



ABOUT CELTS

The Center for Engaged Learning, Teaching, and Scholarship (CELTS) is a teaching and learning center that sits at the intersection of innovative experiential learning pedagogy, community-engaged learning, and the scholarship of engagement.

We aim to foster community-engaged, high-impact experiential learning in collaboration with faculty, staff, community partners, and undergraduate and graduate students. Through this collaboration, each participant serves as a co-educator, developing creative pedagogical approaches and producing scholarly initiatives focused on teaching, learning, and community engagement.

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SOURCES

Rogers Park/West Ridge Historical Society Photo Collection

Chicago History Museum Digital Collections

Loyola University Chicago Archives and Special Collections

Rogers Park, Encyclopedia of Chicago

Uptown, Encyclopedia of Chicago

Edgewater, Encyclopedia of Chicago

Coalition of Urban and Metropolitan Universities

(Emily-Paige Taylor, CELTS, 2024)

LOYOLA & OUR NEIGHBORS



LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

LUC acknowledges its location on the ancestral homelands of the Council of the Three Fires (the Ojibwa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi tribes) and a place of trade with other tribes, including the Ho-Chunk, Miami, Menominee, Sauk, and Meskwaki. We recognize that descendants of these and other tribes continue to live and work on this land with us. We recognize the tragic legacy of colonization, genocide, and oppression that still impacts Native American lives today.



St. Ignatius College, 12th St., Near North Side
Est. 1870



Dumbach Hall, first building on Lake Shore campus
Est. 1908



Norville Center for Intercollegiate Athletics
Est. 2011

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

Loyola is not just an institution *in* Chicago, we are a Chicago institution! As the city has grown, Loyola has grown with it. In 1870 Fr. Arnold Damen, SJ, opened St. Ignatius College on the Near North Side. In 1909 the state of Illinois re-charted the school as Loyola University. In 1922 Loyola made the Lake Shore its primary campus, where it has remained ever since. In 1970, the university celebrated its centennial and officially changed its name to *Loyola University Chicago*.

During the 2018-2019 academic year, Loyola joined with thirty-two other institutions in the Coalition of Urban and Metropolitan Universities to form the Anchor Learning Network. As an anchor institution, Loyola committed to intentionally supporting the communities and local economies of our neighborhoods.

ROGERS PARK & WEST RIDGE



Morse "L" Station, part of the Mile of Murals

In 1834 Philip Rogers and other colonizers from the east coast settled along "The Ridge." In 1890 the urban Rogers Park and agricultural West Ridge separated into two villages. Chicago annexed both in 1893. Today Rogers Park is home to Loyola's Lake Shore Campus and the university also maintains close ties with West Ridge.

EDGEWATER

In 1886 John Lewis Cochran developed Edgewater as a suburb for wealthy families. The neighborhood was annexed into Chicago in 1889 as part of Uptown. In the 1940s the area built high-rises, though the Edgewater Community Council opposed the influx of lower-income residents. In the late 1970s Loyola University began investing in a relationship with Edgewater.



Edgewater Beach Hotel, est. 1916 (right building) and 1924 (left building)

UPTOWN



Aragon Ballroom, est. 1926

In the early 20th century Uptown was the north side's primary shopping and entertainment district. Until 1980, this community area included Edgewater, however the two neighborhoods maintained unique identities long before that. Today Uptown is one of the most ethnically diverse neighborhoods in the city.