ORDINANCE NO. CO-2016-13

AN ORDINANCE APPROVING A LOCAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION FOR 224 N. 1st AVENUE, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 158 OF THE MAYWOOD VILLAGE CODE (HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION AND DESIGNATION OF LANDMARKS AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS) – MAYWOOD SOLDIERS WIDOWS HOME

WHEREAS, the Village of Maywood ("Village") has a Historic Preservation Commission ("Preservation Commission") charged with, among other duties, reviewing and making recommendations on the designation of various significant properties as local landmarks; and

WHEREAS, the Preservation Commission received an application requesting the designation of the structure at 224 N. 1st Avenue as a local landmark within the Village; and

WHEREAS, on May 5, 2016, and in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 158.04 and 158.09 of the Village Code, the Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation; and

WHEREAS, on May 5, 2016, the Preservation Commission found the criteria for landmark designation to have been met and voted unanimously to favorably recommend the designation of the structure at 224 N. 1st Avenue as a local landmark within the Village of Maywood; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Landmark Nomination Report, along with the staff memo reflecting the Recommendation of the Preservation Commission and other materials related to the proposed designation of 224 N. 1st Avenue as a local landmark within the Village of Maywood, are attached hereto as **Group Exhibit A** and made a part hereof, and the President and Board of Trustees have duly considered said Report and Recommendation.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF MAYWOOD, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: The Village President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Maywood approve and adopt the Report and Recommendation of the Preservation Commission attached hereto as **Group Exhibit A** and incorporate said Report and Recommendation herein by reference as if they were fully set forth herein.

SECTION 2: The President and Board of Trustees, after considering the Report and Recommendation of the Preservation Commission and other matters properly before it, and pursuant to Chapter 158 of the Maywood Village Code (Historic Preservation Commission and Designation of Landmarks and Historic Districts), approves the designation of the residential home, historically known as the Maywood

Soldiers Widows Home, on the property located at 224 N. 1st Avenue, as a local landmark within the Village of Maywood:

PROPERTY ADDRESS	**PIN**
224 N. 1st Avenue	15-11-131-010

A legal description for the property is attached hereto as **Exhibit B** and made a part hereof.

SECTION 3: The Village President and Board of Trustees direct that the Preservation Commission, through the Village's Community Development Department, send notice of the approval of this landmark designation by the Village President and Board of Trustees to the property owner, nominator, and the Village Clerk's Office, in conformance with Section 158.09(K) of the Maywood Village Code, and that a memorandum of recording regarding this approving Ordinance be recorded against title to the above-described property by the Village with the Office of the Cook County Recorder of Deeds.

SECTION 4: Section 158.24 of the Maywood Village Code be and hereby is amended to reflect that 224 N. 1st Avenue, PIN 15-11-131-010 has received official designation as a landmark by the Village Board.

SECTION 5: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption and approval as provided by law.

ADOPTED this 26th day of July, 2016, pursuant to a roll call vote as follows:

AYES: Mayor Edwenna Perkins, Trustee(s) I. Brandon, A. Dorris, M. Rogers, M. Lightford and R. Rivers
NAYS: None
ABSENT: Trustee H. Yarbrough, Sr.

APPROVED by me as Village President, and attested by the Village Clerk, on this 28th day of July, 2016.

VILLAGE PRESIDENT

VILLAGE OF MAYWOOD CORPORATE SEAL COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ATTEST:

VILLAGE CLERK

EXHIBIT A

HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

(ATTACHED)

Village of MAYWOOD
40 MADISON STREET • MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS 60153 • (708) 450-4405

TO: Maywood Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Karl Palmquist, Zoning Officer/Planner

DATE: 03/23/2016

RE: Maywood Soldiers Widows Home, 224 N. 1st Avenue requests preliminary approval

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INTRODUCTION:

Staff received an application for nomination of Local Landmark status for the Maywood Soldiers Widows Home at 224 North 1st Ave.

BACKGROUND:

The Maywood Soldiers Widows Home is a colonial revival building featuring Georgian revival and federal designs, a concrete foundation, limestone foundation and a wooden portico. Original designs, materials, cabinetry and ornamentation are found throughout the Widows Home. Of particular note are the dark wooden doors, window frames, original light fixtures, brass room numbers at the tops of doorways, and commemorative nameplates honoring friends of the Widows' Home are also found throughout the building.

The Home was designed by Frances E. Dunlap and constructed in 1924. In addition to his architectural contributions to Maywood, he also served as a Village Trustee. The home was privately run through the efforts of the Daughters of Union Veterans, the Ladies Grand Army of the Republic, and the Dames of the Loyal Legion. Fundraising such as dinners, bazaars, and other gifts from the community was essential to the Home's survival.

Overall, the Maywood Home for soldiers is structurally sound, in good condition, and has maintained its historical integrity. The Maywood Soldiers Widows Home is significant due to its link to institutions specifically dedicated to helping the lives of veterans and the their families. Currently, few structures of local history remain from the Civil War Era. Historian Theodore Karamanski stated "The home is a poignant recognition that the social cost of war is not only born by the warriors but by the lonely and shattered lives of loved ones left behind." (25)

The front porch to the Soldiers Widows Home was remodeled in late 2014 and early 2015. The original attractiveness of the front entrance was restored.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that this property be considered for designation as a Local Landmark status.

The Village of Maywood
Village Hall 708.450.4405
40 Madison Street Fax 708.450.4893
Maywood, Illinois 60153

VILLAGE OF MAYWOOD
HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION REPORT

This form is for use in nominating Maywood Landmarks. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows

Common name Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows

2. Location

Street & number 224 North 1st Avenue

City or town Maywood
State Illinois code IL county Cook Code ____ zip code 60153

3. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
___ private
_x_ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
_x_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Type of Designation
_x_ exterior
___ public interior

4. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Category: DOMESTIC Subcategory: *multiple dwelling*
Category: DOMESTIC Subcategory: *institutional housing*
Category: HEALTH CARE Subcategory: *sanitarium*
Category: SOCIAL Subcategory: *civic*

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Category: WORK IN PROGRESS Subcategory: ____
Category: VACANT/NOT IN USE Subcategory: ____

light fixtures, brass room numbers at the tops of doorways, and commemorative nameplates honoring friends of the Widows' Home are also found throughout the building. Some minor modifications have been implemented inside the Widows' Home, the most notable being the placement of doors in front of the central staircase. Such modifications were only undertaken due to the enforcement of fire codes and safety regulations that had changed since the building's construction, and do not significantly diminish the Widows' Home's integrity. The exterior of the Widows' Home has not changed and is in excellent condition. While the neighborhood has changed somewhat since the Widows' Home was constructed in 1924—most notably with the construction of commercial buildings to the south—these changes have not made the Widows' Home appear drastically out of place, altered its character, or changed the Widows Home's relationship to its historical role. Overall, the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows is structurally sound, in good condition, and has maintained its integrity in the absence of any significant alterations.

Additional Documentation

Maps

Figure 1: Google Earth view of the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows: latitude 41.889683, longitude -87.834778, property outlined in blue.[2]

Figure 2: 1930 fire insurance map from the Sanborn Map Company identifying individual lots for the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows and surrounding properties.[3]

Figure 3: Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows basement sketch by Jennifer Pederson.

Figure 4: Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows first floor sketch by Jennifer Pederson.

Figure 5: Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows second floor sketch by Jennifer Pederson.

[2] "224 North 1st Avenue, Maywood, IL 60153," latitude 41.889683 and longitude -87.834778, Google Earth, last modified April 30, 2015, accessed February 24, 2016.
[3] Chicago 1905-1951 vol. 33, 1930, Sheet 12, Chicago Sanborn Maps Index: 1894-1897 and 1905-1951, Chicago Public Library, accessed February 23, 2016, http://www.chipublib.org/chicago-sanborn-maps-index/.

5. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival: Georgian Revival	foundation CONCRETE
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal	roof CONCRETE
	walls BRICK
	other WOOD AND CLAY

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Summary Paragraph

The Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows is a 12,280 square foot, two-story brick colonial revival building featuring Georgian revival and federal designs, a concrete foundation, limestone keystones, and a wooden portico. The Widows' Home sits at the edge of a residential area with commercial properties visible to the south. The front portico faces due east looking onto a vacant lot and Thatcher Woods Glen, a park on the banks of the Des Plaines River. A new roof and interior cosmetic improvements are needed, but overall the property is in good condition, has not experienced any significant alterations, and has maintained its integrity.

Narrative Description

The front of the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows, its main façade, faces east and boasts an impressive wooden portico with a classically inspired entrance motif featuring two French doors, sidelight glass panels flanking the doors, and a fanlight resting on top of the entrance. Doric columns incorporated into the portico's structure bear an architrave, frieze, and multi-layered cornice. The railings are an especially distinctive feature of the portico: on the first floor they are supported by solid wood panels; on the second floor they are supported by wood balusters arranged in a repeating pattern of four small diamonds set within a single large diamond. The brick façade behind the portico features eight double hung windows with semicircular arches and raised limestone keystones on the first floor, and eight double hung windows with flat brick arches and raised limestone keystones on the second floor; each sash contains six panes of glass.

On the north side of the building is another distinctive entrance motif that contains classical elements such as a broken pediment, and two narrow understated Doric columns topped with multi-leveled cornices and architraves. To the right of the door is a white doorbell set within a metal plated eagle. There are two double hung windows with semicircular arches and raised limestone keystones on the first floor, and two double hung windows with flat brick arches and raised limestone keystones on the second floor; each sash contains six panes of glass.

The rear of the building, its eastern façade, opens onto a small, fenced-in lawn. At the south end of the rear façade the single story kitchen juts away from the main structure towards the east, giving the building an inverted L shape. There are nine double hung first floor windows with flat brick arches, and twelve, second floor double hung windows with flat brick arches; each sash contains six panes of glass.

The south side of the building has five first floor double hung windows with semicircular arches and raised limestone keystones, and three double hung windows with flat brick arches. On the second floor of the south side of the building there are three double hung windows with flat brick arches and raised limestone keystones; each sash contains six panes of glass.

Entering the Widows' Home through the main doors on the east façade there is an office to the left, and to the right an elegant staircase featuring a dark wood banister with Georgian balusters leading to the second floor. Moving inward, the formal entryway leads to the main hallway, which runs north to south. Residents' rooms and a common bath are accessible through the northern two-thirds of the hallway. The southern third of the main hallway provides access to the parlor, formal dining room, and a stairway with a skylight leading to the basement and the second floor. Three sets of double doors divide the parlor from the formal dining room and remain in excellent working condition. The pantry and kitchen can be accessed through the west end of the formal dining room, or through an adjacent hallway, which runs east to west and connects with the main hallway at its east end. The second floor contains most of the sleeping quarters, two baths, and access to the second floor of the portico; all sleeping quarters were built to have "fireproof construction" between rooms.[1] One of the rooms on the second floor appears to have water damage due to a leak in the roof. The basement is unadorned and has not undergone any major changes.

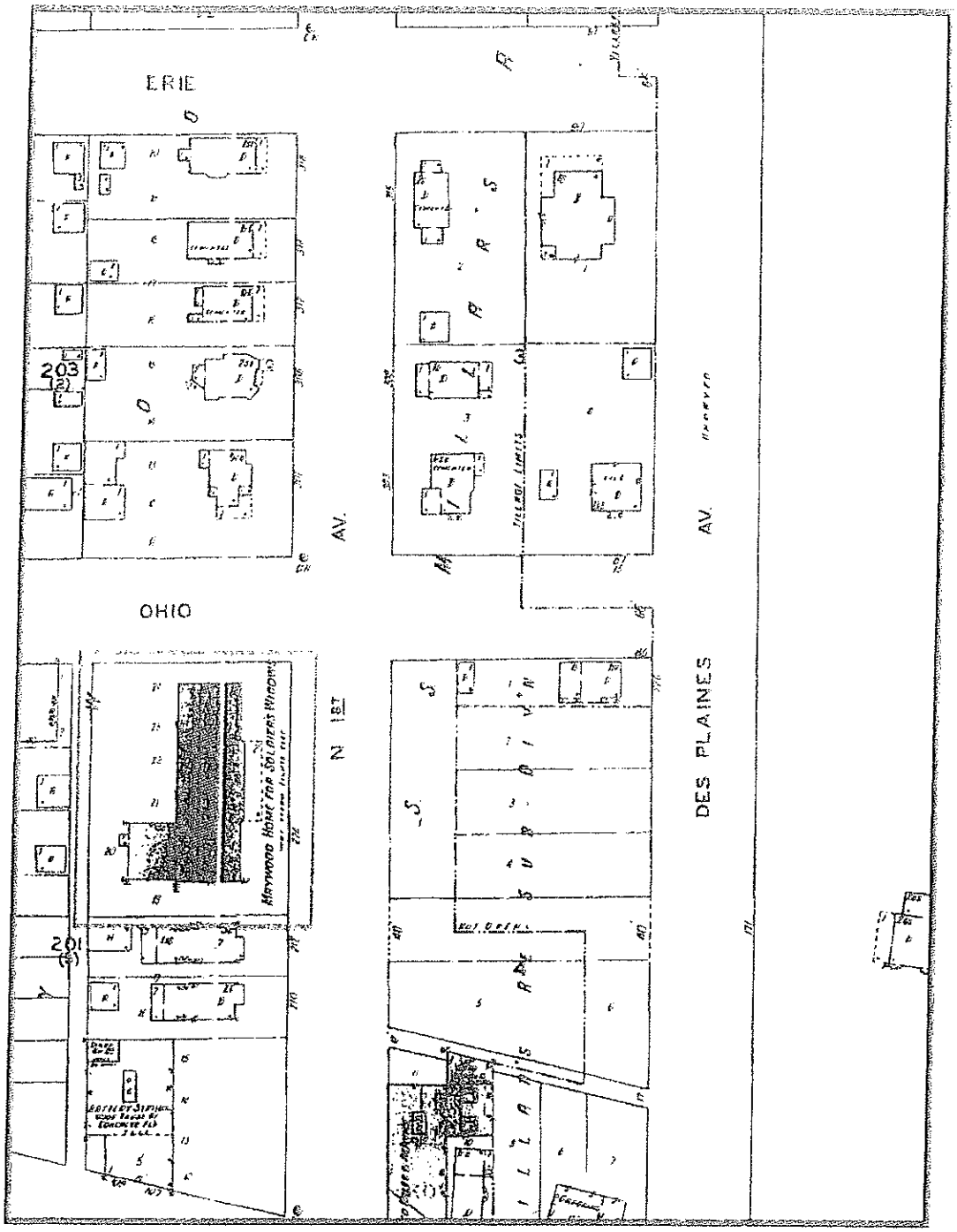
Original designs, materials, cabinetry, and ornamentation can be found throughout the Widows' Home. Of particular note are the dark wooden doors, window frames, and molding in the parlor and formal dining room fashioned in a Georgian motif; original

[1] Landmarks Illinois, "Rehabilitation and Reuse Opportunities for the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows," June 2014, 3.
[2] "224 North 1st Avenue, Maywood, IL 60153," latitude 41.889683 and longitude -87.834778, Google Earth, last modified April 30, 2015,

Figure 1: Google Earth view of the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows: latitude 41.889683, longitude -87.834778, property outlined in blue.[5]

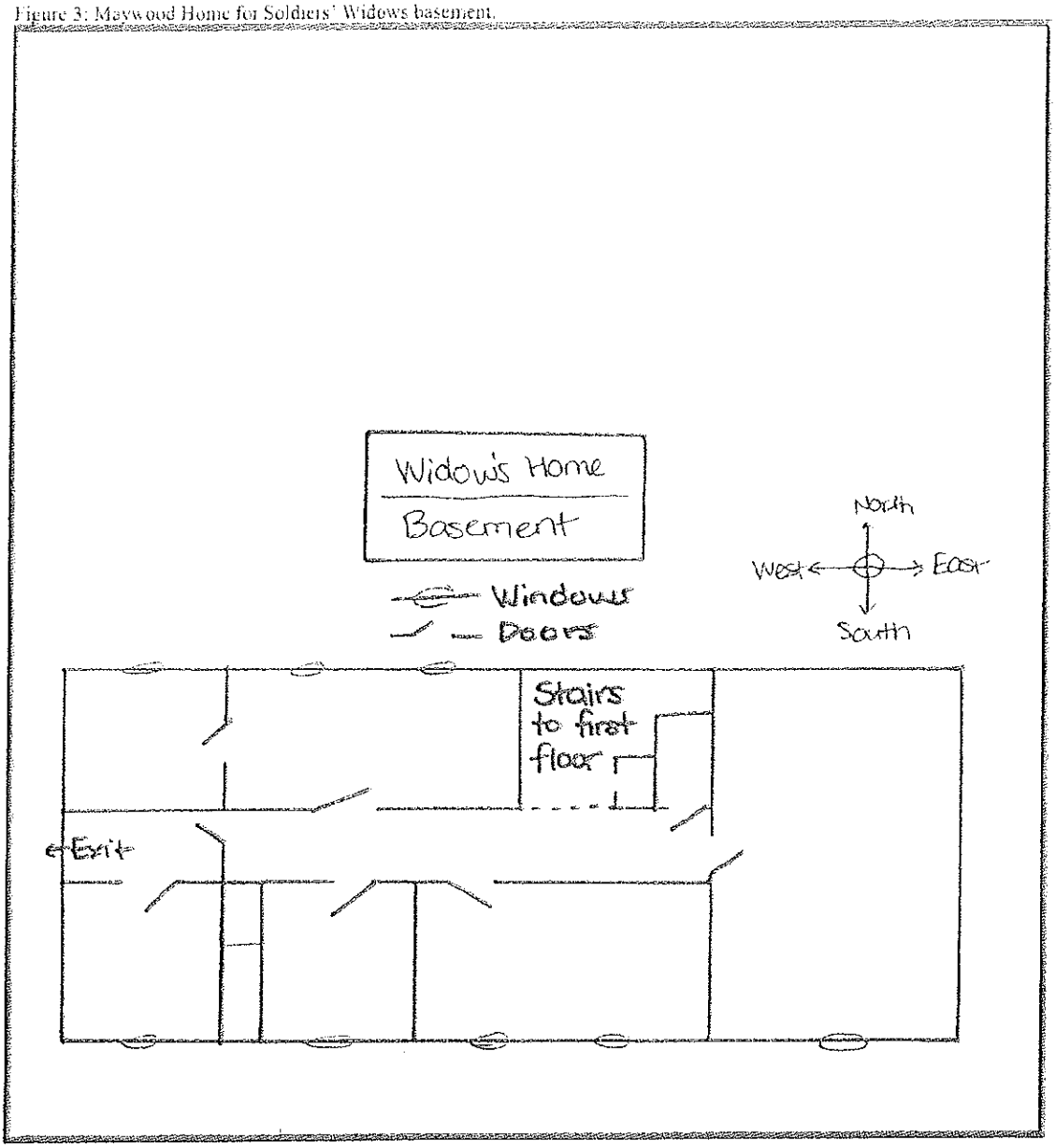
[5] "224 North 1st Avenue, Maywood, IL 60153," latitude 41.889683 and longitude -87.834778, Google Earth, last modified April 30, 2015, accessed February 24, 2016.

Figure 2: 1930 fire insurance map from the Sanborn Map Company identifying individual lots for the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows and surrounding properties.[5]



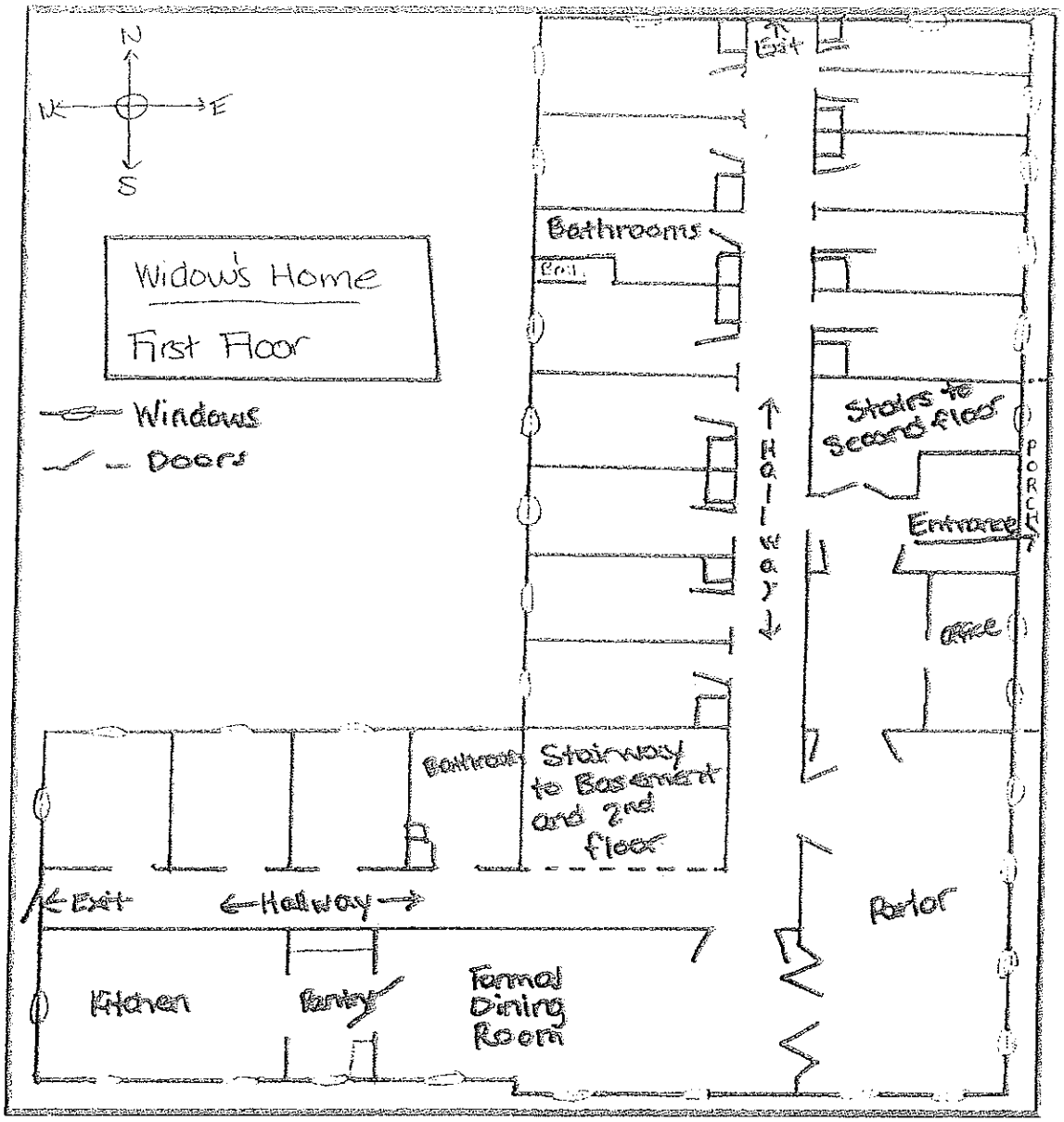
[5] Chicago 1905-1951 vol. 33, 1930, Sheet 12, Chicago Sanborn Maps Index: 1894-1897 and 1905-1951, Chicago Public Library, accessed February 23, 2016, http://www.chipublib.org/chicago-sanborn-maps-index/.

Figure 3: Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows basement.



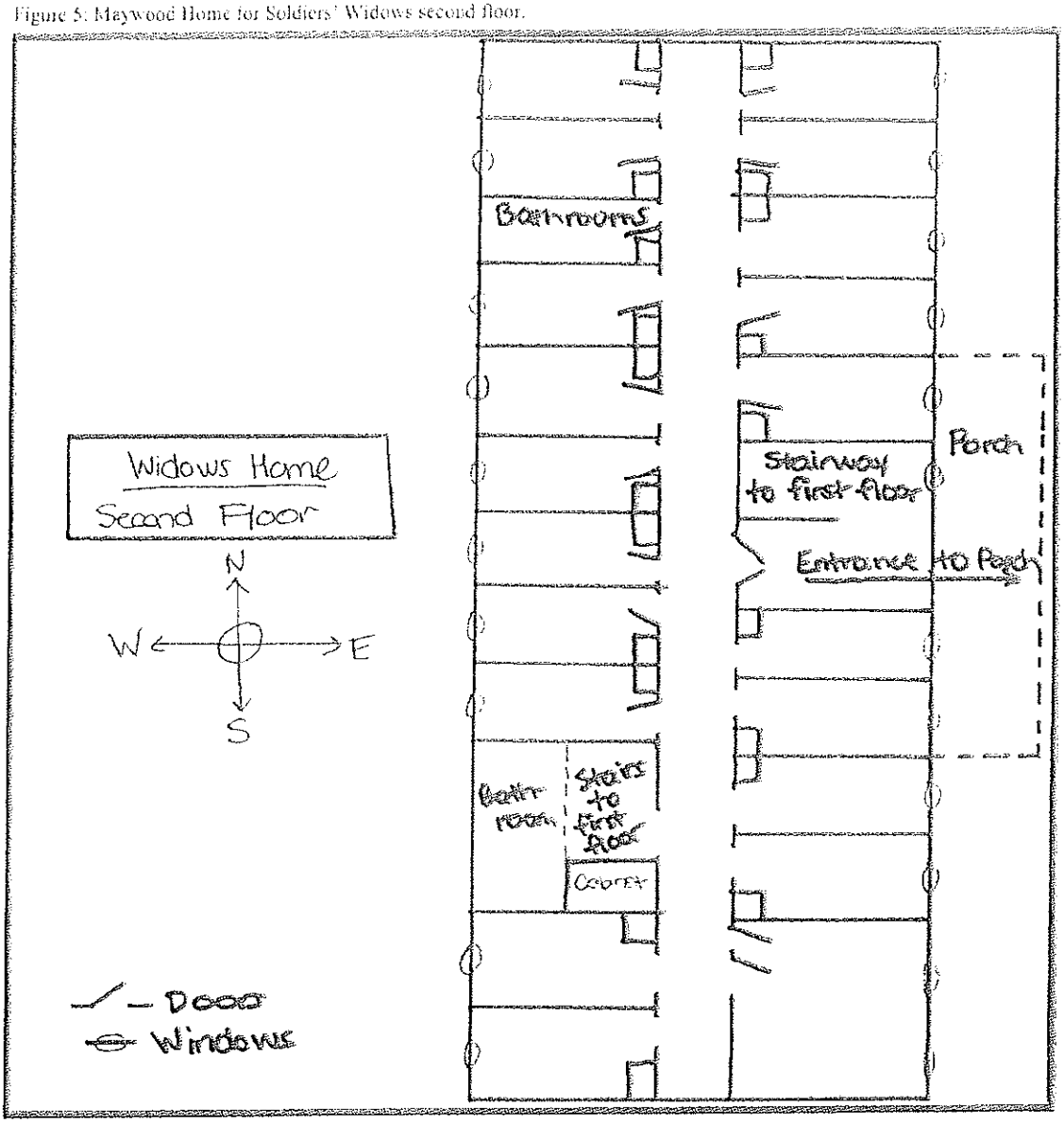
Sketch by Jennifer Pederson.

Figure 4: Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows first floor.



Sketch by Jennifer Pederson.

Figure 5: Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows second floor.



Sketch by Jennifer Pederson.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows

City or Vicinity: Maywood, Illinois

County: Cook State: Illinois

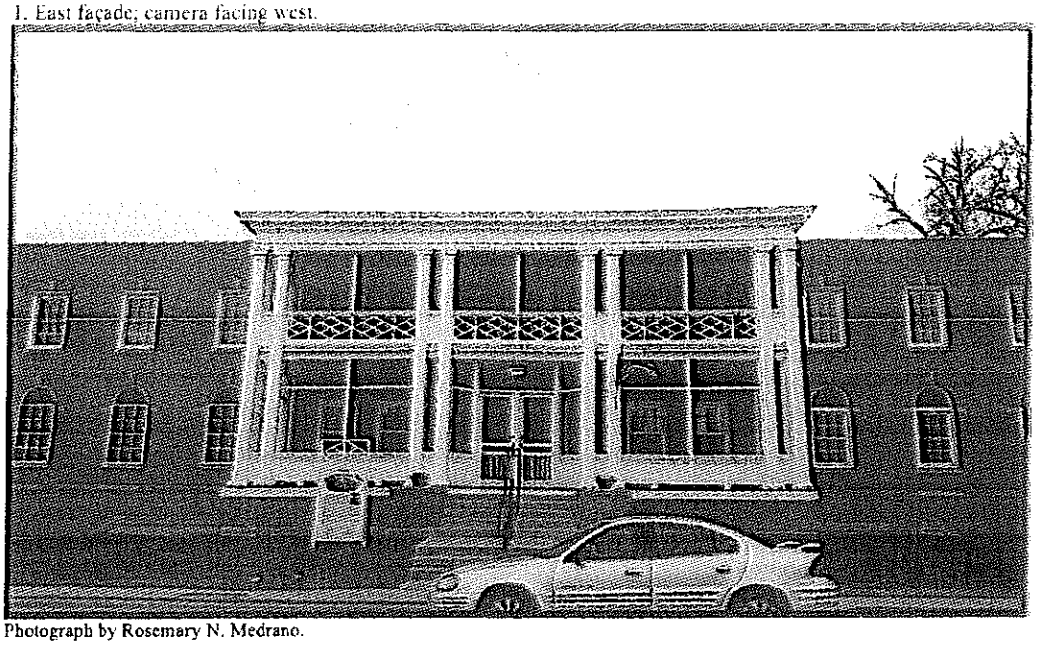
Photographers: Rosemary N. Medrano and Adam N. Widera

Date Photographed: April 20, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

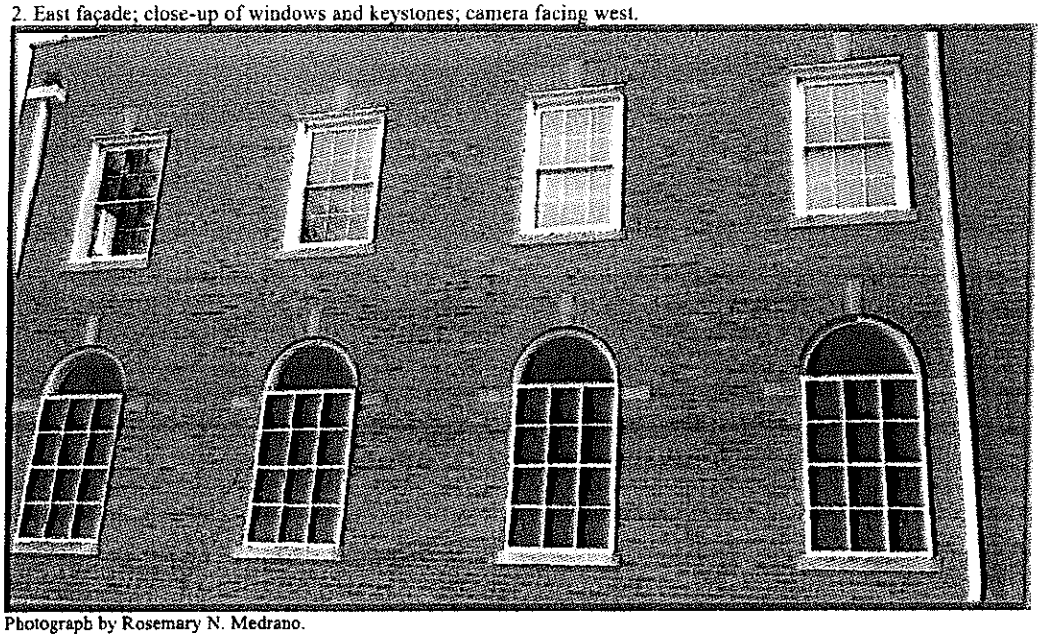
1. East façade; camera facing west.
2. East façade; close-up of windows and keystones; camera facing west.
3. East façade; front doors; camera facing west.
4. East façade; portico cornice and columns; camera facing west.
5. East façade; view from second story porch; close-up of interior cornice and columns; camera facing east.
6. East façade; view from second story porch; camera facing east.
7. East façade; view from second story porch; wide shot; camera facing east.
8. North façade; door; camera facing south.
9. North façade; doorbell; camera facing south.
10. North façade; keystone; camera facing south.
11. West façade; camera facing northeast.
12. South façade; camera facing north.
13. Basement; camera facing unknown direction.
14. First floor; parlor; camera facing unknown direction.
15. Fist floor; parlor looking into dining room; camera facing southwest.
16. First floor; dining room looking into parlor; camera facing east.
17. First floor; pantry; camera facing unknown direction.
18. First floor; kitchen; camera facing unknown direction.
19. Second floor; stairs; camera facing down.
20. Second floor; stairs; camera facing unknown direction.
21. Second floor; hallway; camera facing unknown direction.
22. Second floor; room 10; camera facing unknown direction.
23. Light fixture; unknown location and camera angle.
24. Interior nameplate; unknown location and camera angle.

1. East façade; camera facing west.



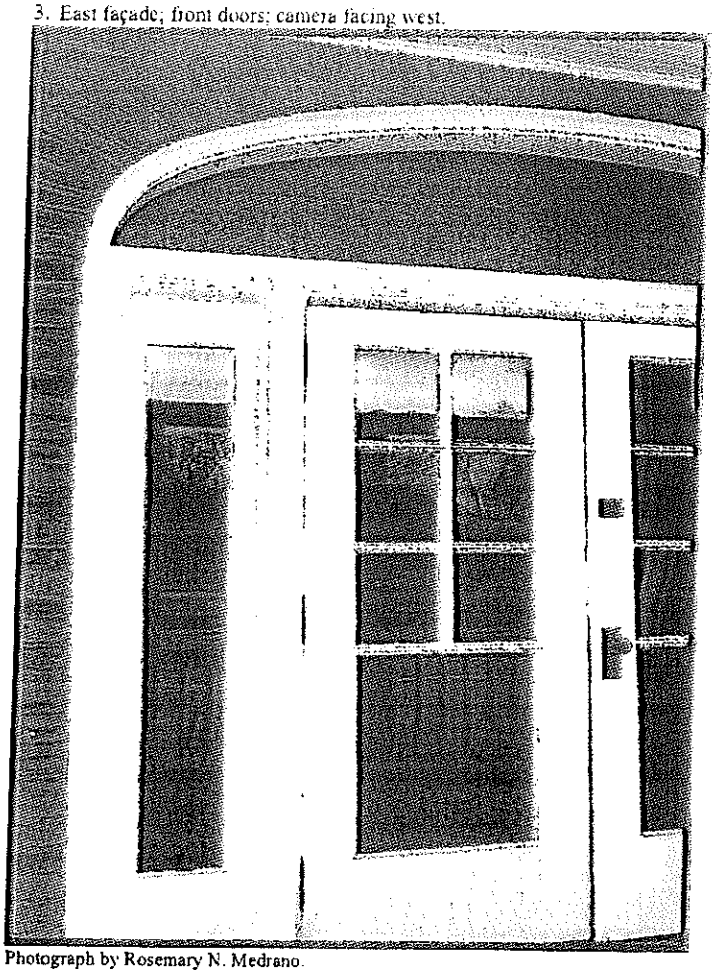
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

2. East façade; close-up of windows and keystones; camera facing west.



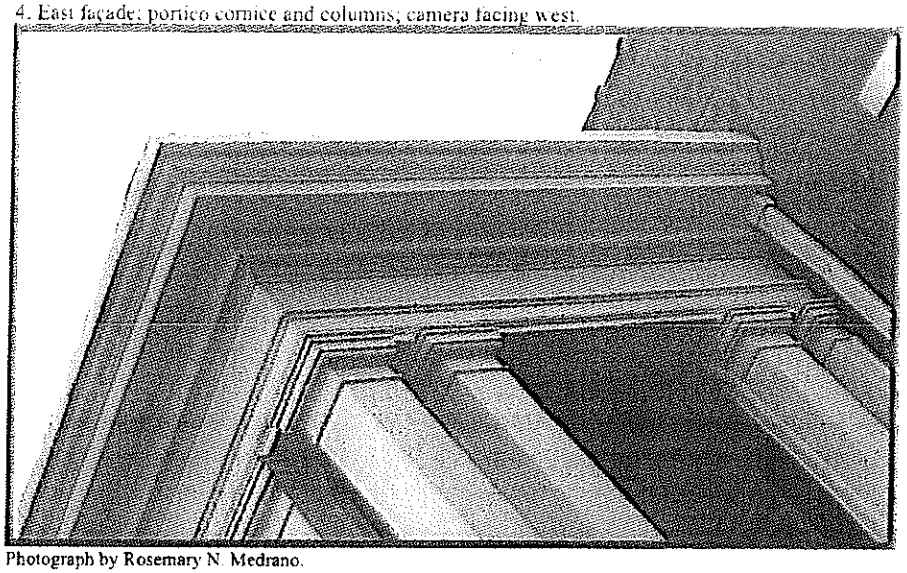
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

3. East façade; front doors; camera facing west.



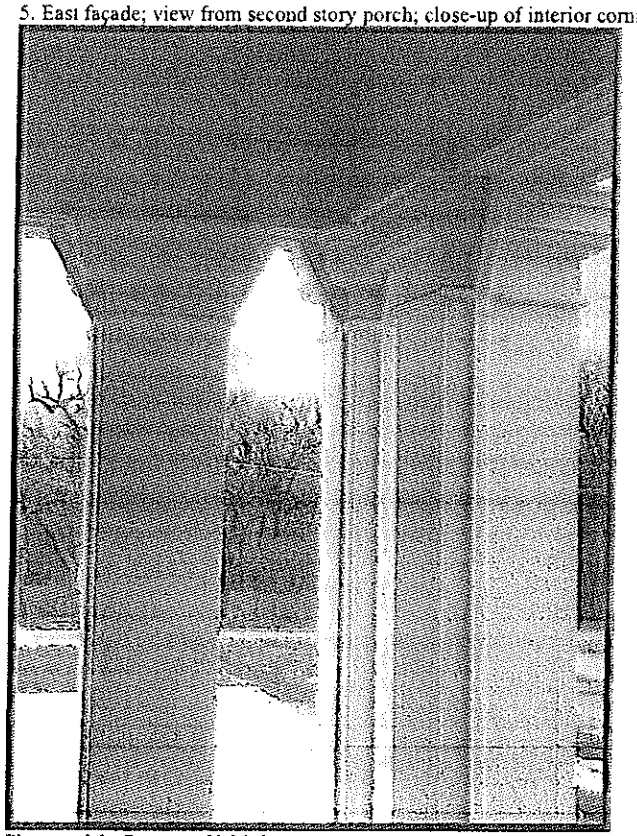
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

4. East façade; portico cornice and columns; camera facing west.



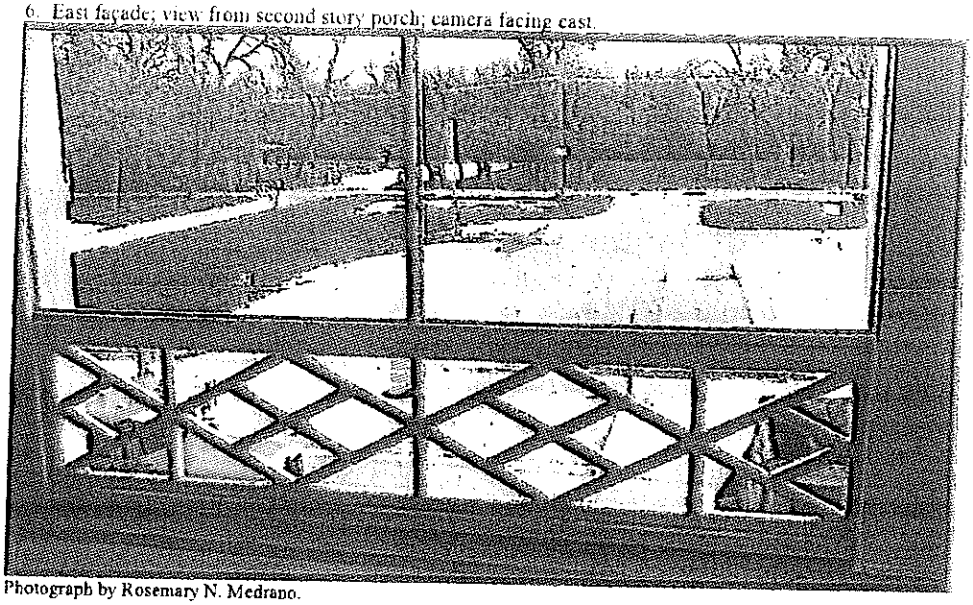
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

5. East façade; view from second story porch; close-up of interior cornice and columns; camera facing east.



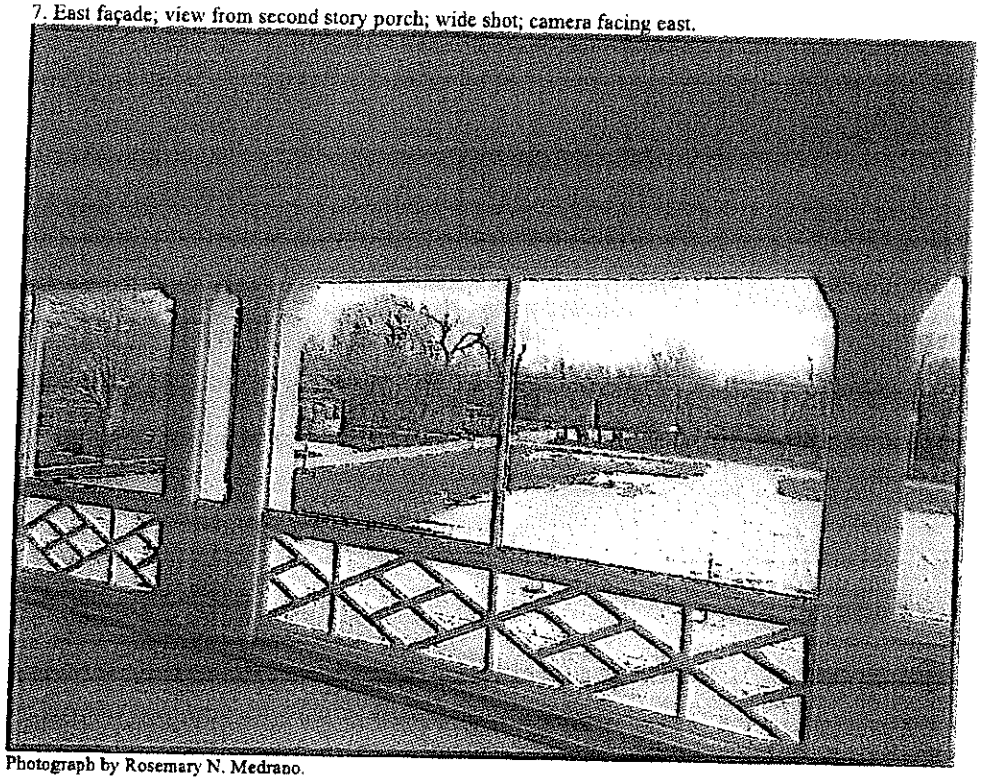
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

6. East façade; view from second story porch; camera facing east.



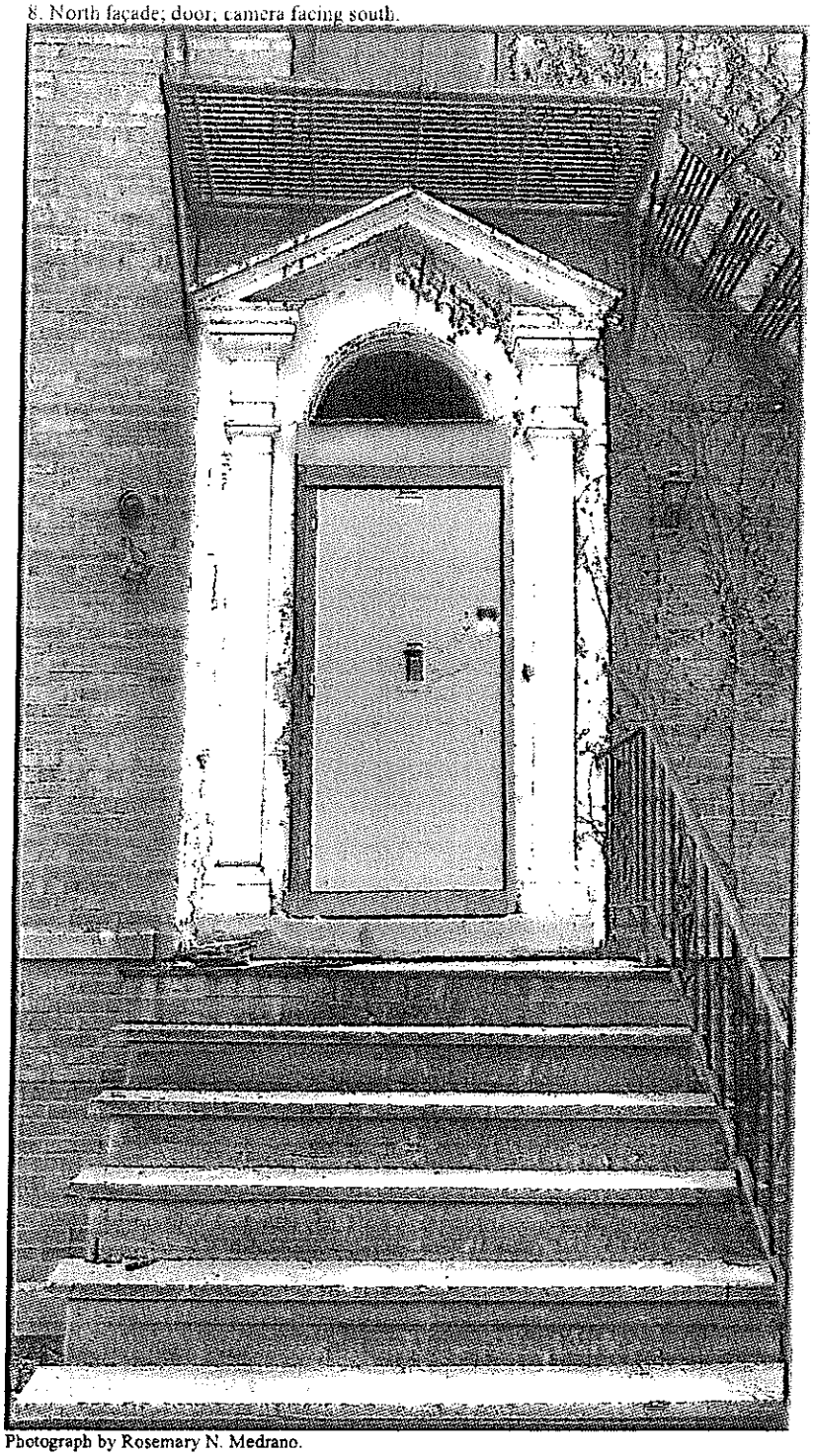
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

7. East façade; view from second story porch; wide shot; camera facing east.



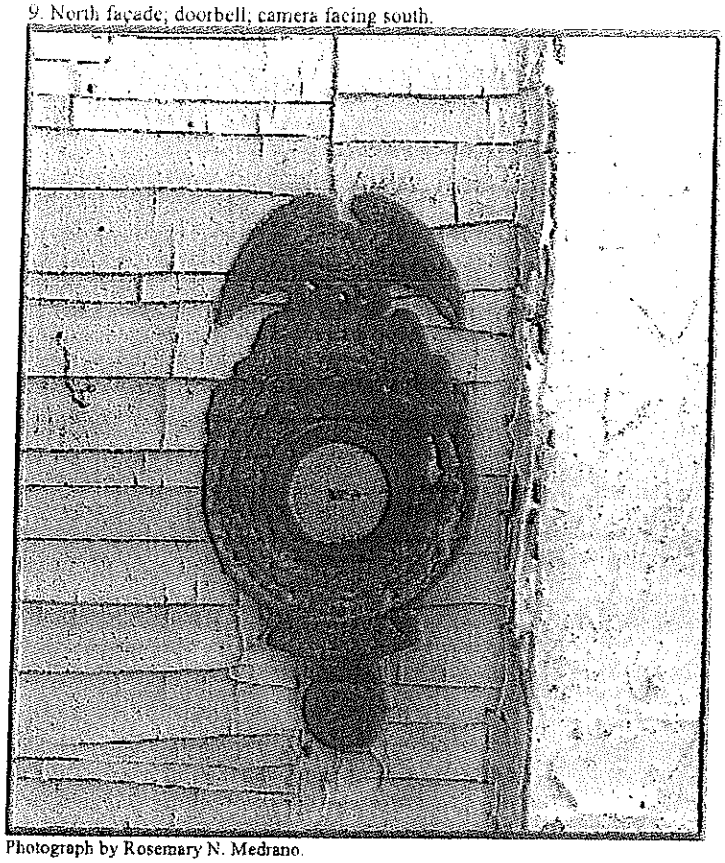
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

8. North façade; door, camera facing south.



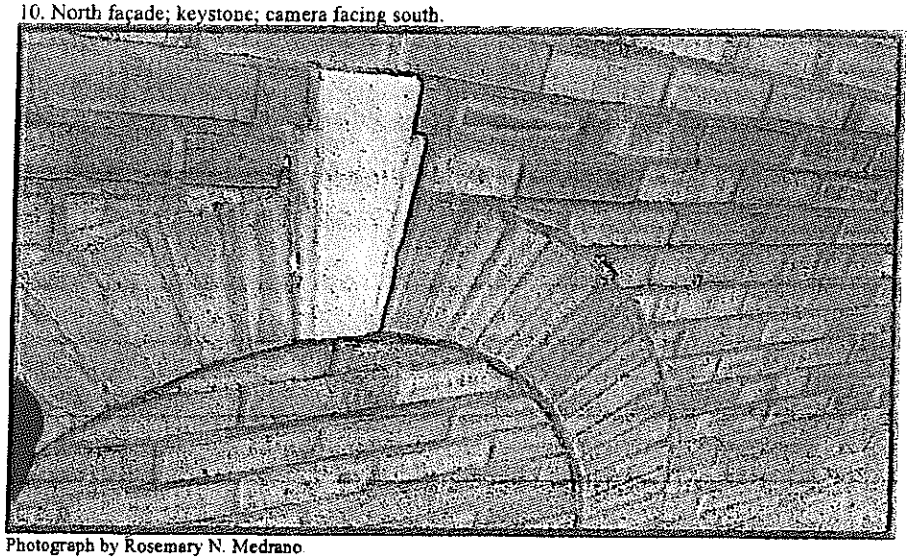
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

9. North façade; doorbell; camera facing south.



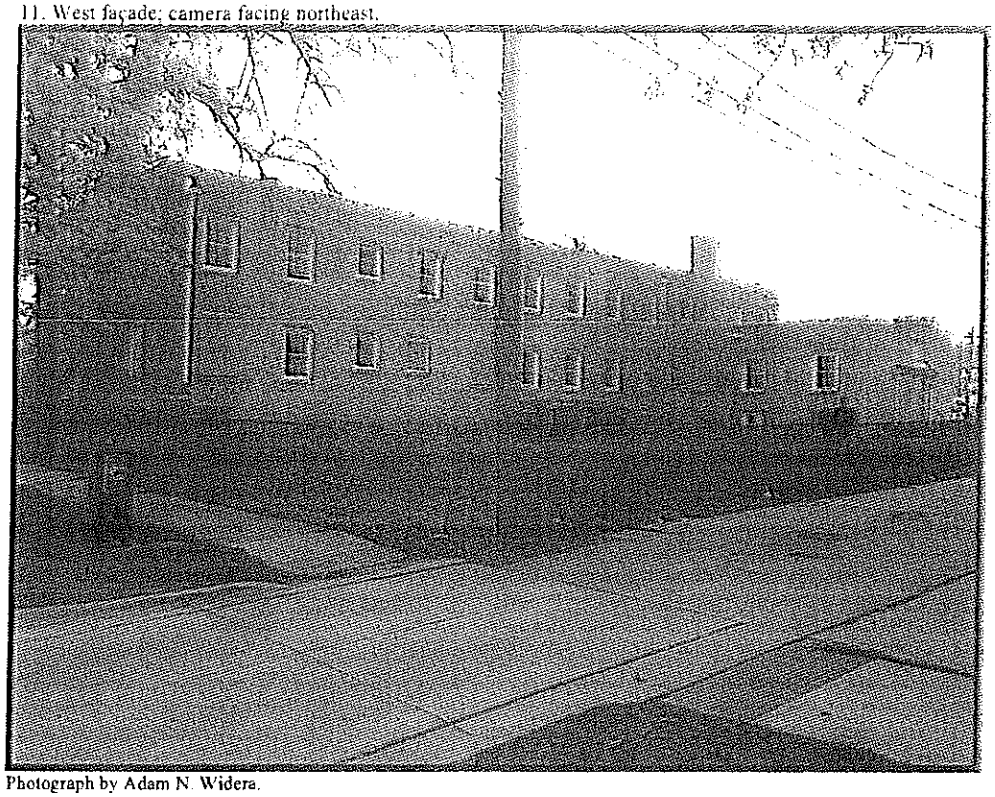
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

10. North façade; keystone; camera facing south.



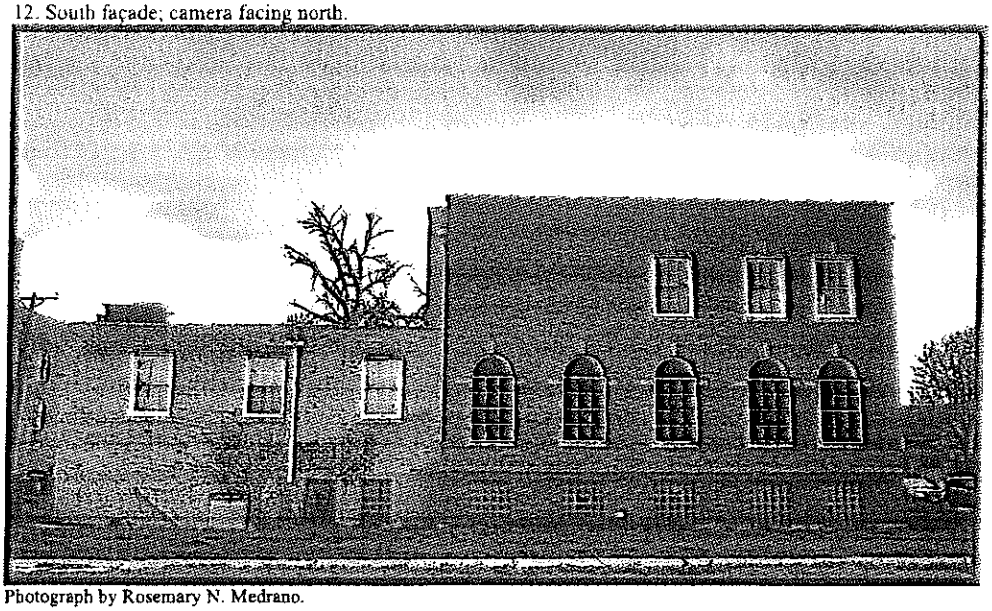
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano

11. West façade; camera facing northeast.



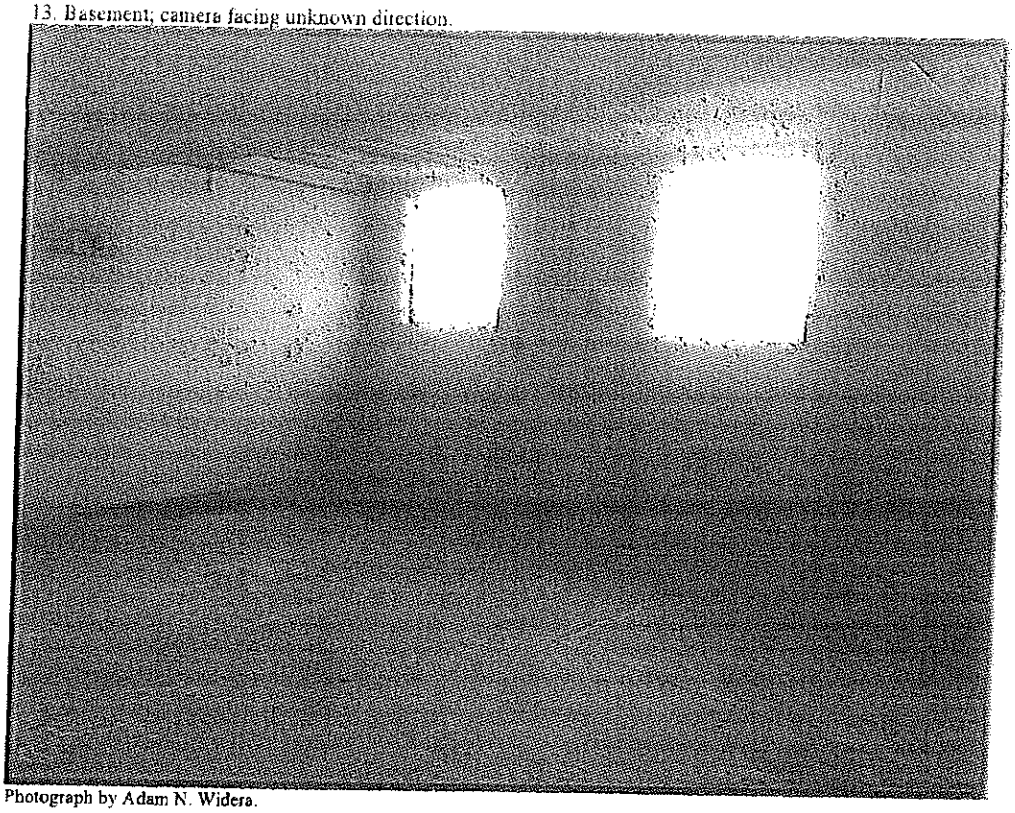
Photograph by Adam N. Widera.

12. South façade; camera facing north.



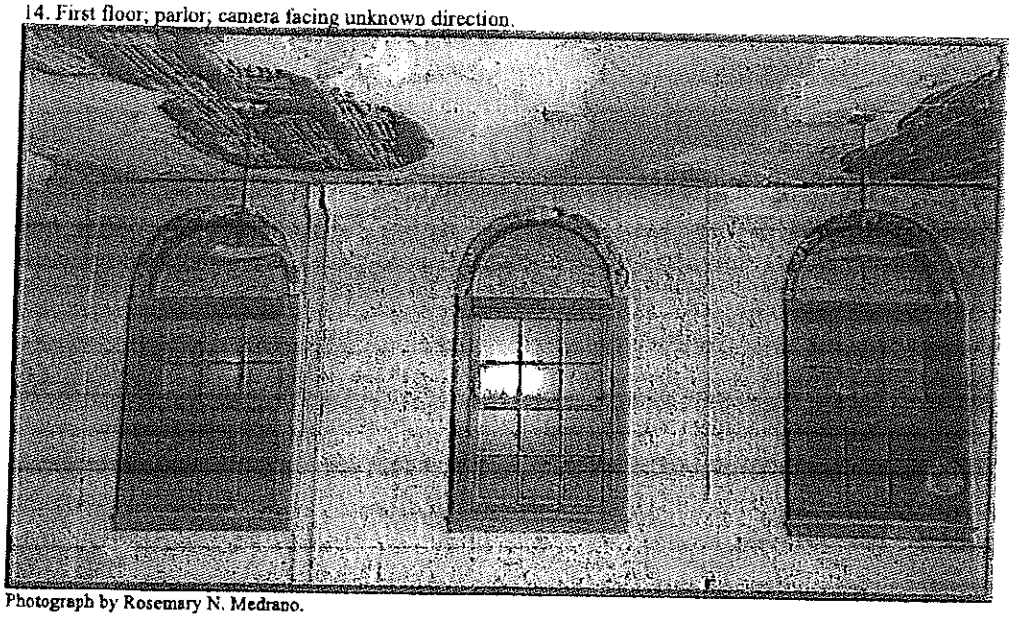
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

13. Basement; camera facing unknown direction.



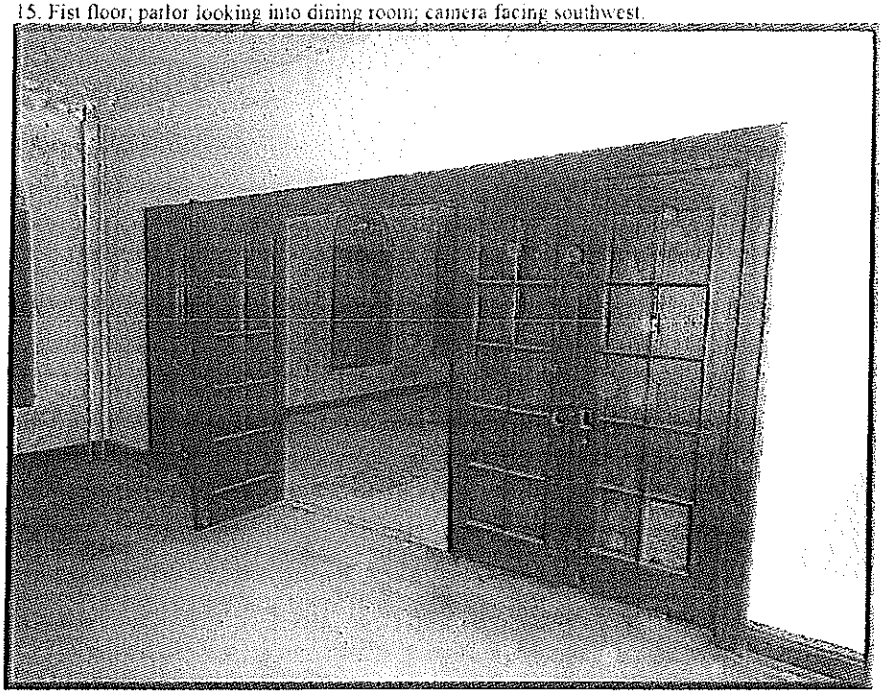
Photograph by Adam N. Widera.

14. First floor; parlor; camera facing unknown direction.



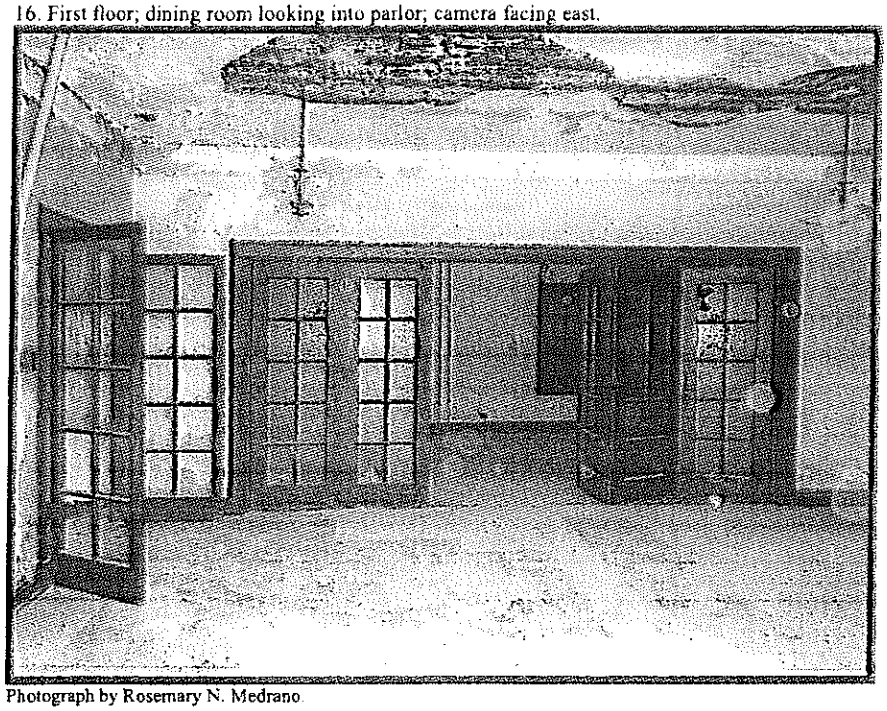
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

15. Fist floor; parlor looking into dining room; camera facing southwest.



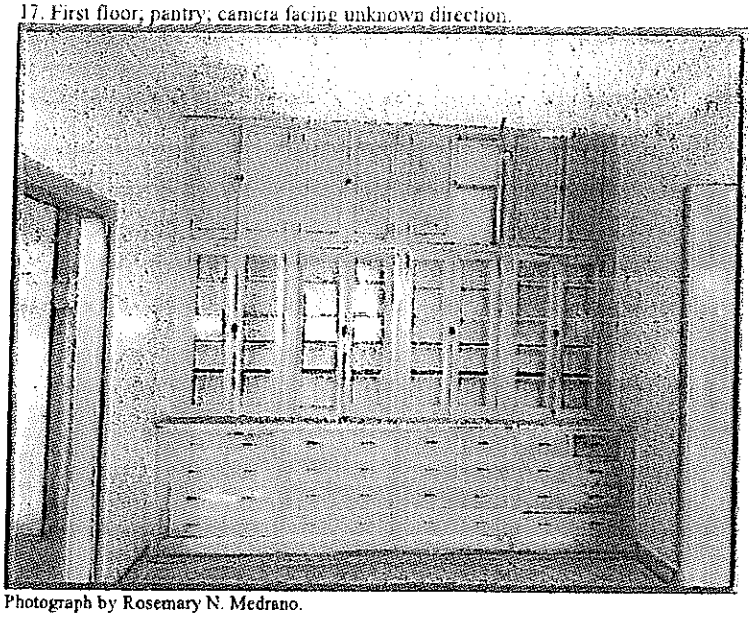
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

16. First floor; dining room looking into parlor; camera facing east.



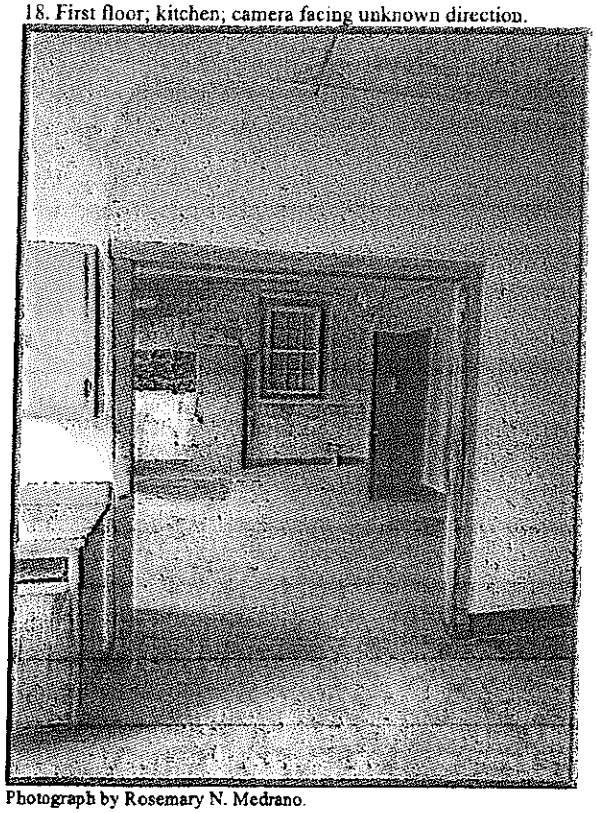
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

17. First floor; pantry; camera facing unknown direction.



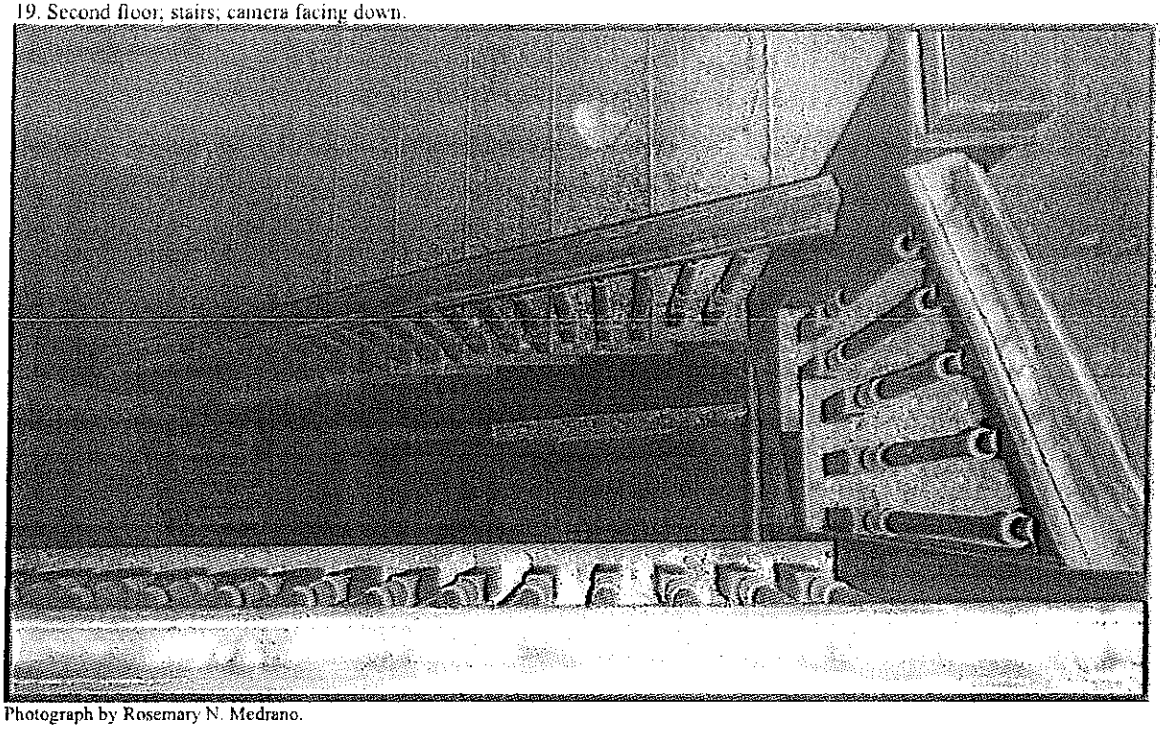
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

18. First floor; kitchen; camera facing unknown direction.



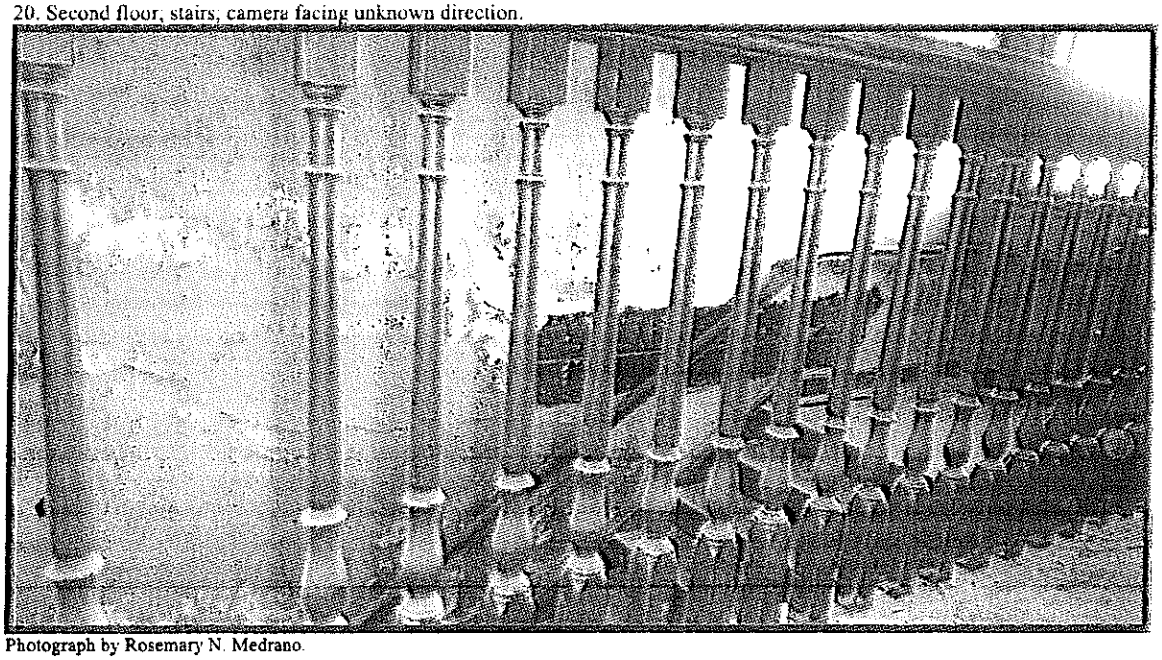
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

19. Second floor; stairs; camera facing down.



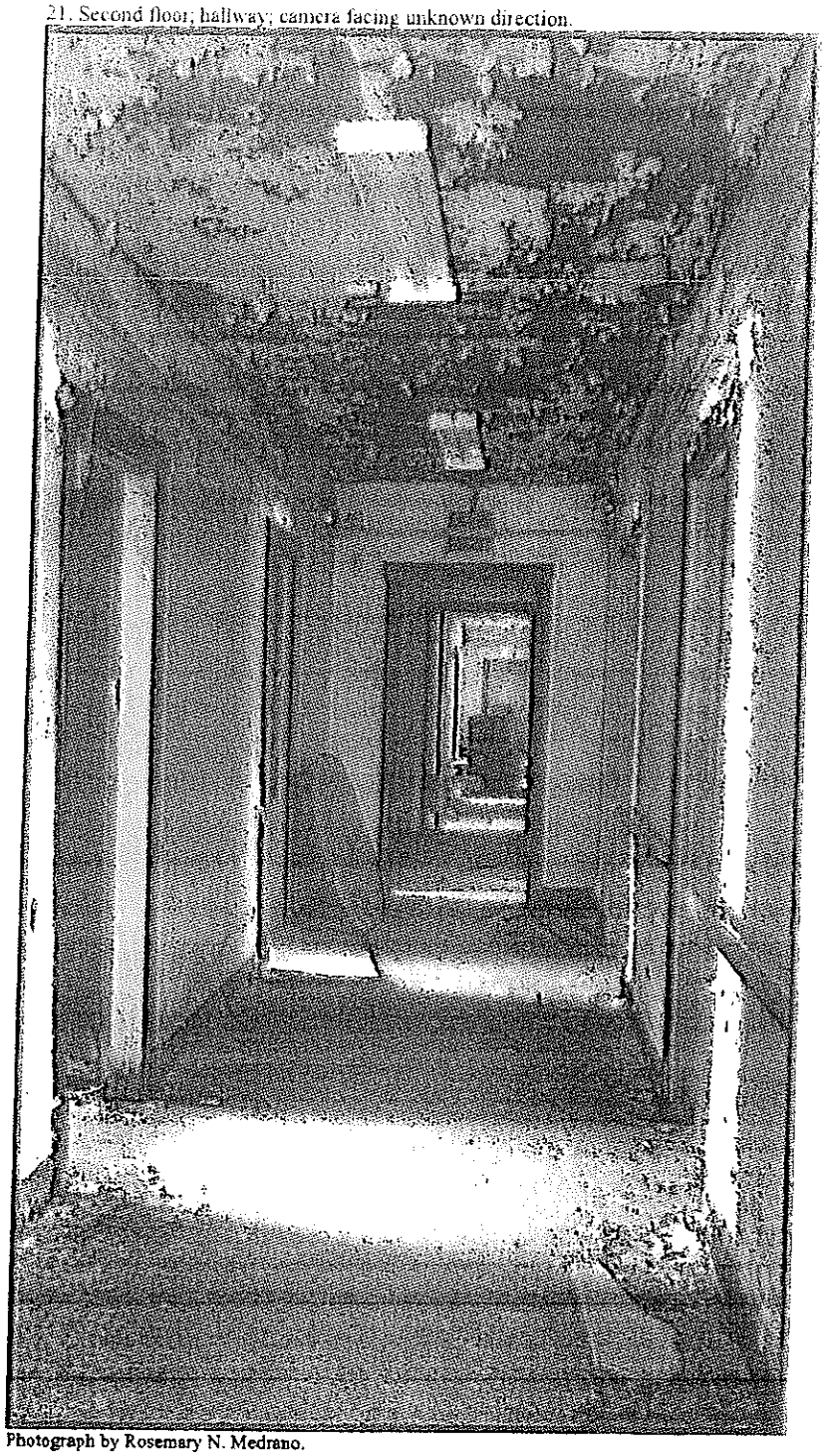
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

20. Second floor; stairs; camera facing unknown direction.



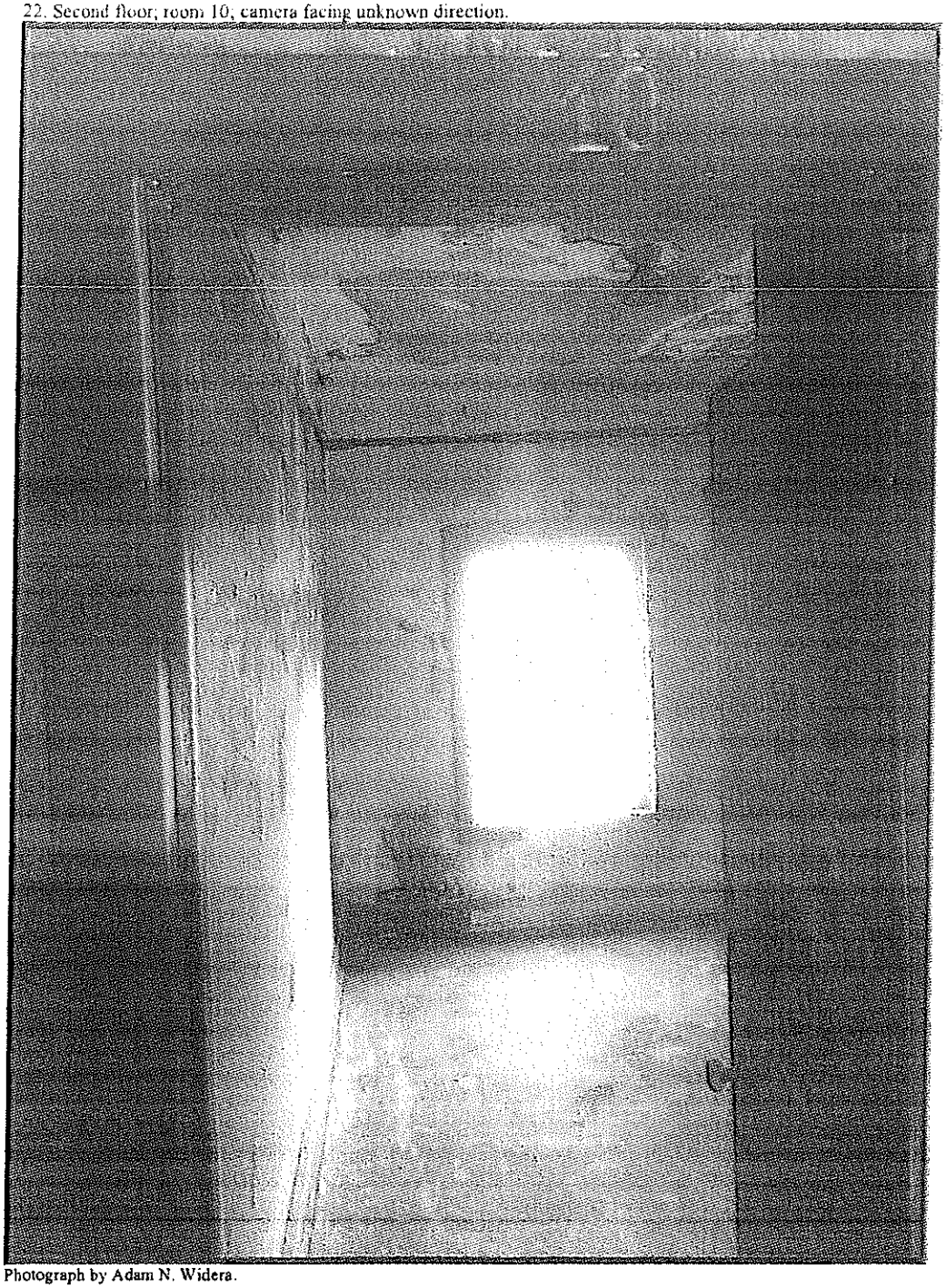
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

21. Second floor; hallway; camera facing unknown direction.



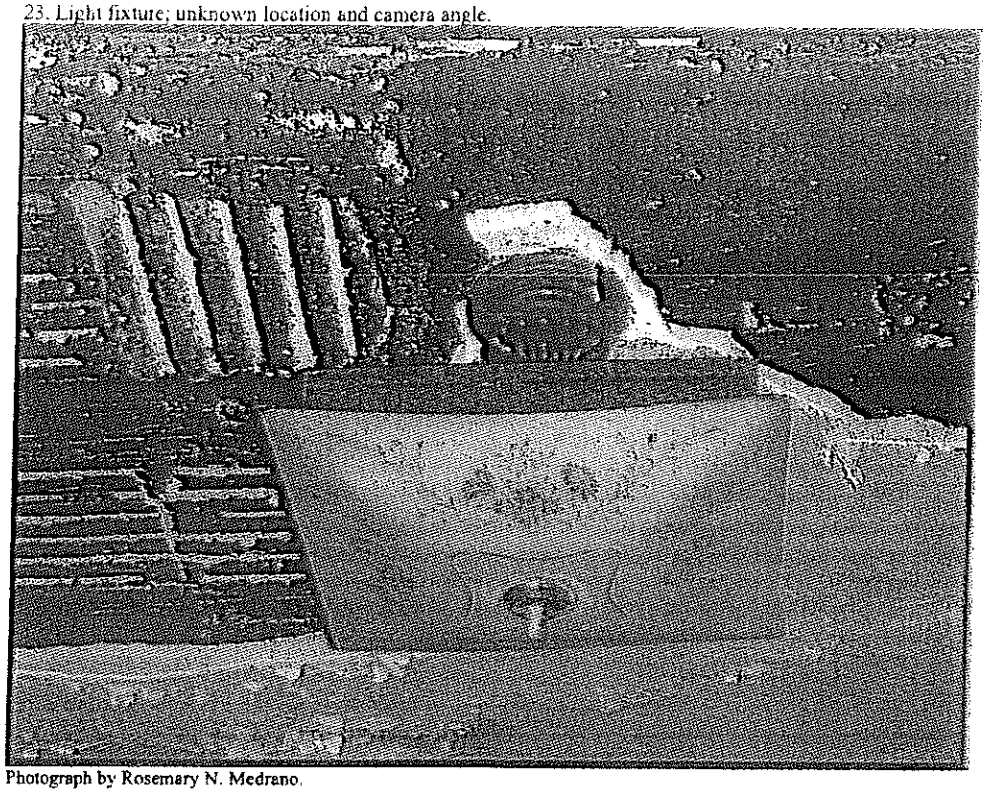
Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

22. Second floor, room 10, camera facing unknown direction.



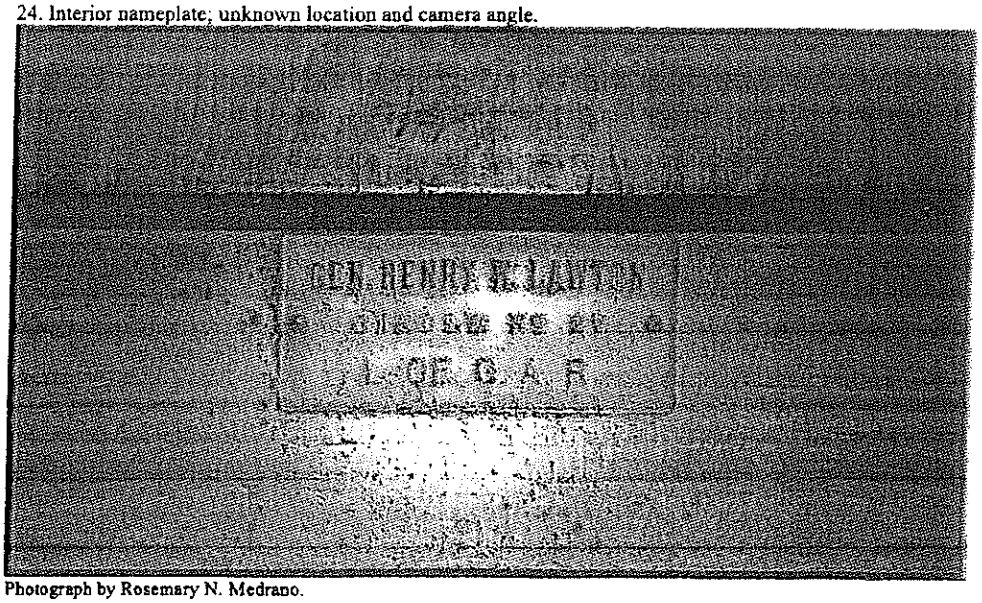
Photograph by Adam N. Widera.

23. Light fixture; unknown location and camera angle.



Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

24. Interior nameplate; unknown location and camera angle.



Photograph by Rosemary N. Medrano.

6. Statement of Significance

Areas of Significance
ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1924-1965

Architect/Builder
Dunlap, Frances E.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Summary Paragraph

The Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows is eligible for Maywood Landmark status because it is an artifact of a larger movement in US social history to care for veterans and their dependents, and because it is one of a very small number of existing structures connected to Chicago's Civil War legacy. The Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows is also eligible for Maywood Landmark status because it was designed by locally prominent architect Francis E. Dunlap, and because its architecture is an excellent example of the colonial revival style popular—especially among progressives—in the early twentieth century.

Architectural History

Built in 1924, the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows is an outstanding example of a colonial revival, possessing both Georgian revival and federal motifs. The federal style evolved from the Georgian movement, and both styles employ many of the same features that can be found in the Widows' Home, including axial symmetry, a centrally located two-story portico with eight sets of two-wide rectangular pillars, an architrave, frieze, a multi-layered cornice, a broken pediment, a double-pile room structure, and slender balusters on the central staircase. The federal style is especially prominent in the Widows' Home's door and window frames on the first floor, which incorporate elliptical, fan, and semi-circular forms – in contrast to the circular designs more typically found in Georgian designs.[6] Colonial revival homes built during this period are of particular significance not just for their aesthetics, but also for the values and sentiments underlying their design, and for being the first types of homes to create the spaces and features that have become commonplace in twentieth and twenty-first century dwellings; colonial revivals built during this period have been referred to as "modern colonials."[7]

Progressives in the early twentieth century were particularly enthusiastic in pushing for an updated colonial style, as they held a "vehement disdain for the forms and designs of the last quarter of the nineteenth century," condemning these homes as "too ornate and gaudy, inefficient, and wasteful of space."[8] Progressives believed that the problems with late nineteenth century housing were "severe enough to threaten social order," but that solutions could be found through new designs that adhered to the principles of "simplicity, honesty, naturalness, and organic unity."[9] Of these solutions, "the most often illustrated modern colonial floor plan in decorating literature was the double pile, or Georgian."[10] The Georgian double pile design "reflected the early twentieth-century trend toward fewer rooms...and created the more egalitarian, multi-purpose spaces for family activities and receiving guests."[11] The Maywood Home embodies both of these characteristics, featuring a single common area and a single dining area, as well as a double pile design throughout the second floor and most of the first floor; the kitchen and dining area are exceptions, extending more than two rooms deep.

The Maywood Home has retained many of the aesthetic features common to other colonial revivals of its era, including wooden floors, built-in furniture (kitchen and pantry cabinets), multi-pane sash windows, and a spacious, two-story portico with a Greco-Roman design. The Widows' Home has also retained other decorative features specific to its purpose, and its founders. Of particular interest are the commemorative nameplates honoring specific LGAR circles for their support, along with other friends of the home. The metal plated eagle that is set around the doorbell on the north side of the house is also unique, as its design is similar to the eagles found on the crests and medals of the LGAR, the DUV, and other auxiliary organizations of the GAR.

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[6] Bob Villa, "The Federal House," accessed February 6, 2016, http://www.bobvila.com
[7] Bridget A. May, "Progressivism and the Colonial Revival: The Modern Colonial House, 1900-1920," Winterthur Portfolio 26, no. 2/3 (Summer–Autumn 1991): 107.
[8] Ibid., 108.
[9] Ibid., 108.
[10] Ibid., 114.
[11] Ibid.

The Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows is also distinguished as being one of several buildings designed by Frances E. Dunlap, a rising architectural star in the Chicago area until his sudden death at the age of thirty-two. In addition to the Maywood Home, Dunlap designed "the former Maywood State Bank, the Moose Temple, a funeral home and several apartment buildings, as well as others in Chicago"; Mr. Dunlap also "received an honorable mention for his submittal to the Chicago Tribune Tower design competition in 1922."[12] In addition to his architectural contributions to the Maywood community, Dunlap also served as a Maywood trustee. Dunlap's standing in the Maywood community was held in such high regard that when he died of pneumonia in 1927, the Maywood Herald reported that his funeral "was one of the largest...on record...and all offices in the village hall were closed on that day in respect for the man who had contributed so much to the community."[13]

Today, the Maywood Home's architecture stands as an early example of the progressive motifs that had begun to take hold in early twentieth century American colonial revival designs--designs that have since become ubiquitous in contemporary architecture in the United States. Locally, the Maywood Home's architecture is even more significant, designed by one of Maywood's most beloved residents, Francis E. Dunlap, whose life and rising architectural career ended far too soon.

Social History

In the context of social history, the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows is locally significant due to its direct link to modern social welfare reforms and institutions that began to emerge in the years following the Civil War--specifically those dedicated to the welfare of veterans and their families—and because so few structures remain with ties to Chicago's Civil War legacy. Assessing the Maywood Home in the context of Chicago's Civil War legacy, historian Theodore Karamanski offered the following:

> The Civil War had a profound and enduring impact on Chicago and the city influenced the course of the crisis of the Union. From the creation of the Union Stockyards to the forging of the first steel rail in the nation Chicago was shaped by the war economy. From the nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in Chicago to quashing the threat of the Northwest Conspiracy, the city shaped the war. Yet in spite of the Civil War's historical importance to Chicago little remains from the war. The sprawling Camp Douglas prisoner-of-war compound on the south side was razed shortly after the war. The major tangible connection from that era that survived into the present is the Chicago Soldier's Home (739 E. 35th Street) that was built to care for wounded men returning from the war and later served as a retirement shelter for veterans. Other tangible reminders are all of a memorial character such as statues to U.S. Grant, Lincoln, and Phillip Sheridan or the Grand Army of the Republic Hall in the Chicago Cultural Center. The Maywood Soldier's Widows Home is an important relic from the Civil War era because it is a reminder that the pain and trauma of that war did not end with Appomattox but it lingered well into the twentieth century. The home is a poignant recognition that the social cost of war is not only born by the warriors but by the lonely and shattered lives of loved ones left behind.[14]

The story of the Maywood Home begins with Dr. Benjamin Stephenson, a surgeon, Civil War veteran, and native of Wayne County, Illinois. On April 6, 1866 Dr. Stephenson founded the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) to strengthen the ties between comrades, and "To make provision where it is not already done, for the support, care and education of soldiers' orphans, and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers."[15] Staying true to the GAR's spirit, and often working in tandem, organizations such as the Woman's Relief Corps (WRC), Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic (LGAR), Daughters of Union Veterans (DUV), and the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (ASUVCW), adopted similar policies of outreach and advocacy to help mitigate the personal, social, and economic struggles that resulted from the Civil War.

The efficacy of the GAR and its auxiliary organizations, however, was not immediate. In a 1923 article for *The Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Hosea Rood recounts a discussion held at the GAR's Department Encampment in Milwaukee, February, 1887, regarding "the needy condition of some of our comrades and their wives," and the difficulties faced by many of their widows.[16] In his story, Rood notes that in the years immediately following the war the veterans "received nothing in the way of bonus, and very few of them were granted pensions"—most of which were rather small and not fit to support an individual, let alone a family[17]. Rood also laments that, despite several national homes having been established, "no women could be admitted to them. If a disabled soldier went there, he must leave his wife, which few were willing to do."[18] By 1890, however, the lobbying efforts of the GAR began to pay off with a massive expansion of benefits to veterans and their dependents through the passage of the Dependent and Disability Pension Act. Of the 195,000 Civil War widows in 1890, 69.3% were widows of Union soldiers, many of whom directly benefited from the new legislation (Confederate veterans and their dependents were ineligible).[19]

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[12] "About," Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows, accessed February 6, Ibid.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Theodore J. Karamanski, email message to Adam Widera, February 8, 2016.
[15] Hosea Rood, "The Grand Army of the Republic and the Wisconsin Department," *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* 6, no. 3 (March 1923): 285
[16] Hosea Rood, "The Grand Army of the Republic," *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* 6 no. 4 (June 1923): 408.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Ibid., 27.

In "'Such is the Price We Pay': American Widows and the Civil War," Amy E. Holmes writes, "The effect of the pension system was to aid financially two age cohorts of women: those who had been married to soldiers during the war, and those who were the mothers of soldiers."[20] With improved economic circumstances, many of the wives and mothers of former veterans used their pensions to better their living conditions. At the same time, the burgeoning political influence and organizational powers of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other like-minded groups, spurred the creation of facilities designed to meet the demand of an aging population of Civil War widows seeking more accommodating forms of housing. In Illinois this confluence of events helped create the Soldiers' Widows' Home in Wilmington in 1895 (destroyed by fire in 1972), and the Logan Home for Widowed Soldiers' Wives in 1912 (renamed the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows in 1924, upon relocating to a newly constructed building in Maywood, Illinois). Ownership and funding were the most striking differences between the Wilmington and Maywood Homes: The Wilmington Home was owned and (mostly) funded by the State of Illinois, with the Woman's Relief Corps assisting in its management. The Maywood Home was privately run through the efforts of the Daughters of Union Veterans, the Ladies Grand Army of the Republic, and the Dames of the Loyal Legion.[21]

Like today's non-profits, fundraising was key to the Maywood Home's survival—helping to defer costs for residents—and became an inherent part of its culture, administration, and connection to the Maywood community. In a letter dated January 26, 1963, addressed to the Officers and Members of the Association of the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows, Association President Harriet Pfister writes glowingly about the "proceeds of the Rummage sales, Dinner and Bazaar, Tag Day, and other projects and gifts" received from the community.[22] Of particular note is "the Public Aid's consent to pay for gas heating," and that "Friendly organizations and individuals continue to bring entertainment, gifts, etc. to our ladies."[23] Even with such fund raising efforts and community support, Article II of the Maywood Home's by-laws stipulated that widows of Civil War veterans 65 years or over must agree to pay two-thirds of their pensions and county rations" before being admitted.[24] The by-laws go on to outline the following admissions and payment plans for other residents:

> Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War who are 50 years or over may become residents of the Home by paying a sum equivalent to that charged the widows, and as room will permit. Blood kin relatives of Civil War Veterans may become residents of the Home under the same conditions as that governing the admission of daughters. Widows must receive first consideration.[25]

Despite its private status and use of fundraising, the Maywood Home's by-laws indicate that its creation and viability were still tied to the expansion of Civil War pension funds gained through the Dependent and Disability Pension Act of 1890. The building that remains today—partly funded through rent paid in Civil War pensions—is a physical link to a legacy of veteran advocacy that began with Dr. Benjamin Stephenson's founding of the Grand Army of the Republic in Decatur, Illinois. From Decatur, social welfare causes, such as pensions, spread across the state to small towns and villages like Maywood and across the country, connecting to a larger national movement that saw the rise of GAR affiliated women's organizations advocating for the socio-economic well being of veterans and their kin.

In a speech on behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps commemorating the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic in Decatur, Illinois, Inez J. Bender spoke passionately about the Woman's Relief Corps, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and all others united in their work to address the social costs of war:

> I shall not take your time to tell you what splendid work has been done by the Woman's Relief Corps in Illinois. Our purpose today is to do honor to the Grand Army of the Republic, to write upon the page of history this tribute of love and loyalty and appreciation for the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies Grand Army of the Republic, and the many other women who mobilized in the aftermath of our nation's bloodiest war to do their part in alleviating the suffering of the those who may otherwise have been forgotten.[26]

With its continued preservation, the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows is a physical connection to the early years of a much larger national movement for social welfare reforms in the United States, and "a tribute of love and loyalty" to the local efforts made by GAR affiliated women's organizations in Maywood, who did "their part" to care for veterans and their families dealing with the consequences of war.[27]

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[20] Amy E. Holmes, "'Such is the Price We Pay': American Widows and the Civil War," Maris A. Vinovskis, Toward *a Social History of the American Civil War* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990) 194.
[21] "Maywood Home By-Laws," Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War records, Special Collections and University Archives, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 1, Folder 7.
[22] January 26, 1963 letter from Harriet Pfister to the Officers and Members of the Association of the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War records, Special Collections and University Archives, University of Illinois at Chicago.
[23] Ibid.
[24] "Maywood Home By-Laws, Article II, Section 2" Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War records, Special Collections and University Archives, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 1, Folder 7.
[25] Ibid.
[26] "Site of the Organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, Decatur, ILL., Marked by the Department of Illinois Woman's Relief Corps, April 6,1915," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society (1908-1984) 8, no. 1 (April 1915): 143-149.
[27] Ibid.

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8. Representation in Existing Surveys

Benjamin, Susan S. "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Resources of Maywood, Illinois." November 11, 1991.

9. Legal Description

Latitude: 41.889683
Longitude: -87.834778

Verbal Boundary Description
"Lots Nineteen (19), Twenty (20), Twenty-one (21), Twenty-two (22), Twenty-three (23) and Twenty-four (24), in Block Two Hundred One (201), in Maywood, a Subdivision in Sections Two (2), Eleven (11) and Fourteen (14), Township Thirty-nine (39) North, Range Twelve, East of the Third Principal Meridian."[28]

Boundary Justification
The boundary selected was chosen because it is the original boundary described in the property deed for the Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows and maintains the property's historic integrity.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title Adam N. Widera and Jennifer Pederson

organization Loyola University of Chicago, Public History MA Program date March 7, 2016

street & number 1024 West Loyola Avenue, Apartment 2 phone 585-797-8138

city or town Chicago state Illinois zip code 60626

[28] Maywood Home Release Deed, Special Collections and University Archives, University of Illinois at Chicago. Box 1, Folder 2

11. Applicant

name Adam N. Widera

street & number 1024 West Loyola Avenue, Apartment 2 telephone 585-797-8138

city or town Chicago state Illinois zip code 60626

Signature Adam N. Widera Date March 7, 2016

Property Owner(s) – If different than Applicant

name Village of Maywood

street & number 40 Madison Street telephone 204-450-6300

city or town Maywood state Illinois zip code 60153

owner consent to landmark designation: yes x no

12. Official Action

Date Application Submitted: March 7, 2016

Preliminary Determination of Eligibility

Public Hearing: May 5, 2016

Result: Approved for Local Designation

Date of Village Board Action:

Result:

Date of Village Board Action:

Result

EXHIBIT B

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF 224 N. 1st AVENUE, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS

LOTS 19 THROUGH 24 INCLUSIVE IN BLOCK 201 IN MAYWOOD, A SUBDIVISION IN SECTIONS 2, 11 AND 14, TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH, RANGE 12, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) **SS**
COUNTY OF COOK)

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

I, Viola Mims, Clerk of the Village of Maywood, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true and correct copy of that certain Ordinance now on file in my Office, entitled:

ORDINANCE NO. CO-2016-13

AN ORDINANCE APPROVING A LOCAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION FOR 224 N. 1st AVENUE, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 158 OF THE MAYWOOD VILLAGE CODE (HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION AND DESIGNATION OF LANDMARKS AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS) – MAYWOOD SOLDIERS WIDOWS HOME

which Ordinance was passed by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Maywood at a Regular Village Board Meeting on the 26th day of July, 2016, at which meeting a quorum was present, and approved by the President of the Village of Maywood on the 28th day of July, 2016.

I further certify that the vote on the question of the passage of said Ordinance by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Maywood was taken by Ayes and Nays and recorded in the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Maywood, and that the result of said vote was as follows, to-wit:

AYES: Mayor Edwenna Perkins, Trustee(s) I. Brandon, A. Dorris, M. Rogers, M. Lightford and R. Rivers
NAYS: None
ABSENT: Trustee H. Yarbrough, Sr.

I do further certify that the original Ordinance, of which the foregoing is a true copy, is entrusted to my care for safekeeping, and that I am the lawful keeper of the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Village of Maywood, this 28th day of July, 2016.

[SEAL]

Village Clerk