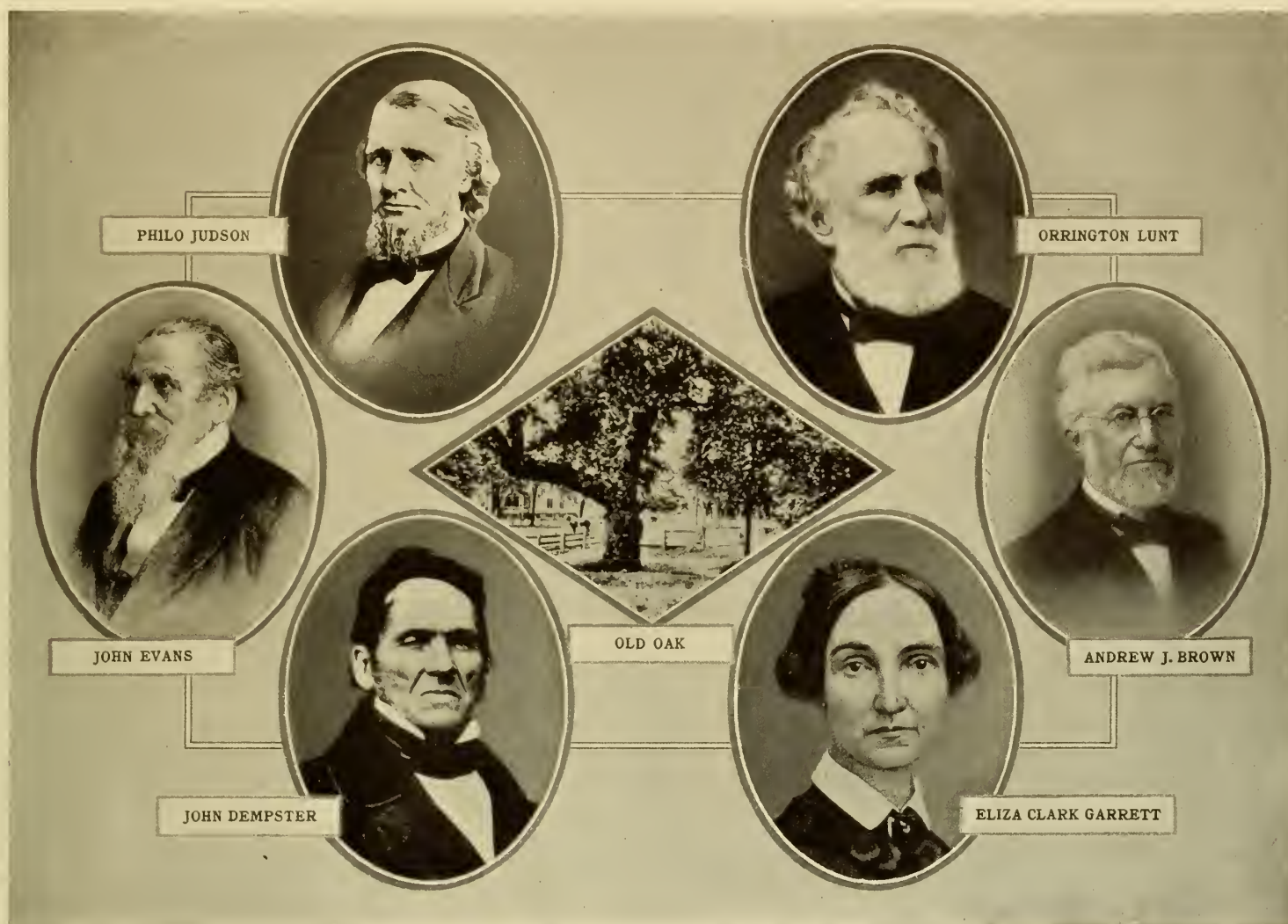
Capt. Beckwith afterwards became a member of the party of California Argonauts which had been made up in the neighborhood of Gross Point and which numbered about thirty gold-seekers who started across the plains in 1850. This party was under the leadership of Ozro Crain. Beckwith returned to his farming activities a year or two later. Among other early settlers who formerly sailed the lakes may be mentioned Capt. Robert Kyle (married Ann Marshall), Capt. Nelson Haven (married Mary Colvin),

Capt. Nelson Naper (mate of the "*Winslow*"), Capt. Fred Canfield, Capt. Charles M. Lindgren (father of the late John R. Lindgren), and Capt. L. O. Lawson, who in later years was captain of the Life Saving Crew.

The California gold fever which broke out in the year 1849, produced a profound excitement among the people living at Gross Point at that time. Ozro Crain, one of the early residents, went to California in 1849 and having seen for himself the wonderful richness of the gold mines, returned later in the year with glowing accounts, which he related to his neighbors.

The prosperity enjoyed by the settlers enabled them to undertake the long journey across the plains fully equipped with the means of transportation. In April of the following year a party of about thirty was made up, under the leadership of Ozro Crain, and started on the journey. Every two persons were provided with a light wagon and a horse, and an extra horse was led behind each wagon. Those who could not go freely loaned money to those who could, in cases where the latter were not themselves sufficiently provided.

Besides his outfit, each person was obliged to be provided with ready money to buy supplies on the way and establish himself after arriving at the destination. The parting of the adventurers from their families and friends was affecting. Keepsakes and locks of hair were left with the dear ones, and many sad farewells were spoken as the party disappeared south along Ridge Road bound for the



new Eldorado. A large number of "California widows," as they were called, were left behind to carry on the work of farm and shop during the absence of their husbands and brothers, an absence which it was supposed would very likely extend to a period of at least two years.

We have some interesting records of the journey. Alexander McDaniel methodically kept a diary during the two years of his absence, and also wrote long letters to his young wife at home. He was a fluent letter writer and many of these letters have been preserved and copies of them are now in the possession of the Evanston Historical Society. McDaniel records in his diary the amount of "dust" taken each day, and the amounts varied from three or four dollars to over thirty, and on exceptional days much larger sums. As fast as he accumulated the precious metal in sufficient quantities to make shipments he sent it by Wells and Fargo to his faithful wife at home, who cared for it safely until he returned some twenty-one months later. He gained about three thousand dollars as the result of his industry.

The Crains also did well, as did many others in the party. Almost all returned within a couple of years, either across the plains, the way they had gone, or by the Panama route. One, Benjamin Emerson, was robbed of four thousand dollars of his gains while on his way home. There are today old estates among families in Evanston which are in part the result of money brought back from the gold mines of California.

There are several distinct ridges within the territory

where Evanston is now situated. Beginning at the lake there is a low ridge marked by the present course of Forest Avenue. Next toward the west is the ridge marked by the course of Hinman Avenue and still further west is the highest of the three called Ridge Road or Avenue. Several miles westward is still another ridge and between them are hollows which in their natural state are low and marshy. In the hollow between Hinman and Ridge Avenues the land was so wet that no trees whatever grew on the soil except a strip where Chicago Avenue now lies.

The marsh land between the latter two ridges was usually covered with water during the greater part of the year and was impassable for men or animals. In the dry season it was possible to cross this marshy tract, but it was generally avoided at all times and the only place to cross was either at Rosehill (where the old causeway is followed by a diagonal street), or at the north end of the marsh where the ridge ends at Wilmette.

The marsh land thus described formed an effective barrier between the east and west parts of the old settlement known as Gross Point, and dwellers on the different ridges, although in sight of each other, were in point of fact as far removed from each other as if miles intervened between them. Cows at pasture bordering the marsh sometimes ventured too far into the swamp, and neighbors often rallied their forces to pry them out of the mire. In the later years of the settlement a foot bridge on poles was erected, by which pedestrians could pass over the intervening space.



DEMPSTER HALL



NORTHWESTERN
FEMALE COLLEGE



OLD OAK, 1879



OLD COLLEGE



"LADY ELGIN"

After the "big ditch" was excavated to drain this marshy tract, with an outlet through the east ridge at the upper end of the campus, a roadway was built at Church Street. As the land became dry, other passages across were made use of, such as the one at Davis Street. In the course of time the land became suitable for building, trees began to grow, and by means of other plans of drainage these spaces have been made desirable for residence purposes.

During the forties vast quantities of wood were cut in the process of "clearing," and the disposal of the wood furnished occupation for the settlers in supplying fuel for the market, for in those days coal was not used at all. The railroad engines used wood entirely and travelers on the cars could see long ranks of cordwood close to the right-of-way near the stations, ready to be thrown on the tender when a train paused for the purpose. Wood and logs were transported to Chicago by lake as well as by road. Logs were made up into rafts in the lake and floated down to the Chicago River, where they were used for building docks and bridge approaches. It was on one of these raft voyages that one of the early settlers, a man named George Pratt, lost his life. The raft had reached the mouth of the river with two men engaged in navigating it, when the fastenings parted. Pratt was one of the men on the raft and was seen to disappear for a moment but presently he called out "not to mind him." He was never seen again. Many small schooners were engaged in carrying wood from points along the north shore to Chicago. These schooners were called "Wood hookers." Travel on the roads in an

early day was very difficult, owing to the sandy nature of the soil. Such as they were, however, the roads to Chicago were at all times thronged with ox-teams hauling loads of wood, and one old resident remembers seeing as many as a hundred teams thus engaged on the road between here and Chicago. In the early fifties, however, the wood had been mostly cut away and after that the city was obliged to go much farther north for its wood supply. Eventually the land was transformed into farms, the stumps disappeared, and market gardening succeeded as the principal industry. One of the occupations followed by the early settlers while the land was being cleared, was that of selling cooperage stock. The oak and ash found here so plentifully were well adapted for kegs, butter firkins, pails, and well-buckets. A number of large shops were built in the village for the manufacture of such articles.

A most interesting survivor of Evanston's ancient forests is the old oak at the campus entrance. Experienced woodmen say that it is at least five hundred years old. The entire campus is covered with the remains of an ancient wood, though most of Evanston's present trees have been planted.

"At quite an early day," said Harvey B. Hurd, in a lecture on drainage before the historical society in 1914, "a small ditch was excavated midway between the east and west ridges emptying into the lake through a ravine between the college campus and the site of the first Institute building, later called Dempster Hall. The ditch was known as "Mulford's ditch" from the fact that Major James E. H.



DAVIS STREET, 1889



Mulford was principally instrumental in its construction. Near the point on the lake shore where the water from the wet prairie flowed through it, a foot-bridge was built which was in use for many years but was finally washed away in a freshet. This stream was called the "Rubicon," so named by the students of the Institute and the college. This ravine has been filled up with the material left over from the road building of later years and no vestige of the stream or its banks now exists.

A few extracts from the records of the school trustees of Ridgeville township for 1850 should be of interest. The Evanston Historical Society possesses the record-book of these trustees between 1846-1882, and many curious facts may be gleaned from the minutes. The three trustees met irregularly at the Ridge Road House, Grosse Point, "at early candle light," to transact the school business of the township. The one log school-house was situated in the lot with the burying-ground, at the northwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Crain Street. The compensation allowed the teacher was \$2 per week and he or she must engage to teach at least three months—or sixty-six days—under one contract. Of course the compensation included board. The first code of by-laws for the guidance of the trustees and teacher, adopted April 20, 1850, furnishes the following interesting items: "Teachers are requested to use exertions to have their scholars go to and return from school in quiet, orderly manner and make it a rule they do not play by the way, or bear tales of any of the transactions in school or intermission." "Teachers are required as soon after com-

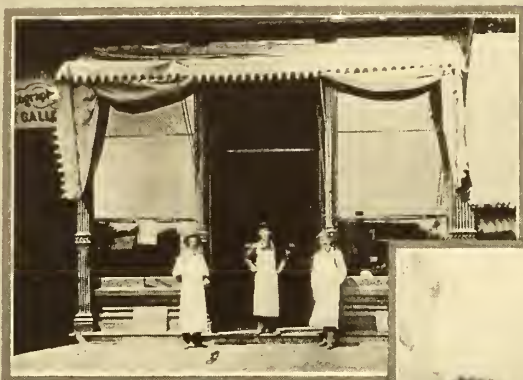
mencement of school as possible to make an estimate of the number of days required to board for each scholar and give notice to patrons of the school in writing." "All scholars attending school shall be required by their teacher to come with clean face and hands under pain of being expelled from the school."

A line of stages was established between Chicago and points farther north, and many of the pioneers opened their cabins as taverns, designating them by such names as Seven Mile House (Rosehill), Ten Mile House (Calvary), Buckeye Tavern, and other more or less fanciful names. The present route of Ridge Avenue in Evanston was called the Green Bay Road.

The origin of the town of Evanston is due to the successful efforts of those who founded the Northwestern University. In 1853 a committee of the board of trustees visited this neighborhood for the purpose of selecting a site for the new University and of laying out streets and residence lots. A tract of land was purchased, from which the campus of the University was laid out and residence sections were outlined.

In the course of the following year several additions were made to the original purchase. The whole was platted and recorded in the office of the county clerk of Chicago in July, 1854 by John Evans, Philo Judson and Andrew J. Brown.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad began to run trains between Chicago and Waukegan early in 1855. This



HARRISON BUTCHER SHOP, 1870



KAPPELMAN SHOP, 1880



DAVIS STREET



C. M. & ST. P. DEPOT



EVANSTON PRESS, 1892

caused a rapid settlement along the line. Evanston had been enjoying something of a "boom," and accommodations for strangers were at a premium. A visitor to Evanston in June, 1855, found every room at the hotel taken, and people sleeping on the dining-room tables, on cots between the tables, and on shakedown under them. But few dwellings had been erected.

The beginnings of our most famous institution, the Northwestern University, are of absorbing interest and a brief outline of its history must be included in any account of what Frances Willard called "our classic suburb." On the 31st of May, 1850, a meeting of a few gentlemen was held in the office of Grant Goodrich, a lawyer of Chicago, to consider the founding of a university. Of the nine men present at this meeting, three were Methodist ministers and the other six were laymen of the Methodist church, all devoted to its interests and welfare. A set of resolutions was adopted at this meeting which began as follows: "Whereas, the interests of sanctified learning require the establishment of a university in the Northwest under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and which directed that a committee be appointed to prepare a draft of a charter "to incorporate a Literary University to be located in or near Chicago."

The draft was submitted and approved at the next meeting held two weeks later, and at the next session of the General Assembly of Illinois an act of incorporation was passed. The act was approved and accepted by the trustees, June 14, 1851.

No location had yet been found for the new university, which up to this time had no existence except on paper. A diligent search for a suitable site continued, however, for over two years, and in the meantime a lot at the northeast corner of La Salle and Jackson Streets in Chicago had been purchased by the trustees with a view of placing thereon a preparatory school. This, however, was not done but the property was wisely held as part of the endowment. "This was the smartest thing we ever did," said Orrington Lunt, one of the trustees, many years afterward. "There was nothing particularly smart in the purchasing but the smart thing was in the keeping of it."

It should be borne in mind that there was no provision in the original charter in regard to the well known restriction concerning the liquor traffic "within four miles of the university." That provision appears as an amendment to the original act and was passed by the General Assembly some five years later, after the university had definitely located at Evanston.

Meantime the search for a site of the new university went steadily forward, for although the institution was completely organized it was still without a home. One day in August, 1853, Orrington Lunt and some other members of the board drove up the north shore (for it must be remembered there was as yet no railroad communication), and, crossing over from the Ridge Road towards the present university campus through a swamp which lay between, arrived at the grove near the lake shore. Here the visitors were much impressed with the beauty of the scene. "Some



BIRD'S EYE VIEW 1874

of the brethren," says Mr. Lunt in his account of the visit, "threw up their hats, shouting, 'this is the place,' " to which they all agreed. This visit determined the location of Northwestern University as the board soon afterward ratified the choice thus made. From this event, Orrington Lunt became known as "The Discoverer of Evanston." It was this decision which disposed of the idea of establishing Northwestern University at Jefferson, a site then under consideration.

On June 15, 1855 it was planned to lay the corner stone of the first university building. This same day the corner stone was laid for the Northwestern Female College, which later became known as the Northwestern College for Ladies, and was afterward absorbed by Northwestern University.

Garrett Biblical Institute also entered Evanston affairs, and under direction of John Dempster and by the generosity of Mrs. Eliza Garrett, erected Dempster Hall on what is now the north campus.

In the year 1861, the population of the entire village was about 1,200. The village of Evanston was re-incorporated December 29, 1863, as a village under the state law. Previously it had existed as a village by virtue of a loose system of township government. As a village, Evanston

continued under the state law until April 15, 1873, when it was reorganized under a later state law with a President and Board of Village Trustees. This state of things continued until the incorporation of Evanston as a city, February 20, 1892, with a population of 15,277. South Evanston had just previously been consolidated with Evanston, with a population (at the census of 1890) of 3,205.

July 3, 1873, the Public Library was organized. In 1874, the water works system was inaugurated. On June 8, 1872, the first number of the Evanston Index was issued. This was the predecessor of the present News-Index. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad was completed to Evanston in December 1883.

The Mayors of Evanston have been as follows:

OSCAR H. MANN	1892-1895
WILLIAM A. DYCHE	1895-1899
THOMAS BATES	1899-1901
JAMES A. PATTEN	1901-1903
JOHN T. BARKER	1903-1907
JOSEPH E. PADEN	1908-1913
JAMES R. SMART	1913-1915
HARRY P. PEARSONS	1915-



C. & N. W. RY. DEPOT



BOAT CLUB



MAIN STREET



AVENUE HOUSE



DAVIS STREET

Influence of Evanston in National Affairs

IT is gratifying to recall that the state of Illinois was the first state in the union to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which absolutely abolished Slavery in the United States.

It will always be a matter of pride to the people of Evanston that the commanding influence of the Evanston of slavery days, down to the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment, has been felt by statesmen at every turn of legislation.

Slavery in the United States was abolished by the adoption of the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, December 18, 1865; but the first and most important step was the proclamation of Emancipation by Abraham Lincoln, January 1, 1863. In the course of the war for the preservation of the Union, a strong sentiment was created in the Northern States to declare the slaves free in the States which had seceded from the Union.

In the summer of 1862 a meeting was held in Chicago to prepare a memorial to be presented to President Lincoln urging him to declare the

freedom of the slaves as a measure necessary to preserve the Union. A committee consisting of two men, Rev. W. W. Patton of Chicago and Dr. John Dempster of Evanston, was appointed at this meeting to visit Washington and present the memorial to the president. (See Andreas' "History of Chicago," Vol. III, Page 844.)

The committee called on the President September 13th, following. They were received courteously by the President and he listened "with fixed attention" to the reading of the memorial. Among the reasons mentioned by the callers why the President should emancipate the slaves was that "in Divine Providence you have been called to the Presidency to speak the word of justice and authority which shall free the bondsman and save the nation."

In the course of his reply, the President said: "The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may even say for months. . . . It is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter, and if I can learn what it is, I will



OSCAR H. MANN



WILLIAM A. DYCHE



THOMAS BATES



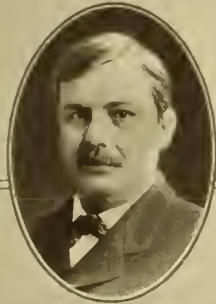
JAMES A. PATTEN

OUR



CITY COUNCIL, 1906

MAYORS



J. T. BARKER



JOSEPH E. PADEN



JAMES R. SMART



HARRY PEARSONS

do it. But these are not the days of miracles. I must study the plain, physical facts in the case and learn, if possible, what appears to be wise and right."

The reply made to the committee is printed in full in Andreas' "History of Chicago," Vol. III, Page 845. Upon their return the committee made a report to an "Assembly of Citizens" at Bryan Hall in Chicago, September 20, 1862. Although the committee received no positive assurance from the President of what his action would be, it is a startling fact that the preliminary proclamation, upon which the great proclamation itself was based, was issued September 22nd, within two weeks after the interview above recorded took place.

"Upon the face of this petition of the Christian men of Chicago," says Andreas, "as contrasted with the President's subsequent acts, it is not presuming too much to believe that it had great influence in his conclusions and in directing his course."

Dr. Dempster at that time was the "Senior Professor" of the Garrett Biblical Institute and as such was the "Acting President" of the institution.

The crowning work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States. That Evanston was the birthplace of the movement which had this magnificent result, is acknowledged by all historians who have written on this subject. The life work of Frances E. Willard is commemorated in the birth and progress of nation-wide prohibition. The longest step forward, perhaps, was the preparation and presentation of the famous "Polyglot Petition" for the prohibition of liquor traffic by the governments of all nations, to which seven and one-half million names were signed, written in the script of almost every nationality on the face of the globe.

The work of obtaining the signatures to the petition began in 1884, when Frances Willard in her home at Evanston, since known as "Rest Cottage," wrote the appeal which was so gloriously responded to, and which had such astonishing results. "This is the climax, the keystone of the arch of our beautiful and holy endeavor," said Miss Willard in one of her addresses. "It means prohibition by law, prohibition by politics, prohibition by woman's ballot." The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which Frances



JOHN NALLY AT AVENUE HOUSE



CENTRAL STREET SCHOOL



REMEMBER WHEN—?



CITY HALL, 1905



COVENANT CHURCH, 1870



JOHN SMITH

Willard was the guiding spirit, persevered in the work of prohibition until the resolution containing the proposed amendment passed both houses of Congress in 1917 and was adopted as the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Can we say truthfully that the Amendment originated in Evanston? Can we say anything else?

The Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution embodies the results of many years of agitation for Woman's suffrage. Prominent among the women of the fifties who advocated Woman's suffrage was Lucy Stone, who was married to Henry B. Blackwell, a prominent lawyer of this state. Instead of using her husband's name as a part of her own she preferred to retain her maiden name of Stone, which she did throughout her life.

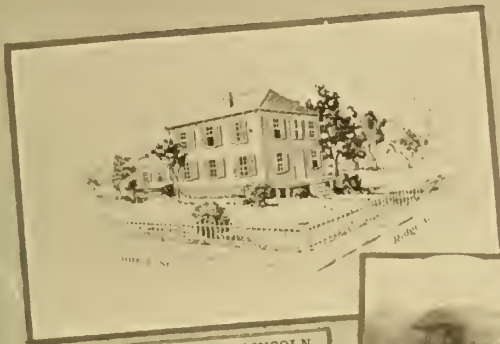
Lucy Stone lived in Evanston for some years. In an article printed in the Evanston Index May 31, 1913, Dr. Henry M. Bannister mentions that in his boyhood he often saw her when passing her house, and knowing her activity in the cause of woman's suffrage he remembers his surprise at seeing "so quiet and unobtrusive a lady."

Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert was a mighty force in the cause of Woman's suffrage and she, too, was a resident of Evanston. She is now living in California. While living in Evanston Mrs. Harbert founded the Evanston Woman's Club. In 1876 she was elected president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and on two occasions she addressed the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate on the subject of Woman's suffrage. She continued to serve as president of the Illinois Association for twelve years.

An amendment to the United States Constitution, declaring that "the right of citizens to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex," was adopted by Congress and was ratified by the States. This amendment, known as the "Nineteenth Amendment," was ratified on August 26, 1920.

Thus at different times the three amendments above described have been intimately associated, in their origin and adoption, with influences that have emanated from Evanston.

RED LETTER DAYS



ABRAHAM LINCOLN ENTERTAINED HERE



MARSHAL JOFFRE OF FRANCE



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN EVANSTON



LOUISE E. PAULLIN FIRST SPADE OF CANAL



ENGINEER ISHAM RUDOLPH, SPEAKER WHEN CANAL WAS STARTED



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN EVANSTON



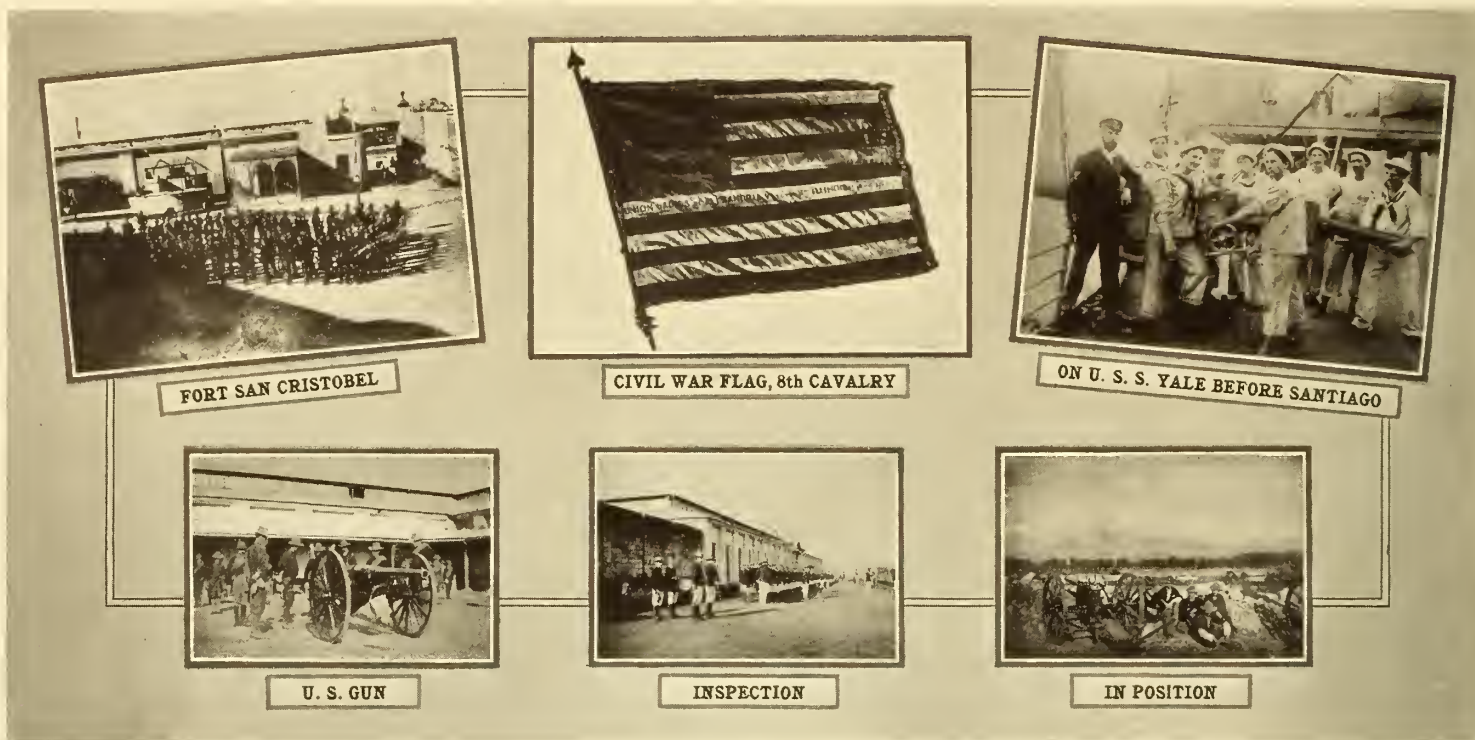
ILLINOIS MAYOR'S CONVENTION AT HOME OF J. A. PATTEN, 1912



LIBRARY CORNER STONE



3RD NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR CANAL AND TRADE EXECUTIVES



Record of Evanston in the Wars

IN 1861, when the curtain rose on the tremendous drama of that four years of strife, the little community of 1200 souls was deeply stirred. Enlistments of young men in the various branches of the military service went forward rapidly. One company of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, recruited in the village, was destined to take part in many campaigns of the war. Among the leaders were men like Julius White, William Gamble and John L. Beveridge, all of whom rose to high rank. From the village of Evanston alone there were four general officers, twenty-four line officers, and thirty-four privates in the Union armies, besides two young men who enlisted with the Confederate forces. Illinois sent 267,057 men to the field, the largest percentage of population of any state. She lost 28,660 men. During the war, the women organized the Sanitary Commission for the purpose of gathering supplies of fresh vegetables and savory food to be sent to the soldiers in the field, and writing them letters of encouragement. They also engaged in the work of preparing bandages and lint for use in hospitals, and assisted with the "Soldiers' Fairs."

The sinking of the battleship "Maine," February 15, 1898 and the consequent develop-

ments brought about the call of President McKinley in April for 75,000 volunteers. The nation rose to the call. Col. C. R. E. Koch organized a regiment of Chicago and Evanston men and offered this unit to the war department. Pending the action of the war department, the unit drilled regularly. It was not accepted, but many of its members saw service by enlistment through other channels. Patriotic meetings and much enthusiasm were evident but not many men received the opportunity for foreign service. The war with Spain lasted 114 days and America lost 2910 men, over 2600 by disease alone.

When war was declared against Germany, April 6, 1917, Evanston prepared to do her duty. Never was the wisdom of a war measure so manifest in the history of our country as the prompt inauguration of the necessary machinery to give effect to the "selective draft" throughout the nation. In Evanston a War Council was formed which made a remarkable record of service. Evanston writers were drawn upon, and many of our townsmen were enrolled as "Four Minute Men," all of whom did much to unify and stimulate public spirit. Hundreds of our young men and women went into service, the draft board alone accounting for over 893 enlistments.



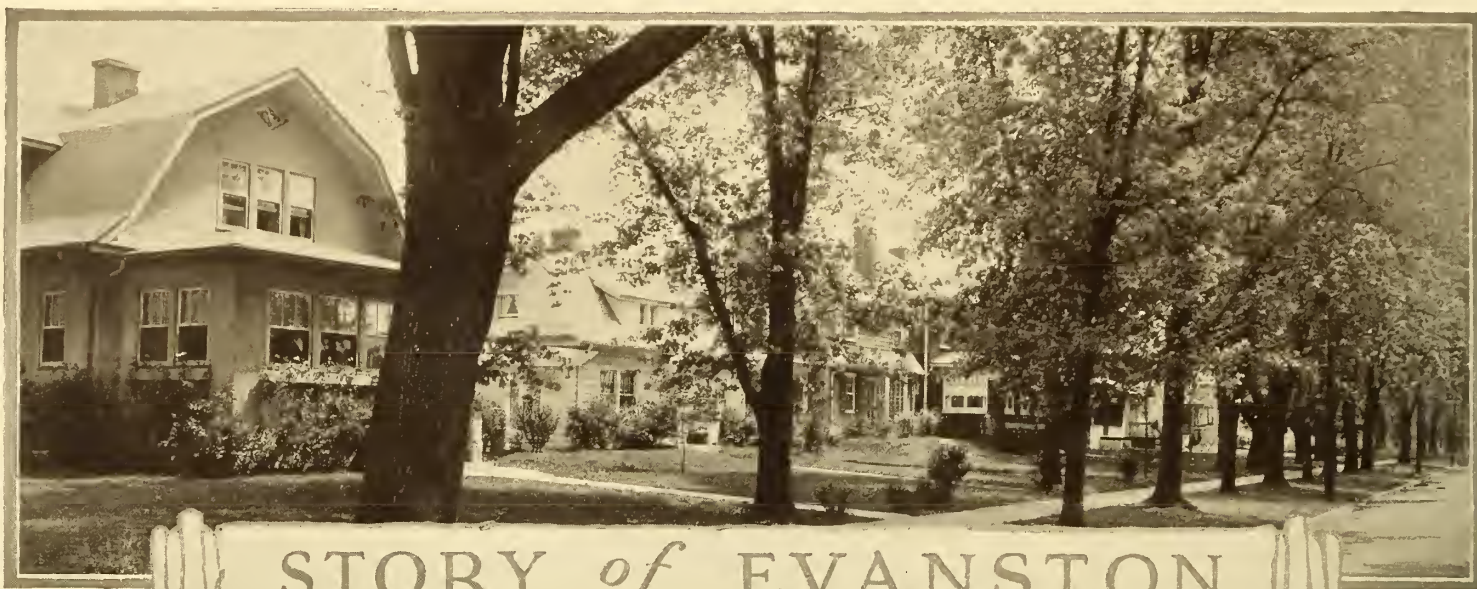
WORLD WAR



As in every other crisis, Evanston put forward some of the best leaders, among whom, because of their great contribution to efficiency and service, we mention General Dawes, Col. W. D. Scott and Col. J. H. Wigmore. Our records show that forty-four men and women made the supreme sacrifice for their country. The wonderful work of our Red Cross Society, the university Student Army Training Corps, as well as the Reserve Militia and training companies, all de-

serve mention in glowing terms. It is reported that Evanston raised thirty-four million dollars for various causes during this war.

It would take pages to narrate the response of local citizens in this war. Ambulance companies and hospital units were raised and equipped, and in addition to over 1800 who joined the fighting force many enlisted in Y. M. C. A., social, and welfare services in training areas here and abroad.



STORY *of* EVANSTON

EVANSTON today is a city of 47,000 souls, occupying an area of a little less than eight square miles on the shores of Lake Michigan twelve miles north of Chicago. Its natural setting on the undulating and wooded shore of the lake has been enhanced by a generous park system, well tended gardens, lawns and greenery, beautiful homes and wide orderly streets.

Its cultural heritage in education, religion and the arts

has been developed until it has received rather than assumed the title of the "Athens of the Midwest."

Its schools, sanitation, civic government, utilities and recreational facilities are skilfully administered.

Its commercial and industrial development has been adequate to its needs.

It is a city beautiful and complete.

The City of Homes

Evanston is especially proud of its homes, churches and schools. Upon these three pillars, the stability and strength of a community depend and Evanston has builded them well and guarded them zealously.

Despite its rapid commercial and industrial growth, Evanston will always be the "City of Homes." For this it was founded and to the end that it might remain so, the city administration has wisely protected it with strict building and zoning regulations.

Its streets are wide, regular and well paved. Foresighted city builders before this generation, lined them with elm and maple. The residential sections are well laid out, parkways are from ten to twenty feet deep and in summer avenues of trees arch the street. Ridge Avenue, North Evanston, and the Lake front for a depth of a quarter of a mile rival the best residential sections of the country. The building line is maintained by common consent far back from the street.

Evanston was the first city in the state and among the first in the nation to adopt zoning regulations. By their provisions residential property is protected against the encroachment of business and apartment buildings. Business, apartment and industrial areas are set off and all construction is limited in height, use and area according to its district.

Evanston's building laws, especially in regard to apartments, are strict. Fire-resisting construction of the best materials is required. Buildings must be constructed to permit a proper amount of light and air. City inspection and supervision prevent fire and health hazards.

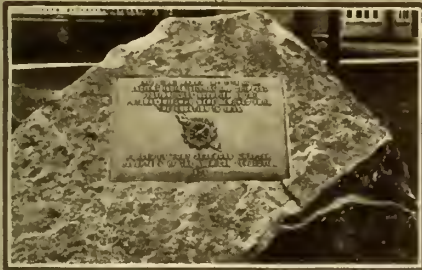
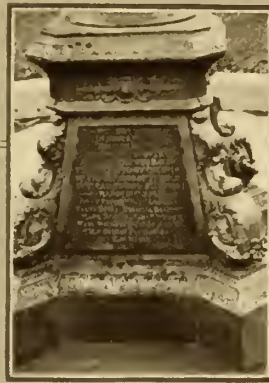
In spite of these restrictions, apartment and home construction has grown by leaps and bounds. Evanston is in the midst of the biggest building boom in its history, maintaining an average of a million dollars a month in permits. In 1923 alone more than 60 apartments with accommodations for 750 families were built.

The Educational Center

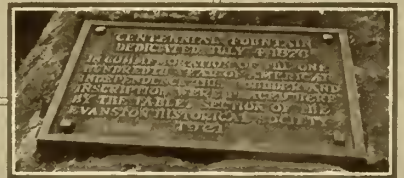
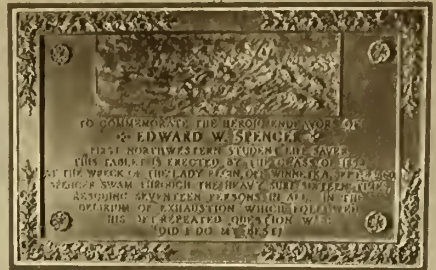
Quite naturally Evanston has become an educational town. Founded by and growing to its maturity under the shadow of one of the mid-west's leading universities, the home of more than 100 educators of national repute, the site of three biblical schools and the future site of another college and seminary, it has a natural advantage in things educational which a wealthy and cultured community has fostered.

As a result, practically one out of three of Evanston's 47,000 is engaged in giving or receiving an education.

Northwestern university, to which the city of Evanston owes an uncancellable debt, must ever be the dominant factor in the educational, social and commercial life of the city. With its 600 educators and upwards of 10,000 students, it forms a hub round which the life of the city unconsciously



MONUMENTS



revolves. Its ideals of service and high scholastic standing permeate every branch of education. Its opportunities for contact with men and ideas are broadening. Its lectures, concerts, classes, recitals and productions are open to the townspeople.

Garrett Biblical institute, the largest training school for the Methodist ministry in the world, is second only to Northwestern in the educational life of the city. Its 400 students are the finest type of Christian manhood, and from its doors come from year to year the leaders of the church. Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish Theological seminaries are associated with Garrett in training pastors for the churches of these nationalities.

The Western Theological Seminary, training school for the Episcopal clergy, is in the midst of a campaign to erect in Evanston fifteen buildings to cost upwards of \$750,000. With its advent Evanston will be the largest religious educational center in the world.

The National Kindergarten and Elementary College is another educational institution which has chosen Evanston for its new home. This training school for teachers in elementary schools plans to erect a \$575,000 plant in collegiate Gothic style, in the near future.

With this background, Evanston is naturally a leader in elementary education.

The Evanston Township High School moves this fall into its new \$1,000,000 home, the first unit of a \$4,000,000 structure to be completed as needed, which will be one of

the finest scholastic buildings in the country. The new building is located in the midst of a 55 acre site which houses an athletic field and which will be landscaped for gardens and playgrounds. Colleges and universities rank the Evanston high school among the highest, and upward of 90 per cent of the graduates each year choose to continue their education.

For its elementary schools, Evanston has fourteen well built, scientifically lighted and ventilated and excellently equipped buildings. The standard for instructors is high and the remuneration commensurate. Besides the elementals, instruction in music appreciation, art, domestic science, and manual training is a part of the curriculum. Thrift is taught by precept and deed in the schools, and the officials of "Thrift, Inc.," a national corporation for the teaching of saving, have claimed that Evanston's record in school savings leads the country. Grammar school and high school orchestras have placed high in state contests.

Besides the grade schools, Evanston has five parochial schools, four Catholic and one Lutheran, with high standards. Roycemore, an exclusive school for girls, and Marywood, a Catholic school for girls, are located here.

Education and religion go hand in hand. As Evanston is an educational city, so is it a city of churches. It supports forty-eight churches representing fifteen denominations—practically one for every thousand inhabitants. Five churches care for the spiritual needs of the negro race.

These churches represent the most progressive ideas



in building and organization and are presided over by pastors whose influence and reputation is national as well as local. Owing to the presence of three theological seminaries and the fact that many national church organization leaders have their homes here, Evanston has over eighty ordained ministers in its directory.

The growth of the city in the past ten years and the development of the church as the community center have brought about corresponding growth in the physical equipment of practically every Evanston church. During 1923 five churches completed an expansion program that called for an outlay of over half a million dollars. Three other churches are arranging details for new buildings to cost over \$1,000,000 in the near future.

St. Luke's church, because of the beauty of its buildings and the magnificence of its plan, deserves special mention. Twenty years ago under the inspiration of Dr. George Craig Stewart and the plan of John Sutcliffe, architect, this little parish started to build the "noblest Gothic structure in the mid-west." Today it has a massive structure in carved wood and stone, massive stone piers, and lofty roof—a half million dollar temple that is one of the purest Fourteenth Century Gothic types of modern days. It attracts lovers of good architecture the country over.

The First Methodist church is a building which also evokes respectful admiration. It has been called the best attempt to adapt the beauty of the Gothic to modern demands and its broad unadorned surfaces, large buttresses and

lack of ornamentation, by their very proportions, give an effect of quiet commanding beauty. The Gothic altar of St. Mark's and the Reredos at St. Paul's, which are considered among the best examples of the work of the Langs of Oberammergau, have also their claim on the beauty lover.

The growing demand for the church to function as a community center as well as a place of worship has given the First Baptist church a fine community house. The building itself is a fine example of the Tudor Gothic which has been adapted to the physical demands of a gymnasium, banquet hall, stage, class rooms, etc. The gymnasium and community centers at Hemenway and Covenant are well adapted to the needs of the two parishes.

Evanston has four Catholic churches with fine auditoriums and parish schools.

Besides the work of the churches, daily vacation Bible schools are conducted. Evanston is also a pioneer in religious education, the plan of organization and declaration of principles having been adopted all over the country. Over 500 children are enrolled under the optional plan in both school districts.

Evanston is also the home and birthplace of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Frances Willard, founder and first president of the organization was an Evanstonian and Anna Adams Gordon, her successor, National and International president, has her home and headquarters in "Rest Cottage," the former home of Miss Willard.



The City Aesthetic

In music, literature and the fine arts, Evanston has for half a century been a leader, not only in the number of great artists and authors it has produced but also from the standpoint of the appreciation of art among its people.

Much of Evanston's credit as a literary center must go to the members of the University faculty who live and work here. Upward of a thousand books on technical, and scholastic subjects have come from the pens of Northwestern university savants, President Scott recording more than 200 books written by Evanston professors during one two-year period alone.

Besides these, there are twenty or thirty Evanston writers whose books and magazine articles are nationally known. Edwin Balmer, novelist; Henry Kitchell Webster, novelist and short story writer; Helen Cole Crew, short story writer; Lew Sarett, poet; Wilbur D. Nesbit, poet and wit; Louise Ayars Garnett, poet and playwright; Lucy Fitch Perkins, writer of children's stories; Keith Preston, columnist; Gene Markey, reviewer, are some of the better known. Charles G. Dawes and S. J. Duncan-Clark are among the celebrated commentators on the world war.

Three libraries give Evanston upward of 300,000 books. More than 40 per cent of the population hold cards in the

Evanston public library—according to estimates, the highest percentage in the United States. Through the main branch of the library and its outlying branches, over 280,000 books were issued in 1923, or more than fifteen for every card holder.

Through the efforts of the Drama club, which appropriates an annual sum for the purchase of books, the Evanston library has the finest library of drama in the United States.

Evanston has always been interested in the drama. The Drama League of America had its inception in the minds of a group of Evanston women, and Mrs. A. Starr Best has been a moving force in its organization and its national president. The Community Theater Association, in co-operation with the School of Speech of Northwestern University, has acted as a workshop of the theater where many problems of writing, acting and production have been worked out.

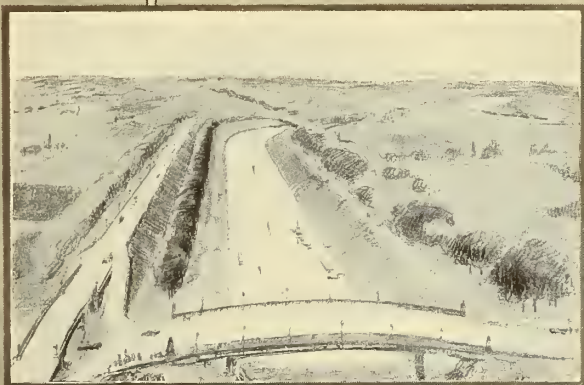
In the field of art, Evanston is the home of many noted collectors and collections. The Charles A. Wightman collection of Jules Guerin originals and cathedral pieces is one of the best. Thomas G. Russell has laid the foundations of fine gallery of old masters. The Charles Chandler collection of Japanese prints is one of the most complete in the United



POST OFFICE



CITY LIBRARY



PROPOSED BOULEVARD



PROPOSED WAR MEMORIAL

States and the Mrs. C. J. Morse and Frederick S. Coburn collections are noteworthy in the same field. The F. W. Jay collection of engravings, C. F. Grey of later Dutch paintings, Edward Hines of Altar pieces, Salvatore Tomasso of 16th Century Italians, and many others, are rare and valuable.

Every year the Woman's Club holds an exhibit of the work of Evanston and North Shore artists at which some 300 painters, sculptors, workers in batiks, ceramics, carving, etc., show their work. Many Evanston children are laying the foundation for an artistic career through art instruction in the schools and in the Art Institute classes of Chicago.

In music, Evanston has many unique claims. It supports an eighty-piece Symphony orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Harold A. Knapp, which gives three concerts a year. Evanston is one of the few cities of its size to support an organization of such size and merit.

The University School of Music gives the city many teachers and composers of note. Arne Oldberg, Peter C. Lutkin, and Carl A. Beecher are among the composers whose works are nationally known.

The annual music festival in May is an event which is known the world over as a community music effort without

parallel. A chorus of 1,000 voices, a children's chorus of 1,500 voices, a \$10,000 pipe organ erected especially for the event, the Chicago Symphony orchestra and the best soloists of opera stage and concert hall are engaged for one week of music which draws thousands from Chicago, the North Shore, and the country at large. The festival began in 1908 and has grown in size and importance ever since. Practically every great opera and concert star of the period has appeared on its stage. A \$1,000 annual prize for the best orchestral composition, which attracts hundreds of American composers, is one of its features.

The A Capella Choir of Northwestern university is an organization of wide prominence. Chamber concerts supported by the Woman's Club, the University, other organizations, and private individuals make the year's musical program full and well-balanced.

Evanston has the finest public music library in the United States. The Sadie Knowland Coe music memorial room in the public library features an electric reproducing piano and rolls of practically every classical piece recorded, as well as sheet music for the voice and every instrument, and complete scores of operas. It was established fourteen years ago and is maintained by an endowment fund. At that time it was the only one in the United States.



Business and Industry

Although Evanston is, and always must be, a city of homes, schools and churches, it also supports a thriving and prosperous business section. The progressiveness of Evanston merchants under the stimulus of the Retail board and the Chamber of Commerce has made the business section not only the place where the city's every need can be met, but indeed the shopping place of the district of 100,000 people of which it is the center.

Evanston is a wealthy city. Government figures show that it is the third city in the United States in the proportion of the population paying income taxes. Its citizens are good spenders. To meet their needs the business district has grown rapidly until at the present time it supports two large department stores, half a hundred exclusive shops, and hundreds of dealers in every conceivable commodity.

Evanston has four banks with total resources totalling approximately \$19,000,000, and another in process of organization. It has a live and progressive Chamber of Commerce, which directs the business activities of the city through the retail board. It has a Real Estate board whose membership includes every broker in good standing in the city, one of the four boards in the United States to own its own home. It has Rotary, Kiwanis and Optimist clubs and numerous other business men's associations which play their part in

creating and maintaining a spirit of co-operation and fair play.

It supports a progressive daily newspaper, the Evanston News-Index, one of the best community dailies in the United States and the only daily in Cook County outside of Chicago.

It has five residential hotels with a total capacity of 1500 rooms. One of these is now building an addition providing 176 additional rooms. Another hotel with 97 rooms and apartments is almost completed and still another is to be built in the near future.

The growth of the city has resulted in an unprecedented boom in realty values. Property in the business district has increased from \$30 per front foot to \$2,500 in forty years, and a jump of 25 per cent has been registered in the past three years.

The growth has brought about a building program of approximately \$33,000,000 in the past ten years, and the increasing totals year by year have made it one of the fastest growing cities in America. For 1923 the building permits were approximately \$1,000,000 a month, and for the past two years the city has led the state outside of Chicago in the amount of permits issued.

APARTMENTS



RIDGEVIEW HOTEL



A rapidly growing manufacturing district supports more than 100 plants with payrolls of over \$2,000,000 annually and products valued at over \$10,000,000.

Evanston is the home of the Mark Manufacturing plant, a subsidiary plant of the Youngstown Steel and Tube Company. It turns out annually 85,000 tons of steel and tube work and employs 800 workmen.

It is the home of the Tinker Toy Company,

whose toy products reach every corner of the globe.

It is rapidly becoming a center for the manufacture of women's ready-to-wear garments and supports three factories. The 1920 census shows that Evanston manufactures have tripled since the war. Government figures and local investigation show that the majority of the 1,876 employees of these factories are naturalized citizens, owning their own homes free of incumbrance.

Transportation

Evanston's transportation system is adequate and fast. It is connected with Chicago by elevated, surface, and traction lines and by two boulevard drives. Street car and bus services carry passengers within the city.

Sheridan road, which is an integral part of the Yellow-

stone trail, connects with one of the longest and finest boulevard systems in the world, and Ridge Avenue is another boulevard which connects with Chicago. Still another pleasure vehicle highway is being built on the banks of the drainage canal.

Conventions

Evanston with its fine hotels, its many auditoriums capable of accommodating delegations from 200 to 4,000, and its recreational, social and transportation advantages, is rapidly becoming a popular convention city.

Northwestern university brings many educational conferences to the city; leaders of the church convene at Garrett Biblical Institute; Y. M. C. A. and girls' organizations bring meetings of the youth of the North Shore to

INDUSTRIES



this city each year; and many other civic and fraternal organizations are seeking Evanston as a site for their annual meetings.

The National convention of Commercial secretaries brings commerce men from all parts of the United States and its possessions here each summer.

Health and Sanitation

From the cradle to the grave, some civic department or social agency cares for the health of the Evanstonian.

The pre-natal clinics recently established are the first agencies to take charge of the prospective mother and unborn child. Weekly clinics are held under the direction of competent physicians, whose services are donated, and a full time city nurse. Frequent examinations insure the mother continued good health and the child a fair start in life.

Immediately after birth in one of Evanston's two hospitals, which have the finest maternity wards and obstetrical staffs in the country, the young Evanstonian is usually registered with the child welfare department through one of the city's five welfare stations.

Evanston is the only city of its size in the United States to safeguard the health of its children under school age by a municipal act. Senior and Junior welfare boards and local physicians donate their services to the cause, the school boards grant the use of their buildings, and the city through an annual appropriation finances the employment of a welfare

nurse and assistant. A complete record of every child is kept from the day he is registered until he 'graduates' into the care of the public schools.

Weekly examinations are held and mothers instructed in the care and feeding of the child. As a direct result of this work the infant mortality rate is unusually low, Evanston ranking twelfth in the United States and third in its class. For 1923 out of the 1,034 children treated or examined by the child welfare clinics the death toll was only five.

The Evanston Day Nursery Association is a social organization which cares for the children of mothers whose work keeps them from home in the day time. Cribs for the babies, warm play rooms in winter, playgrounds in summer, proper supervision, and food at all times are provided for the youngsters through the association, which is a publicly supported enterprise.

For the less fortunate, the Evanston home of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society offers shelter. The Cradle, an institution which has no parallel west of New

GOLF

CLUBS



EVANSTON CLUB



GLENVIEW CLUB



WESTMORELAND CLUB



COMMUNITY CLUB

York City, is a bridge over which the orphaned baby passes from helplessness to opportunity. It is an adoption nursery under the best of care.

From youth to young manhood and womanhood the schools make it their duty to care for the physical as well as the mental well-being of the child. Full time physicians under the direction of the board of health are in charge in each district and daily five-minute health examinations insure that the schools will be free from epidemics and that the individual will have the best possible opportunity to grow strong and healthy.

Milk-feeding for underweight children, free medical and dental examinations and treatment, scientifically heated and ventilated rooms, fresh air and supervised exercises and play are agencies brought into play for the benefit of the child.

Outside of the schools, the Boy Scouts and Y. M. C. A. boys' department, both of which have summer camps in the woods and physically and mentally constructive programs, care for the growth of the boy. The Girl Scouts and Camp-fire Girls perform the same service for the girls.

For the city at large the health department functions. Through a modern filtration plant which has recently been

enlarged to accommodate the needs of a city of 100,000, the city is provided lake water scientifically treated so as to become the finest drinking water in the country. Daily tests are made to insure that the bacterial count is within a safe margin.

Daily tests are made of milk and food and sanitary regulations are enforced in the shops and dairies. As a result Evanston has for years been almost free of typhoid, the few cases that have been reported being traceable to sources not under the city supervision.

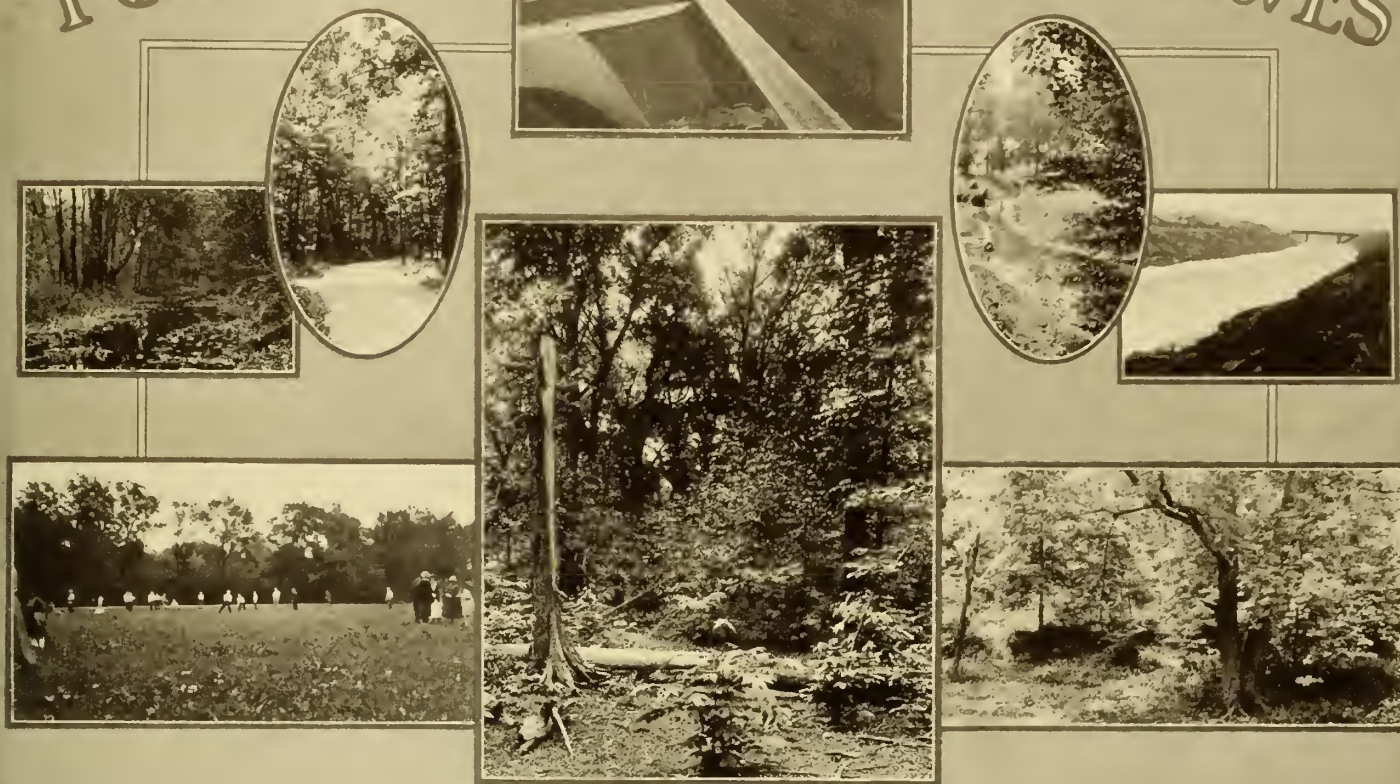
Evanston has two fine hospitals, St Francis and the Evanston, both of which have recently completed additions, enlarging their total capacity to 450 beds.

The Evanston Tuberculosis Association with headquarters in the city hall, holds monthly clinics supervised by a medical authority. Visits to the home by a visiting nurse check up on the results of the clinic's treatment.

The city's sewage is disposed of through a sanitary canal which draws its water from Lake Michigan. Work has been started on a \$13,500,000 sewage reduction plant to be located west of the city which will reduce in a sanitary way all the sewage of the entire North Shore. This will be one of the largest plants of its kind in the country.

FOREST

PRESERVES



Recreation

Evanston has splendid recreational facilities adequately maintained and supervised. It offers to the public 245 acres of parks of which 65 acres are in city owned and controlled parks and 80 acres are maintained and supervised by the school districts. Approximately 100 acres extending on both sides of the drainage canal are available to the public for recreational purposes and are under the supervision of the Evanston Community Recreation Association.

To this must be added three miles of water front on Lake Michigan patrolled by the city and the United States; the Forest Preserve, the great natural playground of the county to the west comprising 15,000 acres which is visited by 1,000,000 persons annually; and Skokie valley to the Northwest, a wonderland whose loveliness has created a distinctive school of painters and poets.

In the twenty-six parks owned by and under the control of the city of Evanston, a well-balanced system of supervised play is maintained. The city maintains four municipal bathing beaches.

Evanston is slightly less a golf city than St. Andrews. It maintains a municipal 18 hole course, with a beautiful new club house and a sporty course over which some 60,000 play annually.

Under the auspices of the County Board, Evanston has

one of the few championship length public golf courses in the country. The Northwestern public golf course is 6,600 yards of natural golf-land located in the midst of the Forest Preserve. Riding, polo and tennis in the summer, and dancing, billiards and bowling in the winter are on the program for this unique public country club which opened for the first time this summer.

Evanston, Glenview and Westmoreland are nationally famous private clubs of exclusive membership, Playmore is a semi-private club, and the Dempster is a public fee course of championship length. Professionals of these clubs are nationally known and are among the finalists in practically every national tourney.

A ten mile bridle path making a "swing-around" the city from the lake shore to the Forest Preserve and past Skokie valley through a trail of soft roads makes Evanston an ideal resort for the horse lover.

Many private stables are maintained, and Evanston thoroughbreds have brought back blue ribbons from many a show. The Evanston saddle club is in possession of its new club house with accommodations for forty horses, and showers, lockers and dressing rooms for the members.

Aquatic sports, as might be expected of a lake town, are favorites during the summer months. The Y. M. C. A.



pool, and the Northwestern university tank offer swimming instruction under the best of care and the beaches are open without fee to all.

Through the co-operation of the civic clubs and Northwestern University, an annual water carnival of swimming, fancy diving, water polo, boating, and life-saving is staged in which the swimmers who have made Northwestern University mid-west and national champions compete. Just to the North is Wilmette harbor, the home of the Sheridan Shore Yacht Club and the Buccaneers Club, both boating organizations whose membership is largely recruited from Evanston. The Evanston country club and the University

club, as well as the University and the Community recreation association provide ample court space for tennis fans.

Evanston has many amateur and semi-pro athletic teams of good standing and with good records. The Washington park football team are mid-western champions in their weight. Northwestern university and high school, baseball, football, track and basketball games offer many opportunities for sport lovers to see the best in collegiate and scholastic competition.

Skating rinks maintained by the city and private clubs. The activities in the Y. M. C. A. and parish house gymnasiums make the recreation program a year around affair.

Community Spirit

Nowhere is the spirit of community friendliness and co-operation better exemplified than in Evanston's club life. Evanston is one of the most highly organized cities in the country and its half a hundred social organizations and thirty-seven lodges and fraternal societies have large memberships, strong leaders and admirable programs.

The Woman's club of Evanston with its membership of 1,000 has a fine club house which is a center for the social and intellectual activity of the city's womanhood. The Catholic woman's club is no less a factor in its field. The

Evanston country club has recently moved into its new \$250,000 club house.

The Evanston Y. M. C. A. has two departments, one for the city at large, and a department for negro people. The total membership of both departments is over 2,000.

The Drama club, Community music association, Community recreation association, parent teachers organizations, teachers' council, neighborhood clubs and improvement associations each have their own programs which add greatly to the life and spirit of the city.



PARK VIEWS



In its charities, Evanston is liberal and judicious. The Presbyterian Home for the aged and convalescent, the Swedish Old People's Home, the Salvation Army, the Evanston's King's Daughters' Home, the Grove House for convalescents, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Lutheran Immanuel Home for women are charities of statewide influence which have handsome homes in Evanston.

Its local charities are well organized. The Central Association of Evanston Charities and the Red Cross shop act as clearing houses for all the charity work of the city, preventing duplication of effort and aim. Evanston's poor,

happily few in number, are well cared for, and a reconstruction program which is directed at the economic and social causes of poverty takes the place of indiscriminate giving. Thrift House, a clearing house for the discarded articles of the home is a permanent "White Elephant" sale, the proceeds from which finance many worthy charities.

Northwestern University settlement, maintained in Chicago by the University, and Christopher House, a settlement supported by the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, are two noteworthy contributions of Evanston to Chicago's social problems.

The Human Product

Evanston's finest achievement is its human product. The three-fold influence of its churches, schools and homes, has developed here a group of men and women of whom Evanston is immeasurably proud.

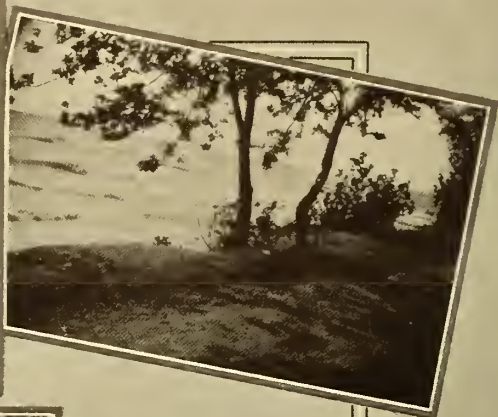
Frances Willard, pioneer temperance worker, was an Evanstonian. Charles G. Dawes, creator of the National budget, head of the reparations commission, banker, musician, and politician, has made his home here for thirty years. Daniel Hudson Burnham, directing genius of the world's fair, world famous architect and builder of cities lived here-

"Who's Who," that Bradstreet of personality lists 163 Evanstonians, among whom are many of America's leading writers, scientists, business men, and publicists. Five railroad presidents, fifteen presidents and vice-presidents of Evanston and Chicago banks and twenty presidents of state and national organizations are also included.

These men and the thousands of others who make up the stable and intelligent citizenry of the community have aided the city in earning its title of "The Athens of the Mid-west."

LAKE

SCENES



WHEN WINTER COMES





INTERIOR FIRST METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
OF EVANSTON
David Hugh Jones, Pastor
Membership 1562 Organized Nov. 22, 1868



ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Arthur Rogers, Pastor
Membership 800 Organized in 1864



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Ernest Fremont Tittle, Pastor
Membership 1972 Organized Sept. 24, 1871



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF EVANSTON
James Madison Stifler, Pastor
Membership 700 Organized April 24, 1858



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
Rev. H. P. Smyth
Membership 3000 Organized in 1864



Interior of Saint Luke's Church
When Completed



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
OF EVANSTON
Raymond N. Huston, Pastor
Membership 403 Organized April 13, 1884



EBENEZER AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Robert Edmund Wilson, Pastor
Membership 800 Organized in 1882



ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
George Craig Stewart, Pastor
Membership 1400 Organized 1886



HEMENWAY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Horace G. Smith, Pastor
Membership 500 Organized in 1873



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Hugh Elmer Brown, Pastor
Membership 912 Organized 1869



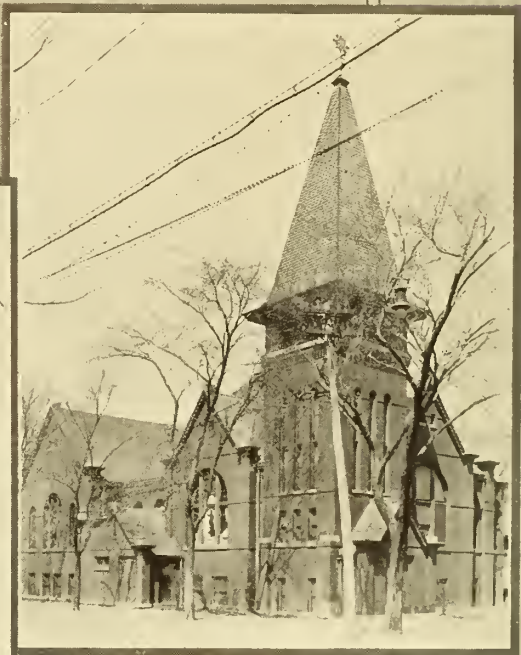
COVENANT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Almer M. Pennewell, Pastor
Membership 603 Organized in September, 1870



EMANUEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Eric Philip Swan, Pastor
Membership 300 Organized October 17, 1874



ST. NICHOLAS CATHOLIC CHURCH
P. L. Biermann, Pastor
Membership 1800 Organized July 15, 1887



ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH
A. J. Munsterman, Pastor Membership 200
Organized July 11, 1897 with 16 Members



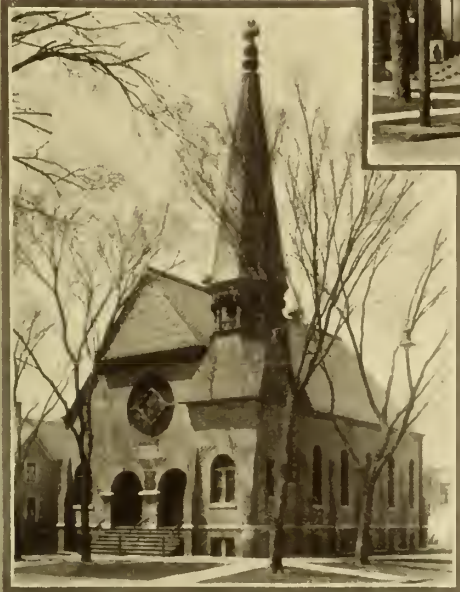
ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN
C. A. Naumann, Pastor
Membership 265 Organized January, 1901



THE SWEDISH CHRISTIAN MISSION CHURCH
J. W. Carlson, Pastor
Membership 100 Organized Aug. 2, 1891



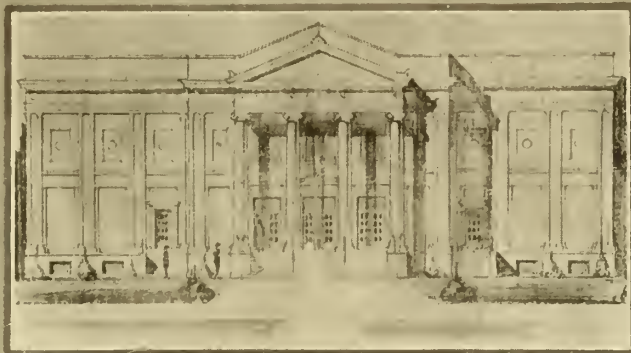
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Membership 1000 Chartered in January, 1894



BETHLEHEM EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
Paul W. Luecke, Pastor
Membership 1260 Organized 1872



THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL
FREE CHURCH OF EVANSTON
Willard U. Lindquist, Pastor
Membership 77 Organized 1908



ST. ATHANASIUS CATHOLIC CHURCH
Thomas J. Murphy, Pastor
Membership 170 families Organized April 1, 1921



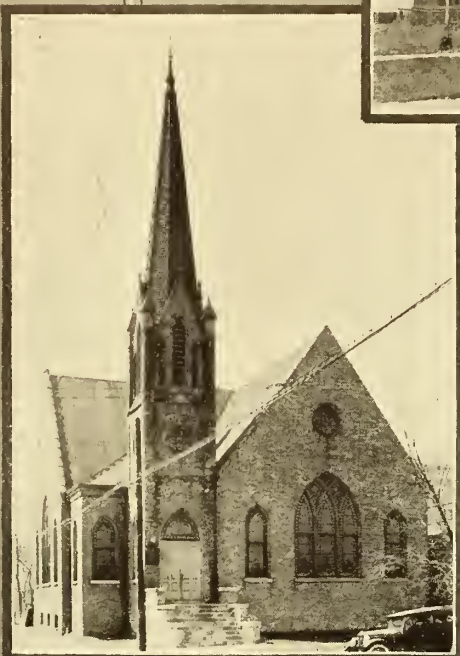
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH
J. J. Steffens, Rector Membership 206
Organized as a Mission in 1867 and
as a Parish in 1916



FREE METHODIST CHURCH
George E. Kline, Pastor
Membership 76 Organized 1881



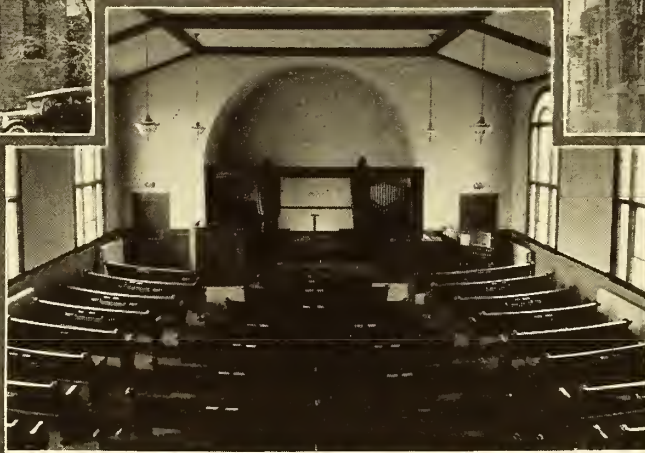
WHEADON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Morgan Williams, Pastor
Membership 207 Organized 1893



NORWEGIAN-DANISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
O. A. Kvisgaard, Pastor
Membership 106 Organized 1870



IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
Oscar E. Liden, Pastor
Membership 443 Organized 1888



EVANSTON CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Fred S. Nichols, Pastor
Membership Organized 1896



NORTHMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EVANSTON
Robert Lee Sawyer, Pastor
Membership 143 Organized 1923
Using Lincolnwood School for temporary quarters



PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Richard L. Mitchell, Pastor
Membership 40 Organized 1917



SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
(Colored)
J. A. Thomas, Pastor
Membership 752 Organized Nov. 1881



GRACE CHAPEL
No regular Pastor
Membership 45 Organized 1912



ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN CHURCH
Hugh Robert Orr, Pastor



TRINITY NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH
Alfred Forness, Pastor
Membership 119 Organized July 31, 1891



FIRST SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH
Eric Scherstrom, Pastor Membership 175



FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
John T. Meloy, Pastor
Membership 165 Organized in May, 1901



Religious Education in Public Schools—District 76

ANOTHER feature indicative of the true Evanston spirit is the Week Day Religious Education program in operation in South Evanston. This program, which is in its third year, calls for the active co-operation of five churches—St. Luke's Episcopal, Second Presbyterian, Hemenway Methodist, Pilgrim Congregational, and the Christian Church—and recognizes the new emphasis that forward-looking communities are placing on the religious training of their children.

In order to carry on this work more effectively, these churches organized the Evanston Church Council of Religious Education (in District 76) of which Dr. George Craig Stewart is president. The Council, employing a Supervisor and two specially trained teachers, requires a yearly budget of \$4000.00—which is secured by voluntary subscription.

The staff for the initial year, 1921-1922, consisted of Rev. F. M. McKibben, now County Director of Religious Education at South Bend, Ind. Rev. Mr. McKibben was a most capable Director and no small credit for the present stability of the program is due to him. The personnel of the staff for 1923-1924 is as follows: Mrs. Warner, Supervisor; Miss Marion Stacey, full-time teacher; Miss Jessie Lambert, part-time teacher.

Some 350 children from the Lincoln, Central, Oakton, and Washington schools are enrolled in these classes, which meet during regular school hours at nearby churches. Two forty-five minute periods each week are provided for children from the fourth to the seventh grades and one such period for the eighth grade. Any child whose parents wish him to have this non-sectarian religious instruction is privileged to enroll.

Religious Education in Public Schools—District 75

The work of Week-day Religious Education was begun in the North End in September, 1922. Reverend Almer Pennewell, Mr. Harry Wells, Reverend J. J. Steffens and Mrs. Herman Fabry acted as a committee sponsoring the classes. The school board made provision for seventh and eighth grade pupils in the Junior High School at Lincolnwood to elect between Civics and Religious Education with two classes each week. One teacher handled the work with an enrollment of 47 pupils.

In July, 1923, the North End Inter-church Board of Religious Education was organized, consisting of five representatives from each of St. Matthews, Covenant, and Northminster Churches. Reverend J. J. Steffens was elected President of the Board. Mr. Fiske Miles, at the time Religious Director of Covenant Church, was elected Director of the Week-day School. Pupils from the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades of Willard, Lincolnwood and Crandon schools were enrolled. The first half of the year closed with an enrollment of 107 pupils in all classes.

On the first of January this year, Wheadon Methodist Church at Noyes and Ridge, petitioned for admission to the North End Board. A petition to the School Board for extending privileges to the fifth and sixth grades of Orrington and Noyes schools received a favorable response, and classes were begun at Wheadon Church on February fourth.

The teachers of the school are Mrs. Herman Fabry, Miss Mabel V. Holgate, Miss Martha Wagner, Mrs. C. J. Rowland, Miss Orpha Snyder and Mrs. Ermil L. Butler, with Fiske Miles as Director.

The budget of \$2,500.00 for the school is covered by private subscription.

The purpose of the North End Week-day School of Religious Education is so to teach religious ideals as brought out in the life and teachings of Christ, that each individual may have a definite moral code upon which to build character.



Evanston Transportation Facilities are Unsurpassed By Any City in America

EVANSTON, the ideal City of Homes, is a good place to live in; and Chicago, the metropolis of the Middle West, is a good place to work in. To make the perfect combination, good transportation between the two is essential, and Evanston has good transportation. Forty years ago, the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. ran a few trains a day from Chicago to Evanston. From Howard Street to Evanston was a stretch of sandy road which was not easy traveling.

With the coming of the Elevated Lines in recent years, transportation was revolutionized, and today it is a matter of only 30 or 35 minutes from the Evanstonian's business office in Chicago to his home in Evanston.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company averages eighty trains a day out of Evanston; three St. Paul-Minneapolis trains and one Rochester, Minnesota train also leave Evanston daily. Fast trains between Chicago and Evanston maintain nineteen-minute service.

The Evanston Railway Company maintains a six-minute service on five miles of double track. These cars connect with the Chicago Surface Lines at Howard Street. Four Bus Lines recently installed in Evanston give much needed transportation facilities to people living near the city limits at the west of Evanston. In a few years the entire west side of Evanston will probably be connected with street car service.

The Chicago Rapid Transit maintains a six-minute schedule between Evanston and Chicago and operates special non-stop trains on a fifteen-minute schedule which furnish thirty-minute service between Evanston and Chicago. A franchise was recently granted for an extension of the "L" road from Howard through the south end of Evanston to the western limits and thence to Niles Center. This foretells rapid development of the south part of Evanston.

The North Shore Line runs an hourly service which carries the passengers from Evanston to the heart of Milwaukee, a distance of seventy-two miles, in one hour and fifty minutes. The North Shore Line also runs special service between Evanston and Ravinia Park in the summer months, during the Civic Opera productions.

Transportation is entirely adequate to meet the demand, and Evanston is obligated to the various companies for the efficient service.

With a rapidly increasing population, we can be assured that transportation will be one of the dominant factors that will continue to make Evanston the ideal city in which to live.



JOHN P. HAHN
City Clerk



WM. BLANCHARD
Commissioner of Public Works



HARRY P. PEARSONS
Mayor



FRANK T. MURRAY
Corporation Counsel



FRED M. ROBBINS
City Collector

CITY · OF · EVANSTON



CHARLES A. ROGERS
City Treasurer



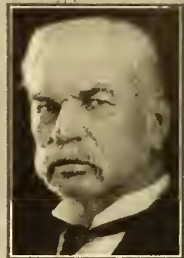
A. N. HOFSTETTER
Fire Marshal



CITY HALL



CHARLES W. LYGOETT
Chief of Police



J. F. BOYER
Police Magistrate
24 Years of Continuous Service



DR. C. T. ROOME
Commissioner of Health



FRANK S. ANDERSON
Commissioner of Buildings



HAL W. SMITH
Commissioner of Streets



JOHN J. CORCORAN
City Attorney



Alderman
OSCAR S. SEAVER
First Ward



Alderman
EBEN O. MCNAIR, JR.
First Ward



Alderman
EDWARD K. HARDY
Second Ward



Alderman
H. E. CHANDLER
Second Ward

OUR · ALDERMEN



Alderman
E. W. E. BAILEY
Third Ward



Alderman
C. E. GUYTON
Third Ward



Alderman
CHAS. B. EIDEN
Fourth Ward



Alderman
ROBT. E. JAMES
Fourth Ward



Alderman
PETER N. JANS
Fifth Ward



Alderman
EDWARD L. KAPPELMAN
Fifth Ward



Alderman
HORACE DYER BENT
Sixth Ward



Alderman
DON A. JONES
Sixth Ward



Alderman
W. H. KRAPP
Seventh Ward



Alderman
CRAS B. FULLERTON
Seventh Ward



Evanston—the Corporation

EVANSTON made her bow to the world as a city in 1892. A Mayor and fourteen Aldermen succeeded Village Trustees in the legislative branch of city government. The term of office of the Mayor is two years, as is the term of Alderman, one Alderman for each of the seven wards being elected each year for a two-year term. The other elective officers are the City Clerk and City Treasurer, who are ex-officio Town Clerk and Township Collector, respectively, the township boundaries being co-extensive with city boundaries.

The Mayor and City Council appoint administrative officers as follows: Commissioners of Public Works, Streets, Health and Buildings; Police Chief, Fire Marshall, Commissioner of Special Assessments; Corporation Counsel, City Attorney, Zoning Commission and Zoning Board of Appeals; Civil Service Board, Board of Censors, and Library Board, and Director of Playgrounds.

The City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month and the various activities of the city function through fourteen committees. A Board of Local Improvements consisting of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Street Commissioner, hold public hearings, prepare ordinances for all improvements, street and alley paving, water and sewer extension and sidewalks.

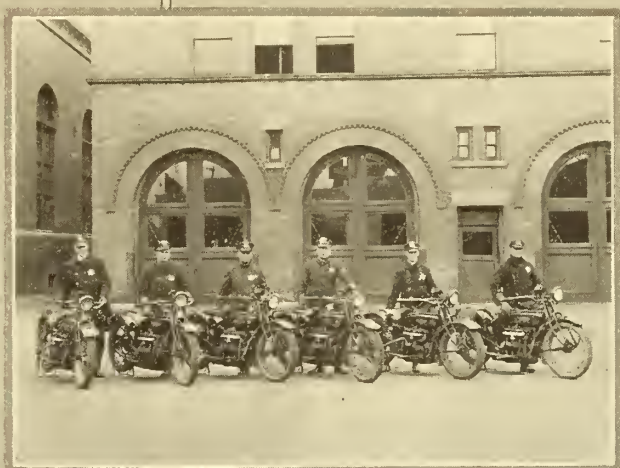
In the Street Department, employing on an average 105 men, 144 miles of streets, of which 90 miles are paved, are kept in repair. Street sweeping, collecting ashes, garbage and rubbish, are under the supervision of this department. Equipment consists of 18 motor trucks, 24 horse drawn vehicles, one tractor, two graders, steam roller, and scarifier.

All equipment is housed in the municipally owned yard, containing the Departmental buildings, garage, machine shop and headquarters for the Sewer and Water Main Bureau. The incinerating plant, provided for by a \$125,000.00 bond issue, is now under construction, and will take care of from sixty to eighty tons daily of garbage and combustible waste.

The Police Department, including the Chief of Police and two police matrons, number sixty-five. At least eighteen more men will be added to the force this year. Equipment consists of the privately owned automobile of the Chief, one ambulance, seven touring cars, and eight motorcycles.



POLICE DEPARTMENT



Evanston is also proud of her Fire Department, with a force of forty-nine men, on a two-platoon basis, all men available at all times. One truck company and three engine companies are ready for call in three stations. All equipment is motorized. A new hook-and-ladder truck costing \$16,750.00 will be in service some time this summer.

A police and fire alarm system of 49 call boxes, with flash signal equipment on 36 boxes, having a replacement value of over \$200,000.00, is maintained.

The water supply is obtained from Lake Michigan through thirteen forty-two-inch screened, upturned pipe ends on the lake bed, the intake being over a mile from the shore. Pumping equipment consists of one 12 Million Holley engine, one 5 Million Holley engine and one emergency 10 Million Centrifugal pump. A new 18 Million Allis-Chalmers pump, now being installed will provide adequate supply for approximately 100,000 population. The total pumpage for 1923 was two and one-half billion gallons, which includes supply to the Village of Wilmette. Per capita consumption on a population basis of 45,000 is 106 gallons per 24 hours. Water collections estimated for 1924 total \$240,000.00. Total appropriation is \$614,921.10 which includes cost of new pump of \$75,000.00, another unit for the Filtration Plant at a cost of \$275,000.00, and expenses of Water Mains Bureau, Meter Department salaries, supplies, coal, collections, interest on bonds and a transfer to the Fire Department of \$104,460.00. Consumers are supplied by meter service at 12c per 100 cu. feet for the first 10,000 cu. feet, scaling down to 7c per 100 cu. feet for quantities over 50,000 cu. feet, computed annually.

The filtration plant has a capacity of 12 million gallons per day, as normal capacity. A second unit of equal size is under construction and will be completed before the year closes. The water works and filtration plant are owned by the city. All sewage is diverted into the canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago. Statistics of the city show but eight deaths from typhoid fever since 1914, none of which could be traced to contaminated water.

Street lighting is by contract with the Public Service Company. Four hundred candle power lights are installed at street intersections and two hundred fifty candle power lights in the middle of blocks.

The Park area of the city is about $64\frac{3}{4}$ acres, including seventeen parks and playgrounds. Boltwood Park, now nearing completion, covers sixteen acres. Activities and recreation in playgrounds are under the direction of competent officials.

Life guards are provided for duty at the various bathing beaches, and a comfort station on the Lake front costing \$5,000.00 has been provided.



FIRE DEPARTMENT



The Health Department has jurisdiction over a wide field. A Health Commissioner supervises the department, which includes food and dairy inspector, housing inspector, health officer, chemist and bacteriologist. A department of weights and measures is also provided. Under this department the Infant Welfare work is carried on, employing four school nurses, five physicians (part time) and conducting regular clinics in three welfare stations at a cost of \$6,500.00. Every year physical examinations of all children are made and school absences investigated.

Evanston was the first city in Illinois to adopt a Zoning ordinance, which has been in effect since January 18, 1921 with good results. Zoning is primarily designed to protect the home owner; the zoning board has power to give relief in case of hardships. The Zoning Commission and Zoning Board of Appeals are identical in personnel and serve without pay.

The Building Department is self-sustaining and earned a surplus of over \$10,000.00 during 1923. Estimated cost of building activities for that year was \$11,610,000.00. The new buildings erected during 1923 are classified as follows: Residences, 374; garages, 574; apartment buildings, 62, providing 742 apartments; commercial buildings, 59; miscellaneous and alterations and additions, 332. The building department supervises electrical inspections and zoning enforcement, and has charge of the police and fire alarm equipment and all branches of building inspection.

The Public Works Department has charge of all buildings and property of the city, all work pertaining to public improvements, surveying, drafting, estimates, letting of contracts, and all detail business of the city not specifically provided for in other departments. The Commissioner of Public Works is City Engineer, Superintendent of Water Works and Purchasing Agent, and is the highest salaried officer in the employ of the city.

Evanston has an area of approximately 7.57 square miles. The assessed valuation in 1923 was \$24,151,434.00; tax rate, \$9.32 in School District 75, and \$9.37 in School District 76. Evanston has few factories. There were 7,267 registered automobiles in 1923.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. has approximately 16,000 subscribers in Evanston.

There are 12,067 families in Evanston.

The annual operating budget for all departments of the City of Evanston is \$1,861,216.53.



Northwestern University

A UNIVERSITY was founded. Then, that it might have a place in which to locate, a town was built round it. This has been the history of Northwestern University. Back in the early days of the great northwest, 1851, when Chicago instead of being a teeming city of three millions was a small town of twelve thousand, Evanston was a place of Indian trails, dismal swamps, quicksand beds and wonderful oak groves. It was here that Orrington Lunt, Grant Goodrich, John Evans, Philo Judson, A. S. Sherman, J. K. Botsford, A. J. Brown, Joseph Kettlestring, George F. Foster, Nathan Smith Davis, J. M. Arnold, Absalom Funk and E. B. Kingsley selected a site and formed plans for what was to become Northwestern University, an institution of ten thousand students, and Evanston, a city now of practically fifty thousand people.

The early founders hoped for the time when Northwestern University would have land, equipment and endowment worth half a million dollars. In the last year (1923) it received seven and a half million dollars from various sources.

The relationship between the University and the City has been of the closest, and the interests of both have gone hand in hand. From the beginning there has been a steady growth, except for the



period of the Civil War, when sixty-four per cent of the student body and sixty-nine per cent of the alumni were in active service. This, in passing, is indicative of the attitude of Northwestern University from that time down to the present when there has been any call made for patriotic service by our country.

There have been fifteen presidents of the University, beginning with Clark Titus Hinman and coming down to our own Walter Dill Scott, the first alumnus-president, and the man who is leading the University out into the Greater Northwestern.

Two offices of the corporation have been noted for the long continuity of service of their incumbents. The office of President of the Board of Trustees from 1851 to 1894 was filled by Governor John Evans, who has been followed by an able line of successors extending to Robert W. Campbell, the present incumbent. The office of Business Manager, which was held for many years by Philo Judson, for the last more than twenty years has been filled by William A. Dyche. This continuity has been largely responsible for the continued growth and financial success of the University.

Northwestern's contribution in outstanding personnel, to Evanston and indeed to the entire country, would constitute a most interesting volume. During the recent war a single department furnished six Colonels, nine Lieutenant-Colonels and five Lieutenant Commanders.



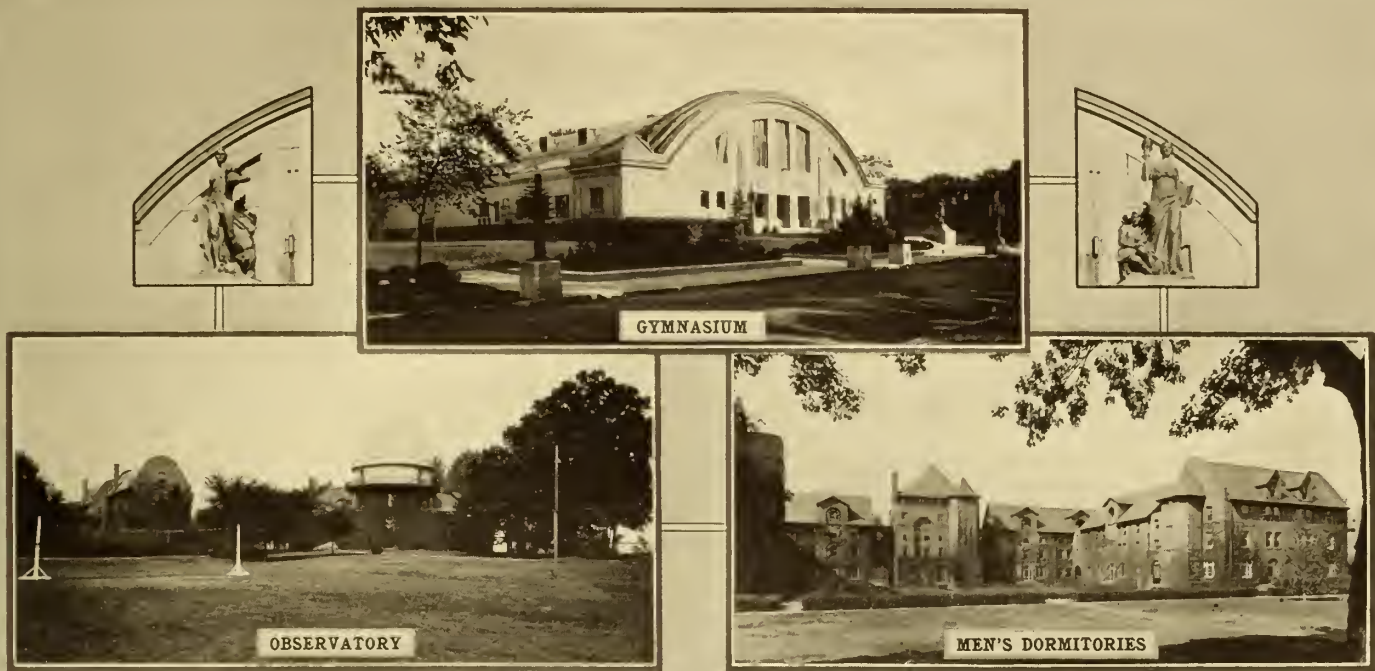
On the Evanston Campus are located the College of Liberal Arts, chartered in 1851 and the keystone of the entire University, the School of Music, School of Commerce, School of Speech, School of Journalism, College of Engineering, and the summer schools, making in all something over five thousand students each year in Evanston. Their contribution to the business, social, intellectual and spiritual life of the city is greater than that of any other single factor.

The University has been responsible by direct gift and by encouragement for much of our beautiful park system, especially along the lake front, sites for our churches, our educational institutions, our filtration plant, and other civic improvements. It provides education for something over seven hundred Evanston students each year, thereby making an immense saving to local families.

In addition to the support of our business interests that comes from five thousand students, there are about four hundred faculty members, their families, and the complete administrative and laboring staff of the entire institution. They make up in all probably twenty per cent of the population, and much more than twenty per cent of the spending population of the city. Their influence in all other ways is probably in the same proportion.

On the Campus we have fourteen buildings used for educational purposes, in addition to the finest gymnasium in the middle west, and the last word in quadrangle dormitories and fraternity houses for men. Construction will shortly begin on similar dormitory and sorority units which will eventually adequately house one thousand women.

Northwestern University is one of the twelve largest universities in the United States, and its standing in both academic and professional courses is in the very front rank. Besides its educational achievement, the University has been a splendid place for young men and women from the standpoint of extra-curriculum activities. A live, virile social life, enhanced by its wonderful setting on the lake



shore, its unusual record in forensics and debate, the splendid equipment for all kinds of athletics and have added a good deal of luster and have made the University a most desirable place for real men and women.

No other university has dominated any one sport as Northwestern has dominated swimming. The Purple has won eight of the last eleven conference championships and has twice been national champion. In the last conference championship it would have taken the combined score of the next four teams to beat Northwestern. In the national championship at Annapolis, where the best of the country appeared, it would have again taken the combined score of the next four teams to beat Northwestern.

In the campaign for Endowment and Building Fund for Northwestern University, which is still in progress, Evanston showed its interest in Northwestern to the extent of contributing one and a quarter million dollars. At least three of the buildings on the campus are wholly the gifts of Evanstonians, and to the building of a number of others Evanstonians contributed.

Northwestern has proved itself a good neighbor, and continues to go hand in hand with Evanston as a center of education, culture, and civic advancement.



PRESIDENT C. M. STUART



Garrett Biblical Institute

GARRETT Biblical Institute was projected in 1853, opened in 1854, chartered in 1855, and approved by the General Conference in 1856. Its founder was Mrs. Eliza Garrett, wife of the Honorable Augustus Garrett, who was mayor of Chicago in 1843. Mrs. Garrett bequeathed, for the founding of the school, a piece of property now in the loop district of Chicago. It was the site of the wigwam in which Lincoln was nominated to the presidency.

Among the benefactors of the school have been Judge Goodrich, Orrington Lunt, Frances E. Willard, William Deering, and Frank P. Crandon. One of the revered names in the history of the school is that of John Dempster, its first president, who started the school on the assurance of the Trustees that they would furnish him a building and \$600.00 a year.

From that small beginning has grown the present Garrett, of which Bishop McConnell says that he does not know of any seminary in any denomination in this country which has a faculty superior in scholarship or teaching power, or a policy more soundly evangelical. The faculty is made up of sixteen full time and six part time instructors. During its history the school has registered over 4500 students, and from the beginning its policy has been to furnish all its students free tuition and all its unmarried students free room rent. Its graduates are found in all parts of the world. Last year its total enrollment was 385 from 135 colleges and universities.



HECK HALL

Its property holdings are valued at over \$2,000,000, and its campus development has given to Evanston a stately and beautiful building—an occasion for civic pride.



Theological Seminaries

THE Swedish Theological Seminary was founded in Galesburg in 1870. In 1875 it was moved to Evanston and housed in a building on the site of the present Patten Gymnasium. In 1908 the Seminary moved to its present building, which is a modern class room and dormitory structure. The program of the Seminary is to meet the demand for a bi-lingual ministry among Swedish immigrants and Americans of Swedish ancestry. Ninety-seven per cent of the pastors in Swedish Methodist churches are graduates of this seminary. The faculty consists of two professors and two assistant professors. About thirty students are enrolled. Dr. F. A. Lundberg, the president, has been connected with the school over seventeen years.

The Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary was established in 1886. The building was erected in 1888. The Seminary, in connection with Garrett Biblical Institute, prepares students for the ministry in the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church. Dr. N. E. Simonsen, who was appointed principal when the school was organized, served as such for thirty-four years. Professor T. O. Fireing, the present principal was appointed in 1920. The school has a capacity attendance.

A prospective acquisition to Evanston is the Western Theological Seminary, a high grade school of the Episcopal Church. This school which, for forty years, has been located on Washington Boulevard, Chicago, maintains the equivalent of a bachelor's degree as the normal entrance requirement. Its present capacity is twenty-four students. This will, of course, be increased on the erection of its new building in Evanston. The president of the Seminary, who has been its Dean for eighteen years, is Rev. Wm. Converse DeWitt, D.D.



WILFRED F. BEARDSLEY
Principal



1924



1883



1900

Evanston Township High School

A VILLAGE high school had been organized in Evanston in 1875; but, as a permanent home had never been provided for this school and as North Evanston, Evanston, South Evanston, and Rogers Park were all in the same township, the suggestion of organizing a township high school met with favor. A lot was secured, a building erected, and Evanston Township High School was opened in September, 1883. Its first principal was Mr. Henry L. Boltwood, who had organized the first school of this kind at Princeton, Illinois, about fifteen years earlier. The first faculty consisted of five teachers and the pupils numbered approximately 140.

The original high school building was enlarged in 1891 and again in 1900, and this structure, together with several rented buildings, used as annexes, has housed the high school until the present time. The faculty for the school year 1923-1924 numbers 83, and the total enrollment for the year thus far has been 1637.

In October, 1919, the purchase of 55 acres lying between Dodge and Pitner Avenues and Church and Lake Streets was voted; and in December, 1921, bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 were authorized for the erection of a new and adequate building. It is now expected that the building will be completed in July, 1924. The old high school building, which has done service for 41 years, in accordance with the vote on April 12, becomes the property of Districts 75 and 76, to be used for an intermediate school.

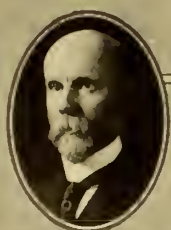
Ten different courses are offered, and every effort is made to meet the demands of those who wish to continue their education in the various colleges and universities of the country, to specialize in music and art, or to secure employment at the conclusion of their high school course.

The boundaries of Evanston Township High School District coincide with those of the City of Evanston.

The following are members of the Board of Education:

CHANCELLOR L. JENKS, *President*
MRS. JAMES A. PATTEN
MRS. CHARLES E. CLIFTON

WILLIAM EASTMAN
WILLIAM H. SYMONDS
WILFRED F. BEARDSLEY, *Secretary*



FRED. W. NICHOLS
Superintendent



CENTRAL SCHOOL



LINCOLN SCHOOL



OAKTON SCHOOL



WASHINGTON SCHOOL

Public School—District 76

SCHOOL District 76 includes the south part of the city. The school census of June 1923 showed 15,500 inhabitants, and the growth is more rapid than ever before. Central, Lincoln, Oakton and Washington Schools house over 1900 pupils and the election of April 12 gives us a joint interest in the old high school building.

Careful selection has brought here some of the very best teachers of the middle west. Better buildings and equipment are rarely found. Works of art, neatness, and firm discipline surround the pupils. Newest methods are employed and no district excels in the community use of buildings. Co-operation is the spirit of pupils, teachers, parents and other patrons.

The present Board of Education of District 76 is:

JAMES R. SMART, *President*
WILLIAM SHERMAN CARSON
MRS. MARGARET H. KAUFMANN
MRS. FAERIE D. WILCOXON
WILLIAM H. SYMONDS
JOHN P. O'CONNOR
DR. B. F. ANDREWS
F. W. NICHOLS, *Superintendent*
D. E. WALKER, *Asst. Superintendent*

The following teachers have served the district over 20 years:

JENNIE FOSTER (45 years)
HELEN STOW
CORNELIA BENEDICT
EMMA G. WHITE

RUTH CARNEY
NELLIE GICKELS
MIRA K. BARKER
CECILIA HAMEL



Public Schools—District 75

DISTRICT No. 75, Elementary Grades, comprises nine schools. The present buildings were erected as follows: Noyes Street, 1892; Larimer, 1894; H. H. C. Miller, 1898; Foster, 1905; David B. Dewey, 1906; Lincolnwood, 1913; Orrington, 1914; Frances E. Willard, 1923. The Haven School at Church Street and Sherman Avenue was built in 1888. The Frank P. Crandon School on Central Street was annexed in 1906. The present enrollment in the District is 3348 pupils with 134 teachers. From 1886 to 1916, Mr. H. H. Kingsley was superintendent of schools. The educational work has always been progressive in spirit. Drawing and physical exercises were in the course of study in the Eighties. The first kindergarten was established in 1892. Manual training began in 1897. Liberal private gifts allowed domestic science and vocational work to be adequately equipped in 1901. Music instruction, vocal and instrumental, has been under the direction of the School of Music of Northwestern University. The capacity of pupils is measured by the most approved tests and several hundred children receive training on the piano and orchestral instruments. Visual education of various types is employed in the school. Thrift education is on the program, with a day each week for receiving bank deposits.



Two school surveys recommended the addition of departmental teaching. In 1919 an intermediate school for the seventh and eighth grades was opened at Noyes Street. Since then similar work has been carried on at the Lincolnwood, Miller, and Dewey Schools. The purchase of the high school building on Dempster Street will now allow the concentration of all upper grade grammar pupils in one center. Ernest A. Smith has been the superintendent of schools of the district since 1920.

The following teachers have served in district 75 over 20 years:

RENA CROSLY

MARY E. MOORE

EVA SMEDLEY

ELIZABETH WRIGHT

SHIRLEY KIEHLE

MYRTLE ENGLISH

FLORENCE WOLAVER



Private Schools

IN addition to the public institutions of learning, Evanston is fortunate in having a group of private schools. Roycemore School for girls, established in 1915, entered the first year with 60 pupils and nine teachers. Today the enrollment is 335 with a teaching staff of 29. The school is college preparatory as well as covering the grades. It occupies two buildings of attractive architecture on Orrington Avenue.

Marywood School for girls, conducted by the Sisters of Providence, has an enrollment of 210. Marywood has recently added an attractive gymnasium building to its campus.

We also have four parochial schools, St. Mary's, St. Nicholas, Ascension, and St. Athanasius, with a combined enrollment of over one thousand pupils.

Madam Barbareux Parry also conducts a studio residence of the "Barbareux System of Education Through the Medium of Music."

Our city looks forward with pleasure to the coming of the National Kindergarten and Elementary College, which for 38 years has been housed in Chicago. With a three-acre plot on Ridge Avenue and conducting an enthusiastic campaign for building funds, this school with all its good traditions and record, bids soon to be established in Evanston. The school works on a threefold program, namely to train young women for kindergarten work, for homemaking and intelligent motherhood, and for places of service in church and society. Miss Edna Dean Baker is the president.



DELIVERY DESK



BOOK TRUCK



50TH ANNIVERSARY



CHILDREN'S ROOM



SAIDIE KNOWLAND COE MUSIC ROOM

Evanston Public Library

THE forerunner of the Evanston Public Library was the Evanston Library Association, organized in 1870 and supported by subscriptions. Largely through the influence of this Association, a state law was enacted authorizing towns and villages to levy a tax to maintain public libraries.

Evanston was one of the first villages in the state to avail itself of this law. On July 3, 1873, the trustees of the Association transferred its collection of 932 volumes to the directors of the Free Public Library of the Village of Evanston.

The site of the present building on the corner of Orrington Avenue and Church Street was secured from Northwestern University for \$31,600. The building, including furnishings, cost \$135,464.49.

In addition to the spacious and well lighted reading, reference, children's and delivery rooms, the building contains four floors of book stacks with a shelving capacity of 100,000 volumes; a mezzanine floor for the directors, staff, and Coe Music rooms; and rooms on the ground floor for the Medical Science Library, the Evanston Historical collection, and Library Hall with a seating capacity of one hundred. The hall is free for the use of organizations holding meetings of an educational character.

The music department, so generously equipped and endowed by Professor George Albert Coe in memory of his wife, Sadie Knowland Coe, is, according to a recent government report, the largest in any city of the size in the country. Professor Coe's most recent gift, the Duo-Art reproducing piano, makes it possible for anyone to hear the world's greatest compositions interpreted by famous pianists.

The Medical section, for the use of doctors and nurses, is a worthy tribute to those in whose honor it was founded and endowed, Doctor Webster, Doctor Christopher, and Doctor Brayton.

In addition to the main building, books may be secured from the South Branch Library at 926 Chicago Avenue, which serves the south end of the city. Other sections are served through Library Stations in the Washington, Dewey and Crandon Schools.

Book Auto service, in which Evanston was a pioneer, brings books directly to the outlying districts of the city. This "library on wheels" takes the place of the school stations during the summer.

During the fifty years of the existence of the library the book collection has grown to 82,975 volumes.

The total circulation of books for home use has amounted to 4,566,000 volumes. An additional 4,000,000 volumes have been consulted for reference in the library. The enrollment of borrowers has averaged from thirty to forty-two percent of the population.

1923, the semi-centennial year, showed the maximum use of the library, there having been 18,925 borrowers and a home circulation of 282,566 volumes.



The Rotary Club

THE Rotary Club was organized April 27, 1920. There has been a steady growth to the present membership of seventy-eight. The luncheons are held on Thursday at the North Shore Hotel. A weekly publication, "The Ro-To-Pep," was first issued October 26, 1920.

The first act of the Club was to support the Community Music Association. The general policy has been to promote worthy community enterprises through individual action rather than by the organization. Work with boys has been a special concern. Tuition has been paid, employment found, summer vacations financed, and aid of various sorts given.

The Joseph Pearson Memorial Rotary Scholarship in Northwestern University was founded in 1921 and is awarded yearly to a representative student on a basis of selection similar to the Oxford University Rhodes Scholarships.

Strong community interest has been developed. The scope of Rotary responsibility extends beyond the community, and there is active concern for the affairs of the state and the nation. Addresses of high merit from experts are given at the weekly meetings on a variety of vital themes.

Rotary strives earnestly to better a man in his individual, business, social and civic relations. Its motto is "Service above Self," with the ideal that "He profits most who serves best."



FRANK ORMAN BECK
President



JOSEPH T. BRITTON
1st Vice President



WILLIAM A. CONWELL
3rd Vice President



R. B. WARD
2nd Vice President

OPTIMIST CLUB



HUGH ROBERT ORR
Secretary



JULIAN TIFFANY
Treasurer

Catechism of the Optimist Club

I. *Why was the Optimist Club ever born?* The Rotarian, Kiwanis, and other luncheon groups had "made good" in Evanston; then why not an Optimist Club? Especially when there were so many fine men available for membership.

II. *When and where was this civic child christened?* At the North Shore Hotel, Thursday evening, February 21, 1924, at a banquet and dance.

III. *How many "Optimists" were initiated?* Forty-six, and more and more are coming fast.

IV. *Who is its first president and has he a good cabinet?* He is Frank Orman Beck, a professor at Garrett Biblical Institute, and if you wish to judge his cabinet look upon their photos.

V. *Has the Optimist Club a creed?* "To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble," is the first article of its creed and there are eight others just as good.

VI. *What is their motto?* "MAKE GOOD EVANSTON BETTER".



Kiwanis Club

The local club was organized in October, 1920, with fifty charter members and with Irving Brower as president. The membership is composed of business and professional men who accept the ideals of civic and social service and harbor no religious prejudices. The present membership is seventy-five. A weekly bulletin called the "Kowbell" is issued. The regular social lunch period and meeting is Tuesday noon at the North Shore Hotel.

The Kiwanis Club motto is, "We Build". An example of the service rendered toward this objective is the compiling and issuing of this book.

The local club is a unit of Kiwanis International, an organization of over 1200 clubs with more than 86,000 members.



NORMAN F. LIGHTHART
Treasurer



HORACE DYER BENT
President



JAMES R. SMART
President, Illinois Realtors Association



JOHN A. KAPPELMAN
Secretary

EVANSTON REAL ESTATE BOARD



REALTORS BUILDING



EXECUTIVE OFFICE



LEON D. MCKENDRY
Director



DAVID C. MALIN
Director



WILLIAM L. DORMAND
Vice President

Evanston Real Estate Board

THE Evanston Real Estate Board was organized and incorporated in 1918. The object of this Board is to make the name "Realtor" in Evanston stand for honest, intelligent service to the public and make of the real estate business an honored profession.

The Board is composed at the present time of thirty-eight firms and corporations, represented by 70 men and 5 women actively engaged in the real estate business and 100 individuals (mostly large property owners) and corporations interested in some allied line of our work. Life memberships for exceptional service have been awarded to J. W. Work, C. A. Wightman, C. J. Golee, and William S. Mason.

Our Board has the distinction of being the first Board in Illinois and the second in the nation, to build and own its own home, which is a \$75,000.00 investment. This was accomplished largely through the effort of ex-president Golee. The furnishings are exceptionally fine, including a collection of valuable paintings presented to the Board by ex-president Wightman.

Through its affiliation with the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the Illinois State Association, of which James R. Smart is President, this Board is in touch with Real Estate affairs of the state and nation.

Through the Board, valuations for public improvements were made, a complete map of the city was prepared and published, the zoning commission was given material assistance, the assessors were aided in making valuations and with the assistance of other Boards a state license law was enacted.



A. F. BULL
President



J. S. REESE
1st Vice President



PAUL SEEGER
2nd Vice President

EVANSTON CHAMBER



OF COMMERCE



G. H. TOMLINSON
Treasurer



B. P. MENGEL
Executive Secretary

The Evanston Chamber of Commerce

THE Evanston Chamber of Commerce was incorporated by ten business men in July, 1903, under the name of the Evanston and North Shore Business Men's Association. Mr. Peter Randlev was elected President and Judge John F. Boyer, Secretary and Treasurer. The organization was located at 823 Davis Street. At this time the population of Evanston was about 20,000.

The name was changed to the Evanston Commercial Association in 1918, and to the Evanston Chamber of Commerce in 1921. The offices were moved from 823 Davis Street to 810 Davis Street in 1906 and to its present location at 608 Davis Street in 1910.

The Chamber of Commerce is composed of Evanston business and professional men, active in their various vocations in Evanston. The present officers are A. F. Bull, President; J. S. Reese, First Vice-President; Paul Seeger, Second Vice-President; George H. Tomlinson, Treasurer; and B. P. Mengel, Executive Secretary. It is located in the center of the business district with its headquarters always open to its members and to the entire community. The Secretary and his assistants are available at all times to furnish information or statistics in regard to the City of Evanston.

Bound volumes of Evanston's daily newspaper "The News-Index" since 1912 have been kept on file and are to be found in the rooms of the Chamber. A library of the City Directories of over 200 of the principal cities is maintained and kept up to date. Directories are an essential and indispensable means of learning what is in a city. They portray the community as it actually is and they are the only means whereby its various features can be ascertained by the general public throughout the country.

The Chamber of Commerce, since incorporation, has taken a prominent part in all civic and business affairs for the betterment of Evanston and acts as a clearing house for civic organizations. It at all times co-operates fully with Northwestern University. It is a working partnership for the welfare of all Evanston and fosters the best interests of all the people. It seeks to stimulate the growth and direct the development of the city and to enrich the life of all the people.



GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES



RESIDENCE OF GENERAL DAWES

Charles G. Dawes

IT is perhaps not too much to say that no man gave to his country at the time of the World War a greater or better service than General Charles G. Dawes, of Evanston, Illinois. At any rate it is entirely true that no man gave of his time and strength more unselfishly, more zealously, more patriotically, or more efficiently than General Dawes.

When the United States entered the great war it was very largely, if not entirely, unprepared. True, it had unbounded physical resources and an abundance of men eager to serve their country but untrained. How to overcome this inexperience was the pressing problem.

Mr. Dawes was then beyond the age of men subject to draft. He was enjoying the fruits of an active life, rich in means and entitled to the repose that rewards success, at the head of a large bank, doing the thing he liked best, enjoying his home, his friends, his position. Under no necessity to work for gain or honor, he leaped into the field of war and offered his time, his brain, his strength, with the fervor of youth, without pay or hope of reward, in any position his country desired him to fill.

Recalling his capacity in finance and business, the Commanding General assigned to him the great task of purchasing munitions, motive power, food, clothing, uniforms and supplies for the American Expeditionary Forces, a task so great that none but the ablest and bravest could hope to accomplish it. He entered on his work with characteristic energy and enthusiasm. His success in that great undertaking is known and his fame therefor is assured and world-wide.

Returning to his home, he resumed his former life, living quietly and modestly as a private citizen and kindly neighbor and friend.

Called to Washington to devise a better system of conducting Government business, he created the Budget method and became head of the department that has proved of invaluable benefit to the country. Turning the work over to his successor, he again came home to resume private life, hoping for a respite from public duty and obligation.

The European countries, after looking for years for a solution of the financial troubles growing out of the World War, brought about largely by Germany's refusal or inability to make reparations, then sought the aid of General Dawes and again he sacrificed himself for the good of the world and headed the "Dawes Commission," which promises an early and satisfactory result.

We are proud of the service rendered by Charles G. Dawes and especially proud that he is an Evanstonian and a friend.



THE Garden Club was organized in 1915, to stimulate the love of gardening among amateurs, and to encourage civic planting. The first civic effort was a "Shakespeare Memorial Garden," with plants mentioned in the works of Shakespeare. An aster contest is held each year for the school children. The annual event of the Club is Garden Day in Raymond Park.

The Men's Club of St. Luke's was organized in 1905. It conducts monthly meetings of community interest addressed by men of note. Christmas parties have been given to poor children for the last ten years. Mr. George R. Manning is president.

The North End Men's Club, with ten popular meetings each year, led by speakers of note, is the assembly place for over 500 men. Community singing is a feature. Mr. Herman Fabry is the president.

The Lake Shore Neighborhood Club, made up of members in the north east section of Evanston, has for its objects neighborliness and community development. Monthly meetings are held to discuss subjects which promote the objects of the organization. Mr. C. N. Marthens is the president.

The Triangle Community Club, so named from the shape of territory embraced, is an organization for social and civic purposes. It accounts for many local improvements and conducts a garden contest. Monthly meeting programs are three-part, i.e.—Town meeting, entertainment, and social. Mr. T. C. Douglass is president.

The Old Settlers Association was organized in 1923 to promote fellowship among colored persons who have lived in Evanston over 25 years. Monthly meetings, Christmas party, and picnics are listed as its activities. Mr. William H. Twiggs is president.

North Evanston Business Men's Association have as their objects, service to their community and co-operation with each other. They are especially interested in the Central Street business section. Mr. Mark Shoreen is president.

The North End Improvement Association is an important organization in north Evanston. It is credited with instigating the purchase of land for Ackerman and Howell Parks. It engineered and financed the election under the Mueller law which brought about the present car system. It has worked for the success of many public improvements in the sixth ward. Mr. W. L. McKay is president.



EXECUTIVES OF MOTHERS' CLUBS AND PARENTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Top Row—Standing—Left to Right—Mrs. C. B. CAMPBELL, Treasurer Central Council; Mrs. EARL J. REEDER, Washington School; Mrs. E. N. PARMALEE, North End Mother's Club; Mrs. JOSEPH HALSTED, Dewey School; Mrs. A. W. MOSELY, Larimer School; Mrs. JOHN A. CLEMENT, Orrington School, Secretary Central Council.

Sitting—Mrs. W. S. REYNOLDS, Central School, Vice President Central Council; Mrs. ALBERT STEVENSON, Founder of Central Council; Mrs. HARRY G. PHILLIPS, President of Central Council; Mrs. EVERETT WILSON, Founder of Central Council; Mrs. E. L. JONES, Founder of Central Council.

Lower Row—Mrs. G. C. PIERCE, Oakton School; Mrs. EMMA LOVELL, Foster School; Mrs. WM. R. UHLEMANN, Noyes School; Mrs. H. C. CASTOR, Lincoln School.

One group of clubs of which Evanston can be justly proud is the Parent-Teacher and Mother's Club group. Ambitious, energetic, helpful clubs they are, one in each of our public schools, where they establish contacts between parents and teachers. This whole volume could be used in listing the achievements of these clubs since the year 1896, when the Noyes School Club was organized. We find these clubs all welcome and co-operating with the school districts. They are responsible for libraries, stage hangings, paintings, victrolas, playground equipment, teachers' rest rooms, furniture and furnishings, flag poles, orchestra instruments, etc., etc. In addition their committees are active in arranging "Mother's teas," recommending movie films, serving milk to children who desire it, managing fairs, carnivals, dances, card parties and other community social evenings. One club also carries out a strong Americanization program for foreign residents in its district. All the organizations have added greatly to the measure of understanding between instructors and parents and between the parents themselves.

In 1920, these Evanston School Clubs organized the Central Council of which the president of each club is a member. This council has been of great service in assisting clubs and now directs five large meetings a year to which any member of any club is welcome. It has also fostered a lecture course, given in co-operation with the Women's Club. The purpose of this course is to bring before the people, modern educational methods and practices. Some of the foremost educators in the country have been invited to speak. The officers of the Council are Mrs. Harry G. Phillips, President; Mrs. Wilfred E. Reynolds, Vice President; Mrs. J. A. Clement, Secretary; Mrs. C. B. Campbell, Treasurer.



PROF. OSBORNE McCONATHY



ORCHESTRA—DISTRICT 75
J. L. Swihart, Director



WINNING TEAMS
MUSIC MEMORY CONTEST



HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA
Osborne McConathy, Director



EVANSTON COMMUNITY
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
H. E. Knapp, Director

Community Music

THE Evanston Musical Club, organized in 1893, was for many years one of the important choral organizations of the Middle West. Dean P. C. Lutkin was its conductor and moving spirit. It was the nucleus round which the present festival chorus was formed. For several years the Musical Club has confined its activities to the annual community performance of Handel's "Messiah," given in collaboration with the Community Music Association of Evanston.

The Community Music Association of Evanston was organized in 1919, as an outgrowth of the community singing activities during the war. These patriotic "sings" were held under the auspices of the Music Committee of the Evanston War Council, and Evanston was among the leading cities of the country which found in music one of the most helpful agencies in furthering its war work. The object of the association was twofold: first, to develop instrumental music as a part of the activities of the public schools, and second, to carry forward group and community singing. In the orchestral field, much was accomplished by bringing to Evanston Mr. J. L. Swihart, whose work in the elementary schools of District 75 and in the high school has contributed largely to the present excellent condition of the school orchestras. This work started by the Community Music Association is now financed as a regular part of our public school work.

At the all state contest, under the auspices of the Illinois State Music Teachers' Association, held last December, the Evanston grammar school orchestra took first prize and the Evanston high school orchestra took third prize.

Professor Harold E. Knapp has been the central influence in the development of the Northwestern University Symphony Orchestra, which last year was renamed the Evanston Symphony Orchestra. The orchestra now enrolls not only students of the University but a number of skillful amateurs in Evanston.

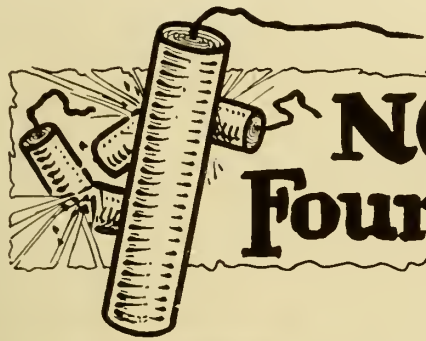
For some years, under the general auspices of the Drama League, Evanston has had a community Christmas tree on Christmas Eve. Other organizations have co-operated in this work, which has become a distinct feature of our community life.

Among the interesting features of our musical life are the Music Memory Contests which for several years have been held in our schools. In the Evanston contest this year first prize was won by the team of the Noyes School. At the contest in Chicago, under the auspices of the "In and About Chicago Music Supervisors' Club," the first prize for grammar school teams was won by representatives of Evanston District 76 and the first prize for high school teams was won by Evanston Township High School.

A directing force in community music is Professor McConathy of the Northwestern University School of Music, who has spent much time and effort in its development.

The children of our public schools make up the Children's Chorus of the Festival, which has received the highest praise from musicians all over the country.

For the last several years Evanston musical people have produced operettas under conditions of the highest artistic excellence. "The Mikado," "The Pirates of Penzance" and "The Chimes of Normandy" have been given, the first two under the auspices of the University Guild and the last under the auspices of the Woman's Club.



NORTH EVANSTON Fourth of July Celebration



EDW. B. DAVIDSON
President, 1923



FOLK in North Evanston have a happy way of thinking and working together. At a meeting in the spring of 1922, called on suggestion of Mrs. J. G. Goodhue of the North End Mothers' Club, the question of celebrating Independence Day was discussed. Representatives of all of the various community clubs of North Evanston were present. A program for July 4th was decided on which would not only entertain and instruct, but stir the patriotism of all residents. The idea made great headway and under direction of Charles Beall, First President, July 4th, 1922 became a red letter day in Evanston. After home decoration in the morning, followed by a parade, and then a picnic dinner, all were thrilled with a patriotic pageant. Games and races followed until supper, after which there was dancing on one of the streets illuminated by strings of electric lights. When it was dark all journeyed to the Northwestern University Athletic Field where a beautiful display of fireworks was furnished. The celebration in 1922 captured the Daily News flag as the best in Cook County that year.

Building on experience and with the united support and enthusiasm of all the north enders, the celebration in 1923 was also a success. Under direction of Edward B. Davidson, President for that year, the organization was incorporated. Over one hundred fifty members made up the various committees. Funds for the celebration were secured, as in the year before, by gifts of householders. In 1923, 1028 people subscribed over \$5,000.00. In addition hundreds of prizes for the picnic were received. Subscribers to the fund received free admission for the members of their household to all features of the day. Others paid a small fee to see the fireworks, which were witnessed by over 20,000 people, and cost \$2,000.00. Over five hundred saw the outdoor pageant in the afternoon and all the clubs, churches, and groups of various kinds furnished floats for the parade. A surplus of \$1,780.00 is reported left over after this event.



CHAS. BEALL
President, 1922

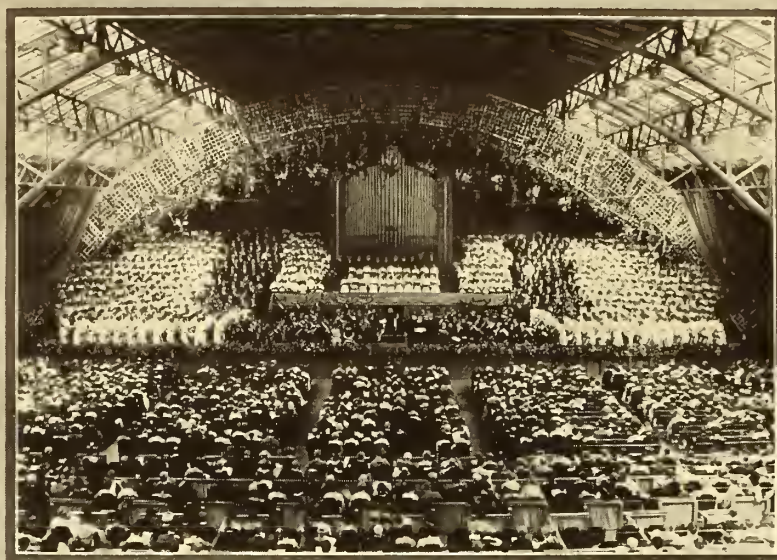




PETER CHRISTIAN LUTKIN
Musical Director



CHARLES W. SPOFFORD
President



CHICAGO NORTH SHORE FESTIVAL



FREDERICK STOCK
Orchestral Conductor



CARL D. KINSEY
Business Manager

Chicago North Shore Festival Association

THE first conception of a North Shore Festival came to Mr. Lutkin, the musical director of the performances, fifteen years before the festival itself took actual shape. The difficulty which presented itself was the lack of a hall large enough to hold a great chorus and orchestra and a vast audience. The presentation of the magnificent gymnasium with its immense track room by Mr. James A. Patten solved the problem, and Mr. John R. Lindgren was the first to realize its possibilities for festivals and large gatherings. The Chicago North Shore Festival Association was founded with William F. Hypes as President, John H. Hilton as Secretary, John R. Lindgren as Treasurer, and Carl D. Kinsey as Business Manager. Mr. Lutkin was the musical director. The first festival was held June 3, 4 and 5, 1909. There was a festival chorus of 600 voices, a children's chorus of 1000 voices, supported by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, and the following soloists: Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Perceval Allen, Miss Margaret Keys, David Bispham, Dan Beddoe, Arthur Middleton and Fred Yule. The orchestra numbers were conducted by Frederick Stock. The large choral works comprised Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum* and Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

Since that first festival in 1909 there have been fifteen others, growing cumulatively in splendor and artistic value. Scarcely an artist of international fame but has appeared at the concerts in the great gymnasium. Most of these, to be sure, have been vocalists—John McCormack, Tito Schipa, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Alma Gluck, Mme. Galli-Curci, and other great singers—but there have been famous instrumentalists, too, such as Mischa Elman, Eugene Ysaye, and Percy Grainger. Most of the great choral works have been interpreted—"Elijah," "Messiah," "Judas Maccabeus," "The Dream of Gerontius," "The Children's Crusade," as well as a host of smaller choral works. From the beginning one of the strong features has been the participation of little folk in the concerts, for the Young People's Matinee enlists the service of 1500 children's voices annually. Another interesting feature has been the competition for a prize of \$1000 which, for the past three years, the Festival Association has offered to composers of symphonic works. Almost every American composer of reputation has interested himself in this contest. In one aspect the North Shore Festival is unique, for it not only pays its own expenses, but makes a profit. This has largely been brought about by the genius of Carl B. Kinsey, the business manager of the organization, whose gift for organization is remarkable.

This season Dr. Georg Schumann, one of the most distinguished composers in Germany, will come to Evanston to conduct his works and there will be the Chicago Symphony Orchestra conducted by Frederick Stock.

The president of the North Shore Festival Association this year is Charles W. Spofford.



FRANCES E. WILLARD
FOUNDER WORLD'S W.C.T.U.
PRESIDENT 1879-1898



REST COTTAGE



ANNA A. GORDON
PRESIDENT WORLD AND
NATIONAL W.C.T.U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always been closely identified with Evanston. Three of the city's residents, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller and Mrs. E. E. Marcy, took a prominent part in the national organizing convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874. Frances E. Willard, whose historic home, Rest Cottage, is today a sacred mecca, was the first corresponding secretary of the National W.C.T.U. In 1879, she became national president, and later, world president. Anna Adams Gordon, of Evanston, is the present national and world's president. Of the more than 15,000 local W.C.T.U. branches in the United States, one is located in Evanston, and it has recorded great achievements.

Miss Willard defined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as "a world's republic of women who recognize no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship." Inspired by a vision of the womanhood of the world united against the liquor traffic, she founded the World's W.C.T.U., which, having fifty national units, now encircles the globe. Since 1875, the W.C.T.U. has been in the forefront of the fight for state, national, and world prohibition.

In Evanston, Miss Willard wrote the Polyglot Petition, which urges all governments in the world to do away with traffic in liquors, opium, and legalized impurity. This memorial has 7,000,000 signers from forty-nine nations.

The W.C.T.U. was instrumental in laying the foundation for national prohibition by securing, in all states, laws providing for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools.

The "Union Signal" and "The Young Crusader," with thousands of subscribers in this and other lands, are issued from Evanston. The W.C.T.U. Publishing House each year sends forth millions of pages of literature. In the commodious and well equipped offices of the administration building, the great and growing work of the National and World's W.C.T.U. is conducted.

The year 1924 marks the completion by the National W.C.T.U. of its first fifty years of service. It carries on an intensive educational program along lines in which the W.C.T.U. has been a pioneer—Social, Morality, Americanization, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Child Welfare, Women in Industry, Christian Citizenship, Soldiers and Sailors, Law Observance, World-wide Prohibition and many other activities.

"Allegiance to the Constitution and Observance of Law" is the keynote of great meetings held in every state. Conferences at strategic points on Canadian and Mexican borders arouse sentiment for law observance.





OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY



CHILDREN'S WARD

EVANSTON



HOSPITAL



PATTEN HALL--SCHOOL FOR NURSES



CLINICAL LABORATORY

In December, 1891, the Evanston Emergency Hospital was organized. The following year the property at 806 Emerson Street was purchased for \$2800.00, and the hospital formally opened. In 1895, the name was changed to the Evanston Hospital Association, and the present site on Ridge Avenue was purchased. The first building on the new site was erected in 1898 at a cost of \$17,250.00. The property of the Evanston Hospital Association is now valued at over one million dollars.

As the hospital was founded primarily to care for patients who received aid from the Benevolent Society, a plea was made, almost immediately, for an endowment fund. The first response to this plea came on May 4, 1900 in a gift of \$100.00 from Mrs. Lily Parker Stacey. The second gift to this fund was made by Mr. James A. Patten who gave \$5000.00 on February 25, 1901. Mr. Patten has been more than generous to the hospital ever since. This general endowment fund has increased from time to time until it now totals over \$200,000.00. In 1910, Mr. George W. Patten established the Agnes and Louisa Patten Fund by a gift of \$500,000.00. In 1913, an endowment of nearly \$92,000.00 was raised by popular subscription for the department of contagious diseases. The School of Nursing has a small endowment of nearly \$500.00. The grand total of all the endowment funds is \$792,348.11.

Although the primary function of the hospital was the care of those unable to pay, from the beginning, patients who pay cost of hospital care have been admitted. The proportion of pay patients has always been small. During the last fiscal year 74½ per cent of the total days care was rendered to free and part-pay patients.

The first hospital was an eight-room cottage. The present hospital has a capacity of 250 beds. In 1895, a total of 36 patients were admitted. Last year 4585 patients were treated in the hospital and 6343 visits were paid to the Out-Patient Department.

The hospital is well equipped. Its laboratories and operating rooms are modern. The medical staff attends all service cases without charge. The services cover all general branches of medicine and surgery, including obstetrics and contagious diseases. There is a resident staff of eight internes.

The School of Nursing was organized in 1898. It is affiliated with Northwestern University and has 110 students enrolled. The officers of the Evanston Hospital Association are as follows: Mr. W. W. Buchanan, *President*; Mrs. James A. Patten, *Vice-President*; Mr. P. R. Shumway, *Treasurer*; Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, *Secretary*; Miss Ada Belle McCleery, *Superintendent*.



IN 1901 the Sisters of St. Francis from Lafayette, Indiana, secured the old Kirk homestead, fitted out the main building, and opened it to the public as a hospital under the present name. They had 70 patients that year.

In 1910 the central portion of the new hospital, a solid four story brick building, was dedicated and the number of patients rose to 465. In 1916, 1400 patients were treated; in 1920, 2668; in 1923, 3690. All through these years the average number of part-payment patients has been 47 per cent, and the average of full charity patients 13 per cent of the total, leaving only 40 per cent who pay the full price. Only the fact that the Sisters do not draw any salary for their services enables them to do so much for charity.

In 1919 a training school for nurses was organized at St. Francis. A three-year course was adopted and the curriculum arranged according to the requirements of the State of Illinois. The student nurses have their own home at the southern end of the grounds on a tract of land that adjoined the hospital property and was bought for this purpose in 1918.

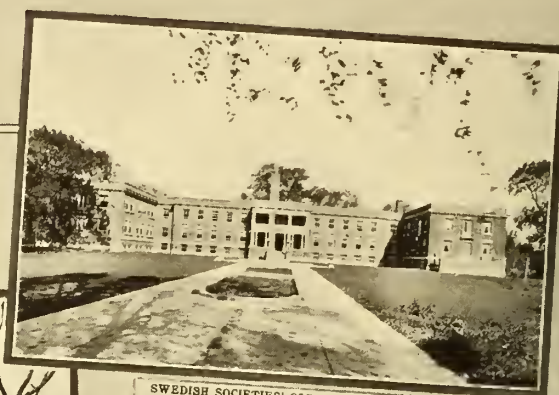
The need of further extension soon became apparent and in 1921 a campaign was held which realized about \$400,000.00. The following year ground was broken for a new south wing, that was to cost \$450,000.00 and will be ready for occupancy in July, 1924. At present the hospital accommodates 200 patients.

St. Francis has for several years been recognized as a Class A hospital and maintains this standard with ever increasing success. It has four operating rooms, a maternity department, and a well-equipped X-ray department and laboratory.

The lawn in front of the hospital with its flower beds, trees and statues, is always well kept. In the rear of the house is a large vegetable garden and a park with tall shade trees is in process of formation. Since the property comprises about 18 acres, no lack of space can ever hamper the development of the hospital. A north wing, to add another hundred beds, a chapel in the center, and a new home for the nurses are contemplated in the future.



THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME



SWEDISH SOCIETIES' OLD PEOPLE'S HOME



YOUNG WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CLUB



ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME



THE DORCAS HOME

Institutions

THE Swedish Societies' Old Peoples Home was organized in 1894 at Park Ridge. In 1908 the organization came to Evanston and began the erection of units which now make the present beautiful building. Over 90 old people are given housing by this organization, which receives its support from Swedish societies. A familiar sight in the North End is the picnic day in July each year. Fifteen to twenty thousand people attend this event.

The Presbyterian Home was organized in 1904 and has occupied its present building since 1922. It takes care of old folk of the Chicago Presbytery and receives its support from churches of that denomination.

The Illinois Childrens' Home and Aid Society, an organization forty years old, has a receiving home in Evanston. Here the children receive temporary care until placed in some suitable private family. The children come from central and northern Illinois and are usually orphans. During the history of the society, over 9000 children have received its legal guardianship. 1700 of these have been legally adopted and the society now is responsible for 1400 children in foster homes, boarding houses, and its specialized institutions.

The Cradle Society, founded in March, 1923, is organized for the purpose of finding babies for childless homes and homes for motherless babies. It is equipped to care for eight babies. The average stay is one month.

The King's Daughters operate a vacation home in North Evanston for needy and deserving girls. In the winter, sewing is done for charities. Over one hundred girls were guests last summer.

The Margarita Home affords shelter to eighteen girls. Plans are in the making for a capacity of one hundred in the near future.

The North Shore Community House Association is establishing a home for Negro girls. This is to be followed by a day nursery and hospital for Negro people. These projects are promoted by the Inter-Racial Co-operative Association.

The Dorcas Home was founded in 1914 and is instrumental in providing orphanage and half orphanage service to forty-five children. The organization is of Evanston, but the new home is at Deerfield. The first work was started at 531 Judson Avenue, a private undertaking of Miss Anne Jane Ardis, the present superintendent. Under direction of a board of directors of whom Mrs. Knowlton Ames is chairman, the new home with the eight acres of beautiful ground, has been acquired and paid for.

The Young Women's Community Club, formerly the Girls' League, offers home and family associations to thirty-two working young women in the building owned by the Women's Club on Church Street and a dormitory on Maple Avenue. This club and home helps the girl to retain her individuality and express her best self, and work toward an ideal.

The Evanston Community Union, organized in 1923, is working to improve living conditions in the homes of the colored people, and to promote good citizenship and community effort.



THE Central Association of Evanston Charities was organized to unify and centralize various charitable organizations. In 1922-1923, 1022 people were cared for; 1990 cases were on file, one-third to one-half of which received no financial aid, but advice and counsel as needed. The total expense for the year was \$10,957.30. Miss Kathleen Moore is superintendent.

The Salvation Army, housed in a new building, has been of great assistance in charitable as well as religious work. Two classes in Americanization work, fifty to a class, meet every week.

One of the most zealous and helpful agencies in charity work is the Elks Lodge. Staging an annual minstrel show and in summer a community picnic, this club raises a considerable amount of money, all of which goes to various charities or to cases direct. This lodge supplies, through the United Charities, shoes to all poor children in Evanston.

The Visiting Nurses Association report an average of twenty calls per day upon sick and needy folk. Calls mean practical assistance in a medical way as well as advice. This association was organized in 1898. Two nurses are now employed. The annual budget is \$4,000.00.

Thrift House, organized in 1919, has a wonderful record in raising money. Second hand articles are sold, and all profits go to various charities. Members serve as salesladies, and all expenses are kept at a minimum. Since its organization \$33,647.53 has been given to various charities. Last year eight beneficiaries received \$7,396.59.

Child Welfare work has put Evanston far ahead of most cities of its size in the country. The local organization started in 1918 when the government had all children examined. The work developed and stations with doctors in attendance were opened in schools. Two nurses were employed. At the request of the women promoting this idea, the City Health Department in 1920 took over the work. The results have been most gratifying. They have also demonstrated that no infant welfare work can be complete without a pre-natal department. The Welfare Board, who initiated the infant welfare work, have stepped to the front and have now completed plans for the new pre-natal clinic.

Goat raising, because of the beneficial results of goat milk to children and adults, has become an established feature in Evanston. Mrs. J. A. Patten has been the pioneer in this work and now has a herd of over forty Toggenburgs in Evanston. Goats are practically immune to tuberculosis, and have a milk content in such tiny globules that it is easily digested. There is a growing interest in the development of the goat-milk industry in this country which promises a supply sufficient to warrant physicians in prescribing it, which they have not been able to do heretofore.

Arden Shore, though not in Evanston, is one of Evanston's own charities. With an annual budget of \$40,000.00 and over 500 women and children to care for during the summer months, it has issued a challenge to Evanstonians that many have accepted.

The Evanston Day Nursery under direction of a trained supervisor reports 6,792 days' care during the year. Emphasis is placed on the guidance of the child's intellectual and emotional activity and the development of personality.

Grove House for Convalescents is one of Evanston's worthy causes. A home is conducted in North Evanston.



THE American Military Relief unit was organized in 1916 with Mrs. J. A. Patten as President. Its growth was rapid, and in 1917 it became an auxiliary of the American Red Cross. The officers report that during the twenty months ending March, 1919, they made and cleared 21,329 garments and 4,581 comfort kits, in addition to numerous other articles. Busy days saw as many as one hundred women at the tables. The work of this organization since the war is noteworthy. On a large scale the efforts are directed at answering the call of charities. During the year 32,000 yards of gauze were cut, 17,884 surgical dressings, and over 5,074 garments and hand pieces were made. In addition, it has cut over 4,000 garments for different organizations. \$8000.00 was sent to the American Red Cross on the last roll call, and \$3,500.00 to Evanston charities. The Japanese emergency called forth another \$10,000.00.

The *Camp Fire Girls*, under Field Guardian Grace Appell are organized in thirteen groups with a total membership of one hundred forty. The object of this organization is to guide and direct the interests of girls through the medium of work, service, knowledge, thrift, community interest and play, and so bring them through the trying period of the "teens", into splendidly developed women and citizens.

The *Girl Scouts*, of whom we have two troops, number 100. By instruction, competition and study the girls work for merit badges. Nature study, homemaking and recreation are three features emphasized. The first troop was organized in 1918 by Miss Ysabel Pfeiffer.

The *United Spanish War Veterans*, is a National Organization composed of men, who served in the military or naval establishments of the United States of America at any time during the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection or the China Relief Expedition.

Its object is to unite those men in a fraternal bond through a National Organization with state and local subdivisions

To honor the memory of and preserve from neglect and oblivion the graves of their dead comrades. To assist needy comrades and shipmates, their widows and orphans.

To perpetuate the memories of the war with Spain and the campaigns incidental to and growing out of that war.

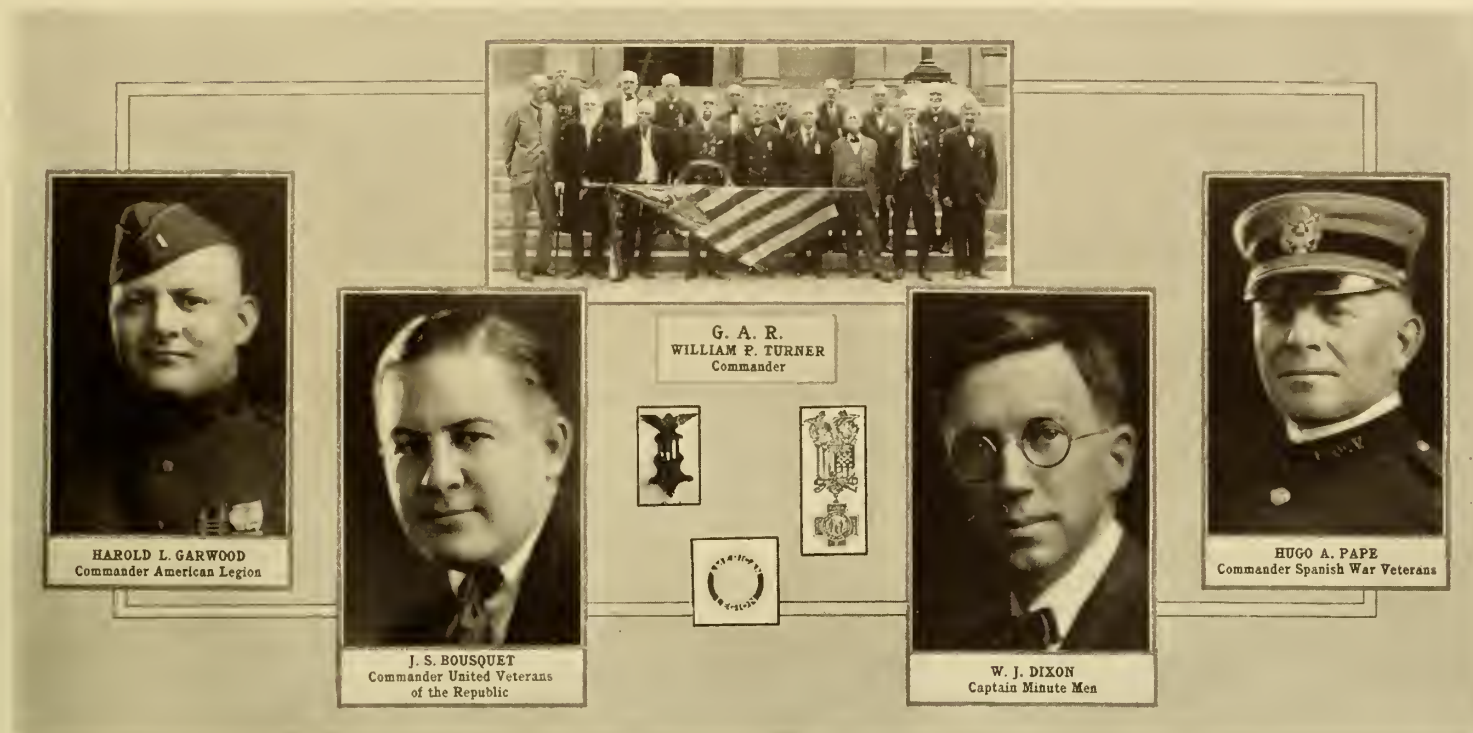
To inculcate the principles of Universal Liberty, equal rights and justice to all mankind, of loyalty to our country, reverence to its institutions, obedience to its laws, to encourage honor and purity in public affairs and to discountenance whatever tends to weaken these sentiments amongst our people, to conserve national honor and union through unqualified allegiance to the national government, and to protect the constitutional rights and liberties of American citizens.

Evanston Camp No. 57 is the local unit of the organization, it was instituted March 23, 1911, with 23 charter members and has now an active membership of 51 with two honorary members. Hugo Pape is commander.

The *United Veterans of the Republic* are organized for social, fraternal, political purposes. The national organization was formed in Dayton, Ohio, in December, 1918. Honorably discharged veterans of all wars of both sexes are eligible to membership.

The motto is "One God, One Flag, One Country—America." The object is to unite veterans of all wars in concerted action on matters of interest to ex-service men.

Santiago-Argonne Unit No. 16 was chartered in January, 1920, with an enrollment of twelve members and has shown a steadily increasing growth with a present paid up membership of one hundred and forty-seven. Honorary members are Carl R. Chindblom and William C. Levere. J. S. Bousquet is commander.



The Military Training Corps of the Evanston Township High School covers the basic course of the R. O. T. C. with marked success. Upon satisfactory completion of the course a cadet may receive as much as two years' credit at a university where there is a senior unit, entering the advanced course and receiving pay, while being under no obligation for active service. In 1924 the rifle team won the Winchester national high school championship and finished its third consecutive year without defeat in contact school match. Trips to the rifle range at Fort Sheridan, hikes to the sand dunes, etc., are features of the work. This is not a "drill" organization but an Officer's Training Corps where sound character, physical fitness, and leadership are taught through the medium of small groups.

The Minute Men of the Constitution, of which our own General Dawes is president, is known as Company One with Willard J. Dixon as local captain. Over 7,650 Evanston citizens have enrolled to carry out its ideals. The organization is non-partisan in politics, but is pledged to secure delegates to national and state conventions who will promise to endeavor to have republican and democratic platforms include therein articles advocating "respect for law," condemn agencies that breed class or religious discriminations, recognize a man's right to associate with others, and defend, within the law, his social and political interests.

The General John A. Logan Post, No. 540 Evanston, G. A. R., was organized October 22, 1885, through the efforts of Comrade E. R. Lewis. Twenty-seven ex-Union soldiers and sailors residing in Evanston and vicinity were charter members. The following are members of the Post at present: Wm. P. Turner, Commander, Frank Alles, J. W. Beebe, J. Seymour Currey, J. E. Hathaway, Geo. Huber, F. R. Holden, E. D. Redington, W. H. Seaburg, A. J. Little, R. S. Risser, F. L. Barker, Andrew Briggs, C. A. Garnsey, R. H. Hobart, W. W. Dike, H. A. Pearsons, M. J. Rohrer, H. T. Scoville, Charles Newburgh.

The Evanston Post No. 42 of the American Legion is an association of men and women who served in the World War.

The Legion's purposes are stated in the preamble to its constitution, as follows:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

The Legion has no purposes, policies or activities which are not covered by this preamble.

The Legion is absolutely non-military in organization and purposes. Former distinctions in rank are not recognized and military titles cannot be used in its meetings and conventions.

The Legion is not "in politics" nor will it enter. It will not permit its name or organization to be used to further the political aims of any person or group. It will not permit anyone who holds or is seeking a salaried elective public office to hold office in the Legion or in any department or Post thereof.

The Legion has not and will not take part in industrial disputes between employers and employees. Its attitude toward organized labor is exactly the same as its attitude towards all groups of American citizens who are interested in a square deal for all, in the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers.

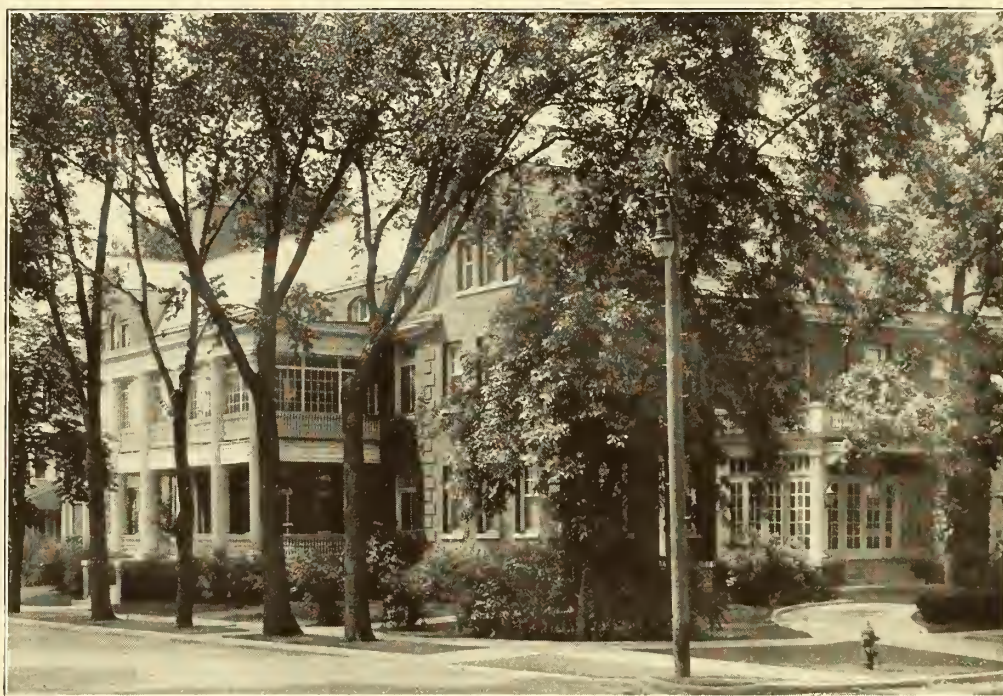
The American Legion was organized in Paris in February, 1919. In the fall of that year the Evanston Post was organized with sixty members. The present membership is 325. H. L. Garwood is commander.



The Woman's Club of Evanston

IN 1889 a group of Evanston women, under the leadership of Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, met at Mrs. Harbert's home and organized the Woman's Club of Evanston. Nine years later, in 1898, the Club was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois as an organization not for profit, with its objects as quoted from the charter.

The first meetings of the Club were held at Mrs. Harbert's and the homes of other members, but as the Club grew in numbers larger quarters became necessary, and the Club moved about to various places, meeting at the old Evanston Boat Club, St. Mark's Parish House, the parlors of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and remained for a long time a tenant of the Y.M.C.A. The growth of the Club was steady and its interests were becoming so widespread that the matter of owning a club house was presented to the members, and was received with such enthusiasm that committees



were appointed and ways and means devised to accomplish this purpose. The citizens of Evanston responded most generously to a drive for funds, Mr. James A. Patten heading the list by contributing one third of the cost. The corner-stone of the building was laid in May, 1912, and in March, 1913, the Club House was opened. At that time there were five hundred members, with a generous waiting list. Since that time the membership has been increased from year to year, until there are now one thousand active members, with a waiting list so long that from two to three years is required from the time of making application before a member is able to secure admission.

The work of the Club is carried on by three departments. When a candidate makes application for admission to membership she designates the department with which she prefers to be identified.

If her choice is the Art and Literature Department, when her services are needed to help in the activities of the Club, she will be chosen to assist in the work of this department. The same principle applies if the member chooses the Home or the Social Service Departments. Current literature, music study, fine arts exhibition and dramatic entertainments come within the province of the Art and Literature Department. Matters of education, home economics, fashion displays and kindred subjects fill the time of the Home Department. The Social Service Department brings before the Club, speakers of national and international fame, on topics pertaining to the welfare of our country, and at the same time works with local agencies for the betterment of our community. Each Tuesday of the month is set aside for a Club program, and during the month each department is responsible for one program, the fourth being furnished by the program committee of the Club. Each department has a large number of committees, all of them drawing members of the Club into active service.

Many activities of the greatest benefit to the community were initiated in the Woman's Club. Among these probably the most outstanding are the Evanston Hospital Association and the Visiting Nurse Association. Then came milk inspection, food sanitation laws, laws for better housing and city lighting, work for the filtration plant, and a plea for a policewoman. All this work was, of course, done in co-operation with the departments of the city, the Club asking for improvements where they were needed and helping in every way to secure them. During the World War it was a rare day indeed when the Club House and its equipment were not in use for some war activity. Money was raised among the Club members to send an ambulance to France in the name of the Woman's Club of Evanston. Food demonstrations were constantly held in the Club House to instruct the women of Evanston in the matter of food conservation, and committees organized there carried on these demonstrations in churches and schools throughout the city. A canning kitchen was organized which was conducted in the Domestic Science School, but which was under the direction of a committee from the Woman's Club, and as the influenza epidemic came on just as the canning season was drawing to a close, a committee was formed to prepare food and distribute it throughout the city where needed by the sick. The basement of the Woman's Club was turned into a community kitchen, and the delivery service was conducted by Club members driving their own cars. It has always been the policy of the Club to give both time and money to every good community movement, and on practically every welfare organization of the city will be found someone representing the Woman's Club.

The affairs and funds of the Club are controlled by a Board of Managers composed of twenty-four members, which includes the officers, chairmen of departments, and directors. The dues are surprisingly small, but the rentals of the Club House bring the income up to the necessary amount for operating expenses. According to the last Treasurer's Report (March, 1924), the value of Club House grounds and equipment was listed in round figures at \$110,000.00. One-tenth of the initiation fees and dues is set aside each year as a regular contribution to charity, in addition to special appropriations which are made from time to time as special needs arise. In addition to the ground on which the Club House stands, the Club owns the land to the north of the building and also the lot to the west, on which stands a nine-room dwelling. This dwelling is used rent-free by the Young Woman's Community Club (formerly The Girls' League). Besides the use of this property a yearly cash contribution is made by the Club towards this work.



Climbing the Dunes



High Dive



Retreat



Swimming



Life Saving Tests



Circus

Boy Scouts of Evanston

SINCE the establishment of the Boy Scouts in Evanston in 1911, there has been a gradual increase in membership and morale until today there are seventeen troops and about 425 scouts. Three or four more troops are in prospect, to meet the needs of the present population.

There are two great purposes in the scouting program, Character Building and Citizenship Training. Woodcraft, cooking, tracking, trailing, signaling, first aid, camp-craft, knowing birds, trees, shrubs, flowers, animals and stars, learning resourcefulness and leadership by doing, are incidental.

About 36 scout masters handle the boys, giving freely of their time year in and year out. About 125 councilmen serve Evanston's Boyhood in other capacities.

Dr. Norman E. Richardson is president of the Evanston Council of Boy Scouts. Dr. E. D. Kelley is Scout Executive and Donald M. Bolten, Assistant Scout Executive.



The Scout Oath

On my honor, I will do my best:

1. To do my duty to God and my Country and to obey the scout laws.
2. To help other people at all times.
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.



Y. M. C. A. of Evanston

ON June 26, 1885, a meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston to consider the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association. Those present were Rev. Andrew J. Scott, Rev. Lewis Curts, Rev. George C. Noyes, H. G. Grey, D. S. McMullen, H. H. C. Niller, George Adams, L. K. Gillson, F. Benjamin and Mr. Martin. As a result of this meeting, a mass meeting was called for November 17, 1885, at which the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of Evanston was perfected. M. P. Aiken was elected first president and Joseph M. Larimer first vice-president.

The Evanston Association was incorporated December 18, 1885, the corporate name being "The Young Men's Christian Association of Evanston, Illinois," the object as stated being "to provide means whereby young men may obtain physical, social, moral and religious culture." Immediately after organization, the board of managers secured quarters in Jennings Hall. A constitution was adopted April 20, 1886.

Will S. Mather was called as the first general secretary and Prof. Greiner had charge of the first physical training work conducted, which was started in March, 1886.

A lease was taken on the building located on the corner of Chicago Avenue and Davis Street, April 20, 1886, and the association continued its work in this building until 1898. In 1898 through the untiring efforts of John R. Lindgren, president, and William Boyd, general secretary, it was possible to raise funds to build and equip the main building now located at 1611-21 Orrington Avenue. The gymnasium annex was added within the next year and the swimming pool was installed shortly thereafter.

For many years, the association labored under an indebtedness due to the erection of the present building on Orrington Avenue. In 1910, a committee headed by Mr. John E. Wilder, known as the committee of 100, conducted a successful campaign for \$100,000.00 to wipe out the indebtedness, remodel the Orrington Avenue building, enlarge the endowment, and provide funds to start the organization of Y. M. C. A. work for colored young men and boys. The campaign proved highly successful and over \$116,000.00 was secured.

In 1914 the Emerson Street Department of the Y. M. C. A. for colored young men and boys was organized. The interest of Dr. D. J. Harris and others made this work possible and a building was erected.

From a membership numbering a few hundred, the association has grown until over 2000 were enrolled in the two departments on January 1, 1924.

Under the leadership of the following who are the present officers and directors, the association has taken rapid strides forward—Charles N. Stevens, President; George M. Ludlow, First Vice-President; Horace M. Capron, Second Vice-President; William Hudson Harper, Recording Secretary; Edwin G. Booz, Treasurer; James W. Bixby, General Secretary.

The Central Department Building has been sold and erection of a great modern structure which will care for the needs of the young men and boys of the future is contemplated very soon.



Fraternal and Social Clubs

A TOLL of memberships in social, civic and fraternal organizations of Evanston would probably be more than the population by several hundred per cent. People live in Evanston, and find their social appetites well satisfied in their home town.

Evanston boasts two boat clubs—in Grosse Point Harbor we find the Sheridan Shore Yacht Club with their attractive quarters containing all facilities for comfort. Out in the harbor we see the Buccaneers' unique club house from the decks of which members enjoy beautiful vistas of the lake as they dine and talk. Julian Armstrong was one of the directing forces in this organization, which also owns six Buccaneer "Cats" for the use of its members.

In the quarters of the former Evanston Boat Club at Lake Street we find the present Canoe Club, which counts many active young men in its membership. The love of horses directs another group of our citizens and we have the Evanston Saddle Club, under direction of Walter Clyde Jones. They report over forty members.

The University Club, organized in 1904, has a membership of 514, representing 100 different colleges. Developing from a small group of fourteen in borrowed quarters, they now boast a most active organization housed in a beautiful club house.

The Country Club, organized in 1889 is now in its new quarters, erected on the site of the old building which was destroyed by fire in 1922. The club is purely social, has a membership of 1000, and furnishes eight tennis courts for the use of its members.

The Evanston Club was organized in 1888. It has a restricted membership of 250. It is organized to promote social, athletic and asthetic culture. James A. Patten is President.

The Elks Lodge, occupying two buildings, is one of our most active fraternal organizations. In addition to doing great charity work, this organization gives unusually great privileges to its members, who number over 1000. This club sponsors Evanston Community Day at the Forest Preserve.

Evanston's Masonic orders, five in number, had their beginning in 1866. In addition to its regular charity and fraternal work this organization is preparing to erect a new temple.

Newman Court No. 511, Catholic Daughters of America, of which Mary M. Jans is president, report a membership of 351. While the organization is of a social nature, it does a great deal of charity work.

Newman Council, Knights of Columbus, under direction of Edward W. Bell, has a membership of 490. In addition to their fraternal work they are noted for their charity.

Pythian Sisters report a membership of 121. They visit the sick and also do charity work.

Vesper Rebekah Lodge, with a membership of 204, reports the upkeep of eight beds in an orphan home. Mrs. Emma Washburn is Noble Grand.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in 1880. They contemplate the erection of their own building this summer. Fred S. Brown is Noble Grand.

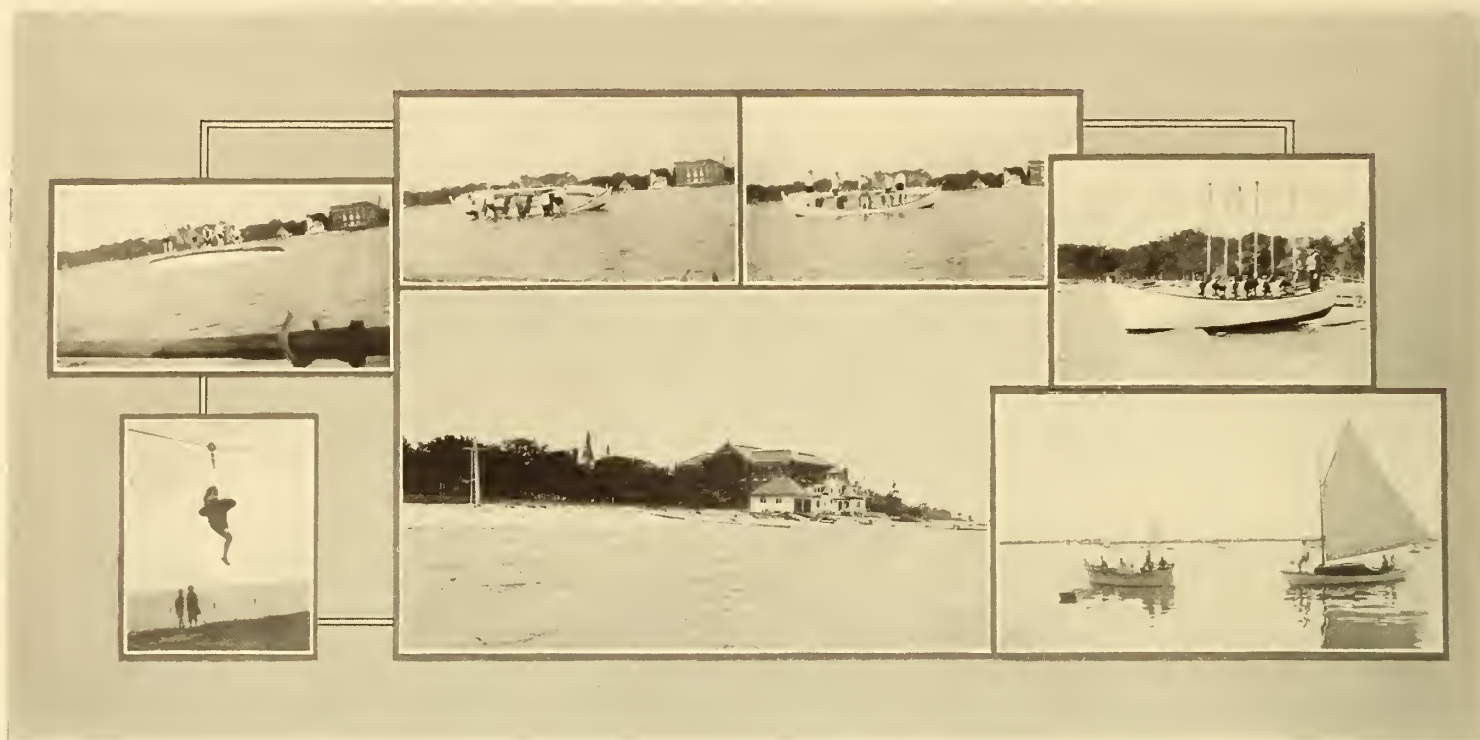
Sunday Afternoon Club

DURING the World War the four churches located in the center of the city adjacent to Raymond Park came together each Sunday evening for a patriotic service. These meetings accustomed the people to coming together, and it was decided to continue the union. A central committee was formed, consisting of three laymen and the pastor from each church. The expense was underwritten by the churches and after a year or two of experiment, it was found that four o'clock on Sunday afternoon was better than the evening hour for large audiences.

Dr. Hugh Elmer Brown, pastor of the Congregational Church, was charged with securing the speakers and making other arrangements. The meetings are held from September 15th to June 15th, half of the time in the First Methodist Church and half in the First Presbyterian Church, as these have the largest seating capacity. During the summer months the committee conducts a Vesper Service in the First Baptist Church or the First Congregational Church. Great crowds have attended these meetings. A large number of men and women of national and international importance, the list of whom would read like a contemporary hall of fame, have been brought to Evanston. Among them have been:

HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE	JUDGE KENESHAW M. LANDIS	DR. J. FORT NEWTON, D.D.
DEAN CHAS. R. BROWN, D.D.	DR. NEWELL D. HILLIS,	CALVIN COOLIDGE
EX-VICE PRES. MARSHALL	HUGH BLACK, D.D.	MAUDE BALLINGTON BOOTH
DR. WILFRED GRENFELL	BISHOP FRANCIS McCONNELL	MRS. CORRINE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON
DR. CHARLES GILKEY, D.D.	RAYMOND FOSDICK	HENRY VAN DYKE
	ALBERT PARKER FITCH	

The total budget for this enterprise has been about \$3,500.00 a year, most of which has been met by the collection taken and a list of personal subscribers.



Coast Guard Service

THE U. S. Government Life Saving Station, located at the southeast corner of the Northwestern University Campus has had a noble record of service, a record that is all the more inspiring because most of the men in the service have been students in the university. The most dramatic rescue was probably that of the *Lady Elgin* on September 8, 1860. This passenger steamer was struck in a collision just north of Evanston, and of the 325 persons aboard, 287 were lost. Only 30 came through the breakers alive and practically all of these were rescued by the heroic exertions of the students of the university and the Garrett Biblical Institute.

A single student, Edward W. Spencer, rescued seventeen of these persons. Spencer with a rope fast to his waist would dash through the breakers, for he was a strong and expert swimmer, get hold of a drowning person and then signal to be drawn to shore.

After his strength was all but exhausted he insisted on going back for one more, and again one more. An illness and delirium followed this exploit in which he constantly repeated "Did I do my best? Did I do my best?" The story of his heroism was published round the world.

Another splendid rescue occurred on November 24, 1887, when the steamer *Halsted* grounded about 200 yards off the shore of Glencoe. Captain Lawson and his men succeeded in getting the surf boat up to Glencoe and down the high bluff, which was in itself a tremendous task. On the first attempt to pass through the tremendous sea, they capsized, but they returned to shore, baled out, and in the second attempt succeeded, and brought back five men. On the second trip, the steering oar broke but Captain Lawson took the nearest rower's oar and set him to bailing. On this passage the remainder of the crew were brought ashore, ten men in all.

A third rescue by this student force under Captain Lawson may be mentioned because for sheer hardship few records in the annals of the service can surpass it. On Thanksgiving day in 1887 (November 28th), the steamer *Calumet* was wrecked off Ft. Sheridan. A terrific blizzard was raging and the thermometer was down to only ten above zero. Two hours after word came to the station in Evanston the crew arrived with the boat at the scene of the wreck. Fifty soldiers from Ft. Sheridan helped get the boat down the precipitous bluff. Part of the way steps had to be cut and the last thirty feet the boat was lowered by rope. The waves dashed the boat against the hard clay bluff. The men were in danger of being either crushed or drowned. Three times the boat was launched, capsized, was bailed out and launched again, but skill, strength and courage brought success and eventually Captain Lawson got to the side of the vessel and, with the aid of a line, got six men aboard. It is hard to see how flesh and blood could do it, for not only must they contend with the terrifying seas but every drop of water that struck their oars or clothing was instantly frozen. Despite all this the student crew made three trips and brought the eighteen men safe to shore. The next morning nothing was left of the *Calumet* but the stern and stern post sticking out of the water. For this rescue the crew were presented with the gold medal, the highest token of appreciation that the department can bestow.



Militia

COMPANY "I". Immediately after the United States entered the World War in April, 1917, military training was started in Evanston for the purpose of giving elementary training to those who expected to go to the Officers' Training Camp or otherwise enter the Army.

This work rapidly expanded, and in the early summer of 1917 a definite organization was effected, a company having an enrollment of about one hundred fifty. Commissions were issued to the officers by the State Council of Defense, the officers being Henry M. Huxley, Captain; J. R. Wilbur, First Lieutenant; Oscar S. Seaver, Second Lieutenant. This company, although uniformed at the expense of the individual members, was without equipment and was solely a training organization.

In the late summer of 1917 the State of Illinois organized three regiments—the 9th, 10th and 11th Illinois Infantry—to preserve order within the state and to replace the National Guard regiments which had been called into the Federal Service.

With the rest of the regiment, Company "I" went to Camp Lincoln at Springfield for equipment and training and remained there for twenty-three days, returning to Evanston in the latter part of September, 1917.

COMPANY "E". A number of patriotic citizens of Evanston, realizing the need of a local military body, organized the Evanston Volunteer Training Corps. From this organization, then under command of Capt. J. Ralph Wilbur, was formed Company "E," First Regiment Illinois Reserve Militia, Capt. J. Williams Macy commanding. The Company was mustered in on October 4, 1917 and drilled twice a week at Patten gymnasium. Krag rifles were furnished by the State, but uniforms and other equipment were provided by the members of the Company.

From the time that the Company was first organized, members in ever increasing numbers secured their discharges to enter Federal service. The Company was, however, kept at full strength by the enlistment of new recruits. Company "E" served the state during the race riots and fuel shortage.

TANK COMPANY. In the fall of 1920, the State of Illinois started the reorganization of the National Guard under the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1920.

With about twenty former members of "I" Company as a nucleus, Company "G" Tanks was organized as one of twelve National Guard Tank Companies allotted to twelve states. With three officers and fifty enlisted men the Company was offered for state acceptance and Federal recognition, and the Company became a federally recognized unit of the National Guard on November 17, 1920.

Just before its departure for Camp Grant in August, 1921, the motor equipment including tanks, trucks, motorcycles, etc., began to arrive, and a large garage at 1026 Emerson Street was secured for the storage of this equipment. Subsequently this building was taken over as the regular armory for the Company.

In the fall of 1921 the designation of the Company was changed from Company "G" Tanks to 33d Tank Company, thus more adequately identifying the Company as the Tank Company of the 33d Division which is the Illinois Division of the National Guard.

Captain Huxley requested relief from duty on January 1, 1922 and Captain Evan R. Anderson became Company commander. Captain Anderson resigned and Captain Ralph Ramsey is now in command.



COMPANY "I"



HOYBURN
THEATRE



EVANSTON
THEATRE
Interior



RAVINIA
THEATRE

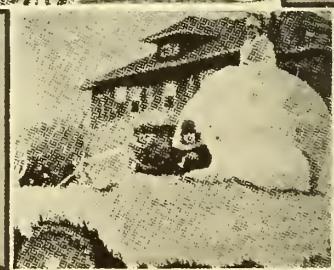


EVANSTON
THEATRE

Amusements

IN stride with the progressive and discriminating taste of Evanston are the theatres. With managers aware of the pulse of the community, only the best, approved pictures are run. The theatres in Evanston operate six days a week and are closed on Sunday.

An additional treat is summer Grand Opera at Ravinia Park, which is a short ride north of Evanston. Numerous local student theatricals, concerts, athletic contests and circus also share generously in town interest and support.





THE North Shore Hotel is located on the northeast corner of Davis Street and Chicago Avenue, in the heart of Evanston's residential district. Here, for sixty years, stood the Avenue House, Evanston's aristocratic hotel, but as it suffered from lack of modern improvements it gave way to the present thoroughly modern and fireproof structure.

The style of architecture of the North Shore Hotel is Elizabethan, outside and in.

The lobby has an atmosphere of ease and restfulness, the color scheme being subdued; and the furniture of old English type is charming in its variety of form.

The east side of the lobby opens into a patio with a green bordered fountain, and a movable skylight that opens the room to the sky upon occasion. This patio is used as a tea room, and as a foyer for dining room and ball room.

The ball room is in orange and black, and richly furnished as becomes the social headquarters of aristocratic Evanston.

The main dining room is finished in white, relieved with bits of color and green plants. In addition to the dining room there is also a coffee room, cafeteria type, in the building, the foods being of the same quality as those served in the main dining room.

The three hundred rooms, which the hotel contains, are luxuriously furnished. Accommodations are arranged in single rooms and bath, two-, three-, and four-room suites. The north wing of the hotel is arranged for kitchenette apartments, which are furnished like the transient rooms.

At the North Shore Hotel one finds the luxury and comfort of the most modern metropolitan hotel combination with the ideal surroundings and fresh, vigorous atmosphere of a suburban home.

F. J. Kihm is manager.



EVANSTON



HOTEL



THE Evanston Hotel, situated on the corner of Main Street and Forest Avenue, was the first modern hotel built in Evanston. The purchase of land was made by Messrs. L. M. Nelson and F. C. Lewin in 1914. The house was opened in 1917. It was called "The Model" on its opening night, becoming a favorite from the start and still maintaining its early success.

It continued under the owners' management until 1922, when Mr. F. C. Lewin died. In January of 1924 the partnership was severed and "The Evanston" became the property of the Lewin estate.

Its location among ideal surroundings in an exclusive neighborhood, away from the noise and congestion, makes it an ideal home.

Mrs. L. H. Field is manager.



THE Evanshire Hotel, located at the corner of Main Street and Hinman Avenue, was opened on September 1, 1923. It is one of the projects of the Main Street Building Corporation and is under the management of C. L. Corpening.

The building is one of the finest in the city and presents an attractive appearance, being seven stories in height and built of brick and light terra cotta.

There are 128 rooms, each equipped with bath tub and shower bath, circulating ice water and other modern conveniences.

The public rooms are finished in Italian marble; the office counter is of Belgian marble, and the lobby floor is Alabama and Mapolion grey marble.

An unusual feature in hotel construction is the placing of two windows in each room, giving ample light and fresh air at all times. The Evanshire is truly a residential hotel of refinement.



Library Plaza



TYPICAL LIVING ROOM
LIBRARY PLAZA HOTEL



LOBBY OF THE
LIBRARY PLAZA HOTEL

THE Library Plaza Hotel is under the same ownership and management as The Orrington Hotel, and is located just a few steps south on the opposite side of Orrington Avenue.

Like The Orrington, The Library-Plaza is new, fireproof and modern in every detail. As you enter the lobby you are impressed by elegance and refinement, quiet and good taste, still further emphasized when you inspect the exquisitely furnished one- and two-room apartments.

There are quarters both with and without kitchenettes. The one-room apartments are equipped with wall beds, permitting the room to be furnished as a commodious living room with sofas, easy chairs, secretaries, etc. In the two-room suites there is a living room with separate chamber equipped with regular beds.

A splendid cafeteria is located within the hotel and there is a cheery solarium on the roof with an open fireplace and cozy home furnishings.



ELEVATOR LOBBY



The
ORRINGTON



RECEPTION COURT



A CORNER OF THE TUDOR LOUNGE



THE ROOF GARDEN



TYPICAL LIVING ROOM

THE Orrington Hotel is the newest and largest apartment hotel in Evanston. It is regarded as one of the finest and most complete buildings of its kind in the middle west.

The accommodations range from one room up to apartments of eight rooms, both furnished and unfurnished, with and without kitchenettes. Every room is an outside room, spacious, comfortable, beautiful.

There are many public rooms—reception courts, an elegant English lounge, roof garden, gentlemen's club room, etc. The mezzanine ball room or banquet hall accommodates approximately two hundred people. The gold room, used for meetings and dinners, is ample for from twenty to thirty people. The Pompeian room, slightly larger, accommodates up to fifty. The roof garden ball room has a banquet capacity of five hundred with dancing space for two hundred couples. The main dining room seats one hundred and fifty people.

For every social affair, meeting or convention The Orrington offers complete and elegant facilities. The convenience to transportation, the newness and freshness of everything make The Orrington exceedingly attractive both as a place to live and entertain in.



State Bank and Trust Company

FOLLOWING the Chicago fire, Thomas C. Hoag opened a grocery store on the southeast corner of Davis Street and Chicago Avenue. In connection with this store, the Bank of Thomas C. Hoag & Company was established in 1874. The bank grew steadily and in 1891 moved across the street to the southwest corner. The first modern safe deposit vaults in Evanston were there installed.

A year later, Mr. Hoag sold his interest and the State Bank of Evanston was incorporated with capital of \$100,000.00 and deposits of \$306,000.00. In 1907 the bank built an exclusive banking building on the northeast corner of Davis Street and Orrington Avenue, its present location. It was thought that this building would be adequate for many years, but by 1913, both the public space and working quarters had become so congested that it was necessary to enlarge the bank to double its size, in order to accommodate the increasing demands of the city.

Since then, however, the rapid expansion of the bank's business has necessitated the consideration of still larger improvements. The new building is to cover more than twice the ground area now occupied.

On July 1, 1919, the name of the bank was changed to State Bank and Trust Company. The Capital is now \$300,000.00 and Surplus and Undivided Earnings \$550,000.00 with total assets over \$8,000,000.00. The present officers are:

F. J. SCHEIDENHELM, *President*
 G. H. TOMLINSON, *Vice-President*
 C. J. LUTHER, *Cashier*
 L. J. KNAPP, *Secretary and*
 Assistant Cashier

WILLIAM A. DYCHE, *Vice-President and*
 Chairman of the Board
 H. J. WALLINGFORD, *Vice-President*
 F. O. POTTER, *Assistant Cashier*
 A. K. SCHEIDENHELM, *Assistant Cashier*

The bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System.



CITY NATIONAL BANK



CHARLES M. STEVENS
President



City National Bank

THE City National Bank of Evanston was organized in February, 1900, and opened for business on June 21, 1900, in its present location, with a capital of \$100,000.00. On March 31, 1924, the combined capital, surplus and undivided profits were \$549,631.08, and deposits \$6,099,319.65.

The institution is a member of the Federal Reserve System and an affiliated member of the Chicago Clearing House Association. It is well equipped to serve the needs of the rapidly growing community and among its departments are Commercial, Savings, Loan, Bond, Trust, and Safe Deposit Vault.

The bank occupies more than two floors of a modern and attractive office building, the upper floors of which are used as offices by doctors and dentists.

The officers of the bank are:

CHARLES N. STEVENS, *President*
EDWIN SHERMAN, *Vice-President*
HURD COMSTOCK, *Cashier*

GEORGE B. BURDSAL, *Asst. Cashier*
ARTHUR P. ROGERS, *Asst. Cashier*
JULIAN TIFFANY, *Asst. Cashier*

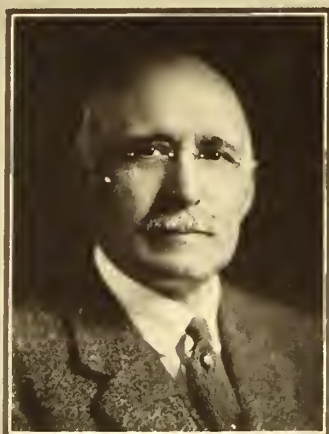
The Directorate includes:

WILLIAM W. BUCHANAN
J. H. FALL, JR.
WILLIAM S. MASON
A. D. SHERIDAN
CHARLES N. STEVENS

THOMAS H. EDDY
DAVID R. FORGAN
JAMES A. PATTEN
EDWIN SHERMAN
CHARLES E. WARD

RAWLEIGH WARNER

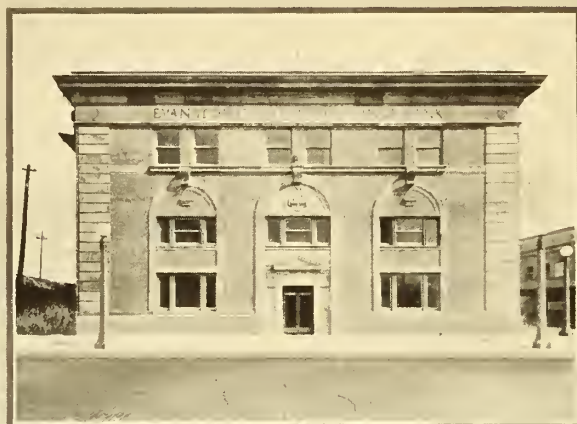
The employees of the bank number forty-five.



JOHN WESTREICHER
President



ELMER M. GALITZ
Assistant Cashier



NEW BANK BUILDING



ARTHUR F. BULL
Cashier



JAMES R. SMART
Vice President

Evanston Trust and Savings Bank

THE Evanston Trust and Savings Bank was organized in January, 1914, a time when no bank existed south of Davis Street. On May 23, 1914 the bank opened for business at 915 Chicago Avenue.

The development of the Main Street district is indicated by the growth of this bank. In 1914 the assets of the bank were \$209,419.56. Today they are \$2,605,468.58.

The bank now occupies a new fireproof building, which also contains the most modern safety deposit vaults. This bank has also recently qualified as a trust company. The present officers and directors are as follows:

JOHN WESTREICHER, *President*
JAMES R. SMART, *Vice-President*
ARTHUR F. BULL, *Cashier*
ELMER M. GALITZ, *Asst. Cashier*

ISAK ANDERSON	CHARLES S. CASTLE	ARTHUR F. BULL
CHARLES H. BOSWORTH	MICHAEL FOLEY	CHRISTIAN J. GOLEE
HARRY B. HURD	GEORGE M. LUDLOW	JOSEPH L. McNAB
DANIEL McCANN	WILLIAM J. O'CONNELL	JAMES R. SMART
GEORGE CRAIG STEWART	JOHN WESTREICHER	JAMES D. WIGGINTON, JR.



Central State Savings Bank

THE bank opened for business December 22, 1921, with deposits the first day of \$12,861.71. The deposits now amount to \$540,535.59. The institution is housed in its own building in North Evanston. The officers are:

WALTER M. MITCHELL, *President*
 CLYDE D. FOSTER, *Vice-President*
 J. A. BROOKS, *Cashier*
 CARL J. RANG, *Asst. Cashier.*

Commercial Trust and Savings Bank

A NEW member in our banking family will be in operation in the near future in the present quarters of Quinlan and Tyson in the Rood Building. The Commercial Trust and Savings Bank is promoted by John Hahn, who is to be its president, George Iredale, William Eastman, Charles Wallace and Daniel McCann. It will be capitalized for \$200,000.

A Progressive Policy for a Greater Evanston

THOSE of us who have lived here for a number of years have in our mind's eye a picture of Evanston as it was. We have watched its growth in sane, well regulated directions. Mistakes have been made but not serious ones and we are all well satisfied with the result, the Evanston of today.

In the evolution of every city, however, there comes a time when the growth is very rapid or there is a decline. Evanston has before it, in the opinion of the writer, an expansion more rapid than any it has ever experienced. There is a danger in growing too rapidly that we must guard against, and there are policies and ideals toward which we must work if we want to be as well satisfied with our city 10 years hence as we are today.

The greatest danger to our very existence is the possibility of annexation to Chicago. This is no idle talk; the danger is real. It seems almost certain that the territory along our western border will soon be a part of Chicago, thus absolutely limiting our boundaries. With space limited, care in development is more necessary than ever.

To inculcate in the minds and hearts of the people of Evanston a love of their city and a desire to keep it a spot in which they will want to live for the rest of their lives, should be the hope and aim of every organization, for it is only through unity of thought, work and deed that this happy result may be attained.

Neighborliness and good fellowship are best developed through the churches, men's clubs, women's clubs, boy scouts, campfire girls, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., business men's associations, and neighborhood organizations. Let us have more of them, develop them, and keep them active.

One school district for Evanston would make for economy and efficiency. The joint use of the junior high school is a good start in this direction.

Consolidated charities, with a clearing house to compare notes, would save overhead and duplicated effort and prevent imposition.

Develop transportation on the west side of the city with a north and south line to connect with a Chicago line to the northwest side.

Develop an east and west boulevard system on Main Street, Church Street, and Central Street, and relieve north and south traffic by making Asbury Avenue a through street connecting with Western Avenue.

For our long talked of war memorial, let us build an auditorium or community activities building, with large assembly hall, recreation rooms for common use, and offices for the Legion and other organizations.

Let us have one park district.

Solve with the colored folk a practical community business and social center and encourage more pride in their homes.

Plant more trees and perpetuate the reputation of Evanston as a city of natural beauty.

Let the Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations be more active in promoting a spirit of friendliness and co-operation between merchant and customer.

To help solve our ever-increasing traffic and parking problems let us have wider streets, through streets, and one-way streets.

Let us have a theatre where we may enjoy theatricals of a high character, and let us be broad-minded and progressive enough to permit theatres to open on Sundays for the many who want entertainment and are now patronizing Chicago houses.

Let us work for the electrification of railroads and depression of tracks rather than elevation.

Let us encourage athletics by permitting the young men and women to use the high school athletic field, yes, even on Sundays. Taxpayers are apt to feel that they are entitled to the use of the equipment their money buys, especially when that equipment is not in use a good part of the time.

More small parks with fewer trees and more tennis courts, skating rinks, and small baseball diamonds will help turn the excess energy of our citizens into proper channels.

Surely, we have the talent for an Evanston band for concerts, parades and gala occasions.

No opportunity should be lost to cement the feeling of friendship between town and gown.

Let us guard well against any encroachment of our zoning ordinance for through this agency our development will be best protected.

To the end that concerted action may be had to accomplish these and other things, and for the co-ordination of ideas and effort, let us by all means organize a congress or council of the presidents or presiding officers of all civic organizations, the Council, Community clubs, churches, business men's associations, university and school boards, American Legion, and all other bodies interested in the city's welfare, and through this group sell Evanston and its traditions to all citizens.

Lastly, in all things let us have regard for the other fellow's viewpoint, be charitable and patient, and we will build within ourselves a spirit of unity that nothing can break down. May our motto be—

"All for Evanston—Evanston for All"

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The above essay was awarded the prize as the most practical program for Evanston. The author is a Kiwanian and has directed that the \$50.00 prize money go to the Near East Relief.)

To our Fellow Members of Kiwanis Club and Citizens of Evanston

OUR committee accepted the commission to prepare a book on Evanston which would add to the traditions of our city and record its achievements. We have endeavored to follow the light of unprejudiced judgment in the selection and compilation of its contents. We have tried not to be over boastful of the many good records of our city. We have tried to make this book a trained and skilled "salesman" of Evanston to the stranger; a helpful friend and advisor to the citizen; and an agent of positive community service for Kiwanis. Our hardest task was the selection of material from the mass accumulated, both pictures and copy.

We express our appreciation to the Historical Society; to J. Seymour Currey; to T. E. Tallmadge; to Felix Schmidt, who painted the Indian scene on our first page; and to the photographic studios of Ray, Toloff, Guhl, Schreurs, Kaufman-Fabry Company, and Lois Mick; and to many others, including a large number of Kiwanians, who by counsel, pictures, copy and conscientious work, have helped this committee to perform its task.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD B. DAVIDSON, *Chairman*

GEORGE E. DAVIS

PETER N. JANS

CHAUNCEY S. PATRICK

EDWARD H. PAYNE

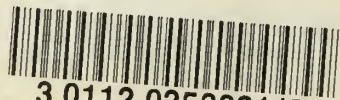
JOSEPH W. WORK

Table of Contents

A	
American Legion	73
Amusements	82
Arden Shore	71
Ascension of Our Lord Parochial School	54
B	
Barbareux Music School	54
Boy Scouts	76
Buccaneer Yacht Club	78
C	
Camp Fire Girls	72
Canoe Club	78
Central Association of Charities	71
Central Council of Mothers Clubs	63
Central State Savings Bank	91
Chamber of Commerce	60
Child Welfare	71
Churches	32-37
City National Bank	89
City Officials	40
Coast Guard	80
Commercial Trust and Savings Bank	91
Community Music	64
Company "E"	81
Company "I"	81
Country Club	78
Cradle Society	70
D	
Dawes, Charles G.	61
Dedication	1
Dorcas Home	70
E	
Editorial	93
Elks Lodge	71 & 78
Evanshire Hotel	85
Evanston Club	78
Evanston Community Union	70
Evanston Hospital	68
Evanston Hotel	84
Evanston—the Corporation	41
Evanston Trust & Savings Bank	90
F	
Festival Association	66
G	
G. A. R.	73
Garden Club	62
Garrett Biblical Institute	48
Girl Scouts	72
Goat Raising	71
Grove House	71
H	
High School	50
History of Evanston	3-12
Hotels	83-87
I	
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society	70
K	
Kings Daughters Home	70
Kiwanis Club	58
L	
Lake Scenes	30
Lake Shore Neighborhood Club	62
Library Plaza Hotel	86
M	
Marguerita Home	70
Marywood School	54
Masonic Lodges	78
Mens' Club, St. Luke's Church	62
Military Training Corps	72
Militia	81
Minute Men of the Constitution	73
Mothers' Clubs	63

N	
National Kindergarten & Elementary College	54
Newman Council	79
Newman Court	79
North End Improvements Association	62
North End Mens' Club	62
North Evanston Business Men's Association	62
North Evanston 4th of July Celebration	65
North Shore Community House Association	70
North Shore Hotel	83
Northwestern University	44-47
Norwegian-Danish Seminary	49
O	
Old Settlers Association	62
Optimist Club	57
Orchestras	64
Orrington Hotel	87
Odd Fellows, Independent Order of	79
P	
Parent-Teachers Associations	63
Presbyterian Home	70
Prize Essay	92
Public Library	55
Public Schools	51-53
Pythian Sisters	79
R	
Real Estate Board	59
Red Cross	72
Red Letter Days	15
Religious Education in Public Schools	38
Rotary Club	56
Roycemore School	54
S	
Saddle Club	78
Salvation Army	71
Sheridan Shore Yacht Club	78
St. Athanasius Parochial School	54
St. Francis Hospital	69
St. Mary's Parochial School	54
St. Nicholas Parochial School	54
State Bank & Trust Company	88
Story of Evanston	18-29
Sunday Afternoon Club	79
Swedish Societies' Old People's Home	70
Swedish Theological Seminary	49
T	
Tank Company	81
Theatres	82
Thrift House	71
Transportation	39
Triangle Community Club	62
U	
United Spanish War Veterans	72
United Veterans of the Republic	72
University Club	78
V	
Vesper Rebekah Lodge	79
Visiting Nurses' Association	71
W	
War Records	16-17
W. C. T. U.	67
Western Theological Seminary	49
When Winter Comes	31
Women's Club	74
Y	
Y. M. C. A.	77
Young Women's Community Club	70

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
Q. 917.731K65E C002
EVANSTON. EVANSTON



3 0112 02539117