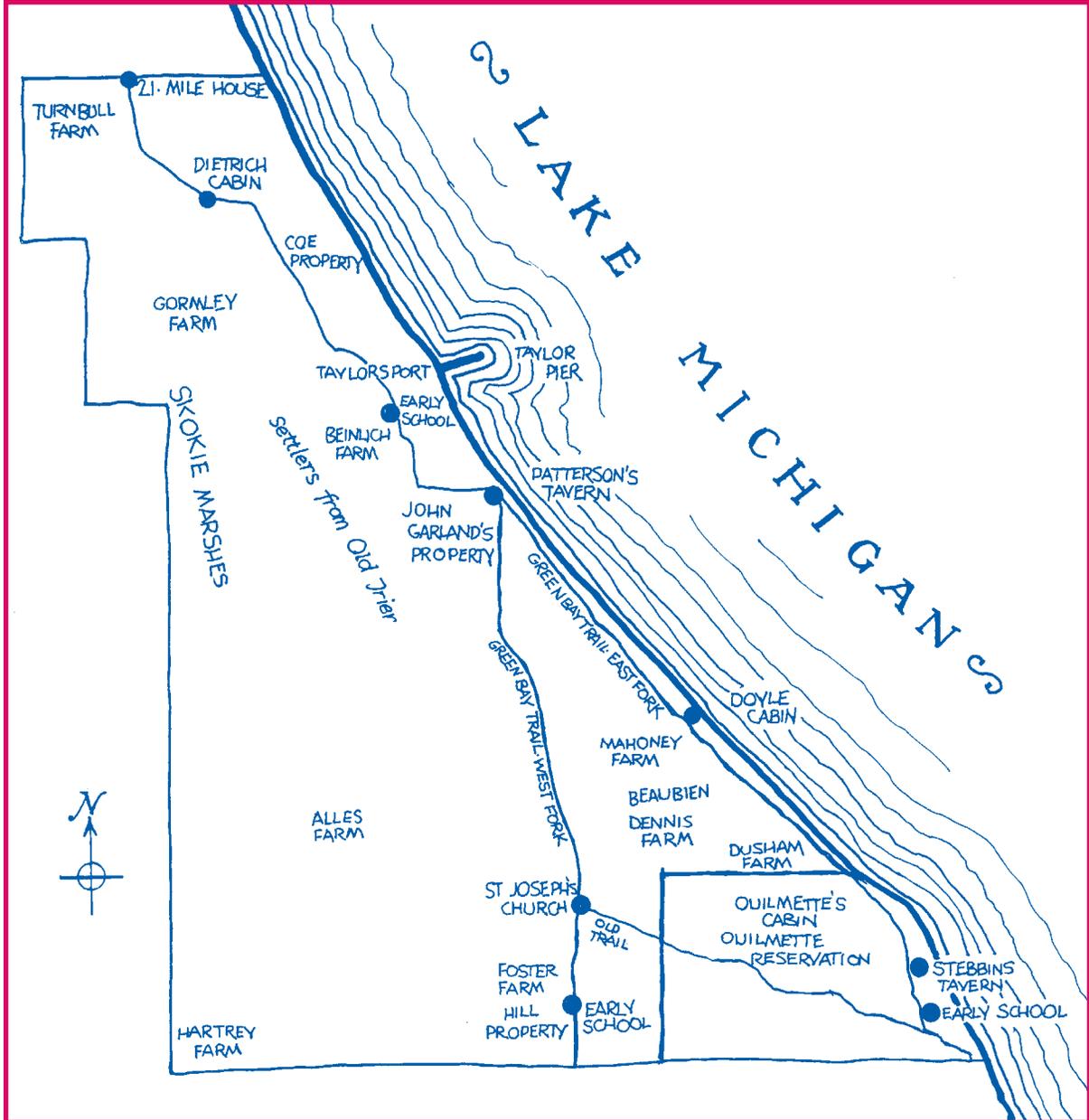


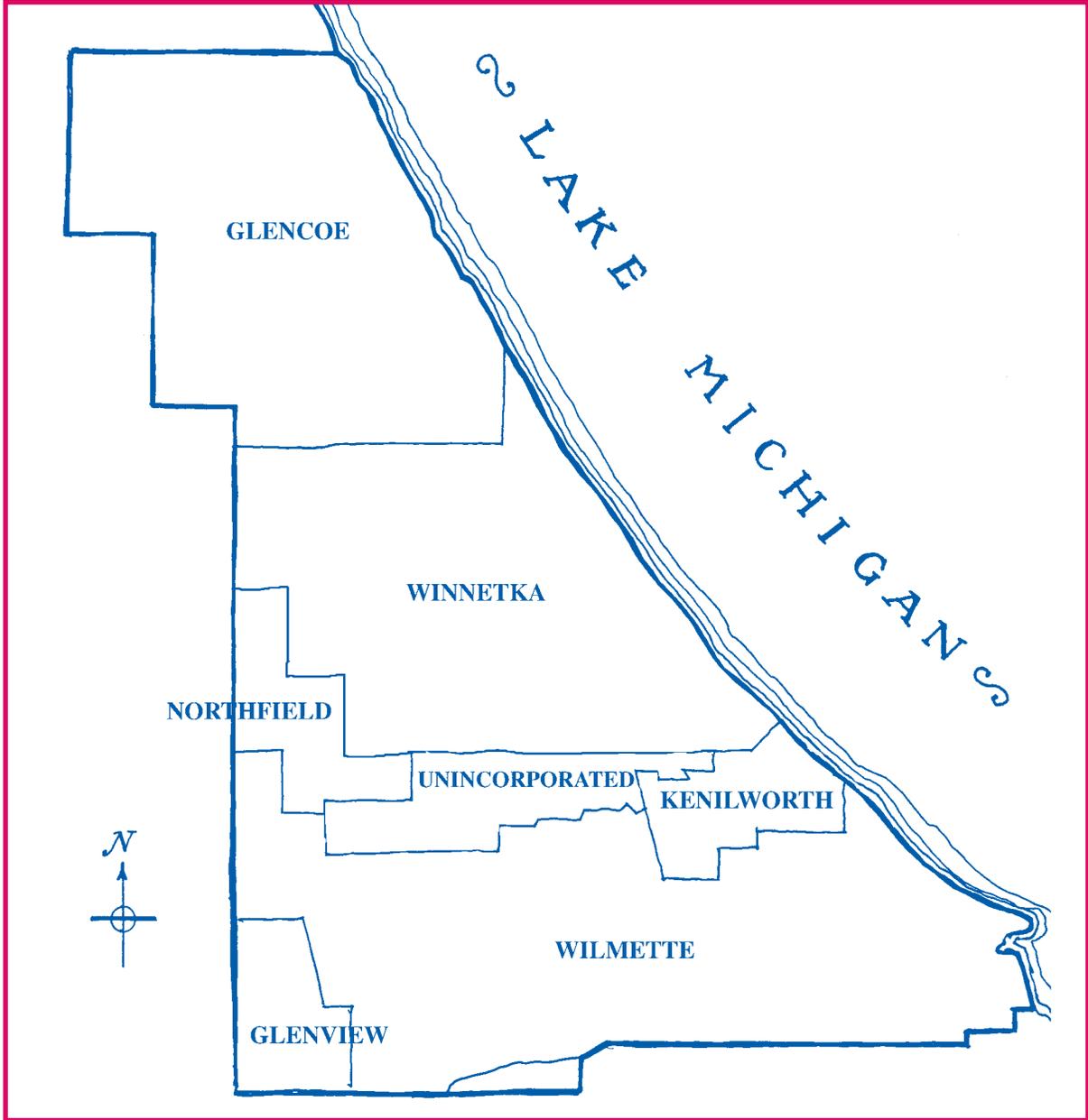
*The*  
*H*ISTORY  
*of*  
NEW TRIER  
TOWNSHIP  
1850-2001





1850

New Trier Township



*2001*

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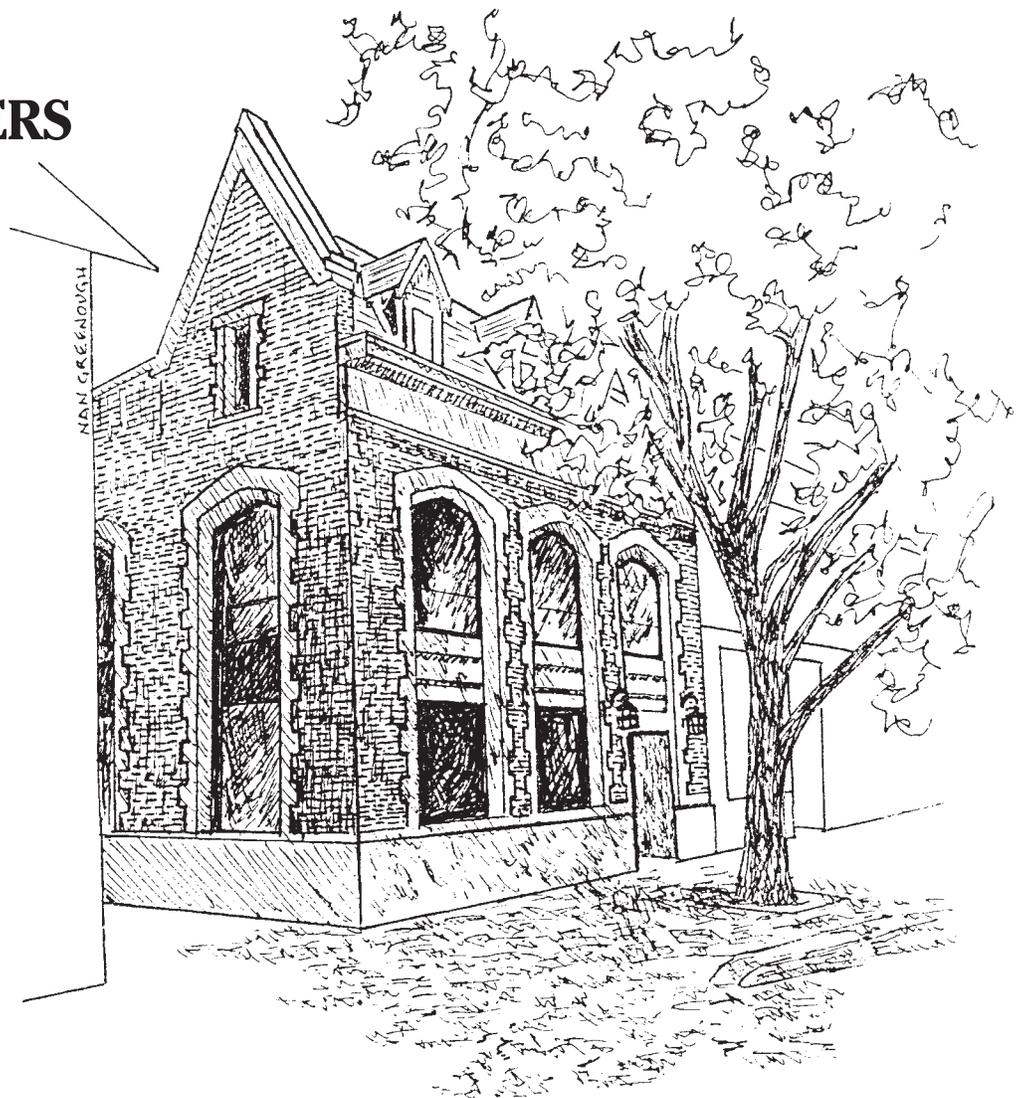
*New Trier Township*

*The*  
*H*ISTORY  
*of*  
NEW TRIER  
TOWNSHIP  
1850-2001

150 YEARS  
OF  
GRASSROOTS GOVERNMENT

# NEW TRIER TOWNSHIP HEADQUARTERS

739 Elm Street  
Winnetka, Illinois



*The Township's headquarters has a history of its own. The handsome brick building was originally the home of the First National Bank of Winnetka. When the bank moved to larger quarters, Township officials saw an opportunity to consolidate offices. (The Township had been renting space in three locations.) At a special Town Meeting on July 10, 1961, the electorate voted to acquire the building for \$85,000 cash. The funds came from the two-percent commission the Township was receiving from locally collected taxes.*

*Remodeling removed the brass rails, tellers cages and two large, forbidding vaults. Temporarily, one vault was filled with canned soup and peanut butter from The Pantry. All that is left of the building's life as a bank is one vault in the basement and the night depository box.*

*Winnetka artist Nan Greenough created this charming drawing of the building. The Township Board has petitioned the Winnetka Landmark Preservation Commission for public recognition of the building's history.*

*“Everything is much easier for the farmer, more convenient, more care-free. There are no mountains to climb [and] when you step out your door you are at your work...We have no foresters and very little taxes... The trades are well paid: young men receive pay even when they are only apprentices.”*

In a letter written in 1846, early settler Franz Joseph Hoffman told his uncle in Denn, Germany about his new life in what was to become New Trier Township. It would have been beyond his imagination or the dreams of other men who met in April 1850 at John Garland’s Wayside Inn to organize the Township to envision ...

- A population of over 56,000 residents
- A budget of more than one million dollars
- More than 27,000 parcels of real property
- A total equalized assessed evaluation of property in the Township of \$2,226,444,216
- Responding to over 1000 inquiries a year from residents who need assistance with financial, medical or housing problems
- Providing over 700 taxi rides to the elderly and disabled

While the pioneers who organized New Trier Township might be astonished at the scope of its 21st century services, they would recognize their vision — a locally managed, grassroots government with the welfare of the residents as its mission.



*Top row left: In 1836, Zeruah Patterson came with her husband, Erastus, and five children in an ox-drawn covered wagon to the new North Shore area. They built a log house known as Patterson's Tavern. After the death of her husband, she acquired 57 acres of land and sold the tavern which passed into the hands of John Garland. Photo courtesy of the Winnetka Historical Society*

*Top row right: Johann and Anna Lauermann were Gross Point pioneers in the days before the Township was chartered. Their descendents built a tavern and a dry goods store. Photo courtesy of the Wilmette Historical Museum*

*Bottom row left: This log cabin was the site of the first wedding on the North Shore. Built by John Doyle in the 1820's Elizabeth Ouilmette married Michael Welsh here. Photo courtesy of Wilmette Historical Museum.*

*Bottom row right. John Garland, the host of the first New Trier Town Meeting in 1850. He was elected Town Clerk and subsequently was very active in Township and village affairs. In 1876 the church he built in his wife's memory became Christ Church of Winnetka. Photo courtesy of Winnetka Historical Society*

# HOW IT ALL BEGAN

The first county governments mandated by the Illinois Constitution of 1818 consisted of a Board of Commissioners because the earliest settlers in Illinois came from the South and preferred the commission form of government. As more New Englanders - or “blue-bellied Yankees” - settled in the northern part of the state, they demanded the Township form of government. They were accustomed to getting together, electing their officers, and making policy decisions close to home. In 1848 the Yankees succeeded in amending the State constitution to provide that a county could switch to Township government by popular election.

The area soon to be known as New Trier Township had a population of 473 when it chose to organize its government. The residents were a mix of farmers who had immigrated from Germany and entrepreneurial types who saw opportunities to start businesses, build fine homes, and raise their families in this developing part of Illinois. In *Life on the Mississippi*, Mark Twain wrote that Chicago was “... a city where they are always rubbing the lamp, and fetching up the genii, and contriving and achieving new impossibilities.” His description also fit the area that was just a long buggy ride north of the growing metropolis.

From its beginning, New Trier has been a fractional Township. It deviates from the standard six miles in each direction because part of the Township is in Lake Michigan. The southern boundary was originally what is now Central Street in Evanston. The northern boundary was the county line (Lake Cook Road). The western boundary followed what we know as Harms Road and Sunset Ridge Road through a swampy peat bog that often burned for weeks at a time, sending clouds of black smoke over the Skokie river.

Having chosen to be a Township, it was necessary to elect officers and formalize their duties. On the first Tuesday in April 1850 a group of men (women couldn't vote) assembled in response to a notice circulated throughout the area by the Clerk of Cook County. They met at the Wayside Inn, the home of John Garland. As the first order of business they chose Jesse Mattison as moderator, William H. Garland as Clerk, and Thomas Russell as Assistant Clerk. The minutes of that meeting, written in a beautiful hand by the clerk and still stored in the Township archives, reads:

*“The Moderator having proclaimed the Polls Open, the election commenced. At the close of the polls, the ballots being counted. Mr. James Hartrey was elected supervisor, John Garland, was elected Town Clerk; Mr. Andrew Hood and Mr. Hanson H. Taylor was elected Justices of the Peace; Mr. Michael Gormley for the Assessor; Mr. John Lowerman for the Collector Anton Snyder for the Overseer of the Poor Michael Dietrich Michael Gormley and Jas. Hartrey Commissioners of Highways. Frederick Uday and Charles Ludwick Constables William H. Garland John Lowerman and George Dietrich Overseers of Highways John Wanger and John Coonrod Poundmasters”*

It is interesting to note that in legal documents the Township was (and still is) referred to as the Town of New Trier although no actual town of that name ever existed.

New Trier Township now had officials but no money. The record reads: “April 17, 1850 the Board of Auditors met at the Town Clerk's office and arranged for the following notice to be posted.

*“Whereas a written statement signed by Joseph [sic] Hartrey superintendent, John Garland town clerk, Andrew Hood and Anson H Taylor justices of the peace and the following free holders whose names are these: John Betdhassy, Mathias Booney, John Coonrod, John Veerer, Lawon Hall, Diet Taylor, Peter Harms, Marcus Gormley, C. F. Uthey, Jacob Ludwick, Chas. Ludwick, Michel Dietrich has been filed in my office showing that it is as they believe necessary for the interest of said Town that a special town meeting be holden you are therefore hereby notified to meet at the house of John Garland in said town on the second day of May next at 9 o’clock in the morning and when convened to act on the following articles to wit:*

*First to choose a moderator to preside at the meeting*

*Second to vote a sufficient tax to purchase book for the town*

*Third to vote tax sufficient to pay town officers*

*Fourth to make regulations concerning cattle, horses, hogs etc.*

*Given under hand at New Trier this 20th day of April 1850 John Garland clerk”*

The only curious item on the list is the book. The minutes of Township meetings were hand-written by the Clerk and kept in a bound volume. When a book was filled, money was appropriated for another. (Township Minutes, dating from 1850 to the present, are kept in books stored in the Township office.)

The record of the meeting of May 2, 1850 Town Meeting states:

*“\$150 be raised to pay town officers and purchase book and stationary [sic] and other things needful for said town. That cattle, horses and hogs shall be allowed to run at large and if they get into a lawful enclosure the owners of said creatures shall pay what damage they shall commit. The fence shall be five feet high staked and ... the three under rails to be four inches apart. Bulls to run at large liable to the above penalty. That a stud horse over 2 years old shall not run at large. All rams and sheep and lambs shall be allowed to run at large liable to the above penalty.”*

Meetings were called regularly to consider the routes of roads, build bridges, appoint new officials and pay bills. Officials were paid one dollar a day for performing their duties. ■

<b>TOWNSHIP POPULATION</b>	
<i>(U.S. Bureau of Census figures)</i>	
1850	473
1900	7,299
1920	20,860
1930	37,208
1940	40,632
1950	41,838
1960	59,536
1970	65,365
1980	58,224
1990	54,704
2000	56,716

# EARLY SETTLERS AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS

The names of the first elected officers reflect some of the Township's history. They were a diverse group. John Garland, it was said, was from England and had inherited wealth. In 1847, he bought the Patterson tavern located near what is now Lloyd Park in Winnetka. and operated it as the Wayside Inn for 10 years. It was also his home where he and his wife reared eight children: John C., William, Solomon, Andrew, Field, Thomas, Susan and Mary. The home of one son, John C., became Knollslea Hall on the campus of the North Shore Country Day School.

The Pattersons were one of six families from Vermont who came to the area about 1836. Erastus Patterson built a log cabin on the west side of Green Bay Road that served as a welcoming place for travelers to the area, often on their way to "Milwacky."

Hanson Taylor (or Anson H. Taylor) who was an original Justice of the Peace, built a log cabin on a bluff north of the Hubbard ravine in 1837. He opened La Pier House, a tavern, in what was called Taylor's Landing (later called Glencoe). He also built a pier, warehouse and facilities for unloading timber. The pier did a brisk business in building materials brought from Chicago and other spots around Lake Michigan for the new settlements in the area. He was appointed by the Federal government to be the first postmaster for the section called New Trier.

Michael Gormley, who was elected Assessor, married one of Taylor's daughters. Later, he was active in the affairs of the village of Winnetka.

John Fredrick Schildgen, who served as Supervisor from 1858 to 1862, Assessor from 1874 to 1875 and, later, in other Township offices, was one of the German farmers who came from Trier. He was also

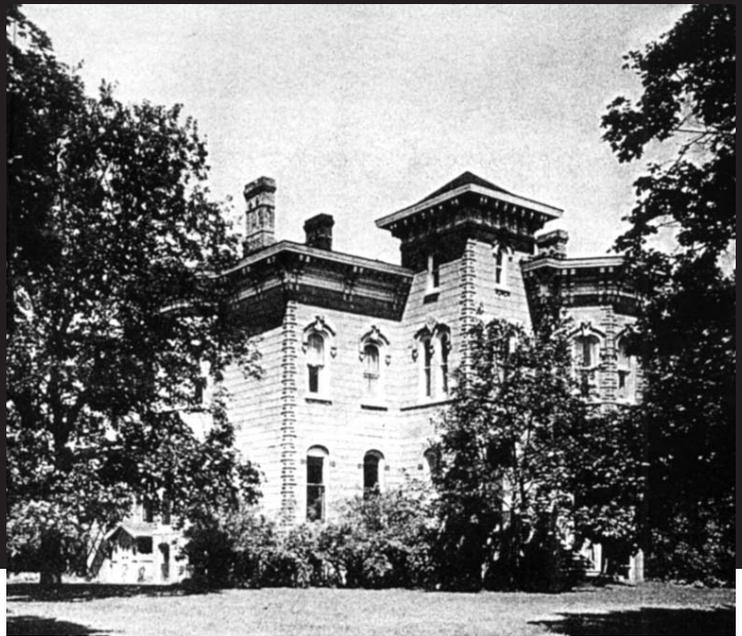
a civic leader, a strong advocate of public education.

Matthias Happ, a member of one of the early German families who established a blacksmith shop, was elected Collector in 1853 but refused to serve. Legend says one of the Happs was responsible for naming the Township after the town of Trier.

John Lowerman who was elected Collector in that first election may have been a relative of Johann Laueremann, one of the original farmers in the Gross Point area.

John Fiegen, a carpenter and a resident of the Gross Point area, was elected a Constable in April 1853 to fill a vacancy. His oath of office included a solemn vow that he had not "fought a duel or sent to accept a challenge to fight a duel which might have been the Death of either party nor been a second to either party nor in any manner aided or affishled [sic] in such a duel nor been knowingly the Bearer of such a challenge or acceptance since the adoption of the Constitution and that I will not be so employed or concerned Directly or indirectly in or about any such Deed during my continuance in Office So help me God."

John Augustus Fiegen was 44 years old when he mustered into the service as a private in the Twenty-third Infantry Illinois Volunteers during the Civil War. He was taken prisoner on July 24, 1864 at the Battle of Kernstown in Winchester, Virginia, and died in Andersonville Prison. ■



*Top row left: John Frederick Schildgen, an immigrant from Germany who farmed 137 acres, fathered 14 children, and served New Trier Township as Supervisor, Assessor, Justice of the Peace, Highway Commissioner, Clerk and Collector. He also held elective posts in the village of Wilmette. His photo supplied by his great-great grandson William Scott Schildgen of Schaumburg.*

*Top row right: William Garland, son of John Garland. William also served in various Township offices. Photo courtesy of the Winnetka Historical Society.*

*Bottom row left: James Hartray, son of James Hartrey (or Hartry) the first Township Supervisor and a Justice of the Peace. The son was active in the civic affairs of Evanston. Photo courtesy Evanston Historical Society.*

*Bottom row right: Knollslea Hall, the mansion built by Garland's son, J.C. Garland, Jr. in 1863. The house became part of the North Shore Country Day School. It was demolished in 1962. Photo courtesy of North Shore Country Day School.*

# TOWNS AND VILLAGES EMERGE

The diversity of the new area is evidenced by the emergence of towns and the businesses that supported them.

Wilmette was chartered in 1872, followed by the town of Gross Point in 1874. Wilmette included the land between Central Street and Isabella Street in what is now Evanston. That bit of land figured prominently in many squabbles over building a high school in New Trier Township. It ultimately became a part of Evanston in order to make the boundaries of the town of Evanston and Evanston Township the same. Along Happ Road was a settlement known as Wau-bun which became Northfield.

Ridge Road was called Deutschman's Road, probably because many residents who had farms and businesses along its route were of German descent. It was the eastern boundary of the town of Gross Point. In 1896 Gross Point built its village hall which may be seen today on Ridge Road as the Wilmette Historical Museum. The Gross Pointers wanted a fine brick building that would over shadow the wooden frame structure put up by their "rich neighbors" to the east in Wilmette. A brochure published by the Wilmette Historical Museum says there were no less than 15 taverns within the boundaries of Gross Point. They were a source of town revenue that didn't, alas, survive the course of history.

*Gross Point Town Hall,  
now the home of the  
Wilmette Historical  
Museum.*



The German farmers and businessmen were rivaled in their enterprise by the real estate investors who were platting and selling lots in Wilmette, Winnetka, Kenilworth and Glencoe. Winnetka was chartered in 1869. That same year Taylor's Landing became Glencoe and Joseph Sears' model village, Kenilworth, completed in 1854, was chartered.

Two events gave impetus to Township growth. One was the beginning of passenger service on the new railroad track to Waukegan provided by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway (later the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad) in 1855. Two Wilmette citizens put up the money — \$700.00 — to build a wooden depot, so the railroad agreed to stop. The other event was the great Chicago fire in 1871. Many families decided to move out of the city and into the less crowded suburbs. They bought lots and built houses on the North Shore and commuted on the Northwestern Railroad to their jobs in the city. Real estate ads emphasized wooded lots, fine soil, and a 30-minute ride to

# GETTING DOWN TO TOWNSHIP BUSINESS: ROADS, WEEDS, AND STRAY LIVESTOCK

In July 1850 the new officers had to grapple with serious business: There were very few roads in the area and most of them were simply muddy tracks. The new administrative unit was obligated to maintain the existing roads, such as they were, and build new ones. A series of entries in the minute books tell the story: A group of residents would appear with a petition to have a road built along a specific route. The men whose farms or property that would be served by the road would agree to provide the labor. The Township would supervise the road construction and deliver the gravel necessary to surface the road. However, the direction or layout of the new road was often disputed. Another group would petition that the road should take another route. These disputes took considerable time to settle.

Here is a letter from a constituent read at an Auditors' Meeting in 1910:

*“Dear Sir! Will you kindly notify the proper authority in regard to the big ditch of which the sides are falling in and it is only a question of a few weeks that the road in front of my place will sink into it. The boards are rotten as was the whole job when done. Who ever heard of it to use the lumber that way without being soaked in hot tar, of course it must neccesarily [sic] rot in a comparatively short time. Please see to this at once and oblige very respt. L Schlotfeld”*

The Road Commissioners were instructed by the Auditors to investigate Mr. Schlotfeld's problem.

Because some of the Township sat on a flood plain, concerns about roads, sewers, and drainage ditches had a high priority in the Township government. In 1879 a notation indicates that the Township's road expenses amounted to \$2,800.00.

The Township Auditors were also Justices of the Peace with jurisdiction over civil cases that did not exceed claims over \$500 and criminal cases that were punishable by fines only. Drunks and disturbers of the peace were either fined locally or, after adjudication, sent to Cook County. Complaints against owners of free-running livestock that damaged gardens were also handled by the J.P.s. Later they had the responsibility for ticketing autos that exceeded the 12-mile-an-hour speed limit.

From the beginning, there was a concern for those in need. Overseer of the Poor was one of the first offices established. The money to carry out all these responsibilities came from assessments on real and personal property, so an Assessor and a Collector were essential Township officials. The office of Collector was fraught with difficulty from the beginning. Collecting taxes wasn't easy and the Collector almost always needed a special account to pay his expenses. The Collector was paid a percentage of the taxes he collected in addition to reimbursement for expenses. These expenses had to be accounted for and often the accounting seems to have been inadequate. An excerpt from the minutes of a meeting in 1880 notes that the sum of \$150 would be allowed to B. Mueller as extra compensation for the collection of taxes providing B. Mueller brings a statement and settlement from the County Treasurer for all the money he received and paid out to the proper officers.

Early proceedings reflected a somewhat relaxed attitude toward roaming animals but an indication of increased urbanization appears in a set of 1871 minutes:

*“Resolved that it shall not be lawful to let run at large at any time during the year any horse or horses, colts, mules or asses...”*

Apparently it was unnecessary to mention sheep, goats, or hogs. In 1870 Wilmette required dog licenses and residents were demanding enforcement of a law against dogs running at large. Public health concerned the Township officials. In 1877 there was an outbreak of smallpox. Fifty printed smallpox cards were ordered to be used to mark the houses where someone was sick with the disease. ■

## ELECTED OFFICIALS: NOW AND THEN

Since the 1850 election, the positions and the duties of the elected officials have changed in some cases, stayed the same in others. The elected officials now serve four-year terms; in the beginning elections were held every year.

**SUPERVISOR** Treasurer of the General Town Fund and Overseer of the Poor (General Assistance). He/she accounts to the Board of Trustees (Auditors) for moneys received and disbursed. In the early days the Overseer of the Poor was a separate elective office. Today, the Supervisor is the chief executive officer of the Township: Treasurer of all Township funds, Supervisor of General Assistance, and Chair of the Township Board,

**CLERK** Custodian of all official documents, he/she certifies the tax levy with the County Clerk and is a deputy of the County Clerk for registration of voters. The Clerk conducts absentee balloting for residents of the unincorporated area. The Clerk is also responsible for issuing vehicle stickers to residents of the unincorporated area and short-term handicap parking tags.

**ASSESSOR** Responsible for appraising property

until 1954 when the Cook County Assessor assumed the task. Today the Assessor acts as ombudsman for taxpayers. Property records are maintained in the Township office on the 27,000+ parcels in the Township. The Township office is linked via computer to the Cook County Assessor's office and is able to access the Cook County data base. Information is available on sales, building permits, assessments, land improvements, square footage, property characteristics, exemptions, senior freezes, classifications, tax identification numbers, and tax appeals.

**COLLECTOR** In Cook County, the Township Collector has no duties but the Township is still required by law to fill this elective position. He/she serves without pay. The duties were taken over by the Cook County Treasurer in 1969. Before that time, the Township Collector collected taxes— real, railroads, and personal property. The Township funded its work by keeping a percentage of the taxes collected. No taxes were levied for the Township.

**TRUSTEES** Called **Auditors** until the 1970s, these four elected officials plus the Supervisor, examine and audit all claims and charges against the Township; approve the appointments of Township personnel; make specific appointments for services necessary for the welfare of the Township; and approve the annual budget which includes the allocations of funds to social service agencies. The Supervisor draws up the annual budget and is chair of the Board of Trustees.

**COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS** (and Roads and Bridges) and **OVERSEER OF HIGHWAYS**. Once very important, these positions were completely eliminated in New Trier Township by 1966. Duties were taken over by the State, Federal, County and Village governments. In many Illinois

townships the position still exists.

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE** No longer an elected Township official. In the beginning, the Board of Auditors was made up of the Justices of the Peace.

**CONSTABLE** Duties have been taken over by the Public Safety Departments of the villages.

**POUND MASTER** Duties have been assumed by the villages.

Other positions, sometimes elective and sometimes appointive, were responsible for public health and ridding the Township of “noxious weeds.” Township Minutes list vouchers for fumigating a house (\$5.00) and burying a dead horse (\$5.00). As the towns and villages were incorporated, new elective bodies - with taxing privileges - were created: park districts, library boards, school boards, sanitary district, forest preserve, mosquito abatement, etc.

Every year, by law, on the second Tuesday in April, the Township holds its annual Town Meeting. Residents may vote directly on matters of government rather than through an elected representative. Under the Illinois system, Township officials are elected on the first Tuesday in April in the same manner as officials of other government units. These officials serve a four-year term.

There is no indication that the national political parties figured in the elections of candidates for Township offices, although the elections were often contested. Today, the New Trier Citizens League, which is a volunteer organization but is considered a political party and subject to the same rules, interviews potential candidates and prepares a slate for each Township election. The League’s slate is not necessarily the only one. Anyone who wishes to run for a Township office as an independent

candidate may do so if he/she follows correct procedures for filing.

In today’s New Trier Township organization two appointed paid administrators assist the Board with its tasks: the **Social Services Administrator** and the **Community Services Administrator**. The former is a licensed social worker who assists the Supervisor in the administration of the General Assistance Fund and also serves a pivotal role in evaluating residents’ needs and referring them to the many social services available. The Community Services Administrator works with the Township’s agency funding process and the Peer Jury. He/she also administrates the volunteer committees that serve as the Board’s liaisons to agencies funded by the Township. In addition, the Township employs a **Business/Office Manager** who maintains financial records and reports to the Board monthly, a **Secretary**, and a **Deputy Assessor**. ■

**DRURY BROTHERS,**  
**Real Estate.**

---

**NORTH LAKE SHORE A SPECIALTY.**  
**Choice Residence Sites for Sale in Wilmette,**  
Also a few First Class Lots Suitable for business locations and a limited number of Dwellings. You will find this property **PRECISELY AS REPRESENTED**, 30 feet above Lake Michigan, Fine Soil, Beautiful Native Elms and other trees. A most Decided Bargain at our prices.

**TITLE PERFECT.**  
Saloons forever prohibited by State Law.

**CHICAGO OFFICE. 1110 TACOMA BUILDING**  
And Residents of Wilmette for past SEVENTEEN Years.

# HOW SCHOOLS SHAPED THE TOWNSHIP

The secretary in the New Trier Township office takes several calls every day from people who want to talk with someone at New Trier Township High School. She patiently explains they need to call another number. The similarity in the name is, no doubt, the reason for the confusion. The high school, which serves an area that is almost coterminous with the boundaries of New Trier Township, has its own elected Board of Trustees as do the other school districts within the Township.

In early days, many children were home schooled. Several early settlers - William Foster, John Garland, Bartholomew Hoffman, the Peck family and others - built one-room log school houses and hired teachers to educate the local children. School attendance was not mandatory until 1883 when state law required 12 weeks of school each year for children between the ages of 8 and 14. The Township was chartered in 1850; the first municipalities were chartered in 1869. By 1861 there were five school districts within the Township boundaries but none offered a high school education. Evanston Township High School was established in 1883 and some students from the New Trier Township paid tuition to attend it.

Building and maintaining a high school was expensive, and the young municipalities were grappling with the expenses of building water and sewer systems. Wilmette, particularly, was deeply in debt and had little chance of expansion. One solution put forth was to annex Wilmette to Evanston; then students could attend Evanston High School. There was talk at the time (1892) of annexing Rogers Park to Evanston, but the residents there voted to be annexed to Chicago. Many Evanstonians adamantly opposed being part of Chicago: their town was the center of the temperance movement. They feared their power to prohibit saloons would be lost. The famous four-

mile boundary drawn by the temperance-minded Methodists around Northwestern University kept the sale of all alcoholic beverages at bay for many years. They also looked with disfavor at the saloons in Gross Point.

A 1894 referendum to annex Wilmette to Evanston was defeated by only three votes after a bitter campaign. The Township election in 1897 was hotly contested and included a referendum to form a high school. It was defeated by 10 votes. About half the voters did not bother to vote on the high school referendum. The real estate operators were in favor of annexation because they thought it would increase land values and home prices. Many people in Evanston supported the idea. Two years later the Township voters approved the organization of New Trier High School District and a high school Board of Education was elected. At that time the Township had a population of about 5000. Half of those eligible voted on the issue.

Land speculators who saw the advantage of a high school serving the area hopped on the bandwagon. They negotiated land for the building and access roads. The Township provided many loads of gravel. On a snowy February day in 1901 New Trier Township High School welcomed its first class of 76 students. In 12 years, a third addition to the original building was needed to keep up with the student population of 600 and growing. At the 1954 Annual Town Meeting, the Township voted to appropriate \$350,000 from the Town Fund for the purpose of erecting a Memorial Library at the high school to honor those who gave their lives serving their country. ■

# WET OR DRY?

Allowing the sale or service of alcoholic beverages in the Township or in the villages was a hotly contested issue for 75 years. With the town of Evanston — home of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) — at the forefront, residents felt temperance added to the tone and quality of life in the Township villages. There was one outstanding exception — the village of Gross

Point. Gross Point was incorporated in 1874 west of Wilmette. Along the eastern boundary of Gross Point — now called Ridge Road — a number of saloons thrived. The German farmers liked their lager.



A number of referenda in 1910 and 1911 attempted to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages under a local option law. Gertrude M. Thurston, who later was elected New Trier Township Supervisor, was quoted as urging members of the Winnetka Woman’s Club to support the dries by “using our influence and our tongues in reminding our husbands to vote.” She, and the other ladies, had no vote at that time.

The question of wet or dry as far as Gross Point was concerned was settled when Prohibition became the law. Without the tax money generated by the taverns, the town of Gross Point was at a disadvantage. It voted to be annexed to Wilmette in 1924 and in 1926 became as dry as the rest of the town.

In a few more years, the issue was more or less settled. In the 1970s, a new hotel in Evanston was the reason that town finally allowed the sale of alcoholic beverages in restaurants that served food. The town allowed only one package store, which is still operating today. In 1974, Wilmette passed an ordinance that allowed beer and wine to be sold in grocery stores. The voters approved by 5,778 to 3,223 the sale of liquor in restaurants when patrons purchased food. Package stores were approved by a 4 to 2 vote of the village board. The other Township villages passed similar ordinances in the 1980s. ■

*Schallick’s Tavern about 1903. Pictured left to right are patrons William Klinge, Mike Loutsch, and John Loutsch. The bartender behind the bar is Joe Rengel. Other bartender is not identified. Photo courtesy of Wilmette Historical museum.*



# FIRST WOMAN SUPERVISOR

Women got the vote in Illinois in 1913. In 1914 Township residents elected their first woman Supervisor, Gertrude M. Thurston. She held the office for 31 years.

One of the founders of the Winnetka Womans Club, she is listed in the club's charter as Mattie G. Thurston. In a 1947 letter to Lora Townsend Dickinson, who was writing a history of the club, Mrs. Thurston explained that her given name was Martha G. (for Gertrude). When she became Supervisor of New Trier Township she transposed her first and middle names and became Gertrude M. Thurston. It seemed more dignified, she said.

Mrs. Thurston used her vote as well as her tongue to influence Township affairs. It is noted in the Minutes of a Township Meeting that she sold a car that the Township had purchased for official use and proposed to use her own car for official business, billing the Township for expenses. She returned the price of the car to the Township treasury. During her early years in Township office, she took over the duties of the Overseer of the Poor and the stipend that went with it.

Mrs. Thurston had a second career - she was the first woman police officer in Winnetka.

She joined the force in 1917 and served until 1940. She was a juvenile officer, responsible for "juvenile delinquency" cases. In a report to the Village of Winnetka she told of her work with "golf club cases." "I prosecuted one golf club for employing caddies during school hours, and have had correspondence with most of the others on the North Shore, which have promised their co-operation in the future. I except from criticism the Indian Hill Club, as I believe they are setting a pace in high standards for their caddies, which the other clubs will do well to follow." In this report she notes that



*Photo courtesy of the Winnetka Police Department*

in four years she had had "official acquaintance" with 328 children, 128 from Winnetka.

She was widowed in 1924. Her husband's obituary noted he had been compelled to retire from public life 10 years previously due to poor health. (He was a newspaper and magazine editor, also very active in the civic life of Winnetka.) The fact that she had four daughters and an ailing husband may have had something to do with her pursuit of two careers and additional — stipend-paying — responsibilities at the Township. ■



*Top left: A snappy new horseless carriage capable of going 15 miles an hour, three miles over the speed limit. In Wilmette, speeders might be dowsed with a fire hose. Photo courtesy Wilmette Historical Museum.*

*Top right: Bloomer-clad, pre-WBL Kenilworth team. Photo courtesy Kenilworth Historical Society.*

*Middle: The grand new New Trier High School that welcomed its first class in 1901. Photo courtesy Wilmette Historical Museum.*

*Bottom: The New Trier Commercial Association that later became the Wilmette Chamber of Commerce. Photo also from Wilmette Historical Museum.*

# A NEW CENTURY BRINGS CHANGE

According to the 1900 U.S. census the Township population had grown to 7299. The villages had electric lights and telephones. Those noisy new gas-powered autos were scaring the horses.

In 1915, Collector Hoyt King published the following report which showed the ratio of taxation between the different villages in the Township.

*The tax on personal property is figured at these rates on one-third of the scheduled value:*

District 36 Winnetka	District 39 Wilmette	District 40 Gross Pt.	District 35 Glencoe	District 38 Kenilworth	
.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	State
.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	County
.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	Township
1.42	1.64	1.20	1.93	1.53	Village
2.79	2.88	.90	3.00	3.00	School
.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	San. Dist.
.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	Road/Bridges
2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	High School
.68	.58	....	.81	.72	Park
9.86	9.90	6.9	10.54	10.05	

*The highest rate is in Glencoe, where 10.54 cents is due on the dollar. It can be noticed that Kenilworth is the next highest and Wilmette comes third. Gross Point, with a low school rate and no park tax, is the minimum.*

*The increased rate this year is due to the township tax and an increased school rate. Mr. King, the new collector, is making an active campaign to make a large collection. He says if payments are made promptly the money can be turned over to the villages, schools and parks, and save them from borrowing the money and paying interest.*

*The two per cent due the township on all money collected after payment of collector's compensation, and the interest on these funds tend to reduce or entirely to wipe out a township levy for the next year.*

By 1920 the Township population had grown to 20,860 and the days of roving goats, sheep and pigs were over. Social service needs began to play a more important role in Township activities.

Increased population and rising property values meant more money for the Township. There was a surplus in the treasury, and in 1936 the township found itself with a \$18,000 surplus. A request was sent to the County to reduce the tax levy. At the same time, the Township was facing the need to act as the distribution agency for welfare funds now being supplied by the State on the theory that the agency of government closest to the taxpayer should distribute the funds. In 1936 the Township was involved with welfare that the State and federal governments had formerly administered.

The depression changed the character of the services the Township offered the community. Mrs. Janet Burgoon was appointed Public Welfare Director. From her office at 561 Lincoln Street she provided emergency financial aid on a case-by-case basis as well as counseling. She helped clients work through the red tape to get support from State and Federal agencies. A directory of services published by the Township welfare office in 1945 listed 40 agencies concerned with residents' welfare.

In 1944 Mr. Thallmann, Commissioner of Noxious Weeds, was asked to deal with poison ivy and ragweed with the help of village managers. Sanborn Hale, the Township Collector since 1923, was reprimanded for not providing an accounting of his collections and was told he would not be paid until he did.

In 1945 there was a significant change in

the way Township officers were elected. Instead of a separate election, Township candidates appeared along with village officials on a ballot and the villages shared the cost of the election with the Township.

### Township Financial Statement

For the Year Ending February 28, 1946

Balance brought forward	\$71,233.94
Total receipts for the year ending Feb. 28, 1946	\$46,649.90
Sources:	
Township Collector, excess commissions	\$44,539.93
Interest for 6 months on Govt Savings Bonds	875.00
Township Collector, refund of advance of expenses of 1944 tax collections	1,000.00
County Treasurer, delinquent taxes	161.97
Refund for election expenses	58.00
Refund from insurance company overpayment on Justice of the Peace Bond	<u>15.00</u>
Total Receipts	\$117,883.84
Total Disbursements	\$44,592.20
Transferred to Relief Fund	25,000.00
Expended for —	
Fees and salaries (including election personnel	9,273.19
Maintenance, office expense, etc. (including coverage for election costs)	10,319.01
Balance on Hand March 1, 1946	\$73,291.64

A report published to mark the “first 100 years” stated that from 1941 to 1945, the Township office provided for 219 families - 54.7 percent in Wilmette; 21 percent in Winnetka; 19.5 percent in Glencoe; 2.3 percent in Northfield; and 1.8 percent in Kenilworth. The Township was called on to meet emergency needs while residents’ eligibility for State funds was being investigated. Still aware of one of its founding principles — to assist neighbors in need — the report stated: “Financial distress may spring from a wide variety of causes. It is no respecter of persons and observes no rules...Those in distress in this township are self-respecting victims of misfortune reluctant to accept aid of their neighbors, eager to become independent as quickly as possible.” ■

## NEW TOWNSHIP ERA — SPECIALIZATION IN HUMAN SERVICES

Although the topic discussed at the 1950 Annual Town Meeting was civil defense — a response to concerns about the Cold War — the Township’s officials and groups of volunteers were also studying social service needs and planning ways to provide for them.

This approach to the usefulness of Township government was articulated by Keki Bhote who served as Supervisor from 1974 to 1985. He said:

*“Other units of local government render basic services such as police and fire protection, roads and sanitation. We specialize in human service to this community.”*

The Auditors (Trustees) began to depend more fully on the recommendations of volunteer committees for allocating funds to agencies that provide social services. ■

# NEEDS OF TOWNSHIP YOUTH

Mrs. Janet Burgoon, who had served as Public Welfare Director of the Township since 1945, had been working with a planning committee created to study the need for a special child care program. The committee consisted of Dr. Raymone Robertson, Institute for Juvenile Research, State Department of Welfare; Josephine Arthur, Evanston Hospital child psychiatry clinic; Paulette Hartrich, North Shore Mental Health Clinic; Rose Dawson, Glencoe Family Service; Newton Calhoun, Winnetka public school system; Mrs. Stewart McMullen, New Trier Township Citizens League; and Janet Burgoon. The committee asked the Board of Auditors to budget \$25,000 for a child care project. The Auditors agreed though some felt it was too large a sum. (March 12, 1955).

The advisory committee had recommended a set of guidelines for the Welfare Director to follow since the money for child care was to be doled out child by child and a means test was used.

In 1969 a special meeting was called at which Rose Dawson, then Director of the Glencoe Family Service, reported on a pilot project for group therapy for young people. She had been running such a program in Glencoe with good results and wished to expand it to include the other villages in the Township. She said that the young people were eager to participate. The Auditors asked what young people were concerned about. Mrs. Dawson listed the cold war, parental pressure, dating, and drugs among the topics they discussed. She added that some parents also needed counseling.

The Township Committee on Youth was formed in 1972 to comply with a State statute that permitted Townships to levy a tax for the purpose of "preventing juvenile delinquency." Serving on the Committee were Frank Temmerman, Lt. James Henry representing a village police department, Dr.

Robert Gluckman, Robert Gerrie, and the Rev. Gordon Smith.

In 1974 the Township report stated this committee recommended funding eleven programs including drop-in centers, an outreach program, a youth employment service, a youth health clinic, a counseling service, and placement of emotionally disturbed youth in residential treatment centers.

Led by the Committee Chair Bob Neumann, the Committee initiated a dialogue between the police, the social service agencies, and the community. The resulting consensus was that Township youth were doing quite well. The group suggested that young people who had problems were not adjusting to pressures to excel. The police pointed out that 90% of the delinquent acts of minors were committed under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. As a result of this conference, the LINKS Alcohol Program began and a conference on marijuana use was held. The Township brought a national authority, Dr. Robert Gilkerson of Cleveland, to deliver several lectures to students and parents.

The funding of youth programs was not without controversy. At the 1979 Township budget hearing, a group of citizens vociferously objected to funding a program that provided confidential sex counseling. This group also objected to the distribution of a pamphlet concerning young peoples' rights and responsibilities that had been developed as a pilot project by Dr. Henry Feinberg. The vigorous debate lasted until 11:00 p.m. (This was the only time in Township history that the budget hearing was covered by local television stations.) Ultimately the Board voted to give LINKS the funding it requested. The same topic was debated at the Annual Town Meeting in 1980 and again the group that disapproved did not prevail.

The members of Township Committee on Youth continue to consider requests for funding from the agencies that serve youth and act as the Board's liaison. Four to six members of this committee are high school students.

In 1999, the Township awarded its first Priority

## PEER JURY

Another service to youth, staffed by volunteers and administered by the Township's Community Services Director, is the Peer Jury Program that began in 1998. With the concurrence of the police departments, the offenders and their parents, volunteer high school students act as jurors in misdemeanor cases. The sentences meted out consist of hours of community service and sometimes written papers about the offense. New Trier Township's Peer Jury Program has gained recognition throughout the area for the quality of its training for jurors. In two years, the jurors have heard 80 cases. Ninety percent of the offenders completed their sentences. The police departments of Wilmette, Kenilworth, Winnetka, Glencoe and Northfield have praised the program's effectiveness as have parents.

### **Why do busy teenagers volunteer for Township programs?**

*Here's what Lauren Stone, New Trier Township High School, said: "I joined the Peer Jury as a freshman. As one of the founding jurors, I was interested in a non-school activity that focused on issues of teen-age life. I feel the Peer Jury commitment was a significant experience for maturing critical thinking skills, public speaking*

*Needs Grant of \$30,000 to PEN (Prevention Education Network), a coalition whose mission is prevention of substance abuse among adolescents. The program involves parents, teen-age mentors, and the schools. The programs are designed to offer healthy activities that are satisfying alternatives to drug experimentation and use. ■*



*Peer jurors sworn in by Aurelia Pucinski, former Clerk of The Cook County Circuit Court.*

*ability, and getting insights into the concepts of justice and adolescent development. It was a particularly good learning experience for creating meaningful community service experiences for teens who committed crimes. The interesting Peer Jury experience led me to join the Township Committee on Youth. I became a liaison to Peer Services, a community-based drug and alcohol treatment center for adolescents. By attending agency board meetings and being responsible for reporting the agency's funding needs to the Township, I learned about the challenging work of a non-profit community organization. Experience in Township programs encouraged me to develop my own thoughts and have a voice on significant aspects of North Shore teen life." ■*



There are opportunities for young people of all ages to contribute to Township programs.

*Top left: Kindergarteners bring in contributions to the Food Pantry.*

*Top right: Youth members of the Township Committee on Youth present programs on issues that affect parents and kids.*

*Bottom left: One of the many food drives that keep The Pantry well-stocked.*

*Bottom right: The first group of peer jurors 1998.*

# MENTAL HEALTH

After World War II the State began to transfer the responsibility for the care and financing of mental health problems to the local communities. It became apparent that the needs of residents and their families required the Township's attention. At the Annual Town Meeting in 1974 the electorate gave power to the Board to levy a tax to help fund agencies involved in serving the mental health needs of the Township. Revenue sharing funds that became available in 1972 could also be used.

The Mental Health Advisory Board was formed. This group conducted four community surveys. The first

enumerated the agencies that provided mental health services; the second surveyed the referrers - school principals, police, social workers and ministers; the third phase sought information from families in the community about the utilization of available services; and the final part served as a cross-check to see how people rated themselves in the field of mental health.

The survey found that depression, family conflict, marital discord, and drug/alcohol abuse were the most frequent problems. With this information, the committee was able to set funding priorities and more

# SENIOR CITIZEN PROGRAMS

The Township has paid particular attention to the needs of its elderly citizens. Both direct and indirect services are offered. The Township Assessor's office helps senior citizens file for tax relief with the Senior Citizen Homestead Exemption, the Homeowners Exemption, and the Senior Citizen Assessment Freeze Exemption.

Another direct service is providing transportation for elderly residents and the disabled. In 1979 the Township acquired a bus that was used for door-to-door service. After a trial period, the Township found it was more effective and efficient to work with the taxi companies on Dial-A-Ride cards. With a Dial-A-Ride card, a resident who is 65 or older or who is disabled gets a \$3.00 discount on each taxi fare. The Township pays the \$3.00 to the cab companies. By using taxi service, the cost per ride to the Township was reduced from \$8.73 to \$3.00. After eliminating the bus and going to Dial-A-Ride, the use of the service increased.

Township residents are fortunate to have the excellent programs of the North Shore Senior Center available. NSSC is a recipient of Township funds for counseling, adult day care, community education, recreation and learning programs. Working with NSSC, the Township has been instrumental in setting up a Handyman Program for seniors and, currently, cooperates in an Escorted Transportation Service for seniors who need transportation assistance to and from medical appointments.

In 1977, the Township provided \$5,000 seed money to the North Shore Senior Center for a "Jobs for Seniors" service which is still in operation and used often. The Township's Social Services Administrator works with seniors and their families to alleviate emergency financial situations and to apply for State aid. About 30 percent of the residents who use The Pantry regularly are senior citizens.

# RESIDENTS WITH DISABILITIES



With the passage of ADA legislation, Townships were mandated to have programs to benefit residents with disabilities. New Trier Township responded by forming the Committee on Disabilities which is concerned with education and outreach for disabled residents. One of the Committee's first programs was designed to acquaint community employers with the needs and abilities of disabled residents. The committee sponsored the appearance of Chris Burke, a popular TV actor who has Down Syndrome. In 1998, the committee sponsored an educational program in cooperation with village police departments to publicize the high penalty for illegal parking in the handicap areas. In 1999 the Committee sponsored a conference on accessibility and inclusion of the disabled in religious services. A follow-up conference was held in 2001 which focused on sharing ways congregations of all faiths welcome disabled

*The Dial-A-Ride bus proved too expensive; subsidized taxi rides were more practical and popular.*

# HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Harking back to the days when the Township posted smallpox cards on the doors of homes that were infected, helping residents find health care and stay healthy has been a priority. About 1940 the Township Health Officer appears on the roster. This was an appointed position dedicated to controlling communicable diseases in the unincorporated areas of the Township. A few years later the Cook County Health Department became a Health District and the villages entered into a voluntary agreement to unify the delivery of health services in the Township.

Acting on a suggestion from the League of Women Voters of Wilmette, the Township formed a blue-ribbon study group in 1979 made up of public health professionals and civic leaders to examine the

availability of health services throughout the Township. One of the primary outcomes was a Health Resource Directory of preventive programs, support groups, agencies specializing in specific diseases, referral sources and adjunct or back-up services.

The Township Health and Human Services Committee was formed in the 1980s to evaluate the Township's needs beyond mental health and youth. The committee recommends funding to agencies that provide a variety of services to families and family members. The Committee also looks for unmet needs and makes recommendations to the Board.

## **GENERAL ASSISTANCE:** *Yes, There Are People on the North Shore Who Need and Deserve Help*

As far back as 1850, Township residents were concerned about their neighbors who could not support themselves or needed emergency financial assistance. The Annual Town Meeting was a bedrock political institution and helping neighbors in need was one of its foundations. Access to State and Federal aid programs is often a long, frustrating process. The Township can step in immediately with emergency aid that may pay for urgently needed rent, utilities, or medical care.

The Township Supervisor serves as treasurer and supervisor of the General Assistance Fund. The Administrator of Social Services assists the Supervisor by interviewing clients, administering cases, and referring clients to sources of aid. The Administrator now has a computer link with the Illinois Department of Human Services so that the progress on each case can be tracked.

The Township Food Pantry is visited by an average of 30 times per month serving 70 persons. Fifty percent

are families with serious financial crises, 30 percent are senior citizens, and 20 percent are disabled persons. In the beginning it was stocked by one person - Phyllis Baekgaard - who used her own funds to fill the pantry shelves in the old bank vault of the Township building. Currently, the shelves are filled by contributions from youth groups, service organizations, churches, synagogues, and general individuals. A favorite mitsvah is the contribution of gaily decorated food baskets from bar mitzvah or bas mitzvah parties. The holidays bring contributions of clothing and toys for families that can't afford them. Before the opening of the school year in September, the Township works with the Family Service agencies to distribute gift certificates to needy families so the youngsters can purchase school supplies on their own.

The Social Services Administrator also works with the New Trier Township Employment Counseling Service to help residents find jobs and get off the welfare rolls as required by state law.

## **CHILD CARE SCHOLARSHIPS AND ACCESS TO CARE**

Working parents who need help with the cost of child care may apply to the Township for scholarships to help pay for day care (pre-school) and before-and-after school care. Eligibility is flexible since family size, medical bills and conditions are considered along with income. A child care scholarship often

makes the difference between being a working parent and being on welfare.

The Township serves as an in-take site for Access-to-Care which is a County program that enables parents to have access to low-cost physician visits, X-rays, and prescriptions.

# EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING SERVICE

The U.S. economy took an unprecedented turn in the late 1970s. Businesses began laying off workers by the thousands. They called it “downsizing.” In New Trier Township, as in the rest of the country, men and women who had held long-term, supposedly secure jobs were out of work. Many of them had not looked for a job in years. They needed help.

The New Trier Township Employment Counseling Service was created to provide help with job research, resume writing, interviewing, and locating open

positions. This was - and still is - a free service. It also serves employers by referring screened job applicants.

A major change in today’s counseling service is the addition of access to computerized job data bases. The service has its own Website: [www.northnet.org/wlkhome/nttecs](http://www.northnet.org/wlkhome/nttecs).

Job hunters are seen by appointment only at the Township office.

## ANGEL FUND

The Angel Fund is a discretionary fund used by the Supervisor and the Administrator of Social Services to provide financial help to individuals or families that are in serious financial crises but do not qualify for any government aid program. An example is a widowed mother who has a job but her income doesn’t always cover essential needs. When she requested help, her gas had been turned off for several months. Another example is an elderly resident who lived in her own home. Her doctor recommended a Lifeline connection so she could summon help if she needed it but even that small cost was beyond her means. The Angel Fund paid for this life-saving service.

The Angel Fund is totally funded by voluntary contributions from individuals, churches and service organizations. It is a 501(c)(3) organization so contributions are tax free. All the money contributed is used to help residents; there are no administrative costs.



*Angels appear in many forms - with fresh turkeys for holiday baskets and party decorations that fill Pantry shelves.*



# CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY STYLE

The Township form of government which the residents chose in 1850 guaranteed close-to-home access to officials and the decisions that affected community life.

By 1970, with the advent — and then the end — of Federal revenue sharing funds, it was necessary for the Township to examine ways to raise money. The Board concluded the Township could legally raise its tax levy and provide funds from the community. They realized it was necessary to ascertain the needs of the community and that the residents should make decisions about how their tax dollars were spent.

Over the years, the present system of volunteer committees evolved — committees focussing on youth, mental health, health and human services, and disabilities. Committee membership is voluntary; appointments to serve are made by a Central Nominating Committee and affirmed by the Board.

In the year 2000, the Trustees approved recommendations for grants to 24 social service

agencies totaling \$665,400. The grants encompassed many services that the founders wouldn't recognize — assistance to those with HIV, help for domestically abused women and children, workshops that employ the mentally and developmentally disabled, drug prevention and counseling, marital counseling and help for dysfunctional families.

Residents are urged to express their views at the Annual Budget Hearing that is held in conjunction with the Board Meeting in April. The Annual Town Meeting follows a week later on the second Tuesday in April. In the year 2000 New Trier Township had over 56,000 residents, over 22,000 homes of varying sizes, and an total equalized assessed evaluation of property of \$2,226,444,216.

The volunteers who meet monthly to oversee the delivery of social services, to assist with the Peer Jury Program, and work on other tasks that help move the Township forward are the human insurance fund that assures the future of New Trier Township as

## THE ANNUAL TOWN MEETING

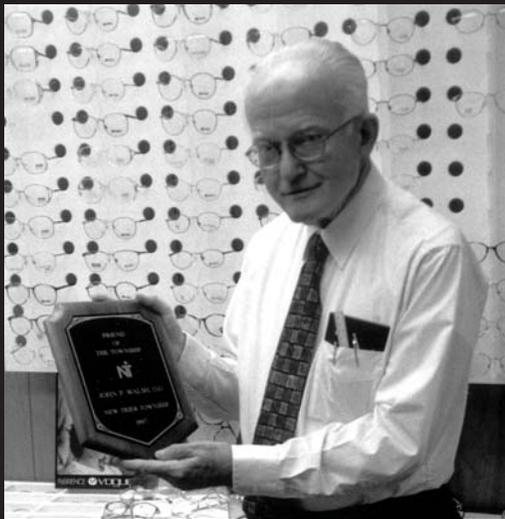
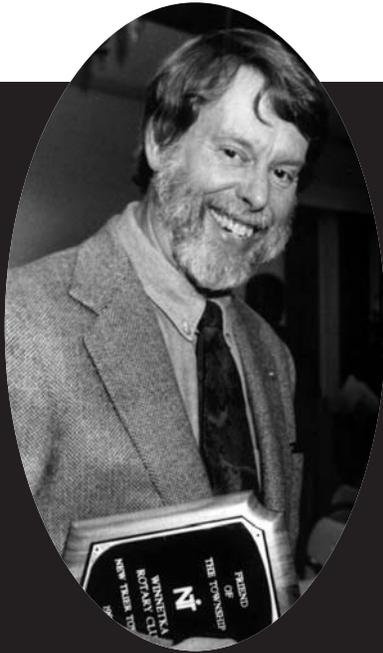


*Kenilworth Girl Scout Troop 102*



*1997 Annual Town Meeting. Officials (left to right) Assessor Kathleen Almond, Trustee Debora Kotz, Trustee Irvina Warren, Clerk Donna Hill, Moderator Guy Pelton, Parliamentarian Avis McDonald, Supervisor Clarine Hall, Trustee Neil Adelman*

# FRIENDS OF THE TOWNSHIP



*A highlight of the Annual Town Meeting is the presentation of awards recognizing contributions to Township programs. Clockwise from top right: John Weber, architect who consulted on installing an outdoor flag and Nan Greenough, creator of a drawing of the Township building, received Special Recognition Awards. Sandy and David Ruehlman, owners of Grand Food Center, received a Friend of the Township Award from Supervisor Hall for helping keep The Pantry shelves filled. Trustee Neil Adelman congratulates another Friend of the Township, the Pantera Bread Company which makes weekly contributions to The Pantry. Dr. John Walsh, Wilmette optomitrst, is a Township Friend who provides eye care to patients referred by the Township. Peter Skolski, accepted the Friend award on behalf of the Rotary Club of Winnetka.*

# ELECTED OFFICIALS OF NEW TRIER TOWNSHIP

## FIRST ELECTION — APRIL 1850 OFFICE

James Hartrey Supervisor  
*Other Offices Held:* Clerk, Justice of the Peace,  
 Highway Commissioner

John Garland Clerk  
 Andrew Hood Justice of the Peace  
 Hanson [sic] Taylor Justice of the Peace  
*Other Offices Held:* Overseer of the Poor

Michael Gormley Assessor  
*Other Offices Held:* Overseer of Poor, Supervisor,  
 Highway Commissioner

John Lowerman Collector  
*Other Offices Held:* Overseer of Highways

Anton Snyder Overseer of Highways  
 Michael Dietrich Highway Commissioner  
 Frederick Udey Constable  
 Ludwich, Charles Constable  
 William H. Garland Overseer of Highways  
 George Dietrich Overseer of Highways  
 John Wagner Pound Master  
*Other Offices Held:* Overseer of Poor,  
 Commissioner of Highways

John Coonrod Pound Master

## ELECTED OFFICIALS — 1851 - 1899

John Ellis Collector  
 Francis Ellis Overseer of Poor  
 Joseph Brazel Assessor  
 John Schildgen Supervisor, Assessor,  
 Justice of the Peace,  
 Highway Commissioner,  
 Clerk, Collector

Christopher F. Uthe Overseer of Poor  
 John Feigen Constable  
 Reinard Nanzig Commissioner of Highways, Clerk  
 Lambert Blum Clerk, Overseer of the Poor,  
 Overseer of Highways

George Brazel Assessor  
 Chris Layman Overseer of Highways  
 Hubert Haring Overseer of Highways  
 John Smith Supervisor  
 John Walter Pound Master  
 Mathias Schiefgen Collector  
 Mathias Happ Overseer of Highways  
 Nicholas Schiefgen Commissioner of Highways

Peter Smith Pound Master  
 John Panalard Overseer of Highways  
 Lambert Dunham Overseer of Highways  
 John Bards Overseer of Highways  
 John Frazen Constable  
 Anton Hashcamp Supervisor, School Trustee  
 Matthias Schram Overseer of Highways  
 Charles Westerfield Commissioner of Highways  
 Thomas Moses Collector  
 Matthias Schaefer Collector  
 Joseph Pashback Pound Master  
 Jacob Smit Overseer of Highways  
 Thomas Thompson Supervisor  
 George Seiber Supervisor  
 John Shafer Collector  
 Mathias Peyo Constable  
 Thomas Bohem Constable  
 John Pavillard Overseer of Highways  
 Mase Dushame Overseer of Highways  
 Joseph Blesher Overseer of Highways  
 John N. Smith Supervisor  
 Baptiste Mueller Collector  
 D. S. Kloepfer Commissioner of Highways  
 H. Haskamp School Trustee  
 Fritz Schwall Road Supervisor  
 Joseph Schneider Road Supervisor  
 Mose Durham Road Supervisor  
 Ganglof Sesterhem Clerk (served til 1915)  
 M.F. Ruggle School Trustee  
 C. McDaniel Constable  
 George Seiber Supervisor  
 Paul Heuter Justice of the Peace  
 Peter Heuter Commissioner of Highways  
 John Whitney Clerk  
 Benedict Vollman School Trustee, Collector  
 Dennis Kloepfer Collector

## ELECTED OFFICIALS — 1900 - 1949

Phillip McKinney Constable  
 William Merrill Constable  
 William J. Oman Constable  
 Anton Engles Constable  
 Harry Marshall Assessor  
 Alonzo Coburn Justice of the Peace  
 Mason Clarke Justice of the Peace

John A. McKeighan	Constable	Robert Vogel	Auditor
James C. Corns	Constable	Frederick W. Shefte	Auditor
Joseph Rengel	Commissioner or Highways	Raymond Narjarin	Justice of the Peace
G. Schwinger	Commissioner of Highways	Lyle Richmond	Justice of the Peace
J. O. Parker	School Trustee	Fred H. Schmidt	Commissioner of Highways
Michael Lane	Supervisor	Ruth Draper Leisner	Clerk
Sanborn Hale	Collector	E. B. Creger	Clerk
	<i>(elected 1910 served til 1949)</i>	Peter Brennen	Supervisor
C. B. Randall	Assessor	Robert Miller	Auditor
Ashbel G. Ligare	Supervisor	Marian Schaefer	Auditor
John Schaefer	Assessor	Mary Cadman	Auditor
Edwin Drury	Collector	Joseph W. Zick	Auditor
Fred Schramm	Commissioner of Highways	Joseph E. Wyse	Auditor
Carlton Prouty	Justice of the Peace, Collector	Keki R. Bhote	Supervisor
F. L. Joy	School Trustee	Patricia M. Nielsen	Trustee
Paul Nanzig	Commissioner of Highways	Ann Diaz	Trustee
William Hector Maclean	Assessor	Arnold Wolff	Trustee
Phillip McKinney	Constable	Betsy Fyfe	Trustee
Lloyd Llewelin	School Trustee	John Russell	Trustee
Micheal Lane	Supervisor	Ira Rubel	Trustee
John Maloney	Commissioner of Highways	Jane Allen Simon	Trustee
Joseph Long	Assessor	Katrina S. Pfutzenreuter	Trustee and Supervisor
Joseph Balmes	Pound Master	Phillip J. Hoza III	Clerk, Trustee
John Leonard	School Trustee	Donna Hill	Clerk
Gertrude Thurston	Supervisor,	Howard Davis	Assessor
	<i>elected 1914, served 31 years</i>	Bernard McKee	Collector
Frank Copeland	Clerk	Mildred Peters	Trustee
Hoyt King	Collector	Arthur West	Trustee
Perry Broadstreet	Assessor	Doris Sternberg	Trustee
Walter Crozier	Clerk	Neil H. Adelman	Trustee
Walter Wallace	Commissioner of Highways	Deborah Kotz	Trustee
George Harbaugh	Assessor	Irvina Warren	Trustee
Leland V. Pierson	Clerk	Clarine C. Hall	Supervisor
R. E. Sinsheimer	Justice of the Peace	Kathleen Almond	Assessor
L. C. Ayles	Commissioner of Highways	Lindsey Brown	Trustee
Edmund Burke	Justice of the Peace	Allan Ashman	Collector
Daniel Mickey	Justice of the Peace	Sheila K. Mitchell	Clerk
Frank Pavlik, Jr.	Justice of the Peace	Harold Marsh	Collector
Margaret Pierson	Clerk (served 22 years)	Patricia B. Cantor	Trustee
G. Gordon Peglow	Supervisor	Leon A. Carrow	Trustee
		Carol A. Davis	Trustee
		Elizabeth B. Phillips	Trustee
<b>ELECTED OFFICIALS — 1950- 2000</b>			
Wesley Blom	Supervisor		
Gertrude Gardner	Auditor		
Donald Haider	Auditor		

# ELECTED TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS



*(top) Township Board 1983 — Trustee Arnold Wolff, Clerk Phil Hoza, Trustee Patrician Nielson, Supervisor Keki Bhote, Trustee Ann Dias and Trustee Katrina Putzenreuter.*

*(middle) Township Board 1985 — Supervisor Katrina Putzenreuter, Clerk Donna Hill, Trustee Neil Adelman, Trustee Mildred Peters, Trustee Phil Hoza, and Trustee Doris Sternberg.*

*(bottom) Township Board 1993 — Trustee Irvina Warren, Trustee Debora Kotz, Trustee Lindsey Brown, Trustee Neil Adelman, Supervisor Clarine C. Hall, Clerk Donna Hill.*

# ELECTED OFFICIALS 1997 TO 2001



*(Clockwise from top left: Supervisor Clarine C. Hall; Clerk Sheila Mitchell and Collector Harold Marsh; Trustee Carol Davis; Assessor Kathleen Almond; Trustee Patricia Cantor; Trustees Leon Carrow and Elizabeth Phillips.*

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Glencoe Historical Society

Wilmette Historical Society

Winnetka Historical Society

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Richard Weiner, graphics

Glen Flowkow, Winnetka Police Department

Margaret Giniat, Winnetka Women's Club

Harold Marsh, New Trier Collector

Clarine C. Hall, Township Supervisor

Patricia O'Keefe, Editor

