

3/4/2010

18-O-10

AN ORDINANCE

**Designating the Properties Located At
1724, 1728, 1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue as the
"Woman's Christian Temperance Union Evanston Historic District"**

WHEREAS, the City has enacted a Historic Preservation Ordinance, codified as Title 2, Chapter 9 (the "Ordinance") of the Evanston City Code of 1979, as amended (the "City Code"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 2-9-3 of the Ordinance, the City of Evanston has created the Evanston Preservation Commission (the "Commission"); and

WHEREAS, among the powers of said Commission, set forth in Section 2-9-3 (G) of the Ordinance, is the power "to investigate and make recommendations to the City Council or its duly authorized committee concerning the adoption of ordinances designating areas, properties, structures, sites and objects as landmarks and districts"; and

WHEREAS, Section 2-9-4 of the Ordinance provides criteria for designation of nominated districts and requires that every district must meet one (1) or more of the specified criteria for designation; and

WHEREAS, on November 16, 2009, Mary McWilliams, on behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ("WCTU"), submitted to the Commission a nomination proposing the designation of the properties located at

1724, 1728, 1730, and 1732 Chicago Avenue, legally described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof, as an Evanston Historic District; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to proper notice and the provisions of the Ordinance, the Commission held a public hearing on said nomination on December 15, 2009, January 19, 2010, and February 16, 2010, during which the Commission considered testimony and accepted written materials; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting of February 16, 2010, after having heard and reviewed the nomination application, testimony, written materials and all evidence adduced at said public hearing, the Commission made a written Report and unanimously adopted a Resolution, attached hereto as Exhibits B and C, respectively, and made parts hereof, wherein they found that the nomination satisfied those criteria set forth in Section 2-9-4 (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, and (B) of the Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Commission recommended to the Mayor and City Council that the proposed district, to be known as the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union District", be designated as an Evanston Historic District; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting of March 22, 2010, the Planning and Development Committee of the City Council considered and adopted the Commission's Report and Resolution and recommended City Council approval thereof; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting of April 13, 2010, the City Council considered and adopted the respective records, findings, and recommendations of the Commission and the Planning and Development Committee,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS:

SECTION 1: The foregoing recitals are found as fact and made a part hereof.

SECTION 2: That the City Council hereby establishes the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union District" as an Evanston Historic District in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

SECTION 3: That City Code Sections 2-9, Schedule B and 6-18-3, Schedule C are hereby amended to include the addresses of all properties located within the WCTU Evanston Historic District.

SECTION 4: That, from and after the effective date of this Ordinance 18-O-10, all provisions, conditions and requirements of the Ordinance shall apply to all properties located in the WCTU Evanston Historic District.

SECTION 5: That if any provision of this ordinance or application thereof to any person or circumstance is ruled unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this ordinance that can be given effect without the invalid application or provision, and each invalid provision or invalid application of this ordinance is severable.

SECTION 6: That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 7: That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication in the manner provided by law.

Introduced: March 22, 2010 Approved:

Adopted: April 13, 2010 April 15, 2010

Elizabeth B. Tisdahl
Elizabeth B. Tisdahl, Mayor

Attest:

Rodney Greene
Rodney Greene, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

W. Grant Farrar
W. Grant Farrar, City Attorney

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LOT 15 (EXCEPT THE SOUTH 11 FEET THEREOF), ALL OF LOT 16, ALL OF LOT 17, AND THE SOUTH 4 FEET OF LOT 18 IN BLOCK 15 OF THE VILLAGE OF EVANSTON, IN THE NORTHEAST ¼ OF SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 41 NORTH, RANGE 14, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

PINs: 11-18-208-013-0000
11-18-208-012-0000
11-18-208-011-0000

COMMONLY KNOWN As: 1724 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.
1728 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.
1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.
1732 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

EXHIBIT B

PRESERVATION COMMISSION REPORT TO CITY COUNCIL

**City of Evanston
Evanston Preservation Commission
Report to the City Council**

**A Recommendation that the buildings at
1724, 1728, 1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue,
and their corresponding lots of record be designated as the
Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) Historic District,
Evanston, Illinois.**

February 16, 2010

To the Honorable Mayor and the City Council of the City of Evanston:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In accordance with the Preservation Ordinance, Section 2-9-5(E) the Preservation Commission is pleased to submit the following report recommending the designation of the Buildings at 1724, 1728, 1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue and Corresponding Lots of Record be designated as the Evanston Woman's Christian Temperance Union Historic District.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On December 15, 2009, Mary McWilliams, the applicant, submitted to the Evanston Preservation Commission ("the Commission") a Nomination ("the Nomination")

proposing the designation of the buildings at 1724, 1728, 1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Historic District, Evanston, Illinois. In accordance with the Historic Preservation Ordinance (Section 2-9-1 et seq. of the Evanston City Code) ("the Ordinance") the Commission initiated the review process.

Pursuant to the Ordinance, on December 2, 2009 the Commission notified Ms. Rita K. Wert, National President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the property owner, of the receipt of the Nomination. Thereafter, the Commission scheduled the public hearing. The public hearing commenced on December 15, 2009, and it was continued to January 19, and February 16, 2010. The Commission accepted public comment and written materials until December 15, 2009. The Commission deliberated upon the evidence on December 15, 2009 and closed the public hearing on February 16, 2010.

The Commission reviewed the Nomination and all other evidence, including written and spoken testimony from all concerned parties, and determined that the application met the criteria for designation in Section 2-9-4(A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and (B) of the Ordinance. The Commission approved this report on February 16, 2010 unanimously by a vote of six (6) in favor and none (0) against, and closed the public hearing.

In addition to this report, the Commission submits herewith the following:

Appendix A. Map showing the location of the buildings at 1724, 1728, 1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue (The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Historic District, Evanston, Illinois).

Appendix B. List of documents in the record of the proceedings, including the Nomination, minutes of the hearing, notices and materials received and made part of the record. These documents are available for public inspection at the City Clerk's Office and the Preservation Coordinator's Office.

II. CRITERIA

The Ordinance outlines the procedure by which a nominated historic district and the buildings shall be taken under consideration. The Ordinance defines a historic district as: *"An identifiable area with definable boundaries designated as a "Historic District" by the Council and in which a significant number of the properties, structures, sites or objects have a high degree of historic, cultural, architectural or archaeological significance and integrity. Many of the properties, structures, sites or objects included in the district may qualify as landmarks and may or may not be contiguous. For purposes of this Chapter and unless otherwise expressly provided by Council in the ordinance for designation, all designations shall presumptively include the lot(s) of record associated with structures and objects located in the district"*.

The Ordinance also states that the nominated historic district must meet one or more of the ten criteria for designation listed in Section 2-9-4(A). In addition, the Ordinance states that the nominated historic district meeting any one or more of the criteria in Section 2-9-4(A) shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration as stated in Section 2-9-4(B).

A. Explanation of the significance or lack of significance of the nominated district as it relates to the criteria for designation

The nominated Woman's Christian Temperance Union Historic District is found to be in conformity with criteria in Section 2-9-4(A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and (B). The significance of the nominated historic district is described below in relation to each of these criteria.

Criterion 1

"Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity which may or may not have taken place within or involved the use of any existing improvements on the property."

The WCTU's National headquarters in Evanston is most historically significant because of important events that took place either in the lifetime of Frances Willard (1839-1898) or during the 25 years following her death: Willard made her home in Evanston her informal WCTU headquarters in 1874, when she was elected national corresponding secretary of the WCTU. From her Rest Cottage, Willard led Illinois women to Springfield to present to the General Assembly petitions that would give Illinois women limited suffrage in 1879; she planned and orchestrated the drive to establish the World's WCTU in continental Europe, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand; she led the American WCTU in major social reforms that included full suffrage for women; and she oversaw the establishment of a WCTU lobbyist in Washington D.C., the first female lobbyist in the country. Anna Gordon, Willard's secretary and the fourth national WCTU president, continued the campaign for a national prohibition amendment from her offices in Rest Cottage and later in the WCTU Literature Building. In 1900 the WCTU made the Annex

at 1730 Chicago Avenue its official headquarters and designated Rest Cottage at 1728 Chicago Avenue a house museum honoring the life work of a nationally important American woman.

Criterion 2

"Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related aspect of the development of the city, state, midwest region or the United States"

- Frances Willard (1839-1898) is best known as the second president of the WCTU and as a leading social reformer of the late nineteenth century. Among her most notable accomplishments are: The first female president of a woman's college – Evanston College for Ladies (1871-1873); the first dean of women in America – Northwestern University (1873-1874); the first woman to speak before the Illinois General Assembly (1879); the president of the World's WCTU (1891-1898); and the first woman to have a statue placed in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol (1905). Other notable individuals are:
- Mary Bannister Willard (1841-1912) was Frances Willard's friend and sister-in-law; she edited the WCTU weekly publication, *The Union Signal*.
- Anna Adams Gordon (1853-1931) was Willard's secretary and then fourth national WCTU president and she chaired the Illinois committee to have Frances Willard's statue placed in Statuary Hall (1900-1905).
- Ella A. Boole (1858-1952) worked for the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment; she was the fifth national WCTU president.

- Ida B. Speakman Wise Smith (1871-1952) began work with the WCTU in 1891. She became national WCTU president in 1933 when Repeal went into effect.
- Mamie White Colvin (1883-1955) was eighth national WCTU president, from 1944 to 1953. Under her leadership the WCTU in 1950 bought the house at 1732 Chicago Avenue, for additional housing for national officers and provided additional protection to Willard House.
- Ruth Tibbits Tooze (1901-1992) was elected national WCTU president in 1959 and served in that capacity for 15 years. She promoted the *Hour of Social Freedom*, a non-alcoholic beverage recipe book. She organized petition campaigns and gathered sympathizers to speak before the City Council to urge rejection of any ordinance allowing liquor sales.
- Elizabeth Eunice Smith Marcy (1821-1911) was founding member of the Woman's Temperance alliance, which preceded the WCTU. Marcy was one of the founders of the WCTU's national paper, *Our Union*. Emily Huntington Miller (1833-1933), a devoted temperance woman, was secretary of the three-woman committee that issued the call to found a new women's temperance organization in 1874. Catharine Waugh McCulloch (1862-1954) served as national director of the WCTU department of Legislation in 1893 and for many years as legal advisor to the national officers of the WCTU.
- Julian R. Fitch (1830–1907), who lived at 1724 Chicago Avenue, was one of the first superintendents of the Evanston Water Works (1875–1882) and a city engineer and commissioner of public works (1890–1892). He was responsible for

building many of Evanston's streets and for laying all of the main sewers and many of the smaller branches.

Criterion 3

"Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship;"

1724 Chicago Avenue (built in 1865) (Gable-Front Side-Hall Vernacular Greek Revival)

it has clapboard siding, a shallow pitched roof with almost no overhang, six-over-six double hung windows with thin muntins, and shed-type hoodmolds over the windows of the Chicago Avenue façade. The shed-roof porch spanning the Chicago Avenue façade is a later addition. The house was designated in 1978 as an Evanston Landmark under "H3" (for important contributions Julian Fitch made to Evanston in his work as one of the first superintendents of the Evanston Water Works and later as the city engineer and commissioner of public works; and "A7" (as it exemplifies an architectural style, construction technique or building type once common in the city).

1728-1730 Chicago Avenue (Gothic Revival); "Rest Cottage" (1865) Frances Willard's house at 1728 Chicago Avenue with its ca.1882 addition at 1730 Chicago Avenue is one of only two vertical board-and batten Gothic Revival houses remaining in Evanston. Both the original house and the addition have decorative vergeboard and carved finials. Gabled dormers pierce the steeply pitched roof. Rest Cottage's entrance has double doors with a leaded glass transom. The Annex entrance has a single door topped by a leaded glass transom.

The Administration Building (built in 1910, additions 1922 and 1940) is an L-shaped building with a flat or a hipped roof and two-and-one-half stories high. Charles R. Ayars designed the 1910 building and the 1922 addition. The Administration building is built of brick, common bond alternating every sixth row with Flemish bond. A flat roof hidden by a parapet tops the two-story 1910 portion of the building and the Library. The two-and-one-half-story 1922 addition has an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The fenestration of the original building and the 1922 addition consists of fifteen one-over-one double-hung windows. Earl H. Reed designed the 1940 addition; the three-story Library addition reflects modern design of the late 1930s. It projects approximately five-and-one-half feet from the east wall of the 1922 building and is flush with the north wall of the 1910 building.

1732 Chicago Avenue, (Stick Style) is a tall, two-and-one-half story building on a raised brick foundation. A two-and-one-half story polygonal bay with a gable roof juts from the south façade while a smaller one-story-hipped-roof bay interrupts the otherwise smooth north façade. Both gable ends have a solid vergeboard with curved edging and incised designs. Fenestration consists of tall narrow one-over-one double-hung windows. The shed-roofed, wraparound porch is a 1909 addition.

Criterion 4

"Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States"

The WCTU Administration building represents the work of two Evanston architects. Charles R. Ayars (1861-1934) was the architect for the 1910 Literature Building and the 1922 addition. Earl H. Reed, Jr. designed the 1940 Frances E. Willard Memorial Library.

Ayars designed at least 39 single-family houses in Evanston, among them his own house at 2419 Lincoln Street (1900), seven commercial and institutional buildings and one industrial building at 1900 Dempster Street. Ayars designed Annie May Swift Hall (1895) and Chapin Hall (1901) for Northwestern University. Ayars designed the Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church building (1909) at 1109 Emerson Street. Nine buildings designed by Ayars are Evanston Landmarks (see Appendix II of Nomination).

Earl Howell Reed, Jr. (1884-1968) is known for his work on the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project of the National Park Service from 1934 to 1968. In 1961 Reed was given the Edward C. Kemper award for his work in historic preservation. The Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects presented Reed with a gold medal for "distinguished achievement as an architect, educator, and historian."

Criterion 6

"Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States"

Frances Willard became the leader of the largest and arguably the most powerful woman's organization in the country in the late nineteenth century, the WCTU based in

Evanston (1900). Anna Gordon, fourth national WCTU president, oversaw the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment (1917). The social impact of the WCTU is reflected in the recognition of the WCTU's role in the history of Prohibition. The 1924 Kiwanis Club book, "Evanston," states in the chapter, "Influence of Evanston in National Affairs:" 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 the subject. The life work of Frances E. Willard is commemorated in the birth and progress of nation-wide prohibition."

About 1966 the City Council began to consider allowing restaurants to serve alcoholic beverages. After the passage of the 1970 state Constitution that removed the requirement for a referendum on local option, in 1971 the Evanston City Council drafted an ordinance to allow limited liquor sales in restaurants. Ruth Tooze, president of the WCTU, tried to keep Evanston dry. In the end, the City Council determined that the prospect of increased revenue from liquor sales outweighed the benefit of keeping Evanston dry and Evanston's first liquor ordinance passed in 1972.

Criterion 9

"Its unique location or distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City"

The houses at 1724, 1728/1730, and 1732 Chicago Avenue present a unique grouping of vernacular buildings common in Evanston from 1860s through the 1880s. The specific combination of a Gable-Front, Side-Hall house, a Gothic Revival house with its

original board and batten siding and a Stick Style house sitting side-by-side occurs nowhere else in Evanston. Except for these buildings, no other houses still stand on either the east or the west side of the 1700 block of Chicago Avenue. These wooden siding houses at 1724, 1728/1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue stand in stark contrast to the surrounding twentieth-century apartment houses, institutions and commercial buildings of brick, stone and concrete.

B. Explanation of the integrity of a nominated historic district

Criterion B

"Integrity of Landmarks and Districts: Any area, property, structure, site or object that meets any one or more of the criteria in subsection 2-9-4(A) shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration. (Ord. 12-0-94)"

Integrity of location: The three houses and the Administration Building comprise the site where the work of the WCTU took place. The Administration Building is still the national headquarters of the WCTU.

Integrity of design: All the buildings in the proposed WCTU local historic district retain the design elements that identify each with a particular historic style or building type. Alterations took place within the period of significance (1865-1972) and contribute to the story of the district.

Integrity of materials and workmanship: With the exception of the roofs on the houses at 1724 and 1732 Chicago Avenue and the Administration Building, the original

materials still clad the buildings. The skill of workmanship on all of the buildings in the WCTU Local Historic District is consistently very high.

C. Identification of critical features of the nominated building to provide guidance for review of alteration, construction, demolition or relocation

1724 Chicago Avenue – Gable-Front, Side-Hall: The house has a simple rectangular massing. The main façade is two or three bays wide, with an entrance to an inner side hall and stairway at one side. Second-floor double-hung windows lie directly above the entrance and the first-floor double-hung windows. The roof has a shallow pitch and narrow overhanging eaves. A set of steps slightly wider than the front door leads to an uncovered entry. One-story shed or hipped-roof porches that span the entire façade of the Gable-Front, Side-Hall house are later additions. The house has clapboard siding, a shallow pitched roof with almost no overhang, six-over-six double-hung windows with thin muntins and shed-type hoodmolds over the window of the Chicago Avenue façade. Based on the Hesler photograph taken before 1882 the shed-roofed porch spanning the Chicago Avenue façade is a later addition.

The building at 1728 Chicago Avenue and the addition at 1730 Chicago Avenue are one of only two vertical board-and-batten Gothic Revival houses remaining in Evanston. Both the original house and the addition have decorative vergeboard and carved finials. Gabled dormers pierce the steeply pitched roof. One-over-one double-hung windows comprise all of the original windows on the house except the large-single-pane window with a fixed leaded glass transom that was installed in the east wall of the south parlor in 1890. Rest Cottage has double doors with a leaded glass transom. A railing with

moderately thick spindles edges the porch and the seven steps that lead up to the porch and front door. The Annex entrance has a single door topped by a leaded glass transom. A thin curved porch edged with a railing comprised of thin turned closely spaced spindles and a curved railing projects from the house.

The Administration Building is built of brick common bond alternating every sixth row with Flemish bond. A flat roof hidden by a parapet tops the two-story 1910 portion of the building and the Library. The two-and-one-half-story 1922 addition has an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Two gabled wall dormers on the east side and a single gabled wall dormer on each of the north and south sides admit light to the large third-floor meeting room. Blind arches of brick top the first floor double-hung windows. Decorative brickwork and stone corner blocks cap the second-floor windows. A limestone stringcourse at the sill of the first-floor windows and another at the top of the second-floor windows are additional details. A deep curved hood identified the building entrance. The front door with a large glass inset has a leaded glass fanlight and leaded glass sidelights. The fenestration of the original building and the 1922 addition consists of fifteen-over-one double-hung windows.

The three-story Library addition is deep red brick with the same stone trim as the older building and uses a scale and massing that compliments that of the 1910 and 1922 portions allows the 1940 addition to blend seamlessly with the older building. The addition projects about five-and-one-half feet from the east wall of the 1922 building and is flush with the north wall of the 1910 building. The first floor of the library sits at grade level while the first floor of the 1910 and 1922 portions is about five feet above grade.

On the second floor six metal tripartite windows – one window on each north and south facades and four on the east facade – admit light while the third floor has fifteen-over-one double-hung windows that match the windows on the 1910 and 1922 portions. All windows in the addition have stone sills.

1732 Chicago Avenue: The house at 1732 Chicago Avenue is a tall two-and-one-half story building on a raised brick foundation. A two-and-one-half story polygonal bay with a hipped gable roof juts from the south façade while a smaller one-story hipped-roof bay interrupts the otherwise smooth north façade. Both gable ends have a solid vergeboard with curved edging and incised designs. Fish-scale shingles and small boards fill the areas between the vertical, horizontal, and diagonal sticks. A small double-hung window is centered in each gable. The gable window on the main (east) façade is larger and is topped by a blind lunette decorated with stylized flower leaves. Carved brackets support the south gable. Fenestration consists of tall narrow, one-over-one double-hung windows. A French front door topped by a transom projects from the east façade and gives added prominence to the entry. The shed-roofed wraparound porch is a 1909 addition. Ashlar piers support square columns that are topped with curved brackets. Modern wrought iron railings have replaced the ashlar piers that flanked the concrete steps. Flat wood rails top square wood balusters. A similar porch with a hipped roof at the southwest corner of the house gives access to the back door. At the northwest corner a simple set of stairs and a hollow core door leads to the second-floor apartment.

D. Proposed design guidelines, if any, for review of alteration, construction, demolition or relocation

Section 2-9-9 of the Ordinance sets forth standards for review of proposed alterations, construction, relocation, and demolition. These are detailed standards which provide a basis for determining whether the proposed action is consistent with the Ordinance.

The Ordinance requires persons seeking to act as specified in Section 2-9-9 with respect to a landmark to apply to the Preservation Commission for a certificate of appropriateness thereby providing further protection for a landmark.

The standards for review set forth in the Ordinance are to be used in reference to the proposed landmark. These standards allow the Commission to address the characteristics of the building effectively when applications arise in the future.

III. CONCLUSION

The Preservation Commission recommends to the City of Evanston Council that the WCTU Local Historic District (1724, 1728/1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue) be designated an Evanston Local Historic District in that it meets **Criterion 1**, *"Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity which may or may not have taken place within or involved the use of any existing improvements on the property"*; **Criterion 2**, *"Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related aspect of the development of the city, state, midwest region or the United States"*; **Criterion 3**, *"Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by overall quality of*

design, detail, materials or craftsmanship”; Criterion 4, “Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States”; Criterion 6, “Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States”; Criterion 9, “Its unique location or distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City” and Criterion B, “Integrity of Landmarks and Districts: Any area, property, structure, site or object that meets any one or more of the criteria in subsection 2-9-4(A) shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration (Ord. 12-0-94).”

Respectfully submitted,

Evanston Preservation Commission

Adopted: February 16, 2010

Jordan Cramer, Chair

Date: _____

Kris Hartzell, Secretary

Date: _____

EXHIBIT C

PRESERVATION COMMISSION RESOLUTION

**CITY OF EVANSTON
EVANSTON PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

A RESOLUTION

Requesting the City Manager to transmit the Preservation Commission's report and recommendation that the City Council designate the buildings at 1724, 1728, 1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue and their corresponding lots of record as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) Historic District, Evanston, Illinois

WHEREAS, On November 17, 2009, Mary McWilliams of 1606 Wesley Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201, submitted to the Evanston Preservation Commission (the "Commission") a nomination (the "Nomination") to designate the buildings at 1724, 1728, 1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue and their corresponding lots of record as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (the "WCTU") Local Historic District; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Historic Preservation Ordinance (section 2-9-1 et seq. of the Municipal Code) (the "Ordinance") the Commission conducted a review process; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Ordinance, the Commission notified Ms. Rita K. Wert, the National President of the WCTU, the property owner, of the receipt of the nomination; and

WHEREAS, thereafter the Commission held a public hearing beginning on December 15, 2009 and continued on January 19, and February 16, 2010. The Commission deliberated upon the evidence on December 15, 2009. The Commission closed the public hearing on February 16, 2010 making a record thereof; and

WHEREAS, the Commission accepted testimony and other evidence until December 15, 2009; and

WHEREAS, on December 15, 2009, the Commission deliberated and evaluated the nomination, testimony heard at the public hearing, and other evidence; and

WHEREAS, on February 16, 2010, the Commission approved its report and closed the public hearing; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE EVANSTON PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS:

Section 1: The Commission determines that the nominated Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) Historic District is found to be in conformity with criteria in Section 2-9-4 (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and Item 2-9-4 (B).

Section 2: The Commission recommends that the City Council designate the WCTU Historic District that includes the buildings at 1724, 1728, 1730 and 1732 Chicago Avenue and their corresponding lots of record.

Section 3: The report of the Commission's findings is approved in substantially the form of the preliminary report submitted at this meeting, and attached hereto and made a part hereof. The Chair and the Preservation Coordinator may make such corrections and modifications thereto without change in substance as they shall deem appropriate, consistent with this resolution.

Section 4: The City Manager is hereby requested to transmit the Commission's Recommendation and Report to the Mayor and the City Council, within five business days from the date of the receipt of this resolution.

Section 5: The Preservation Coordinator shall send the report to the owner of record and to the nominator(s) in accordance with Section 2-9-5 (F) of the Ordinance.

Introduced: January 19, 2010

Adopted: February 16, 2010,

Date: _____

Jordan Cramer, Chair

ATTEST:

Date: _____

Kris Hartzell, Secretary