

Facts:

Prior to the Village being incorporated there was the North Barrington Association.

Zoning Issues, Tax Inequities, and the migration of people from Chicago gave reason to seek incorporation.

State law dictated that those living within one mile of neighboring communities could not incorporate, without permission. At the time, Lake Zurich would not give their permission.

Incorporators led by Nelson Forest, one of the first who filed a petition in Waukegan.

Election date to provide annexation -October 31, 1959

Incorporated: October 31, 1959

Officers elected in November 1959

1<sup>st</sup> Village Hall Meeting held at: 114 Mohawk Drive

This morning we are gathered with two of the former presidents who coincidentally happen to be two of the first trustees of North Barrington when it was incorporated in 1959. I'm going to let them reminisce because we feel that the history of North Barrington should be recorded and kept for posterity so that new people moving into the Village will have an opportunity to learn some of the history and how we came about as a Village. I have on my right, Nelson Forrest, who was one of the first trustees and later a president. On my left is Rich Anderson who was also one of the first trustees and as the 1<sup>st</sup> president of the Village of North Barrington.

I'm Norma Behren who has been a Village resident since 1959 and I have served on the Board of Trustees and is very interested in the history of this Village. I'll introduce Rich Anderson first to speak.

Rich: I thought it'd be interesting to know how the Anderson family came to reside in Biltmore. In the years 1955-1956 the Anderson Family was searching for a place to live, buy and build a house and Biltmore was found to be that place. So July 15, 1957 following a heavy rainstorm in Chicago the Anderson family moved wife Jean, daughters Dorothy and Patricia, and Jean's sister Grace Charte to North Barrington from northwest Chicago into 114 Mohawk Drive. 1957 & 1958 we knew the interest of local school had administration problems, and local property tax inequities and zoning problems that existed. Public meetings were held by school officials and private groups. In my first meeting that the family attended for the school, we were so surprised that they did not have any chairs because they had not had anybody at the school board before. So they had to rush around and get some chairs in order to sit down. During 1958-59 there was a strong community support for re-zoning because of dense developments that were coming about

from Des Plaines, Mt. Prospect, Arlington Heights and Palatine. And in those years up to 1957-58 up to 1959 there was a strong public support to control our own destiny. That is to get zoning laws changed and possibly incorporate the areas of development of that time. Nelson Forrest was the leader of that review of our zoning plans and control of our destiny. He was quite active in the North Barrington association who convinced me it was a good organization to join. In 1958 one of the first meetings I attended was at the high school and one person was testifying and he asked for a drink of water.

Nelson: He was an attorney from the Chicago firm of Kirkland & Ellis. That's how intense the meetings were at that time when the stress within our good friend the attorney built up and at 11:15 in the morning he just passed away. Much of the Barrington motivation originated in the Village of Barrington and Village of Barrington Hills. Years ago the founding fathers of Barrington Hills decided that they would set up a quality standard of living mostly built around low density. They gained considerable prominence and became a model of a suburban community throughout the U.S. The Village of Barrington with the railroad was a center of local importance and the railroad was an great asset in making it all possible for the local commercial as well as residential with the Village of Barrington to be started and stabilize and make it all go forward. Then with the pressure of the suburban explosion from Chicago, the out-migration of the people of Chicago, the people in the in the Barrington Area including North Barrington got the desire to protect themselves and set up standards as close to those of Barrington and Barrington Hills. I personally give Barrington Hills almost all the credit for the origin of fine living that we constituents enjoy within this North Barrington area. To do it was necessary to self start. The self starting started out informally and became formal with the application to form the Village of North Barrington. We could not form the entire Village at one time, because the State law said you could not incorporate within one mile of a neighboring municipality without the permission of said municipality; LZ would not give North Barrington permission, so we had to incorporate the western end of the unincorporated land first, east to approximately Woodland Road and subsequently have an annexation effort and both add the land between the eastern boundary as a result of the original incorporation which really wasn't really very close, maybe 2 to 1 in the referendum, but the subsequent referendum when the area between Woodland Road and Lake Barrington was I believe decided between 2 or 3 votes on a very hot Saturday afternoon and the objectors thought they were going to win and in fact they bought steaks and corn to have a celebration that evening which never materialized because they lost.

Norma: Rich, would you like to talk about group of you who got together to form the incorporation because of this need and area wide concern about fulfilling our own destiny?

Rich: The incorporators of the Village were led to a potential degree by Nelson Forest. He was one of the petitioners that filed papers in Waukegan. The election was held before the public to provide an annexation on October 31, 1959. The officers were elected in November 1959. I was a representative from R-3 district which is a portion of the Biltmore County Club Estates west of Route 59. As the only member of that area, I agreed to run as Village President. Our first and

early meetings were at 114 Mohawk Drive, it was also the location of the Village Clerk. The official trustees of the 1<sup>st</sup> Village Board were: Doug Krumlinde, J. A. Dattilo, Walt Hutchinson, Arthur Urick, Nelson Forrest, Vincint Bliss and the clerk was Mrs. Grayce Scharfenberg.

Following those meetings we had to organize the entire Village operation. This included the appointment of the Chief of Police, Roy Svacha, who was born in this area. We also had a building officer, plan commissioner member, zoning board of appeals, representatives from various organizations that were attempting to control the growth of the area; and after serving there as the president of Barrington Area Development Council we also became a founder of a large organization, Citizens for Conservation, that William Miller took over, and organized very finely. The other organization was an organization that was to give money to five vulnerable pieces of property to prevent developers from providing an undesirable *involvement* in that community...never came to pass because we did not have enough funds to do that. Cyril C. Wagner from Tower Lakes was the intension behind that. Serving in 1969 there were a number of organizations that we worked with besides the county government. I decided I wanted to proceed to county government but first to try for township. I ran for Township Supervisor and lost by some 24 votes. From there we had the organization running pretty well. I decided I wanted to run for the county board and resigned from the Village in February of 1969 after 10 years. I spent 3 years with the Township through 1974 and in 1974 I was elected to the county board.

Norma: Rich, I understand you were the 1<sup>st</sup> president followed by: Russell C. Schulke, then Charles D. Stone, Elwood F. Caldwell who was Director of Research of the Quaker Oats Co. and moved on to a top position at the graduate school at the University of Minnesota, and Nelson Forrest was appointed filling the unexpired term of Elwood Caldwell. Nelson, can you tell us what some of the problems the Village faces and some of the solution to those problems.

Nelson: The problems were putting out the fires as well as comprehensive planning for the community as well as the total Barrington area. The total Barrington area was identified with the Barrington Area Governments, which has been a model of accomplishment throughout the country.

Norma: Let me interject here just a minute. Were not you and Richard important in setting up the Barrington Area Council of Governments?

Nelson: We were both very important because we both believed in it. We worked hard with Barrington Hills, Tower Lake, Deer Park, South Barrington, Inverness and Lake Barrington for a while, where the comprehensive planning wasn't only within the square mileage within North Barrington, but within the total of about 40 sq miles from the south of Barrington to the village line of Wauconda. Comprehensive planning was really the key to the standards that North Barrington enjoys at the present time. Biltmore Country Club was originally founded by a land developer. The land developer was interested in selling small acreage, small lots, less than one

acre; sort of a summer community. We got into it at a time that made it possible to redefine a zoning lot, and its contiguous lots that are side by side under single ownership. So that means if someone owned 2 or 3 acres, the minimum lot size was 2 or 3 acres, because it became a zoning law rather than just statistic in the zoning regulations. The quality of planning for NB was quite remarkable. From the high density plan of Mr. Lenoard, the real estate developer of BCC, to the open space and qualities represented by 5 acre zoning, NB gained a little of everything; including 5 acre zoning. So all of a sudden we went from here (holds hand low) in terms of a statistical evaluation to here (holds hand high) in terms of what the laws of the original village were. Under Rich's leadership the original regulations and statutes and other legal requirements for NB had to be put together, Norma. So much of the first few years was putting together the zoning regulations, the sanitary regulations, which have been updated considerably over the last 30 – 40 years to a point where today, NB can hold its head comparably to any municipality in the round. All of this organization, all of the personal regulation within and among people had to be accomplished under the original governments of NB.

Norma: I may be digressing, but Richard wasn't there a story about you and a few others up at the court house for an incorporation against Lake Barrington? What was that court house stand that I've heard about over the years?

Rich: It was probably LZ, and I'm not sure; but to follow up with the organization that Nelson mentioned, it was a remarkable thing that so many of the residents who had participated in the Village organization volunteered to help. One of the great contributors was Roy Svancha, in organizing the police department.

Norma: And Roy is here. I think he should come up and grab a chair so he can be included in this conversation. I know he has much to share with us, if he will.

Nelson: While he's coming up let me tell you a story that I don't think many people know or remember relevant to the original incorporation of the second segment of the original village of NB, BCC. BCC at that time was controlled by a Board that lived outside of the village; Arlington Heights for the President and so forth. They had a large area of acreage that was necessary to bring in a petition in order to qualify for the referendum in order to incorporate Woodland Rd east to LZ; but they had to vote favorably. It turned out at the time of the meeting there were 5 present. 3 were from out of the area and voting against the incorporation with NB and the other two were locals. A fellow by the name of Gordon Anderson was on an aircraft, Capital Airlines, flying back to O'Hare field. Eddie Hays was a member of the County Bluff Board at the time, and every time the President would bring up the question to decline the invitation to join the petition to incorporate into NB two of them would walk out of the room, therefore avoiding a majority. Without the majority they couldn't have a vote. Finally at the aircraft some body met Gordon Anderson, the two of them came back together switching the vote from 3 – 2 negative, to 4 – 3 positive. That's how close it was the BCC was brought in, thereby qualifying the area I just

described to the east, where LZ had said they don't want us to incorporate, was very dramatic. Not many people know this story.

Norma: Thank you Nelson. Roy, do you want to talk about some of your problems and all the ways you were successful in getting our first volunteer police department started?

Roy: Well there was a patrol group before the village was formed. Charlie Rapp was the sworn Deputy Sherriff of Lake County and Bobbie and I found out very quickly when we moved in, in 1957, that there was a need for more activity. Charlie Rapp's goal was to assist the CC in its 4<sup>th</sup> of July celebration and that was just about it. Bobbie and I moved in, in 1957, and folks have no idea how rustic it was. The whole Indian reservation up there: Onondaga, Mohawk, Iroquois, were really just paths in the gravel. For many years I mowed the center of the road in front of our house to make the nearest intersection and Bobbie and I found that the response from the Sherriff's department was really not great. We came home from work, we worked together, on a Friday evening and I heard shooting below our house on the south side. So we ran into the house, ran to the window, and looked outside. There was a young fellow out there and he had a target tacked up to one of our trees. They were banging away at this target until they ran out of ammunition. Of course we got on the phone and quickly called the Sherriff's department and he said "Well, is he shooting towards the house?" No. "What is he shooting at?" A target on one of our trees! "Oh, OK. Well we'll send some body out." That was a Friday evening and the Sherriff's officers came out on Monday evening. Other things happened in there. We came home once and had to jog around, the roads were very narrow and the ditches were very deep and very soft, and we had to back out as I recall from Signal Hill. There was this big truck coming down from the low south end of Seminole. I wondered what the truck was doing there, and what it had been doing there, so I walked down to find out it was a septic pumper and he had discharged his load on what it now the pavement. There were other incidents that occurred right around then that brought me into the group. It was 1958 that I got my appointment and my first badge from the Sherriff of Lake County and I've had a lot of badges since then. When the village was first incorporated Charlie Rapp's home was in the part not incorporated. Some body had to be the head of the group, I think it was a group of three, Paul Barga, Dick Magnor, and myself. We became sworn officers of the village of NB. It was sometime after that, February of 1962, when I got a gold badge and appointed Chief of Police.

Rich: I may add, that at that point it was because the village was so well organized with leadership and direction that when the tornado visited our place in 1967, destroying 13 home sites, you had decided to go on vacation just before that so you weren't even here! But the organization was so well directed that everything went very well.

Norma: The residents were organized and sat out for 24 hour patrol because within an hour after that tornado there were looters. Somehow or another they came up with enough arms that everyone that was on patrol had a shotgun of some sort or a pistol. We had very little looting because the roads were patrolled.

Roy: We had practiced for community disasters. Somehow it never occurred to us to take in terms of a tornado; I had always interjected that a giant passenger plane had come down and wiped out an entire area so there wasn't just one address to focus on. The people were trained and it worked well. I think individually the officers would remember other things as their finest hour other than that one, that was exhausting. They took burglars out of homes, out of schools, and people would probably remember that. We worked right up until the time community contracts were made available in the state of Illinois and the village of NB went in with a contract with Barrington.

Nelson: It was a beautiful example of voluntary participation, subsequently small compensation, but the participation of the volunteers kept again the quality of life and the safety and insurance rates at a proper level.

Norma: They were very dedicated men. Nice guys. Thank you Roy. Well Richard you have a lot of clippings there. What's the next story?

Rich: The village, and the officials in the village and the surrounding communities were also behind the Evangelical Hospital Association working for a hospital in the area which came about after 1970. We now have the Good Shepard Hospital. There are a lot of interesting things that happened over the years.

Nelson: One quick comment Rich, again this may not be known. Dan Walker was Governor of the state of IL. The body that reviewed the hospital application under the enabling United States Congress and Department of Energy in Washington, Department of the Interior. You had to get a permit in order to qualify a new hospital because there were too many hospitals being built. The final vote, with only 9 people left on the commission because of resignations – Dan Walker was about to go out, the votes had been lost by NB and Good Shepard's Evangelical participation. The Superintendent of Northwestern Memorial Hospital, in Chicago on the near north side, changed his vote from "No" to "Yes" at the time of the final vote so this hospital was qualified by a 5 -4 vote favorably when it would have been 4 -5 against in the event that the Northwestern Superintendent hadn't changed his mind.

Norma: Did you have some influence on him changing his mind, Nelson?

Nelson: Well I called him the day before and whether that had any influence I don't know, but it was a very pleasant final result. The hospital today adds so much to living enjoyment of the whole Barrington area, including of course NB.

Rich: During my regimes as President from 1959 – 1969, we had 14 annexations to the village. Among those was the portion of Biltmore Country Estates homeowner's association. That is the Biltmore area east of the one mile of LZ. That was the portion that had to be excluded from the previous annexation. They were annexed shortly thereafter by a close margin. Subsequently there were substantial changes in Oaksbury, the developer in that area was Sam Lewis who was the

chairman of our Plan Commission at the time. That's an interesting story to tell because during the process of these annexations to the village, the village of LZ was considering annexing a portion of Oaksbury, wasn't known as Oaksbury then, to the village of LZ under a house loss of 8500 sq feet. Obviously that couldn't be the type of building that was going on in our community and over a weekend the BCC members and Board of Directors, voted to support the annexation of Oaksbury and a portion of the property south of 22 that was owned by Mr. Brooks. Brooks was an anchor there and over the weekend that property was solicited to the county as property to be annexed to the village of NB and the village of NB completed that on Monday. That same evening the village of LZ had the focus to annex it to LZ only to find that the annexation had already occurred. Fortunately we have now the Oaksbury subdivision which was owned by Sam Lewis, primarily, and Jeff Murvesy(? – 32:32) which is the son of the former owner of NB. So that was an interesting development.

Norma: Oaksbury was really the Murvesy farm. The part that Mr. Brooks owned is now known as Brook Forest and it has been developed in the past few years.

Nelson: All of these annexations created the various guest developers who wanted to come in and do high density, 8500 sq ft, to ½ acre. Compared to the average of the area, which at that time was around 3 or 3.5 acres; today I imagine it's down to around 1 ¾ or 2 acres, I don't know.

Rich: Then another annexation occurred to the west of the village. The incorporators of that was a fellow by the name of Johnson, and John Cutler. Cutler also assisted in the operation of the village by providing legal advice on what they should do. They proposed the annexation of their property, that's at 22 and Old Barrington Rd on the west side and a strip across the now known golf course all the way over to Quaker Oats property; taking in about an acre or two of Quaker Oats property. That annexation held through the entire process because Quaker Oats agreed to support our belief that we must control the destiny of the community of zoning properties.

Norma, tell about the Wynstone annexation. Nelson, was that during your regime?

Nelson: No, Wynstone was just after my regime.

Norma: Wynstone was under Walter Clark. It started under Sue Craig when Mr. Draper wanted develop it rather high density with septic systems and our Plan Commission at that time was very astute and would not listen to the breaking of the septic zoning and as much wetland and whatnot over in that area. Then Draper sort of pulled out, and Clemmit Stone who owned a great deal of property in that area, the insurance magnum. Clemmit knew the property was going to go, and wanted to see it go the best way and whether he contacted Bob Sierra of the Jack Nicklaus Corporation or they contacted him, at any rate they came in and made the proposal; I was sitting on the Board at that time. I was just on the Board but I had gone through all of the hearings of the Plan Commission with Mr. Draper. I was very interested in the septic problems that we have here because original Biltmore some houses are built on only two 50 ft lots because if you bought property, a 50 ft lot, you could be a member of the country club. Some people bought two

and made little summertime cottages which have now turned into rather good sized homes. When we first heard about the Nicklaus proposition it sounded too good to be true. Simply because they offered to put in sanitary and water systems and it was a large enough piece of property that they could indeed do that similar to what Lake Barrington had done with the Shores. That was a very heated annexation with many many hearings, and because you were a member of government you slimy, dishonest, untruthful – went through that with a lot of my friends up around Timber Lake. They accused me of all kinds of things; but we weathered it and we now have the Wynstone, which is very well developed and kept much of the ambiance of that area and being gated community and we don't have any septic problems because they do have their own sanitary systems.

Nelson: All of this led to North Barrington to becoming, I believe, the 6<sup>th</sup> most affluent residential municipalities within Lake County after the 1990 census. The problems with the original village and the conditions as of 1990 and 1996 it's a remarkable move upward and forward in terms of governmental accomplishment. Today the people aren't paying as much attention, in my judgment, to the functioning of the village as occurred 20 – 30 years ago which Rich has outlined so well.

Rich: That covers most of the participation that I've had with the village through 1969. After that I was on the outside of the village but still working for the same principles. We had some real interesting years. The biggest problem initially was as result of the developers or the incorporators promising people who were being annexed that we're not going to do "this" to increase taxes, we have to control taxes. It was proven by a good friend, Dave Nass a realtor in Barrington at the time, that a house built in Fox Point and an identical house built in Lake County and Cook County were assessed at different levels and as a result those in Lake County were paying about 58% more taxes for the same house, the same time, and the same size as the party in Cook County. That's how the Cuba Township Tax Payers' Committee was organized in 1958. Richard Wagner who was the treasurer and myself as the co-chairman. Eventually we got legislation and gone to the governor and two identical resolutions were submitted through the Senate and the House; one by Senator Graham and one by Cal Skinner from McHenry. When the two resolutions were brought before the Governor Walker, he was not very happy with Mr. Graham on some issues so he put that one aside. He did sign the one from Cal Skinner, didn't make a difference because they were identical and both houses had passed them anyway. That's how we got some relief in 1973, I think was when it was signed. We're still having some problems in that area today. In incorporation there is a tendency not to put any additional burden on the taxpayer; and that was very difficult when you're trying to organize the various departments. Particularly the police department, they should have an automobile, some equipment and all of those things added up to dollars that were beyond our initial budget. Maintenance of roads were all our responsibility; so it was a very touch-and-go proposition. We had some good leadership, we had the best banker in town, Art Burrick who led us in the administration in that area.

Nelson: All of this history is really wonderful because of course it makes us very pleased to hear these matters discussed here in 1996-1997. I'm just delighted that this discussion, Norma, is proceeding.

Norma: I think there's one part of the discussion we should talk about that we haven't and that is the first voting for incorporation was done in a local neighbor's basement. Voting for incorporation was done at Bud Lynn, I think his name was really Douglas but we called him Bud, and the judges of that election were volunteers and it was Marguerite Forest, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ditillo, Mrs. Gary and Mrs. Magnor. The Village Hall, or the Village Office, was in your basement Richard; we remember that well. Jean never knew what she had to clean up from a meeting or the meeting came sometimes without her being notified ahead of time. Grace, living with you, was the first Village Clerk. Then, at that time, whoever was President had the office at his home. The Village Clerk had the village records at her house. Also, over the years, the Road Commissioner and the Sanitary Commissioner, or Trustees, and the various Trustees had their own department records in their house. There were a couple of occasions where they left or they got mad and we went to remove the files from their house and they were missing, they had been gutted. Many records were lost. In that day and age women were willing to take on the Village Clerk's job and have it in the basement for a small stipend or the living room or wherever she had located the office. Then women were beginning to go back in the work force, part of the evolution of our society, and they weren't really interested in having people come through their house day and night and calling day and night, particularly if they had children. It became more difficult to find someone to serve as Village Clerk, or to be elected – they were still elected at that time, they are now appointed. I can remember when I was on the Board I felt one of the things we needed to do was to have a Village Hall where we could have all the records to be put together, because the sanitary records when I took over were in disarray. We started looking for property, that didn't take place until we received the property that the building we are in stands on. As part of the annexation with Wynstone, the agreement was made that they would supply us with a building for our village office and our first village office was over on Indian Trail. We knew that they were going to take that property and utilize it and when that day came we had a provision within that agreement that they would provide us with a suitable-like property. That didn't come about because there was nothing "suitable-like" to be purchased. We did get from them funds, to purchase this land and then built this building. I think this brings us up to date and what a magnificent building we have. It looks like a home in a residential area and yet is a municipality building that has all the amenities of an office that a building should have. We're sitting in the Board Room of Village Hall. I just think we should give some credit to some of the past Village Clerks; I do not know them all. I know that Helen Tingle had it at one time, Barbara Som was the last Village Clerk who was elected, I think. After her term they were then appointed. Sue Craig was also one before she was President. Laura Davis and Estelle Gerard – those are some of the people who served as Village Clerks.

Rich: All of this operating under a hand to provide the village.

Norma: Well as government became more requiring of a body, we needed more records and more ways to access those records. Seems to me that since we've incorporated the State and Federal governments have demanded more of Municipalities; so that our record keeping has to be far more accurate and accessible. Nelson, do you have anything else to add?

Nelson: Yeah, I wanted to say how fortunate we are as we sit here today, reflecting on all these matters from the early days from low population low density farms all around the area. This community could have become a three home to an acre type of development. Instead today, we're one of the outstanding villages in the Chicagoland metropolitan area. Norma, a great number of people reserve appreciation for this. Many of whom we have to mention this afternoon, but can't today because of our lack of time and knowledge.

Rich: That's true and some of those first on the plan commission and on the zoning board of appeals, the work of the police; so many people contributed to the organization. We're very fortunate to have and be associated with those people.

Nelson: North Barrington can hold its head high.

Norma: I think, to wrap this up, I think we're very grateful to the two gentlemen sitting here with me, because it was their initial leadership and concern which got us started in the right direction and gave us a map on which to grow on and carry on what you started and I think we're doing a very fine job now.

Rich: Thank you for the organization and discipline of the presentation today. I have enjoyed the knowledge of the background.

Norma: I hope that the people have a chance to view this and to get a sense of how far we've come in so little time, because we haven't aged at all.

Audience: Before we end this, I'd like to ask where you see NB going in the next 10-15 years with the problems you see here today and do you have any insight to where we're going next.

Nelson: Well I'd like to comment quickly on that. When there's unity there's strength. With this unity, or separation of elements, things don't get done as well or expeditiously. The BACG has not been given the same degree of logical and material, and emotional support in the last 6-7 years as years past. We would urge, that working within the 6 or 7 or 8 villages, will keep working to keep up the standards and keep pushing away these developers, they're still around. There are 6 or 7 barns left in the Barrington area that are subject to Cook County, and Lake County to a lesser degree, influence regarding the degree of residential density. Density isn't the only matter, but it's a very key matter. Too many people, too many cars, schools overcrowded, highways overcrowded, and so it goes. So I would urge, to answer your question, that the continuation of the efforts, real dedicated efforts, be maintained and even expanded and constant messages several times a year go out to the residents of the municipality of NB reminding them

of how it all began. The values that have been accomplished and the troubles that are still around and the need for support of NB as well as the voluntary BACG with others.

Rich: Which we now add to the efforts of Clark and the Board, and agreement with every community surrounding NB that orders how far any annexation or incorporation can be or any portion of the property between the two. There's not much left between the villages today, there are a lot of small villages within Cuba Township beside Barrington; you have the portion of Lake Barrington, portion of Barrington Hills, North Barrington, Timber Lakes subdivision, Tower Lakes – all of these have pretty much the same goal, the same living qualities that exist. Possibly there is the reduction of cost of government and having a much more adhesive agreement of government. We have too much government as it is; we need to have some convergence or agreement.

Nelson: The purpose of most high density governments is selfish greed. Greed for the developers who want to take their money and use it for their own purposes or shareholders, who should leave town and leave their information at the post office.

Norma: But Nelson, all of those developers are building a home for themselves.

Nelson: Those developers are welcome. The village depends upon those standards. Without standards being maintained, without them being reviewed, without them being strengthened, there's always a possibility of a decline.

Norma: One of the things that I have encountered over this past week in doing the 1995 special census for the village, is the number of new people who have moved in, who have lived here a year or two or three. I met with Dr. Bullock and had a nice little chat with her and she said, you know this community isn't as friendly as it used to be. I met someone else and said I don't even know my new neighbors. I've tried to reach them and they don't even want to answer their door. I think that maybe we have lost some of the cohesiveness and the sociability that we used to have in our little sections of North Barrington that brought comradery and interest together. I feel that that is one thing that the Village needs to be well aware of and try to and help solve the situation so that some various areas of the community do have some meaning together and a little friendliness. I realize family life and mother and father both working, children being cared for more by nannies and babysitters, of which there are many in this community, does not give much time for sociability. Perhaps through the village, as Nelson suggested sending information out, maybe this can bring a closer relationship to the village residents so that they realize they're not just out here and on their own little island but they're part of a much bigger and a much more "opportunity" community that they can share with all. Thank you. I appreciate your time gentleman and your knowledge and your efforts of the past years.

Nelson: Thank you Norma. You also are a very major factor in this community.

Rich: Thank you. (Cut)