



AGENDA
Preservation Commission
Tuesday, January 13, 2026
909 Davis Street, Floor 3, Conference Room 332 7:00 PM

Page

1. CALL TO ORDER/DECLARATION OF A QUORUM

2. NEW BUSINESS

A. 25PRES-0125 – Landmark Nomination - 2600 Colfax Street, commonly known as Lincolnwood Elementary School 2 - 132

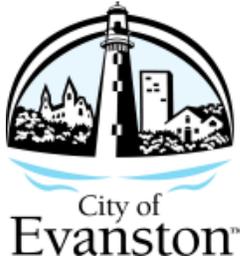
The Commission shall hold a public hearing on the proposed nomination, considering all testimony or evidence relating to the designation criteria in Subsections 2-8-4(A) and (B), from any person who makes written submissions or appears at the public hearing. Within seventy (70) days following the close of the public hearing, the Commission shall make a determination upon the evidence as to whether the nominated landmark or district does or does not meet the criteria for designation in Subsections 2-8-4(A) and (B)

For Action

[25PRES-0125 – Landmark Nomination - 2600 Colfax Street, commonly known as Lincolnwood Elementary School - Attachment - Pdf](#)

3. ADJOURNMENT

***Order & Agenda Items are subject to change.** Information about the Preservation Commission is available at: [Preservation Commission](#) Questions can be directed to Cade W. Sterling at 847-448-8231 or at csterling@cityofevanston.org The city is committed to ensuring accessibility for all citizens; if an accommodation is needed to participate in this meeting, please contact the Planning and Zoning Division at (847-448-8687) 48 hours in advance so that arrangements can be made for the accommodation if possible.*



Memorandum

To: Members of the Preservation Commission
From: Cade Sterling, Planner
Subject: 25PRES-0125 – Landmark Nomination - 2600 Colfax Street,
commonly known as Lincolnwood Elementary School
Date: January 13, 2026

Recommended Action:

The Commission shall hold a public hearing on the proposed nomination, considering all testimony or evidence relating to the designation criteria in Subsections 2-8-4(A) and (B), from any person who makes written submissions or appears at the public hearing. Within seventy (70) days following the close of the public hearing, the Commission shall make a determination upon the evidence as to whether the nominated landmark or district does or does not meet the criteria for designation in Subsections 2-8-4(A) and (B)

Commission Action:

For Action

Summary:

Julia Vaughan, resident, nominates the property at 2600 Colfax Street, commonly known as Lincolnwood Elementary School, for designation by ordinance as a landmark

The applicant nominates the property under criterion: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10.

Construction Date:

1950; 1953 addition

Style:

Georgian Revival (Neo-Revival)

Condition:

Excellent

Integrity:

Good

Architect of Record:

Armstrong Furst and Tilton (later Furst and Tilton)

Owner:

Evanston Skokie School District #65

Setting:

Lincolnwood Elementary School is located in northwest Evanston on a large tract of land between Perkins Woods to the west, McDaniel Avenue to the east, Colfax Street to the north, and Grant Street to the south. Despite the large lot on which the school is sited, and its imposing footprint, the structure's mass is skillfully broken down into smaller volumes with a residential vocabulary and scale harmonious with the surrounding suburban built fabric. The surrounding residential areas contain a diverse mix of housing types, sizes, and styles. Large revival houses designed by local architects for original owner-occupants are interspersed with equally large and modest revival houses, bungalows, and other smaller vernacular typologies built by contractor-builders for speculation.

Much of the surrounding fabric was included in the surveyed and proposed northwest Evanston Historic District. Although a historic district was never established, this area contains significant concentrations of individual landmarks – a testament to its architectural heritage. Its significant built environment includes extensions of the street network within the original 1868 plat of the Village of North Evanston. This purposeful system of expansive parkways (Park Place to the north, Lincoln Street to the south, and Central Park Avenue to the west) connects various merchant districts and important institutional resources and a system of small and large public parks and open spaces. Lincolnwood Elementary was identified as a significant contributing resource to the potential historic district and as a core community and institutional amenity.

Numerous large oaks within the surrounding neighborhoods are remnants of the area's pastoral history and reminders that oak trees abounded in the area before it was developed. Many elm trees planted on the parkways at the time of development still arch gracefully over a number of streets.

History:

The original Lincolnwood School, built by one of Chicago's most notable architects, Dwight Perkins under the firm Perkins, Fellows, and Hamilton, was built in 1914, two years prior to the area's annexation by the City of Evanston. The modestly scaled original school, sited along McDaniel Avenue, was intimately associated with the development pattern and physical form of northwest Evanston and its surrounding neighborhoods -- growing in tandem with one another and acting as one of its preeminent community institutions. The land west of Lincolnwood Drive between Golf and Isabella was annexed by the City of Evanston in 1916. Development of the surrounding neighborhoods, especially those south of Central Street followed, with the majority of homes being constructed during the building boom between World War I and the early years of the Great Depression.

This time is also inexorably linked to a period of Evanston's history in which the foundation of segregated schools and early forms of exclusionary real-estate and lending practices were

laid. During this period, Evanston also enacted early land use regulations. These included regulation of apartment construction (1901), new height restrictions, minimum room sizes, as well as minimum lot sizes (1915), establishment of "restricted residential districts" (1916), the State passage of legislation allowing municipal regulation of land use (1919), establishment of a zoning commission (1919), and adoption of the States first zoning ordinance (1921). Unlike other areas of Evanston, northwest Evanston was largely developed and built-out under these early land use controls and market conditions -- creating a unique and harmonious built character still seen to this day.

Northwest Evanston had been sparsely populated prior to this time and the area was served by the Crandon School (1874-1924), todays Independence Park, and Foster School (1905-1967). Northeast Evanston was served by the Noyes School (1882-1975). In anticipation of development pressures in the area, the School District began searching for new land to develop at the turn of the century. Orrington Elementary, designed by Raeder and Coffin, would be constructed in 1912. The original Lincolnwood Elementary School designed by Perkins Fellows and Hamilton would be constructed in 1914 (demolished in the early 1940s). The Crandon School was in poor condition and not large enough to accommodate additional growth in northwest Evanston. Additional population growth in northwest Evanston could not be accommodated by Lincolnwood's modest size either. Lincolnwood was also in poor condition with significant structural issues discovered in the 1930s. As a solution, the district decided to close Crandon following construction and the opening of Willard Elementary in 1924. The property was later conveyed to the City. Foster School was expanded in the 1920s and 1930s, and became more segregated during this period. The original Lincolnwood School was demolished in the early 1940s at which time additional land was conveyed to the District, allowing for construction of the structure that stands today. The demolition of the original school fractured a tangible association between the school as a catalyst or precursor for the area's rapid development under inexorable land use controls and market practices. However, the existing school, constitutes an evolutionary component of this same history, maintaining its utility as a community asset, despite its construction being outside the surrounding area's period of architectural and developmental significance. As such, the current school may have gained significance in its own right.

Armstrong Furst and Tilton(1927 to ~1955)

Armstrong, Furst, and Tilton was a prominent Chicago area architecture and engineering firm which specialized in institutional design between the 1920s and 1950s. The firm, founded in 1927, is best known for its work in the Gothic Revival style. Retrospectively, the firm's early body of work was grounded in precedent and represents skilled revivalism during a period of rapid change and experimentation in the field of architecture. John Armstrong and William Furst were both residents of Glencoe. John Tilton was born in LaGrange and resided in Chicago for much of his life. John Armstrong would leave the firm in 1950. Tilton would continue working with the firm in a minor capacity starting in the early 1930s when he returned to his alma mater Cornell and began a long career in academia. The firm, particularly its work in the 1920s and 1930s had a lasting impact on the built fabric of Chicago and the North Shore.

Notable projects include:

- North School Glencoe (1928) Demolished

- Sunny Gymnasium University of Chicago (1929) Landmark, NRHP
- Judd Hall University of Chicago (1931) Landmark, NRHP
- Seabury Western Theological Seminary Evanston (1933) Landmark, NRHP
- Central School Glencoe Illinois (1938) Landmark
- Glenview Community Church (1946)
- St. Marks Episcopal Church Glen Ellyn (1949)

Maurice Webster, native son of Evanston and then member of the Board of Education, is documented by Margery Perkins in her inventory of Evanston Schools (1978) as having an influence on the design of Lincolnwood School as well. Webster also attended Cornell.

Georgian Revival (1910-1930):

The Georgian Revival style, a subclass of the Colonial Revival style, emerged in Evanston in the early 1900s. The resurgence in popularity was fueled in part by the 1876 U.S. Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Architects of the revival period used the style for a variety of buildings, from large estate homes, to more modest homes built for speculation, institutional resources, schools, and government buildings.

The style borrows heavily from classical architecture including proportion and detailing using elements such as cornices, dentil moldings, stone string and belt courses, decorative window hoods, quoins, and ornate Palladian windows. Windows are often large, multi-pane, double or single hung windows arranged in horizontal and vertical rows. Entrances are prominent and often adorned with decorative moldings, finials, or other unique elements. Georgian buildings are most frequently made of red brick and incorporate a balanced, symmetrical façade.

Public Notice:

The owner of record and school administrators were notified by mail within the timeframe required by code. The property was signed on December 16.

Public Comment:

Staff has not received any public comment to date.

Criteria for designation

The Commission shall limit their consideration to the following criteria in making a determination on a nomination for designation by ordinance as a landmark. The Commission is not bound by only the criteria which the property was nominated under. Nor is the Commission bound only by the report and testimony provided by the applicant. The Commission may use its own expertise and special knowledge to supplement and add to the body of testimony and documentation.

1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity which may or may not have taken place within or involved the use of any existing improvements on the property;
2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related aspect of the development of the City, State, Midwest region or the United States;

3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship;
4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design or detail;
6. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
7. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
8. Its representation of an historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, structures, sites or objects that may or may not be contiguous;
9. Its unique location or distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City;
10. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction.

And;

Integrity of Landmarks and Districts:

- Any area, property, structure, site or object that meets any one or more of the criteria above shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.

Public Hearing Process:

A motion to open the public hearing shall be made and properly seconded. Following opening of the public hearing, public comment will be taken in a manner determined by the Chair. After the conclusion of public comment, the applicant shall present their report and findings as to how the property meets the nomination criteria. Owner consent is not required. The owner of the property shall be afforded due time to present their own findings for or against the designation criteria. Both the applicant and property owner shall be provided opportunity for cross examination. The Commission may then ask questions of all parties who shall also be afforded equal opportunity for rebuttal.

Following the gathering of new testimony and documentation, the Commission may then make a motion to either close, or continue the public hearing. Following a motion to close the public hearing, the Commission shall discuss each of the ten designation criteria and the integrity criterion. In order to recommend designation, the Commission must find that at least one of the ten criteria are met, and that the property retains significant integrity to communicate its past and social, cultural, historical, or architectural significance effectively.

If none of the criteria are thought to be met, or if the property retains insufficient integrity, the nomination process shall end and the Commission may take a vote to end the nomination process at any time. If the nomination criteria are thought to be met, the Commission will move to creation of its recommendation report and findings, to be transmitted via resolution to the City Council within no more than 70 days.

Attachments:

[Nomination Form for Lincolnwood 22-OCT-2025](#)

[Nomination of Lincolnwood School-compressed](#)

NOMINATION FEE: \$100.00

CITY OF EVANSTON PRESERVATION COMMISSION
2100 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201
(847) 448-8687

APPLICATION FOR NOMINATION OF A PROPERTY, STRUCTURE, SITE OR OBJECT FOR DESIGNATION BY ORDINANCE AS A LANDMARK

(Please Print or Type and check applicable boxes. Attach additional 8-1/2 x 11" sheets as necessary)

1. **Landmark Nomination** (for individual nomination of a property, structure, site or object submit the information below:

a) Address of property, structure, site or object being nominated:

Street #: 2600 Street Name: Colfax Street Zip: 60201

b) Real Estate Index Number: 10-11-408-001-0000 & 10-11-409-001-0000 Zoning: Open Space

c) Original Architect/Contractor (if known): Current: Armstrong, Furst & Tilton; Original: Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton

d) Year Built (if known): 1949 Architectural Style: Georgian Revival

Primary Exterior Building Material(s): Brick, Limestone

e) Significance:

Architectural Historical Archaeological Cultural

f) Is property, structure, site or object within an existing historic district? Yes No

If yes: Lakeshore Ridge Northeast Evanston

NOTE: If the nomination is for a property, structure, site or object with no official street address, please indicate its location on the attached city map.

2. **Provide legal description** of property, structure, site or object being nominated:

Lincolnwood Elementary School

3. **Owner of record** shall be established by reference to the most current property tax assessment rolls as maintained by the Assessor of Cook County.

a) Name of owner(s) of record of area, property, structure, site or object being nominated:

Evanston / Skokie School District 65

b) Phone #: 847.859.8000 E-mail: research@district65.net
communications@district65.net

c) (Mailing Address) Street #: 1500 Street Name: McDaniel Avenue
qureshia@district65.net

City: Evanston State: Illinois Zip: 60201

Please submit complete information as required in the Evanston Historic Preservation Ordinance, Section 2-8-4: Criteria for Designation. Provide relevant information (when applicable) for **each single item** listed in Section 2-8-4. You may include documents and photographs to emphasize the significance of the nominated area, property, structure, site or object for designation by ordinance as a landmark or historic district. Use 8-1/2" x 11" attachment sheets.

2-8-4. - CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.

Every nominated landmark or district must meet one or more of the following specified criteria for designation.

(A) The Commission shall limit their consideration to the following criteria in making a determination on a nomination of an area, property, structure, site or object for designation by ordinance as a landmark or historic district:

1. Its location as a site of a significant historic or prehistoric event or activity which may or may not have taken place within or involved the use of any existing improvements on the property;
2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related aspect of the development of the City, State, Midwest region or the United States;
3. Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship;
4. Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
5. Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design or detail;
6. Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States;
7. Its location as a site of an important archaeological resource;
8. Its representation of an historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, structures, sites or objects that may or may not be contiguous;
9. Its unique location or distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City;
10. Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction.

(B) Integrity of Landmarks and Districts. Any area, property, structure, site or object that meets any one or more of the criteria in Subsection 2-8-4(A) shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration.

5. a) **Name of Applicant(s);** person(s) who submit(s) this nomination for Landmark designation: _____
Julia Vaughan

b) Phone: 847 644 8446 E-mail: vaughan.julia@icloud.com

c) (Mailing Address) Street #: 2429 Street Name: Ridgeway Avenue
City: Evanston State: IL Zip: 60201

d) Applicant(s)' Signature: Julia Vaughan Date: 21 October 2025

Submit the nomination form to: Evanston Preservation Commission, 2100 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201
For additional information contact: Cade W. Sterling at csterling@cityofevanston.org
The \$100.00 nomination fee is payable to the 'City of Evanston.'

Landmark Nomination for Lincolnwood

CITY OF EVANSTON PRESERVATION COMMISSION

**NOMINATION OF
LINCOLNWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
AS A CITY OF EVANSTON LANDMARK**

A Cultural Landscape of Enduring Significance



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Summary

To Members of the Preservation Commission
From Julia Vaughan, Evanston resident

The friends and neighbors of Lincolnwood wish to nominate Lincolnwood Elementary School and the surrounding grounds for designation by ordinance as a local landmark.

Name **Lincolnwood Elementary School**
Address **2600 Colfax Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201**

Architects **(1) Perkins, Fellows, & Hamilton, (2) Armstrong, Furst & Tilton**

<i>History</i>	1910-1912	Acquired land
	1914	Opened Lincolnwood
	1945	Designed new building
	1948	Added more land to Lincolnwood campus
	1950	Opened new Lincolnwood & demolished original
	1953	Added kindergarten wing
	1966	Added storage off the gymnasium
	2018	Modified front facade

Justification: This proposal is based on eight designation criteria defined in Section 4: 2-8-4 (numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10) and the following reasons:

1. Lincolnwood School is identified with Lucy & Dwight Perkins, who both contributed significantly to our shared history.
[Criteria: 2, 6 and 8]
2. Lincolnwood today is identified as the work of Armstrong, Furst & Tilton, specifically John Neal Tilton, Jr, whose individual work is significant.
[Criteria: 2, 3 and 4]
3. The Lincolnwood campus represents a rare and unique cultural landscape with sufficient integrity, which is significant to the history of Evanston.
[Criteria: 5, 6, 9 and 10]
4. Lincolnwood's present owner, School District 65, faces no burden in local landmark designation.

Table of Criteria

1	Not applicable
2	Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related aspect of the development of the City, State, Midwest region or the United States
3	Its exemplification of an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship
4	Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States
5	Its exemplification of important planning and urban design techniques distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design or detail
6	Its association with important cultural or social aspects or events in the history of the City, the State, the Midwest region or the United States
7	Not applicable
8	Its representation of an historic, cultural, architectural, archaeological or related theme expressed through distinctive areas, properties, structures, sites or objects that may or may not be contiguous
9	Its unique location or distinctive physical appearance or presence representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City
10	Its exemplification of a pattern of neighborhood development or settlement significant to the cultural history or traditions of the City, whose components may lack individual distinction.

Acknowledgements

This nomination is the result of generous contributions from many individuals and organizations whose knowledge, time, and care helped illuminate the enduring significance of Lincolnwood School.

We begin by acknowledging that Lincolnwood School stands on the traditional homelands of Indigenous peoples who stewarded this land long before the City of Evanston was established. Their presence and history remain integral to the cultural landscape in which the school exists today.

Deep gratitude is extended to the teachers, staff and principals of Lincolnwood School—past and present—whose dedication to education and our community has shaped generations of students. We also thank the friends and neighbors of Lincolnwood School, whose advocacy, memories, and lived experiences underscore the school's meaning well beyond its walls.

This work benefited greatly from the expertise and assistance of archivists and librarians at the Evanston History Center, Shorefront Legacy Center, Wilmette Public Library, the Division of Rare Manuscripts at Cornell University, the Photographic Archive of the University of Chicago, and the Charles Deering McCormick Library of Special

Collections and University Archives, Northwestern University Libraries. Their stewardship of historical records and willingness to guide research were invaluable.

We are grateful as well to the Friends of the Cook County Forest Preserves for their support and for their continued commitment to preserving the natural landscapes that are inseparable from Lincolnwood's story.

Finally, sincere thanks are offered to Mark Collins, Janet Piehl, Victor Filippini, Thomas Weber, Katie Karlin, Dino Robinson, Samantha Aguilar, Julia Jackson, Julia Sagraves, Timo Hellwig, Mark Vaughan, Paula Grist and Cade Sterling for their insight, encouragement, research assistance, and advocacy throughout this process.

Together, these contributions reflect the broad community investment that has sustained Lincolnwood School for more than a century and continues to affirm its importance to the City of Evanston.

Introduction

Evanston has long been shaped by its commitment to education, civic engagement, and thoughtful planning. Lincolnwood Elementary School exemplifies these values with a campus of open space bordering the last remnant of Evanston's Big Woods, now called Perkins Woods. Today Lincolnwood School blends harmoniously into a landscape of approximately 10 acres featuring mature oak and elm trees that blend into and complement a 7-acre forest preserve.

Lincolnwood presently sits on two parcels of land, as identified by the [map](#) from the Cook County Assessor's office, and these two parcels are the scope of this landmark nomination. Perkins Woods, the only Cook County forest preserve in Evanston, is immediately to the west of the school. The school and woods are surrounded by residential properties on the north, west, and southern sides. On the east side, across McDaniel Avenue, there is a senior living community, Three Crowns Park, which is currently classified as an Evanston landmark and has an original building dating to 1909.¹

¹ "Three Crowns Park: Our History - A Proud Tradition of Senior Living in Evanston 125 Years and Counting," Three Crowns Park, accessed December 16, 2025, <https://www.threecrownsark.org/senior-living-community/life-plan-community-evanston-il/>.

The City of Evanston has previously identified Lincolnwood as a landmark in the Envision 2045 plan on page 57, and this nomination now seeks to formalize the landmark designation:

“The area is defined by its mature trees, well-kept parkways, and green spaces... The ward is also **home to cultural and institutional landmarks**, including the Gichigamiin Indigenous Nations Museum, **Lincolnwood Elementary School**, and Willard Elementary School.”² *(Text emphasis by author.)*

In the pages that follow, this nomination demonstrates how Lincolnwood anchors the northwest Evanston neighborhood, embodies the work of Lucy and Dwight Perkins, represents the distinctive architecture of Armstrong, Furst & Tilton, and preserves a rare cultural landscape of enduring significance for the city.

² “Envision Evanston 2045,” City of Evanston, accessed December 28, 2025, <https://www.cityofevanston.org/home/showdocument?id=102641&t=639019993089511309>. (Text emphasis added by author.)

Section A: Criteria for Designation

1. Lincolnwood School is identified with **Lucy and Dwight Perkins**, who both contributed significantly to our shared history. *[Criteria: 2, 6 & 8]*

Dwight Heald Perkins

Dwight Perkins (March 26, 1867 – November 2, 1941), an architect and land conservationist, played a critical role in the creation of the Lincolnwood campus we know today. Dwight and Lucy lived a few blocks away from Lincolnwood at 2319 Lincoln Street in a home Dwight designed, which was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

Dwight's architectural firm, Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, designed the original Lincolnwood School, which opened in 1914 and once stood where the basketball court is now. The firm, Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, continued for many years after the construction of Lincolnwood School, becoming one of our nation's preeminent firms famous for specializing in the architecture of schools and universities.³

³ In the [Evanston Roundtable](#), Cohen writes, "Perkins, along with subsequent partners Fellows and Hamilton, went on to build **Evanston's Lincolnwood School** (1911), Oakton School (1913), and Evanston Township High School (1924). [...] Perkins was a lifelong conservationist and along with landscape architect Jens Jensen he was the moving force behind the founding of the Cook County Forest Preserve System now encompassing almost 69,000 acres. When he died in 1941, fellow Evanstonian, architect, and historian, Thomas Tallmadge wrote, "Mr. Perkins injected into the design of the schools of Cook County, science of a high order and a certain amount of idealism and originality. ...In Chicago when we think of Dwight Perkins...we think of him as a citizen and patriot almost before we think of him as an architect." (Cohen, *Eye on Evanston: Thoughts on Design | Dwight Perkins, architectural pioneer and conservationist*, July 21, 2022). *(Text emphasis by author.)*

*“Of course, **Lincolnwood’s large site was also a new idea in education.** [Dwight Perkins] had pioneered for large school sites to provide more play space, as he had helped to pioneer in Chicago to cut classroom sizes... and get washrooms out of the basement. **Lincolnwood’s site was the first Evanston school site to make room for a real playground.** Older schools than Lincolnwood now have their playgrounds, but they are comparatively recent, as houses were torn down to make play space. (Perkins, 17). (Text emphasis by author.)*

On November 3, 1914, just a few months following the opening of Lincolnwood School, the residents of Cook County “voted in favor of establishing a forest preserve district.”⁴ This outcome was a monumental achievement as it was the culmination of a two decade long⁵ campaign led by Dwight Perkins and Jens Jensen, which advocated for the establishment of a system to conserve the open prairie spaces of greater Chicago.⁶ Further, the creation of the Cook County Forest Preserves holds national significance, as this is one of the oldest and largest forest preserve districts in the United States, managing over 70,000 acres of land.⁷

⁴ Mission and History of Forest Preserves of Cook County: <https://fpdcc.com/about/mission-history/>

⁵ Jennifer Gray, an architectural historian, curator, and educator, expresses that the “contest over the Cook County Forest Preserve encouraged diverse groups of people – individuals who might never have intervened in national preservation disputes – to participate in the messy, disputatious, diplomatic concessions that define the practice of democracy. Perhaps this process, more than specific historical associations of physical integrity, is the object of preservation, especially when dealing in the ambiguous territory of cultural landscapes. Perkins’ fluid and dynamic attitude toward conservation and urbanization contradicts historical narratives of preservation as a counterpoint to development, of wilderness as the antithesis of civilization, and opens an actionable middle ground with the potential to impact not only how we understand cultural heritage sites, but also how we interact with our everyday lived environments.” *Future Anterior: Journal of Historic Preservation, History, Theory, and Criticism*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Summer 2013).

⁶ Although residents voted in 1914 to establish the forest preserve, it was not until 1916 that the organization made its first land acquisition, purchasing “272 acres in Palatine, now known as Deer Grove East. Over the years, the Deer Grove system of preserves has grown to nearly 2,000 acres” reports Patty Wetli from WTTW News. The property to the west of Lincolnwood School was acquired by the CCFP in 1918.

⁷ Patty Wetli from WTTW News reports:

<https://news.wttw.com/2024/11/19/cook-county-finally-tops-70000-acres-forest-preserve-land-hitting-huge-milestone-newly>

Unfortunately, Perkins' Lincolnwood building suffered from structural issues.

Margery Perkins, daughter-in-law to Dwight, authored a history of the school, which is on file at the Evanston History Center. On page 22, she shared:

"[The original] Lincolnwood School was beginning to have serious physical troubles. It seemed that a mineral streak ran in a more or less east and west direction in this particular area of North Evanston. The school had been built before the day of soil chemistry and soil mechanics. The foundations had apparently been set on blue clay. But the soil reacted very differently from clay, and when it became wet, it would flow away, and no longer support the building load. Parts of the building settled. With the years, it grew more and more expensive to maintain." (Perkins, 22).

Campaigns for a new school building began in the 1930s, but it was not until after WWII that construction of the new Lincolnwood school building began. Although Perkins' original structure was demolished, Dwight Perkins' design legacy continues.

There are several defining features of the current school building that connect back to Perkins, such as: Lincolnwood's distinctive T-shaped⁸ layout, the wide stretches of windows along the east and west façades, which bring natural light into the classrooms, and the building's modest height. Further, Perkins' influence also extends beyond the building; his philosophies and values are reflected in the stories his wife authored, as well as the expansive green spaces, playgrounds, and adjacent forest

⁸ Dwight Perkins gave a public lecture on May 22, 1914 where he shared his perspectives on school architecture. The *Evanston Daily News* reports: "He said ... light, air, fire protection are all permanent, but the requirements of education are not... The greatest care should be exercised in seeing that the building should permit ... expansion. In his opinion, we find in the playground and park buildings the prototype of the ... school... which will serve as a neighborhood center and recreation building... He stated that a playground in connection with a school was an absolute necessity for the welfare of the children... His slides showed various types of school buildings, the 'three sides of a square' type, the 'hollow square', the 'letter E', the 'letter I', and the 'letter T'."

preserve named in his honor.⁹ Significantly, prior to the construction of the new Lincolnwood School building, the western edge of the campus was acquired. Consistent with Perkins' vision, the westerly 150 feet of the campus was restricted "for play ground, park and recreational purposes."¹⁰

Lucy Fitch Perkins

Lucy Perkins (July 12, 1865 – March 18, 1937) was a celebrated children's author, illustrator, and early 20th-century social reformer. She was one of Evanston's most notable women of her era, as shared by the Evanston Women's History Project at the Evanston History Center:

"In 1911 ... Perkins' talents for writing and illustration came together, and the fictional adventures of twin children started a series of books aimed at teaching children an appreciation for customs and cultures of children from other countries."

"Perkins firmly believed she could teach tolerance and mutual respect to children by appealing to their sympathies and engaging their imagination through fiction... She was inspired by Chicago school teachers who taught many different nationalities of children under one roof, and believed children could be better united through shared understanding of the cultural strengths they brought to America."¹¹

⁹Jennifer Gray writes, "Perkins ... viewed preservation as a means of advancing new strategies about modern cities, not simply as a vehicle for fixing nostalgic ideas about nature. ... Sublime landscapes were largely inaccessible to everyday Americans at the turn of the century. Perkins saw in the Cook County Forest Preserve a chance to safeguard local natural attractions for ordinary people – an everyday wilderness, which in its accessibility had transformative potential." *Future Anterior: Journal of Historic Preservation, History, Theory, and Criticism*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Summer 2013). <https://doi.org/10.5749/futuante.10.1.0001>

¹⁰ Document 14452722, Cook County Recorder's Office (Deed recorded 11/30/1948).

¹¹ Evanston History Center, <https://evanstonwomen.org/woman/lucy-fitch-perkins/>

Through her Twins series—translated into multiple languages and widely read¹² throughout the 20th century—Perkins introduced young readers to themes such as immigration, land ownership, cultural identity, and social cohesion. While written for children, her stories tackled complex social issues with insight and care, aiming to foster empathy and awareness among America’s increasingly diverse population.¹³

These values are embedded not only in her literary legacy, but also in the history of Lincolnwood School, with which Lucy maintained a special relationship. She helped name the school,¹⁴ tested her stories with students at Lincolnwood School for her book series,¹⁵ and was honored with a memorial service at Lincolnwood in April of 1937.¹⁶

The recognition of these elements contributes greatly to the cultural and educational significance of the building, and to the case for its landmark designation. Lincolnwood School (1950) contains several historically and culturally significant artifacts that honor the contributions of Lucy Fitch Perkins. Located on the east wall of what was originally the school’s music room—now used as the art room—are a number of rare and distinctive features directly attributed to Perkins:

¹² Lucy is credited with inspiring Beverly Cleary to love reading: *“Cleary still remembers the day in third grade when she became hooked. ‘My mother continued to bring library books for my level at home,’ she said. ‘One Sunday . . . I picked up one. It was ‘The Dutch Twins’ by Lucy Fitch Perkins.’ She flipped through the story about a boy and girl living in Holland, looking at the pictures, and Cleary had a revelation. ‘I discovered I was reading . . . and enjoying it,’ she said.”*
https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/kidspost/beverly-cleary-103-years-surrounded-by-books/2019/12/18/4aeff978-21e6-11ea-a153-dce4b94e4249_story.html

¹³ This book series includes titles published more than a century ago and reflects the cultural attitudes and language of its time. While the educational intent was once regarded as positive, some portrayals and terminology reflect outdated values that are not consistent with contemporary standards. Readers are encouraged to approach these works as historical artifacts, with an awareness of their limitations, rather than as contemporary children’s literature.

¹⁴ Evanston Review, “Lincolnwood Music Room Named for ‘Twin’ Books Author.” November 25, 1954.

¹⁵ Perkins, Mrs. Lawrence (Margery “Midge” Perkins). “Lincolnwood School—Community Center.” Evanston Review, September 7, 1950.

¹⁶ Evanston Review. “Obituaries of the Week.” March 25, 1937.

- [Fireplace](#): Surrounding the fireplace are 19 hand-painted ceramic tiles, each illustrating scenes from Perkins' beloved Twins series of children's books. These works, recognized for their cultural diversity and storytelling, offer a unique and artistic tribute embedded directly into the school's architecture.
- [Mural](#): Hanging above the fireplace is an original oil painting by Lucy Fitch Perkins. The mural depicts characters from the Renaissance engaging in music and the arts, emphasizing the enduring value of creativity and human expression in education.
- [Mantel](#): The name "Lucy Fitch Perkins" is carved directly into the wooden mantel, offering a rare and tangible connection to the artist herself within the fabric of the school.

These artifacts are not merely decorative; they represent the values of cultural literacy, empathy, and global awareness that Lucy Perkins sought to instill in young readers—values that drew from the principles of Dwight Perkins and remain relevant to Lincolnwood's educational mission today.

2. Lincolnwood today is identified as the work of **Armstrong, Furst & Tilton**, specifically **John Neal Tilton, Jr**, whose individual work is significant. [Criteria: 2, 3 & 4]

The current structure of Lincolnwood School presents a modern treatment of a Georgian building with stately proportions, harmonious symmetry, classical red brick construction, and modern interpretations of stylized Palladian windows.

The building has “40% more foundation than ordinarily required for a structure of its size. Footings ... average eleven to twelve feet below the building grade and ... run as deep as fourteen feet at the boiler room.”¹⁷ These construction features are likely a response to the structural challenges faced by the original building – and the current building has held up well over the last 75 years. The Lincolnwood School structure that stands today has good integrity and closely resembles the 1945 sketch made by John Neal Tilton, Jr of the architecture firm, Armstrong, Furst and Tilton of Chicago. In 1949, the *Evanston Review* described the new school as follows:

“The new school will be a sixteen classroom structure of red brick with stone trim and, in style, will represent a modern treatment of Georgian architecture. Armstrong, Furst and Tilton of Chicago are the architects. Designed in the shape of a “T”, the building will include a central two-story unit to house the classrooms and two one-story wings, one for the auditorium and the other for a gymnasium or play room. Among the other facilities will be a music room and library in separate units at the front of the main section and four special-purpose rooms for speech correction classes, and

¹⁷ Evanston Review. “\$1,370,738 Program Begun in Dist. 75.” December 29, 1949. https://infoweb-newsbank-com.evanston.idm.oclc.org/apps/news/document-view?p=AMNEWS&t=favorite%3A17DFDAA4%21Evanston%2520Newspapers%2520Historical%2520and%2520Current&sort=YMD_date%3AA&hide_duplicates=2&fld-base-0=alltext&maxresults=60&val-base-0=40%25%20more%20foundation%20than%20ordinarily%20required&docref=image/v2%3A17DFDAA46840022B%40EANX-NB-18E891CAB7F15A20%402433280-18E642EEB9E2838F%4059-18E642EEB9E2838F%40

tutoring and conferences. Offices for the school nurse and principal and a small kitchen for use in connection with social functions are also included in the plans.”¹⁸

On September 11, 1950, the new building for Lincolnwood School opened.

The Firm: Armstrong, Furst & Tilton

The partners of Armstrong, Furst & Tilton included: John Archibald Armstrong¹⁹ (who withdrew from the firm in 1950)²⁰, William H. Furst (died 1965)²¹, and John Neal Tilton, Jr²² (June 16, 1891 — May 29, 1970).²³ The architects were recognized individually, as well as in their partnership for a number of buildings. Notable works are detailed in a [table](#) in the appendix. After 1950, the firm was known as Furst & Tilton.

Many records of this architectural firm are held by the Cornell University Library. Within the archives of rare manuscripts, there is a photograph of an [original sketch of Lincolnwood School](#), which has the initials JNT and the year 1945.

It is not clear to what extent the architects collaborated on their buildings and specifically on the design of Lincolnwood. But given the JNT initials on the 1945 sketch of Lincolnwood and that the image is stored within the library of the university where Tilton taught, it seems reasonable to conclude that Tilton played an active role in the design of Lincolnwood’s current building.

¹⁸ Evanston Review. “District 75 Breaks Ground for New Lincolnwood School.” April 07, 1949.

¹⁹ <https://www.archinform.net/arch/200360.htm>

²⁰ <https://app.vlex.com/search/jurisdiction:US/armstrong+furst/vid/889840128>

²¹ <https://www.archinform.net/arch/204748.htm>

²² <https://www.archinform.net/arch/214137.htm>

²³ Cornell University. “John Neal Tilton: June 16, 1891 — May 29, 1970.” Accessed January 6, 2026, <https://ecommons.cornell.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/ad10f537-93a9-4df2-9921-cb888c7df0b2/content>

John Neal Tilton, Jr

Tilton was raised in the Chicago suburb of La Grange, Illinois. He followed in his father's²⁴ footsteps by attending Cornell University²⁵, studying architecture and becoming an architect. In 1914, Tilton returned to Chicago to join the firm Marshall & Fox. He also served in World War I; afterwards, he resumed working as an architect where he was "considered one of Marshall & Fox's preeminent designers and played an active role in some of the firm's 'most prominent buildings' including the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, the Edgewater Beach Hotel, the Drake Hotel, and the Peabody Mansion at Mayslake."²⁶

In 1927, Tilton branched out, starting his own firm with Armstrong and Furst. Together, they created a number of buildings that are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1932, Tilton returned to Cornell University to begin teaching in the College of Architecture, although he continued to work part-time with his firm. By 1936, Tilton attained full professorship, and later served as acting dean (1937-38), assistant dean (1938-40), and eventually secretary (1940-45). In 1959, after more than two decades of continued service, he became professor of architecture, emeritus.

²⁴ Tilton's father, John Neal Tilton, Sr (1860-1921) was a respected architect who is credited with an Evanston home: <https://evanstonroundtable.com/2022/01/04/239-greenwood-evanston-history-center/>

²⁵ Lawrence Perkins, son of Dwight Perkins, also studied architecture at Cornell University, but he graduated in 1931, the year before John Tilton joined the faculty.

²⁶ NRHP Application for Emmanuel Church Application, page 24.

3. The Lincolnwood campus represents a **rare and unique cultural landscape with sufficient integrity**, which is significant to the history of Evanston. [Criteria: 5, 6, 9 & 10]

Considering Lincolnwood School within the context of its environment and surrounding landscape is essential to understanding and appreciating its full significance, as well as justifying its nomination for landmark status.

The term “cultural landscape” is defined by the National Park Service (NPS) as a landscape that has been “affected, influenced, or shaped by human involvement. A cultural landscape can be associated with a person or event. It can be thousands of acres or a tiny homestead. It can be a grand estate, industrial site, park, garden, cemetery, campus, and more. Collectively, cultural landscapes are works of art, narratives of culture, and expressions of regional identity.”²⁷

According to NPS, there are four types of cultural landscapes. Lincolnwood can be classified as a “**historic vernacular landscape**,”²⁸ meaning one that “evolved through use by the people whose activities ... shaped that landscape.” In other words, the landscape “reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of ... everyday lives.”²⁹

“Cultural landscapes are a legacy for everyone. These special sites reveal aspects of our country’s origins and development as well as our evolving relationships with the natural world. They provide scenic, economic, ecological, social, recreational, and educational opportunities helping communities to better understand themselves.”³⁰

²⁷ <https://www.tclf.org/places/about-cultural-landscapes>

²⁸ <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-36-cultural-landscapes.pdf>

²⁹ <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-36-cultural-landscapes.pdf>

³⁰ <https://www.tclf.org/places/about-cultural-landscapes>

The Land Before Lincolnwood School

For centuries prior to the establishment of Evanston as a city or Lincolnwood as a school, the land contained both forests and wetlands, which were filled with a great diversity of plants, mature trees, and animals. The land was also the traditional homeland of the many indigenous people of tribal nations – including the Council of Three Fires, the Potawatomi, Ojibwe, and Odawa.³¹

The area that would become northwest Evanston experienced slow but steady settlement during the late nineteenth century. As the landscape transformed, many native tree species—particularly oaks and elms—remained prominent features. By the turn of the twentieth century, Evanston’s population was expanding and creating growing demand for civic infrastructure, including schools, to serve emerging neighborhoods and attract families to newly subdivided land.

At the time that Evanston community members were preparing to build a new school (~1910), the property was filled with “numerous oaks... [which] are reminders that oak trees abounded in the area before it was developed. Elm trees planted on the parkways at the time of development still arch gracefully over a number of streets surrounding Lincolnwood School in northwest Evanston. The unusually large number of surviving elms add another dimension to ... the high level of integrity.”³² These enduring natural features are rare and significant, shaping the distinctive setting where the school stands today.

³¹ Sources: <https://gichigamiin-museum.org/> and D65 Land Acknowledgment.

³² Earle, page 2.

Lincolnwood Shaped Residential Development of Northwest Evanston (1910–1931)

(Criterion #10)

The formation of Lincolnwood School was a cornerstone for residential development in northwest Evanston. This was assured by the deeds that conveyed the Lincolnwood campus, which is restricted “for the inhabitants of [the] School District.”³³ The school uniquely contributed to the growth and rapid residential housing boom between WWI and the early years of the Great Depression (1918-1931).³⁴ This growth can be seen by comparing [maps](#) from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, as well as [aerial photography](#) snapshots at different points in time (1899 - 1950).

In 1988, Anne O. Earle, an Evanston historian, proposed classifying a vast portion of northwest Evanston as a historic district. Although her proposal did not pass, there are relevant highlights from her proposal that support the Lincolnwood School as a site of historical significance. Earle wrote:

*“The [Lincolnwood] school is included ... for historical reasons: **construction of the original Lincolnwood School building enhanced the attractiveness of the area to families with children, and thereby encouraged rapid development of the surrounding area...** Furthermore, Lincolnwood School was a center for community activities during much of the period of significance of the district.” (Earle, p. 6) (Text emphasis added by author.)*

Supporting what Earle wrote, newspapers of the period often mentioned the proximity of Lincolnwood School when advertising available land to build new homes in the area, as well as various community activities. Examples are in the appendix.

³³ Document 4706120, Cook County Recorder’s Office (Deed Recorded, 2/10/1911).

³⁴ Earle, page 2. “The vast majority of the homes near Lincolnwood Elementary School were “constructed during the building boom between WWI and the early years of the Great Depression [1918-1931].”

Lincolnwood Exemplifies Rare Planning and Urban Design Techniques.

(Criterion #5)

Lincolnwood Elementary School exemplifies rare and intentional planning that integrates educational, recreational, and residential land uses into a cohesive civic landscape. The current school building (1950) was deliberately centered within an expansive open-space network that included adjacent and deed-restricted parkland, preserved tree canopy, and reconfigured streets—an approach uncommon in both scale and execution.

Efforts for land conservation also extended beyond municipal boundaries. In 1912-1914, D.H. Perkins advocated for preserving the undeveloped, wooded block of land between Colfax, Ewing, Grant, which was due west of the Lincolnwood Park bordering the original school. Although he was unsuccessful in convincing the board of the park district to purchase the land, Perkins was able to successfully persuade the forest preserves of Cook County to acquire it in 1918, ensuring permanent protection of this woodland and extending the open-space network surrounding Lincolnwood School. In August 1948, the woods were named in honor of D.H. Perkins.

Another significant planning intervention involved exchanging land and adjusting circulation patterns. A 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows Lincolnwood School facing McDaniel Avenue, with multiple roads bisecting the property to the west. But by 1950, these streets were eliminated and absorbed into park and school grounds, prioritizing pedestrian safety, open-space continuity, and environmental preservation. This transformation created a cohesive civic landscape centered on education and recreation.

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In 1941, the City of Evanston and the school district executed a strategic land exchange, which offered Spencer Park (Lincolnwood Park) to the school district in exchange for Independence Park, located at the former Crandon School site on Central Street. This exchange better aligned functional needs and preserved green space adjacent to the school.

These planning strategies—county-level forest preservation, deed restrictions, municipal land swaps and roadway elimination—illustrate creativity, collaboration, and long-term vision in civic planning. Our city treated schools, parks, and streets not as isolated elements but as interconnected components of a larger cultural landscape, producing a high-quality, rare example of coordinated urban design.

Lincolnwood is Associated with Important Cultural and Social Aspects and Events in Evanston's History (Criterion #6)

Lincolnwood School has been in continuous operation for over a century. From a social and cultural standpoint, the school and its surrounding landscape embody numerous important—though often intangible—qualities that are significant for the City of Evanston, both today and for future generations.

Lincolnwood School has long served as a vital social and cultural hub in the Evanston community. Here are a few notable examples that illustrate Lincolnwood's enduring impact:

- In 1898, it was reported by the Evanston Press that the Sunday School of the African Methodist Church held their annual summer picnic at the North Evanston Woods (*now the Perkins Forest Preserve and grounds of Lincolnwood School*),

bringing 200 people together for outdoor recreation.³⁵ Founded in 1882, “this church served as a cultural and social hub for black life in Evanston as well as a source of local activism since its inception,” shared Dino Robinson.”³⁶

- Lincolnwood has been and continues to be a central gathering place for other community celebrations, notably hosting Fourth of July festivities as early as 1915.³⁷
- Lincolnwood was one of the first schools in Evanston to feature a gymnasium and a dedicated playground, reflecting early recognition of the importance of physical education.³⁸
- Lincolnwood is a neighborhood hub for community programming and recreational activities; it is a venue for youth sports leagues, scouting groups and summer camps, fostering connection and enrichment across generations.
- Lincolnwood also played a role in the broader story of school desegregation in Evanston. Following the closure of the original Foster School, some students were reassigned to Lincolnwood and other schools across the city as part of the integration efforts across District 65. This transition marked a significant chapter in the school’s history, reflecting Evanston’s evolving approach to racial equity in public education.

³⁵ Evanston Press, August 13, 1898: 4.

<https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?p=AMNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A18C8773F167A6752%40EANX-NB-18FE037741D8F8E9%402414515-18FDBEA4ECE1D6A8%403-18FDBEA4EC1D6A8%40>

³⁶ With more time, it would be interesting to research and learn more about the church’s annual picnic at the Evanston Woods.

<https://dailynorthwestern.com/2020/07/15/city/ebenezer-ame-churchs-original-home-at-1813-benson-ave-named-new-african-american-heritage-site/>.

³⁷ Evanston News-Index (Evanston, Illinois), July 1, 1915: 2. NewsBank: America’s News – Historical and Current. <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?p=AMNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A18C8772FF8150036%40EANX-NB-18FFDC6306266EA5%402420680-18FDF4432FC6B1EF%401-18FDF4432FC6B1EF%40>.

Evanston News-Index - July 2, 1924. Available:

https://infoweb-newsbank-com.evanston.idm.oclc.org/apps/news/document-view?p=AMNEWS&t=favorite%3A17DFDAA4%21Evanston%2520Newspapers%2520Historical%2520and%2520Current&sort=YMD_date%3AA&hide_duplicates=2&fld-base-0=alltext&maxresults=60&val-base-0=%22July%204th%22%20and%20%22lincolnwood%20school%22&docref=image/v2%3A18C8772FF8150036%40EANX-NB-1904800303067EDB%402423969-18FFB936552FA2A1%405-18FFB936552FA2A1%40

³⁸ In 1920 my father[in-law]’s firm added on to the original building... [adding a gymnasium], which the earlier schools in Evanston never had.” (Perkins, 13-17).

- For nearly 50 years, Lincolnwood has been the home of [SafetyTown](#), a beloved and impactful summer program that has educated young children on pedestrian safety and emergency preparedness.³⁹
- Lincolnwood School has a long-standing relationship with community gardening. In 1929, the school served as the meeting site for the Lincolnwood Garden Club of Evanston—an organization that remains active today, though it now meets elsewhere. The school has also hosted garden fairs, including one in 1952 in which Midge Perkins played a key role. More recently, the [Star Garden](#) was established in 2013 as a sustainable, edible garden where students learn about soil health, composting, and organic growing practices. Looking ahead, there are plans to create a memorial garden honoring a former teacher.
- Lincolnwood School has long fostered meaningful connections with the adjacent senior living community, Three Crowns Park, formerly called Pioneer Place Swedish Retirement Home, located to the east of the school across McDaniel Avenue. Through shared art exhibitions and intergenerational tutoring, older residents and Lincolnwood students have engaged in sustained exchanges that enrich both groups.⁴⁰
- Students of Lincolnwood School have long benefited from the forest at the edge of the campus, using Perkins Woods consistently for decades as an outdoor classroom and living laboratory. Generations of students have planted young trees, studied mature forest systems, and engaged in hands-on outdoor education. Examples of this are included in the Appendix. Most recently, students across the entire school engaged in Community Day in October, 2025, which included an educational session in the woods with Libby Hill, the respected steward of the woods.

³⁹ <https://www.evanstonsafetytown.org/about-us>

⁴⁰ Evanston Review. "What Generation Gap?" May 30, 1974.

Lincolnwood Offers a Distinctive Presence and is a Familiar Visual Feature of the Neighborhood (Criterion #9)

Approaching the school from any direction—north or south along McDaniel Avenue, or east and west on Grant or Colfax Streets—one is struck by its prominent presence. The building sits gracefully at the center of a broad, open landscape, encircled by approximately ten acres of open undeveloped space with mature oak and elm trees, many of which are more than a century old. This setting is visually striking and deeply rooted in Evanston's natural history.

Although designed and intended for public use as a school, the scale and proportions of Lincolnwood Elementary School align closely with the surrounding single-family residences. The building's height and massing are carefully balanced to complement, rather than dominate, the surrounding neighborhood, imparting a residential character that reinforces its integration into the community fabric of northwest Evanston.

This compatibility is further underscored through architectural comparison with another recognized landmark building in the City of Evanston. Notably, the north façade of Lincolnwood School closely resembles a local landmark residence built in 1936 by J.L. Kincaid at 2920 Lincoln Street. Both structures exhibit distinguished craftsmanship, similar fenestration, and strong symmetry. The statement of significance for the landmark residence notes:

"This brick, stylized Georgian Revival design shows the variety available within the strict confines of the type. The central section projects slightly and breaks the dentiled cornice with a gable continuing the main cornice. On its second window is a tall Palladian window with very thin

sidelights. It rises from a flat-roofed porch supported by two Corinthian columns sheltering a sidelighted entrance and a bland fanlight. On each side of the projection is a pair of openings on each floor, the upper ones with eight-over-eight windows, the lower ones twelve-over-twelve. An open porch with a balustraded top on its flat roof projects from the central section of the west end, and a small flat-fronted bay extends from the east end. The building has excellent integrity.”

Although the two buildings were constructed in different decades and do not share the same architect, their front façades bear a striking resemblance. Both are Georgian in style, with a central projecting section and gable, a prominent central arched window above the main entry, and balanced fenestration with matching numbers of openings on the upper and lower levels flanking the doorway. The architectural features shared by both buildings demonstrate that Lincolnwood School embodies qualities already recognized as locally significant, reinforcing how the school harmonizes with the surrounding residences.

Reflecting on all of these aspects as a whole, the Lincolnwood campus constitutes a cultural landscape whose character is defined by the cumulative interaction of land, planning, development, and use. The site’s natural foundations, the growth of northwest Evanston, and the implementation of uncommon urban planning strategies established a unique setting in which the school was intentionally integrated into the neighborhood, while retaining a living forest as an outdoor classroom. Documenting these resources through a site plan that identifies the age, species, and condition of trees and other key landscape features is recommended, if one has not already been prepared. With more than a century of continuous operation as a public school, the property has acquired enduring social and cultural value through sustained

use. Its long-standing visual presence functions as a defining feature of the neighborhood. Preservation of the Lincolnwood campus recognizes its enduring importance to the City of Evanston.

4. Landmark designation for Lincolnwood would not impose any operational or financial burden on the present owner, School District 65.

A local landmark designation for Lincolnwood Elementary School and the surrounding grounds (Parcel ID Numbers #10-11-408-001 and #10-11-409-001) does not restrict District 65's ability to renovate, modernize, or adapt Lincolnwood to meet evolving educational needs.

Evanston has a long-standing practice of landmarking places worthy of preservation, including schools. Several former and current Evanston public schools already hold local landmark status, including: Washington, Orrington, Oakton, Haven, Nichols, and the buildings now known as Noyes Cultural Arts Center and Chiaravalle Montessori School.

Further, District 65 would not be limited or constrained in making changes to the school, as school renovation projects are reviewed at the state level and do not require building permits from local governments.⁴¹

Granting landmark status to the Lincolnwood School campus recognizes the rare and unique legacy of both the school building and its cultural landscape, and this aligns closely with the Statement of Purpose for Historic Preservation⁴² as outlined within Evanston's City Code, Chapter 8-2-1.

⁴¹ Weber, Thomas. "Memorandum in Support of Application for Nomination of Willard School, 2700 Hurd Ave., For Designation By Ordinance As A Landmark." 25PRES-0120 - Landmark Nomination. City of Evanston, 2025. Presented on December 9, 2025.

⁴² "Title 2, Chapter 8 - Historic Preservation, Section 1 - Statement of Purpose," Evanston, IL: Code of Ordinances, accessed December 19, 2025.
https://library.municode.com/il/evanston/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT2BOCO_CH8HIPR

Section B: Integrity

Location & Setting

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.

For Lincolnwood Elementary School, the location and setting are interconnected. Today the school is positioned in the center of a vast area of open space (~10 acres) and it borders a forest preserve of Cook County (~7 acres). The purposefulness of this configuration is reflected in the deed restrictions established more than 100 years ago.

Lincolnwood's integrity is further enhanced by its proximity to the Dwight Perkins Woods, one of Cook County's smallest forest preserves and the only preserve within Evanston. This adjacency reflects purposeful planning: Dwight Perkins, along with Jens Jensen, established the Cook County Forest Preserve system and advocated for the preservation of native landscapes, including this remnant of Evanston's "Big Woods," a swampy morainic woodland that once extended west to Harms Woods in Glenview.

Today, the Dwight Perkins Woods remain a rare fragment of pre-urban Evanston ecology, offering an immersive natural experience in a densely developed environment. Environmental steward Libby Hill reflected on its enduring importance: "Perkins Woods is a real surviving remnant of Evanston's Big Woods... 'My husband and I moved here

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as a young couple with a two-month-old because the woods were here... I wanted my children to grow up in a place that's at least semi-wild. This was Evanston, of course, but here was this wild place right next to the school."⁴³

This enduring relationship between school, open space, and forest preserve remains central to Lincolnwood's integrity and sense of place.

⁴³ <https://fpdcc.com/volunteer-spotlight/>

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

A property's design reflects historic functions and technologies as well as aesthetics. It includes such considerations as the structural system; massing; arrangement of spaces; pattern of fenestration; textures and colors of surface materials; type, amount, and style of ornamental detailing; and arrangement and type of plantings in a designed landscape.

The design of the current Lincolnwood School draws on architectural history and reflects the natural beauty of the landscape, which is protected by deed restrictions for school and open space uses.

The style of the building is Georgian Revival. The proportion, scale, and height of the building aligns with the residences of the neighborhood. Taken together, these elements offer aesthetic beauty.

The building, which opened in 1950, is a “T” shape. It is symmetrical in form, and balanced with large wings – one for the gymnasium to the east and the auditorium to the west.

In particular, the building's unique fenestration and modern adaptation of Venetian (Palladian)⁴⁴ windows are noteworthy. In *The Architecture of Happiness*, Alain de Botton writes, "Windows offer further opportunities for the expression of architectural elegance, the determinant here being the relationship between the amount of glass and the extent of the frame that supports it." (De Botton, p 210). At Lincolnwood School, the north wall of the building offers four windows to the left and right of the grand arched window centered over the main door on the first floor. The south wall also has a modern-adaptation of a Palladian window, which spans two stories and is balanced by small windows and long walls with spacious bay windows. The windows located on the east/west sides of the central part of the building run continuously in 6 sets of 3 windows per side, bringing a significant amount of natural light to the classrooms.

In 1953, an addition was made to the building on the west side, adding a purpose-built kindergarten wing.⁴⁵ This large addition contains expansive bay windows on three sides and overlooks the forest preserve. The design is consistent with the rest of the building.

Within the last ten years, a new front door was added to Lincolnwood School on the north side, facing Colfax Street.

⁴⁴ Author's Note: Venetian (Palladian) windows have three parts, including side lights to the left and right side. The grand arched windows of Lincolnwood Elementary School do not have sidelights; perhaps this is a trait of the modern movement of architecture (1920 - 1965) which opted for more simplified forms.

⁴⁵ Source: Evanston Review - December 17, 1953

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. Indigenous materials are often the focus of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area's sense of time and place.

A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance. If the property has been rehabilitated, the historic materials and significant features must have been preserved. The property must also be an actual historic resource, not a recreation; a recent structure fabricated to look historic is not eligible.

The exterior of the building was constructed with red bricks of uniform color with limestone trim. The bricks remain in good condition with even tuckpointing, showing good integrity. Although the building has had additions, these projects were constructed just a few years after the original structure was completed. The bricks and materials of the additions match the materials that were originally used.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole, or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques. Workmanship is important because it can furnish evidence of the technology of a craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic or prehistoric period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, and joinery.

The creation of this building required specialists in stone and masonry work to create grand windows with arches. Each of the following arches required careful precision work:

- North Wall, Transom Arch Windows over Doors 2 & 9
- North Wall, Center Palladian Window
- South Wall, Center Palladian Window

Additionally, the transom windows over doors 2 and 9 appear to contain original glass and wood trim; both remain in good condition.

Photography of Current Structure (2025)



Image: North Wall; Source: Author



Image: Door #2; Source: Author



Image: Door #9; Source: Author



Image: South Wall; Source: Author

Conclusion

For the compelling reasons presented above—supported by the supplementary information in the appendix and the signatures of community members on the [petition](#)—the Preservation Commission of the City of Evanston should approve this nomination and recommend that the City Council designate Lincolnwood Elementary School and the surrounding grounds as an Evanston landmark.

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Petition Information

More than 500 friends and neighbors of Lincolnwood School have signed this petition to show support for landmarking the building and grounds:

change.org/p/designate-lincolnwood-school-as-a-city-of-evanston-landmark.

Designate Lincolnwood School as a City of Evanston Landmark



533
Verified signatures

Let's get to 1000 signatures!

Petitions with 1,000+ supporters are 5x more likely to win!

Copy link

Send via WhatsApp

Share on Facebook

Nextdoor

Send via email

Post on X

Recent signers:

Kati Olson • 3 weeks ago Kristan Kenney • 3 weeks ago Meghan Thomas • 3 weeks ago Lauri Harris • 3 weeks ago Scott Brown

Decision Maker: Evanston's Preservation Commission

6 Supporter Voices

2 Updates

1 Media Mention

Maps

2025 Land Today

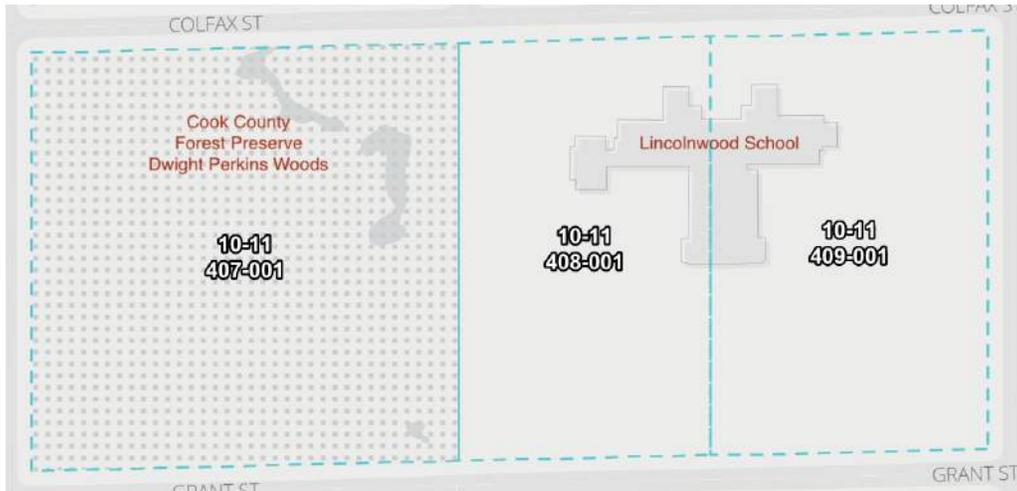


Image source: <https://maps.cookcountyil.gov/cookviewer/>

Featuring: **Three Parcels of Land: Two for Lincolnwood School, One for the Forest Preserve, 2025**

2025 Satellite View

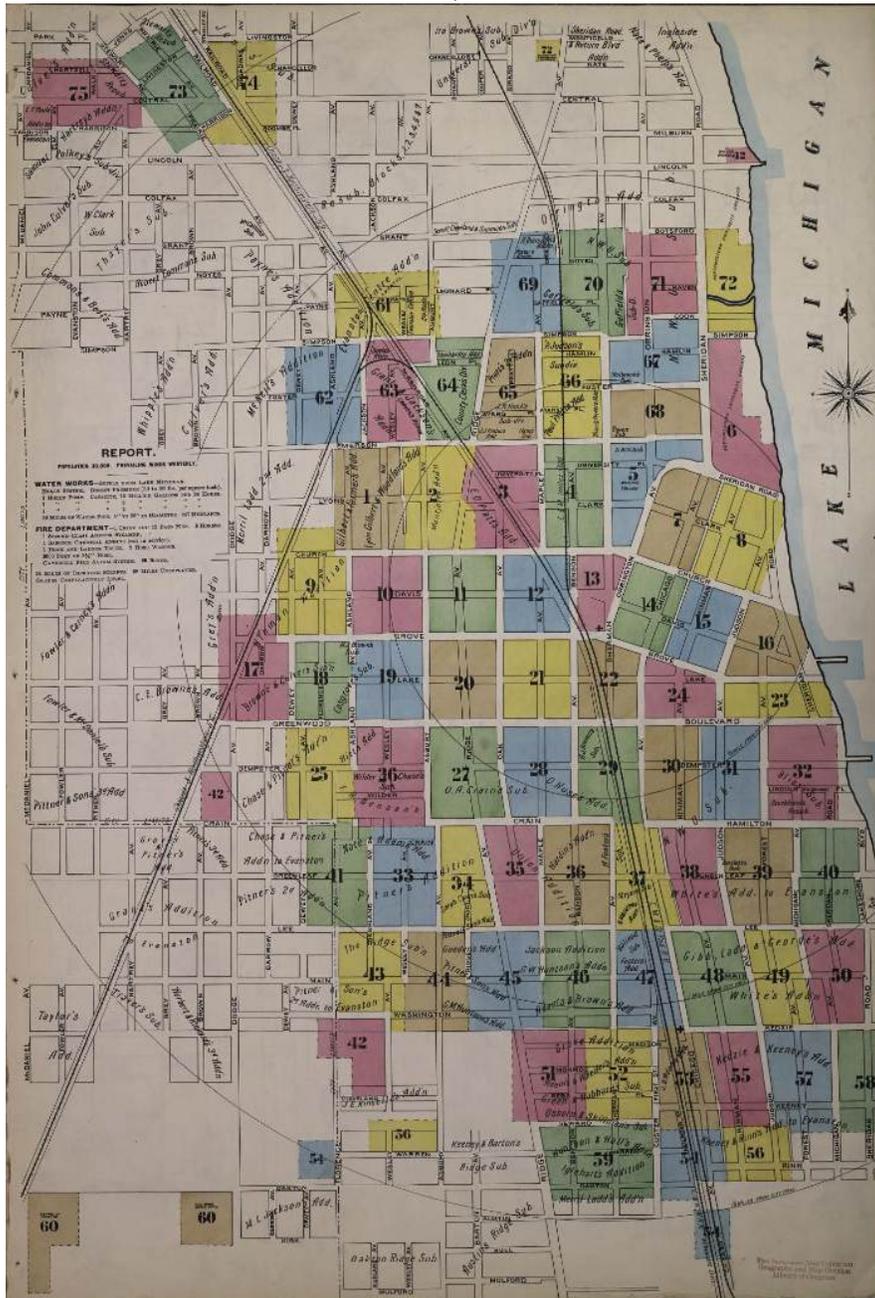


Image source: Google Maps

Featuring: **Lincolnwood School Bordered by the Forest Preserve, 2025**

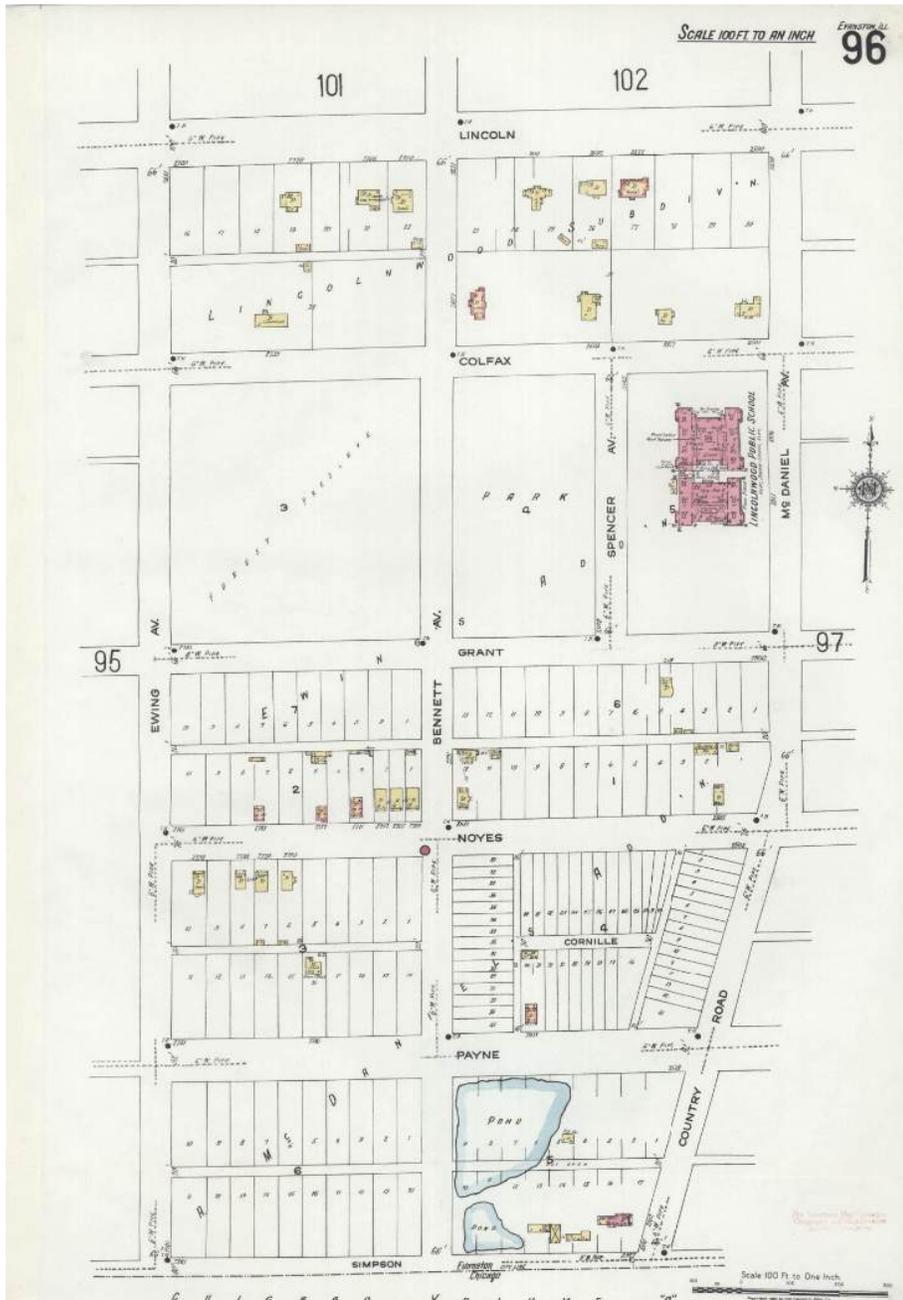
1899 Sanborn Map of Evanston via Library of Congress

(McDaniel Avenue is as far as the map reaches on the northwest side, so the land where Lincolnwood School exists is not shown.)



1920 Sanborn Map of Evanston via Library of Congress

(Development of the area is starting, but there are many undeveloped plots of land. The map shows one residence south of Lincolnwood on Grant, and a few more homes on Colfax.)



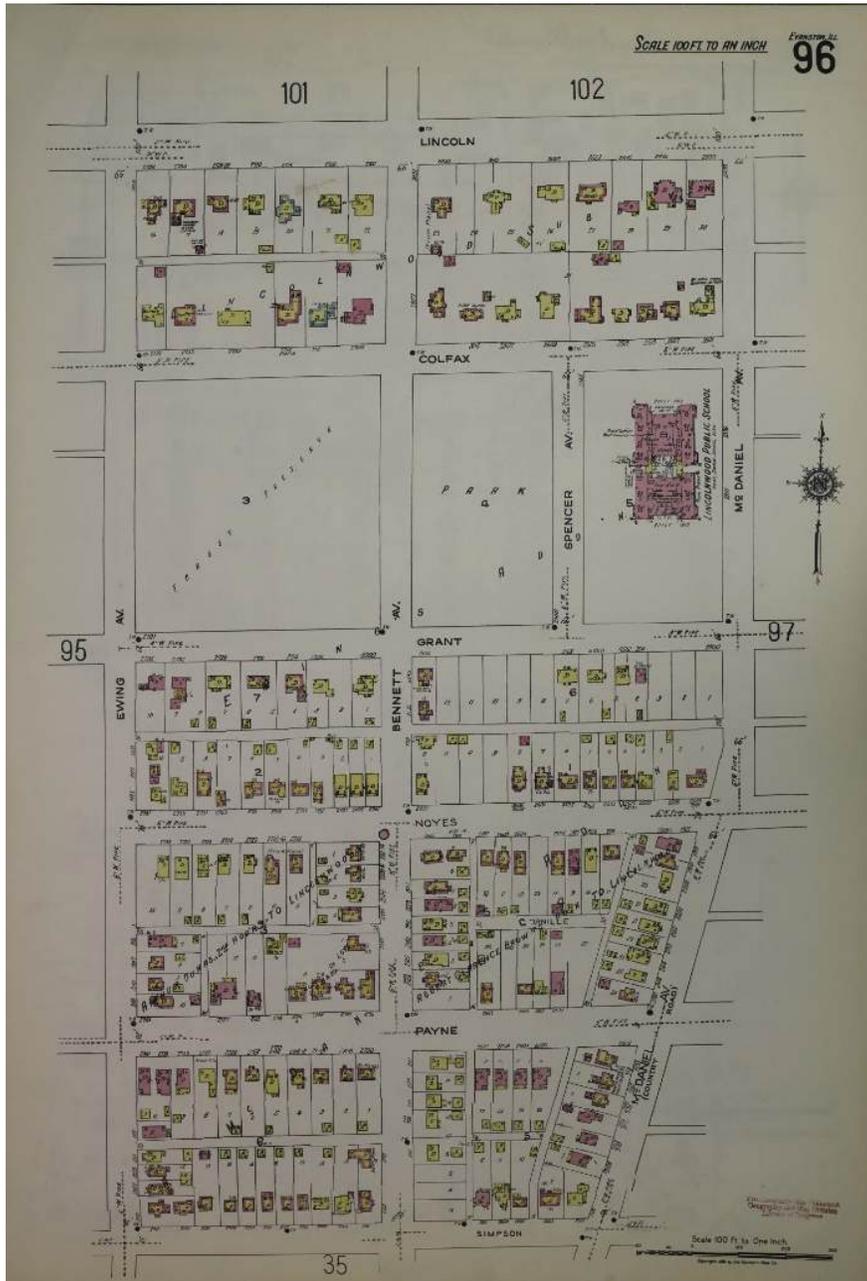
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1920-1945 Sanborn Map of Evanston via Library of Congress
(By 1945, every plot on Colfax and Lincoln has a residence, as well as the block south of the forest preserve. A few undeveloped plots remain on Grant south of Lincolnwood.)



1920-1950 Sanborn Map of Evanston via Library of Congress

(This map shows the location of the new Lincolnwood School and white paper over the old one.)



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A.

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1927 Sanborn Map of Evanston - Available on paper at Evanston History Center



Image source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1927

Featuring: **City of Evanston**



Image source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1927

Featuring: **Lincolnwood School, Block 5; Park, Block 4; Evanston Woods/Forest Preserve, Block 3**

1938 Aerial Photograph of the Neighborhood



Center section shows: Residential homes surrounding (from left side) - the Forest Preserve, Lincolnwood Park, 1914 Lincolnwood Building, followed by Three Crowns and the "back lot."

Source: Illinois Geospatial Clearinghouse, Aerial Photograph on November 20, 1938

Direct Link: <https://clearinghouse.isgs.illinois.edu/webdocs/ilhap/county/data/cook/flight4/0bwq05077.jpg>

"Statewide aerial photographs were first acquired for Illinois from 1937 through 1947. This collection history gives details about the approximately 33,500 photographic paper prints that were scanned. The original silver nitrate film negatives were purposefully destroyed by the National Archives in the early 1980s due to deterioration and instability. An attempt to copy the negatives prior to their destruction resulted in a very poor quality replacement. Due to this fact the original photographic prints are now the best substitute for the negatives. Use of the paper prints over time has resulted in their becoming faded, worn, defaced, or lost. Access to these print collections is becoming increasingly restricted."

Site: <https://clearinghouse.isgs.illinois.edu/data/imagery/1937-1947-illinois-historical-aerial-photography>

1975 Intensive Study Areas of Evanston

Ordinance 23-0-75

CITY OF EVANSTON



Source: City of Evanston, *shading shows other landmarked buildings at the time*
<https://www.cityofevanston.org/home/showpublisheddocument/64890/637605721416030000>

1988 Proposed Northwest Evanston Historic District

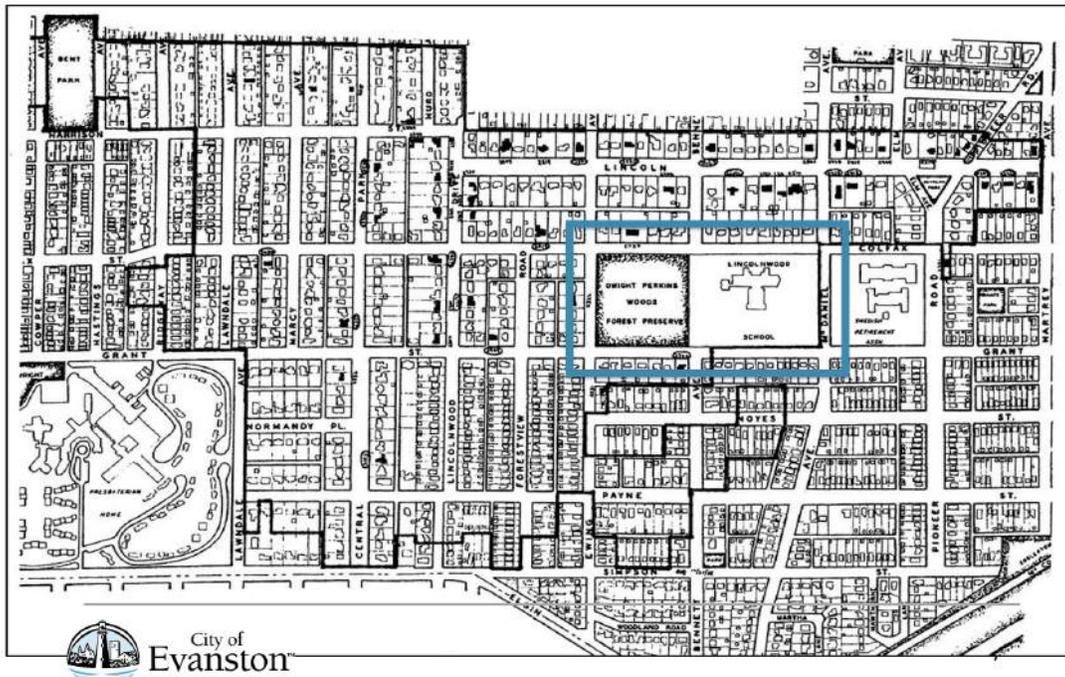


Image source: City of Evanston, shading shows other landmarked buildings at the time
<https://www.cityofevanston.org/home/showpublisheddocument/95607/638514720557700000>

Parks & Land Conservation: News Articles

Evanston Index (published as THE EVANSTON INDEX AND NORTH SHORE SATURDAY NIGHT) -
September 7, 1912 - page 1 September 7, 1912 | Evanston Index (published as THE EVANSTON INDEX AND NORTH SHORE SATURDAY NIGHT) | Evanston, Illinois | Page 1

SAVE THE FORESTS IS MR. PERKINS' PLEA

Thinks their Preservation the
Most Important of Our
Problems

"The distinctive features of Evanston which have attracted Chicagoans to live here, are space, air, trees and the lake," said Mr. Dwight H. Perkins, president of the Northwest Park district, and compiler of the Metropolitan Park report for Chicago.

"All suburbs have space and air; those along the shore have the lake but those in which trees are not abundant are undesirable. The principal difference between the hard lined, hot, disagreeable, barren areas and beautiful Evanston lies in the fact that one has trees and the other has not.

"A city dweller moves to the country as he thinks when he goes to a suburb and immediately expands his lungs and begins to enjoy the woods near his home unmindful of the fact that these woods are all private property, that the trees will many of them be cut down when streets are improved and that the forest areas will soon be fenced in and other houses the same as his own will be erected, and before he knows it his surroundings will be so changed that he is no longer in the country. He is crowded close between two other houses, in a packed block, his street is paved, and becomes the only play-

houses, in a packed block, his street is paved, and becomes the only playground of his children. Many children of well to do parents in Evanston are not as well off today in regard to the necessities for play as children are who live in the crowded districts of Chicago. The new playgrounds and recreations centers of the city have been established at enormous expense, many times greater than would have been necessary if Chicago had set aside low priced land before it was built upon.

"Evanston still has this opportunity and complacently neglects it.

"Two of the most beautiful and wildest forests in Cook county are practically within the limits of Evanston—the big woods opposite Dempster street and Lincoln wood, North Evanston.

"The various persons working for a Cook County Forest Reserve have advocated for ten years the preservation of these two tracts, but have failed to accomplish it because of certain technicalities in the law; Evanston should do this herself. This is the community most concerned: Why with all its enlightenment and power can not this community have one comprehensive park district instead of three or four? Why do we not start the establishment of lake parks and bathing beaches, playgrounds and playfields, forest parks and ornamental park spots in residence communities? Why do we not make the railroad right-of-way attractive, even beautiful? This is possible, it has already been done in many places in this country.

"Evanston is losing ground. It is going backward. It may regain some of its lost ground in the future, but it will be at a ten or a hundred times the cost that it would take to establish parks and playgrounds now.

"Why do we not realize that we are now behind the times, in regard to parks as well as water supply?"

NORTH END IMPROVEMENT ASS'N

By a vote of about four to one the sixty members who attended the meeting of the North End Improvement association last Monday night decided not to endorse the project of the purchase of land for a park in the Lincoln wood. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Evanston Northwest Park District came into existence through the acts and efforts of this association.

Whereas, The people before voting on the question of its formation were assured that the rate of taxation for its uses would not exceed four mills.

Whereas, A committee appointed for the purpose of getting the consensus of opinion as to the advisability of bonding the district for the purpose of purchasing tracts of land for park purposes, reported unanimously against bonding; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That this association go on record as being opposed to the park commissioners issuing bonds for any purpose whatsoever without first submitting the question to a vote and then only when the majority of those voting express themselves in favor of it.

The officers elected were:

President—William M. Green.

Vice president—W. D. Chapman, jr.

Secretary and treasurer — C. M. Cartwright.

Directors—Charles M. Howe, Robert J. McFerran, Henry G. Wittbold, Howard W. Lewis, William M. Green, Chas. M. Cartwright, W. D. Chapman, jr., George K. Turner, R. Clarence Brown.

Vote for Efficiency

**Keep Business Men at
at the Head of Cook
County Affairs**

*FOR the past four years
Cook County has had
an economical, efficient and
business-like administration.
The five County Commissioners
who are responsible for this ad-
ministration are candidates for
nomination for re-election in the
Republican primaries. They are:*

**William Busse
Joseph Carolan
William H. Maclean
George A. Miller
Dudley D. Pierson**

Every citizen who believes in placing the public affairs in the hands of able business men should vote for these five candidates.

While they have maintained public property in Cook County in a high state of perfection, they have at the same time kept expenses down to the minimum.

They have stood consistently for the honest enforcement of the Civil Service Law. They have voted to cut unnecessary employes from the county payroll. They have always supported scientific and economical management of Cook County institutions.

Evanston and the entire North Shore have benefited directly by their administration. They have built 100 miles of permanent good roads in the suburban districts, and if continued in office will work for the completion of a comprehensive system of good roads.

For the enjoyment and recreation of the people of Cook County they have acquired for the county 12,000 acres of timberland which they are converting into parks and recreation places.

This includes the block of forested ground just west of the Lincolnwood school in Evanston, which was acquired by the county this year and added to the city's park system.

It also includes Forest Preserve Park, near Glenview, a few miles west of Evanston. The five Republican candidates will work for and vote for the businesslike management and improvement of these parks.

They Are the Regular Republican Candidates.

They Were Endorsed by the Cook County Republican Convention.

Name Three Parks

Three city parks were named in the course of the last session of the Thirty third council

The park in the half block immediately west of the Lincolnwood school was officially designated as the Lincolnwood park

The property in the Sixth ward lying between Cowper avenue and Hastings avenue, Harrison street and the alley south of Central street, will hereafter be known as the Horace E Bent playing field, in recognition of the services of Horace E. Bent to the north end

And the Seventh ward park south and adjacent to the property of the club house of the Evanston Community Recreation association will be known as Chandler park, in honor of Former Alderman Harry E Chandler

10 Cents a Copy

CITY WILL BEGIN WORK ON A NEW NORTH END PARK

Play Spot at Lincolnwood Is
Made Possible by Gift of
\$1,800 by 4th of July Group

Improvement of Lincolnwood park (sometimes called Spencer park) in the half block area immediately west of the Lincolnwood school will be started and possibly completed this year as a result of action taken by the city council Monday night. The council directed Commissioner of Public Works Polk to proceed at once with the work, if the weather permits.

The park area, which now resembles the forest preserve across the street to the west, is to be cleared and landscaped. Shrubbery will be planted and a straight-away running track built on the side of the park nearest the school.

The improvement, which will be undertaken as a WPA project, has been made possible through the contribution of \$1,800 by the North Evanston Fourth of July corporation. Part of this sum also will be used for the installation of a double cement tennis court at Ackerman park in the spring.

School Board Plans to Create Beauty Spot at Spencer Park

Dist. 75 Hopes to Develop Wild Flower Preserve on Land Leased from City

Extensive plans for beautification of Spencer park have been tentatively outlined by the board of education of district 75, pending successful completion of the school board's deal with the city to exchange a 50-year lease on the old Crandon school site for a 50-year lease on Spencer park.

The plan of the school board is to retain Spencer park for park purposes and to undertake there the creation of a wild flower preserve which the entire community will be invited to enjoy. All the trees and shrubs now growing in this heavily-wooded tract will be retained, but weeds will be eradicated and wild flowers planted profusely throughout the park, according to tentative plans.

To Serve Educational Purpose

"We see no reason why the park cannot be developed into a real beauty spot and at the same time serve as a fine educational project," James R. Skiles, school superintendent, said this week.

Under terms of the deal now pending with the city, the school board will obtain the use of a 66-foot wide roadway now separating Spencer park from the Lincolnwood site, and this addition is expected to prove valuable for the future development of Lincolnwood school.

The present school building has long been deemed unsatisfactory because of the sinking of the foundation on account of soil conditions, and the school board has developed plans to erect a new building as soon as possible. This, in fact, is the No. 1 project in the district's building program for the future.

Will Wait Till After War

Mr. Skiles this week expressed the view, however, that no steps would be taken to erect a new structure until after the war.

Acquisition of the 66-foot roadway adjoining the present school property will make it possible for the school to be re-located and will also provide extra space for playground purposes. No decision has yet been reached by the board, however, as to the exact location of the new proposed building.

Only a few legal details remain to be completed before the exchange of leases between the city and the school board can be consummated.

Dr. Nicholas R. Doman Will Be Speaker at Foreign Affairs Forum



Dr. Nicholas R. Doman, Hungarian scholar and economist, who is a member of the research staff at the University of Chicago, will address the second session of the School of Foreign Affairs Sunday afternoon at 4 in Great hall of the First Methodist church.

Speaking on the topic "The Outlook for Democracy and Nationalism in the Post-War World," Dr. Doman will look forward to analyze the type of peace which may be achieved and will answer such questions as the following: "How can post-war problems in Europe be solved democratically?" "Will the war make the evils of nationalism more difficult to remove?" and "How can the individual contribute to solution of these problems?"

Dr. Doman served during pre-Hitler days as secretary of the Danubian league, an institution concerned with solution of Central Europe's problems.

The lecture will be followed by a buffet supper at the church with representatives of the North End Mothers' club and the Evanston Teachers' club as hostesses.

NewsBank

Evanston Review (published as The Evanston Review) - December 18, 1947 - page 77
December 18, 1947 | Evanston Review (published as The Evanston Review) | Evanston, Illinois | Page 77

Takes Over North West Parks

When the old North West Park district dissolved Apr. 1, 1919, the City of Evanston took over from it Howell park, purchased by the district Oct. 31, 1912; Harrison park, purchased July 1, 1914; Ackerman park, acquired by condemnation July 16, 1915, and Spencer park, purchased the following year, later officially named Lincolnwood park. Later, in 1941, the city traded a 50-year lease on Spencer park for a 50-year lease on Independence park (the old Crandon school site at Central and Stewart) from school district 75.

The dissolution of the North West district followed an unsuccessful effort to buy for the district the block of land at Ewing avenue and Grant street, immediately adjoining Spencer park to the west, now known as the Forest Preserve park. When it was learned the district was considering the purchase of this tract, north end property owners protested on the ground that the financial burden involved would be unwise. The board refused to approve the purchase. Thereupon Dwight H. Perkins, president of the board, and Walter M. Mitchell, owner of the land, persuaded the board of county commissioners to buy the land and add it to the county forest preserve, although it became the only such piece of property within an incorporated area.

OK Land Swap Between City, School Dist. 75

Ordinance Trades Titles to Old Crandon School Site and Spencer Park

School district 75 will get title to the future Lincolnwood school site, and the city will get title to Independence park under the terms of an ordinance passed by the city council Monday night.

At present, the school district and the city hold these two properties under lease, an exchange consummated almost seven years ago.

Now, school district 75 will get title to Spencer park, immediately

ACTION ON PREFABS

Approximately 20 of the 52 signers of a petition objecting to the building of a Gunnison prefabricated home in Evanston appeared before the city council building committee Monday night. The objectors are residents of the Seward street-Wesley avenue area. The building committee will meet on the matter at 7:30 Monday night, and council action is expected then.

west of the present Lincolnwood building at the southwest corner of McDaniel avenue and Colfax street, and east of Dwight Perkins woods. In the exchange of leases seven years ago, the district purchased for \$500 the vacated Spencer avenue, which separates the school property and Spencer park.

As part of its current \$1,620,000
(Continued on page 124)

OK Land Swap by City, Dist. 75

(Continued from page 5)

building program, the school district will build a new Lincolnwood school, the center of which will be on what was Spencer avenue. Under the terms of the ordinances passed Monday night, the west 150 feet of the Spencer park property must be used for park, playground and recreational purposes.

The city will get title to the old Crandon school property on Central street, now known as Independence park. Leased by the city seven years ago, this property was improved as a park by the North Evanston 4th of July association.

Under the new arrangement, the way will be opened for the city to improve it further, according to Ald. Harold W. Mogg, parks committee chairman, who introduced the ordinance and asked for a suspension of rules to permit its passage Monday.

As part of the deal, the city also will get a better lease to the property known as the Larimer school site and playground. The city leases this property at present, and on it is Larimer park. The new lease will be for 25 years and from year to year for an additional 25 years. At present, the lease is year-to-year, with a 60-day cancellation clause.

Should the school district ever decide to build a school on the Larimer site, the lease may be terminated and the city reimbursed up to \$10,000 for any improvements made thereon.

LAKE SHORE NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB GATHERS

Interesting and Instructive
 Meeting Was Held at the
 Orrington Avenue School
 This Week.

DWIGHT PERKINS SPEAKER

Well-Known Architect, by Stereopti-
 con, Showed Ideal Plans for
 School Buildings—Low
 Buildings Advocated.

The May meeting of the Lake Shore Neighborhood club took place on May 19 in the assembly room of the Orrington avenue school. There were about sixty members present. The president, Samuel C. Stewart, was in the chair and got things under way by calling on Miss Rose Dates for a piano selection which was heartily applauded. Mr. A. N. Hobart, chairman of the track elevation committee, made a short report on the bridging of Ridge avenue at Lincoln street, and it was decided to hold a special meeting early in June to go into this matter more thoroughly.

Mrs. Harriet E. Clifton was called upon for a talk on the Evanston theater problem and urged that something be done in order to have a good stock company here this coming fall and winter.

Gave Illustrated Lecture.

The feature of the evening was a stereopticon lecture by Mr. Dwight Perkins, the north end architect, on "Modern High School Construction." Before showing his colored slides he gave an outline of the subject. He stated that the great element entering into the construction of school buildings was change, that is, placing the different parts so in relation to each other, that when the future demands it, changes can be made without disturbing the school work or without wasting money.

He said that light, air, fire protection are all permanent, but the requirements of education are not, and class rooms built ten or fifteen years ago are entirely inadequate today. The greatest care should be exercised in seeing that the building should permit of expansion. In his opinion, we find in the playground and park buildings the prototype of the coming school house, which will serve as a neighborhood center and recreation building. He has had ample experience in connection with the park board of Chicago and knows his subject well. He stated that the playground separated from the school caused a great waste of human energy. That a playground in connection with a school was an absolute necessity for the welfare of the children. He hoped to see the day when the school, playgrounds, parks, would all be under one head and that head the board of education. Speaking of the high school building itself he considered the low one-story unit type of buildings as having a decided advantage over the higher buildings, inasmuch as it gives use of top-lighting which is the best light for gymnasium and assembly hall. That it is not easy to add to either one of the latter rooms and therefore they should be built of the proper size at the beginning. He stated positively that exclusive of land and equipment, \$350 per pupil was an ample appropriation and that for 1,000 pupils the grounds should consist of not less than ten acres, fifteen acres being much better.

Illustrated by Slides.

His slides showed the various types of school buildings, the "three sides of a square" type, the "hollow square" the "Letter E," the "Letter I" and the "Letter T." Mr. Perkins was the architect of the Lincolnwood school in North Evanston and also of the extension of the New Trier high school at Winnetka. He gave considerable time to the latter, showing almost an ideal arrangement, both for beauty of appearance and the greatest consideration for future enlargement and practicability. The lecture proved exceptionally interesting and was well worth hearing.

After the lecture Miss Greta Goffe gave two monologues and as a second actress, recited the "Laundry of Life." Mr. E. L. T. all of which were

Evanston Woods Is Named for D. H. Perkins

Memory of the late Dwight Heald Perkins of Evanston, who died in 1941, will be honored by the naming of a portion of Forest Preserve district woodland in Evanston for him, according to an announcement this week by William N. Erickson, 1605 Ridge avenue, president of the board of forest preserve commissioners.

The area, bounded by Colfax and Grant streets and Ewing and Bennett avenues, was officially named Dwight Perkins woods in a resolution presented by Mr. Erickson and concurred in by all fourteen members of the board.

Mr. Perkins, husband of the late Lucy Fitch Perkins, author and illustrator of children's books, was the father of Miss Eleanor Perkins, writer and lecturer, and Lawrence B. Perkins, architect, currently chairman of the Evanston Plan commission. One of the nation's foremost educational architects, he planned more than 200 school, park and public buildings, including Evanston High school and the Lincolnwood school here.

Text of Resolution

The resolution, as presented by Mr. Erickson, states:

Whereas, Mr. Dwight Heald Perkins, architect, appears to have been the real father of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, devoting practically all of his spare time for fourteen years prior to the formation of the district, to accomplish the objective "that the forest lands and beauty spots of the Chicago area should be reserved to the public while there was still time," and

Whereas, Mr. Perkins, while serving as chairman of the sub-committee on playgrounds and small parks of the special park commission of the city of Chicago, 1899-1909, and at the same time serving as a citizen member of the Outer Belt Park system appointed by the President of the board of county commissioners, contracted with these groups to compile the metropolitan park report of 1904, which report crystallized the thoughts, in respect to an outer reservation system, of all of the key officials of the city and county and of many prominent citizens, and

Whereas, Mr. Perkins remained continuously interested and active until the objective was accomplished, lecturing to women's clubs and other groups throughout the area and helping to found the Prairie club and other organizations, ostensibly as walking clubs and nature appreciators, but actually propaganda groups to help to secure the objective, and

Whereas, Mr. Perkins became the principal "lobbyist" for state legislation which would permit the creation of a Forest Preserve district for Cook county and three times saw such legislation passed, and twice voided by court rulings, and

Whereas, Mr. Perkins, after the passage of the present statute under which we operate personally brought the test case against the Forest Preserve law to establish its validity and happily lost his "fight" to prove it was illegal, and

Whereas, Mr. Perkins served continuously as a citizen member of the plan committee of the Forest Preserve district from 1916 to 1928, personally walking the boundary of every piece of real estate that was recommended for purchase during that time, and

Whereas, the board of forest preserve commissioners, after due consideration, do so recognize the long and public-spirited service of Mr. Dwight Heald Perkins, and considers it proper to create a living memorial in his honor,

Now therefore be it resolved, by the commissioners of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, that that part of the Forest preserve which lies in Evanston, being bounded by Colfax and Grant streets and Ewing and Bennett avenues, be hereafter known and designated as Dwight Perkins Woods.

Lucy Fitch Perkins: Objects & Artifacts in Lincolnwood School

Lincolnwood Music Room Named for "Twin" Books Author November 23, 1954

Lincolnwood Music Room Named for 'Twin' Books Author

November 25, 1954



Lincolnwood school twins took a special interest in the formal opening at their school Nov. 9 of the Lucy Fitch Perkins music room, named in the memory of the Evanston authoress of the famous "Twin" books for children. So did Mrs. Perkins' daughter, Eleanor Perkins of Evanston, shown reading "The Dutch Twins" to (from left) Bob and Bill Wham, Julie and Annette Gellersted and Bill and Dave Trippe.

Dedication of the room, decorated in a twin motif closely following the Mrs. Perkins's book illustrations took place during Lincolnwood's annual Book fair. In the above picture the motif can be seen in the tiles around the hearth and the draperies. The mural above the hearth was painted by Mrs. Perkins.

Both Mrs. Perkins and her husband, the late Dwight H. Perkins, for whom the Dwight Perkins woods adjoining the school grounds is named, were closely associated

(Continued on page 68)

November 25, 1954

Name Music Room for 'Twin' Author

(Continued from page 46)

in the original building; she having helped to name it.

This bond, coupled with the fact that the Perkinses were Lincolnwood parents and grandparents, prompted the board of education to name the new music room after Mrs. Perkins.

Draperies in the room bear a screen print in the twin motif, and the tiles around the stone hearth are reproductions of Mrs. Perkins's own illustrations.

Friends Set Up Fund

These decorations, as well as the mantel and fireplace hardware, were provided for through a memorial fund which was contributed to by friends and neighbors of Mrs. Perkins.

A colorful mural over the mantel was painted by Mrs. Perkins for her friend Alice C. D. Riley, who presented it to the school for the new room.

Mrs. Perkins began her career as an author in 1906 with "The Goose Girl." Her first "Twin" book, "The Dutch Twins," was published in 1911, and her last, "The Chinese Twins," in 1935. In this period she penned 22 others.

Image Source: Archives of Evanston History Center. *Evanston Review*, November 25, 1954.

Available:

https://infoweb-newsbank-com.evanston.idm.oclc.org/apps/news/document-view?p=AMNEWS&t=pubname%3A17DFDAA46840022B%21Evanston%2BReview/year%3A1954%211954/mody%3A1125%211125&sort=_rank_%3AD&fld-base-0=alltext&maxresults=20&val-base-0=Music%20Room&docref=image/v2%3A17DFDAA46840022B%40EANX-NB-18E9282D885C08D0%402435072-18E6FAF9F8CDF702%4052-18E6FAF9F8CDF702%40#copy

The Evanston News-Index reported on the mural Lucy Fitch Perkins painted for Alice C.D. Riley in 1923. This is the mural on display over the fireplace today in the art room at Lincolnwood School.

Evanston News-Index (published as THE EVANSTON NEWS-INDEX) - June 13, 1923 - page 9
June 13, 1923 | Evanston News-Index (published as THE EVANSTON NEWS-INDEX) | Evanston, Illinois | Page 9

Birthd^y Gift for Mrs. Riley

On the first birthday after the Harrison B. Riley home at 1822 Sheridan rd. had been built, Mr. Riley's gift to Mrs. Riley was a panel for the fireplace recess. Mrs. Perkins received the commission.

In an effort to combine Mrs. Riley's two great interests, music and drama, Mrs. Perkins decided upon a scene from medieval times—the lady of the manor with her children, her women, pages, and the fool, listening in the hall of the castle to the minnesinger while the husbands are away fighting in the wars. It gave Mrs. Perkins special pleasure to execute this commission for Mrs. Riley's home because of the tie of old friendship.

Artwork, Mantel & Fireplace on October 17, 2025. Source: Author.



Table of Buildings by the architects of Armstrong, First & Tilton

Year	Building Name	Location	Architect	Landmark Status
1922	Telephone Square Building	309 W. Washington Chicago, IL	John Archibald Armstrong	Chicago landmark ⁴⁶
1925	Hoover Estate	1801 Green Bay Road, Glencoe, IL	William Furst	Denied by Glencoe Village Board; now demolished ⁴⁷
1925	South School	266 Linden, Glencoe, IL	Armstrong, Furst & Tilton	
1927	The Talbott Hotel	20 E. Delaware Place, Chicago, IL	John Archibald Armstrong	
1929	Western Theological Seminary	Campus of Northwestern University	Armstrong, Furst & Tilton	Indicated as a landmark on Northwestern's University's campus map ⁴⁸
1929	Central School	620 Greenwood Avenue, Glencoe, IL	Armstrong, Furst & Tilton	
1929	Sunny Gymnasium	5823 S. Kenwood Avenue University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois	Armstrong, Furst & Tilton	Chicago landmark ⁴⁹
1931	Graduate Building for the School of Education, now	5835 S. Kimbark Avenue University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois	Armstrong, Furst & Tilton	1974, National Register of Historic Places Inventory for the Hyde Park-Kenwood Historic District (Building #182) ⁵⁰

⁴⁶ The city of Chicago recognizes this building as a local landmark, "Possesses potentially significant architectural or historical features." Available here: <https://webapps1.chicago.gov/landmarksweb/search/searchdetail.htm?pin=1709453011&formNumber=320141024>

⁴⁷ "2019 Most Endangered Historic Places in Illinois," Landmarks Illinois, accessed December 28, 2025 <https://www.landmarks.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Hoover-Estate-FINAL-1.pdf>, and <https://www.therecordnorthshore.org/2024/05/17/29-home-subdivision-returns-to-glencoe-trustees-following-lawsuit-other-challenges/>.

⁴⁸ Author is unable to find official landmark records of this building, although the campus map of Northwestern University shows this building as one. In 1930, Thomas Tallmadge, then president of the Evanston Art Commission, awarded Armstrong, First & Tilton a plaque honoring the Western Theological Seminary as a "Best Building of 1930" in the 'public building' class. *Evanston Review*, January 15, 1931.

⁴⁹ The City of Chicago lists the Sunny Gymnasium as a local landmark: <https://webapps1.chicago.gov/landmarksweb/search/searchdetail.htm?pin=2014220005&formNumber=410515224>

⁵⁰ Judd Hall is record #182 on the list of architecturally significant buildings within the Hyde Park-Kenwood historic district: https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/dcd/supp_info/jackson/HydePark-Kenwood.pdf

	called Charles H. Judd Hall			
1935	Christchurch Cathedral and Parish House; Tilton-designed Chapel of the Ascension	Eau Claire, WI	John Neal Tilton, Jr.	1983, National Register of Historic Places ⁵¹
1936	Hoover Memorial Chapel	<i>Lakeview Cemetery Buffington Drive Eau Claire, WI</i>	Armstrong, Furst & Tilton	2000, National Register of Historic Places ⁵²
1949	Chapel and Expansion of St. Matthews Episcopal Church	<i>2120 Lincoln Street, Evanston, IL</i>	Armstrong, Furst & Tilton	
1950	Lincolnwood School	<i>2600 Colfax Avenue, Evanston, IL</i>	Armstrong, Furst & Tilton	2025, Proposed as an Evanston landmark
1925 1938 1962	Emmanuel Episcopal Church ; complex includes chapel (1925), Parish House (1938), and South Building (1962).	Emmanuel Episcopal Church, LaGrange, IL	All designed by John Neal Tilton, Jr.	2017, National Register of Historic Places ⁵³
1949	Trinity Episcopal Cathedral	Reno, NV	John Neal Tilton, Jr.	2020, National Register of Historic Places ⁵⁴
1954	Trinity Church	Ashland, OR	John Neal Tilton, Jr.	1984, National Register of Historic Places ⁵⁵

⁵¹ <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/b9bd67b4-7bd6-4468-99fe-4a05f8a4c3bd> - See footnote #36

⁵² https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/NRHP/99001662_text

⁵³ <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/b9bd67b4-7bd6-4468-99fe-4a05f8a4c3bd>

⁵⁴ <https://dcnr.nv.gov/news/trinity-episcopal-cathedral-in-reno-now-listed-on-the-national-register-of-historic-places>
https://shpo.nv.gov/uploads/documents/Trinity_Episcopal_Cathedral_10-900-NRHP-Registration-Form_5.12_2020-compressed_.pdf

⁵⁵ <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/b9bd67b4-7bd6-4468-99fe-4a05f8a4c3bd> - See footnote #36

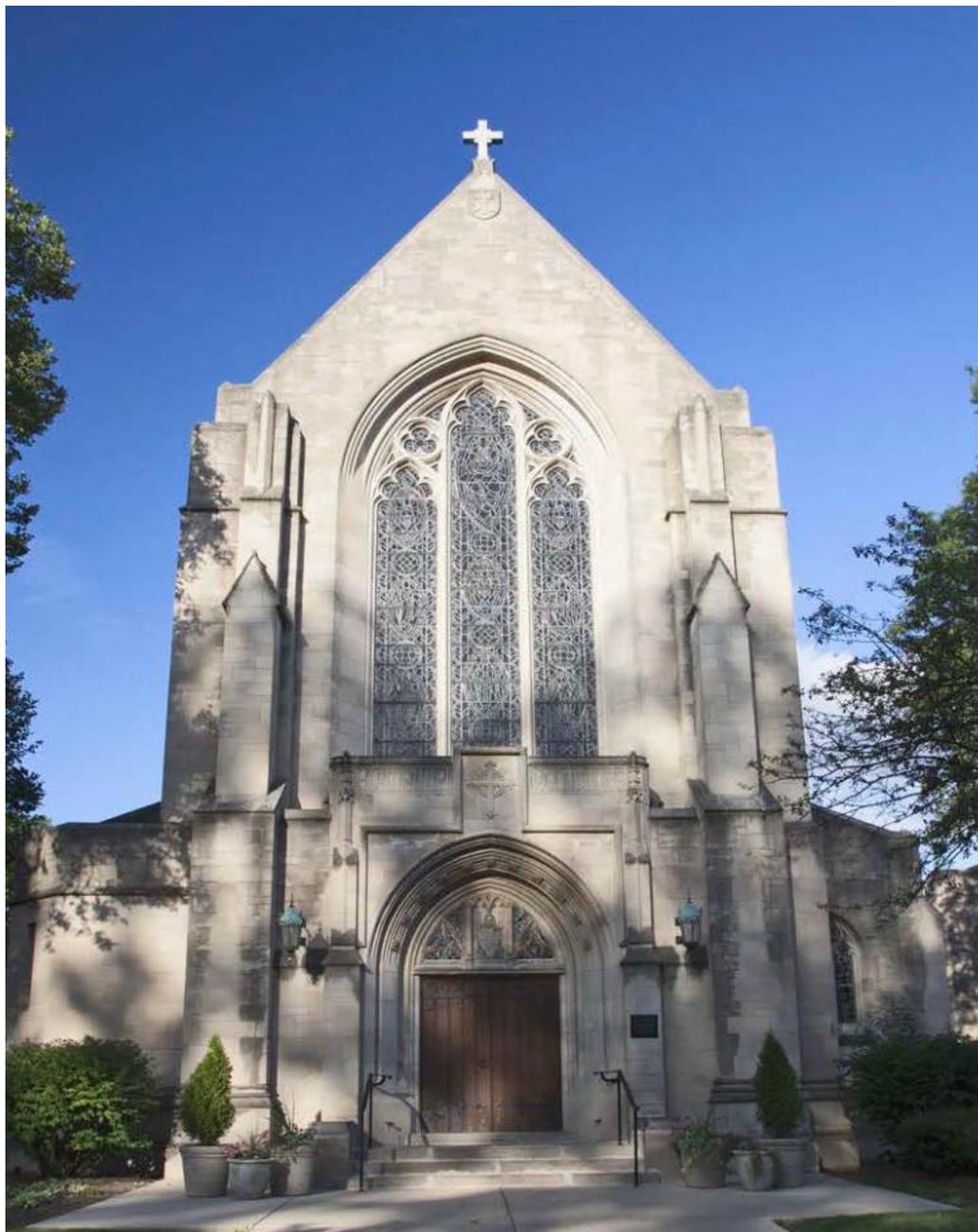
To avoid confusion, 239 Greenwood is a residence in Evanston credited to John Neal Tilton, Jr.'s father, John Neal Tilton, Sr.⁵⁶

1892	Rowe House	239 Greenwood, Evanston, IL	John Neal Tilton, Sr. ⁵⁷	
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⁵⁶ <https://evanstonroundtable.com/2022/01/04/239-greenwood-evanston-history-center/>

⁵⁷ Just two doors down from the Charles Gates Dawes House, which today is the Evanston History Center, is a residence that was designed by John Neal Tilton, Sr, the father to John Neal Tilton, Jr. In an article in the Evanston Roundtable, Kris Hartzell shares, **“This is one of the few, if not the only, houses in Evanston designed by architect John Neal Tilton Sr. (1860-1921).** J. Neal Tilton was born in Rome, the son of noted artist John Rollin Tilton (1828-1888) and his wife Catherine Town Stebbins (1823-1903), an author and translator. Catherine’s sister Emma Stebbins (1815-1882) was a celebrated sculptor, part of a group of renowned women sculptors in Italy. As a child, John Neal was the model for several of her notable neoclassical works, *[some of which are held by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/910297>]*. For decades, the household was a gathering place for artists, travelers and expatriots, including John Ruskin and Henry James. Tilton grew up in this intensely artistic milieu, which undoubtedly influenced his work as an architect. Tilton returned to the United States to attend Cornell University. He graduated in 1880 with a degree in architecture. He moved to Chicago and established his architectural practice. In 1886, he married Emily Wood Larabee, and the couple moved to LaGrange, where he built a house on Kensington Avenue. **One of their sons, J. Neal Tilton Jr., would also attend Cornell and become a well-known architect in LaGrange.”** *(Text emphasis by author.)*

1925, Emmanuel Episcopal Church, La Grange, IL



*Image: Emmanuel Episcopal Church of La Grange, Illinois (1925). Designed by John Neal Tilton, Jr.
Source: National Register of Historic Places Application for Emmanuel Episcopal Church.*

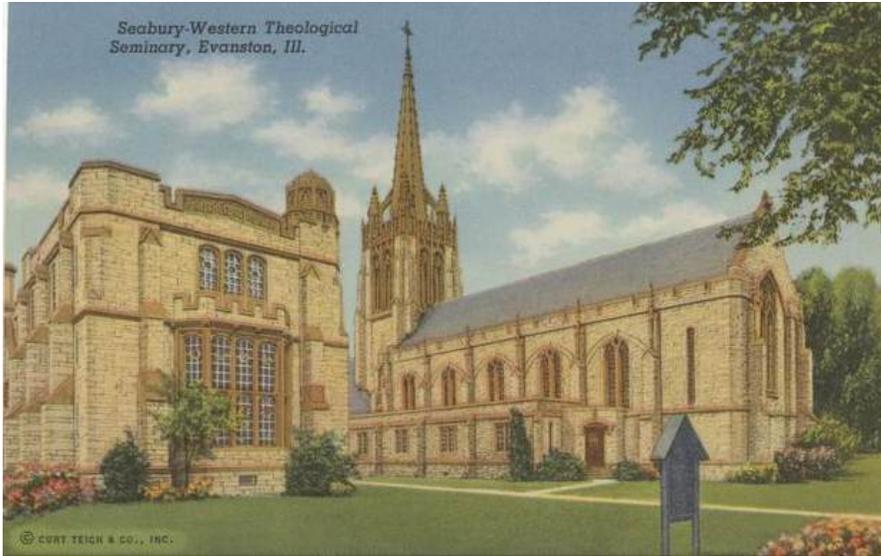
Page 29 of 123

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A.

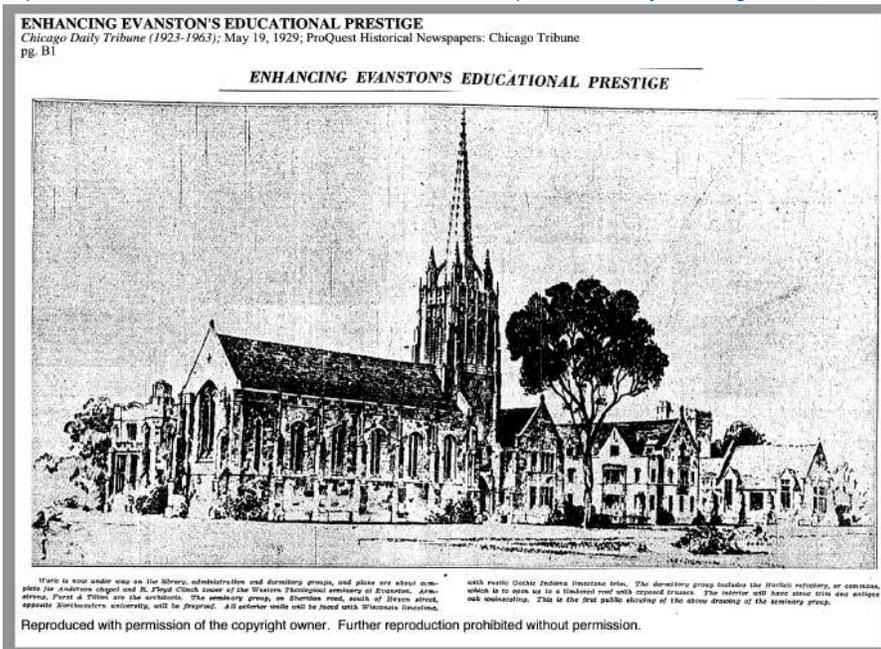
Page 76 of 132

1929, Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, IL



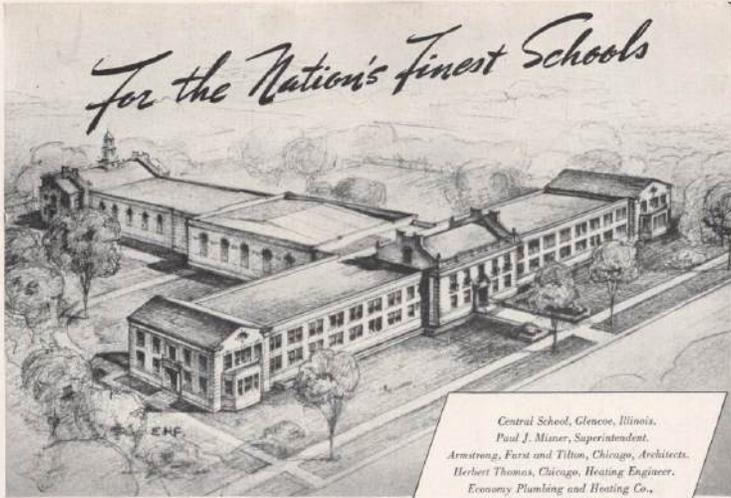
Source: Northwestern University Libraries

Available: <https://dc.library.northwestern.edu/items/c29319ca-2372-4a4d-a569-7504657131b8>
<https://evanstonroundtable.com/2009/07/20/nu-acquires-seabury-buildings-land/>



1929, Central School, Glencoe, IL

For the Nation's Finest Schools



*Central School, Glencoe, Illinois.
 Paul J. Miner, Superintendent.
 Armstrong, Furst and Tilton, Chicago, Architects.
 Herbert Thomas, Chicago, Heating Engineer.
 Economy Plumbing and Heating Co.,
 Chicago, Heating Contractors.*

**All Schools in Glencoe, Illinois,
are equipped with Herman Nelson
Air Conditioners**

With installation of Herman Nelson Air Conditioners in the new Central School, all schools in Glencoe, Illinois, are equipped with these Units.

Thirteen years ago, Herman Nelson Equipment was installed in the South School . . . In 1923, Glencoe School Authorities selected Herman Nelson Units for the North School . . . and again in 1936, for an addition to the South School.

In communities throughout the country, Architects and School Authorities, who have had experience with Herman Nelson Units in the past, are selecting the Herman Nelson Air Conditioner for Schools for their new building projects. They know that these units will provide ideal classroom air conditions for boys and girls, today and in years to come.



THE HERMAN NELSON CORPORATION *Moline, Illinois*

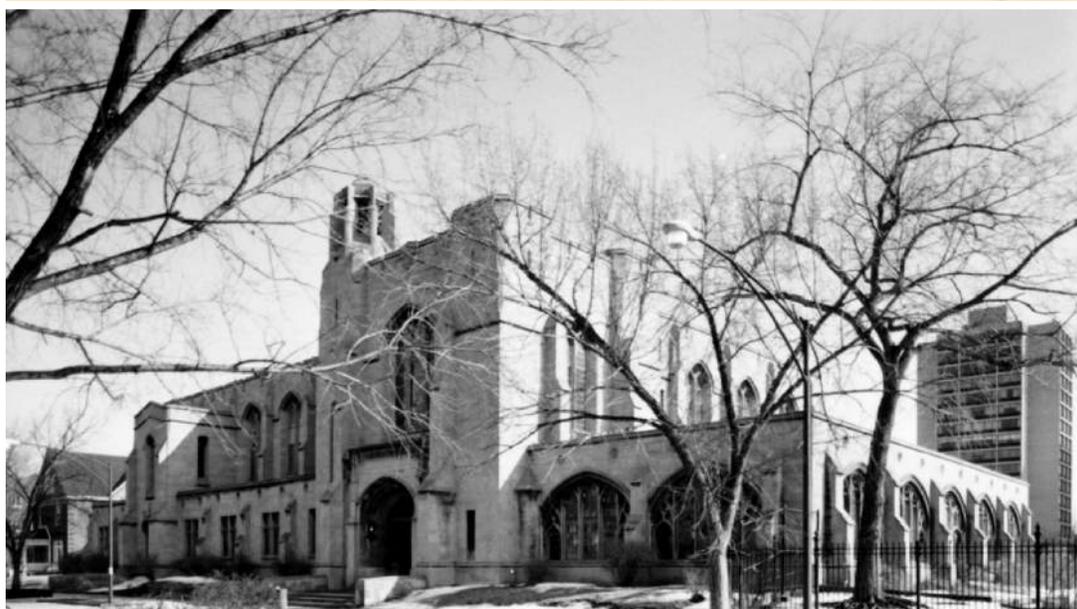
Sales and Service Offices in the Following Cities:

Portland, Me.	Rochester, N. Y.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Detroit, Mich.	Denver, Colo.
Boston, Mass.	Washington, D. C.	Chicago, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Westfield, Mass.	Richmond, Va.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Kansas City, Mo.	Saginaw, Mich.	Spokane, Wash.
New York City	Roanoke, Va.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Emporia, Kans.	Cleveland, Ohio	Seattle, Wash.
Watershire, N. Y.	Charlotte, N. C.	Scranton, Pa.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Portland, Ore.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Nashville, Tenn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Omaha, Neb.	Dallas, Texas	Los Angeles, Cal.
	Memphis, Tenn.	Jonestown, Pa.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Missoula, Mont.	

3

Image: Advertisement for Herman Nelson air conditioning, featuring an image of Central School in Glencoe, IL - a building designed by Armstrong, Furst & Tilton. Source: eBay.

1929, University of Chicago, Sunny Gymnasium, Chicago, IL



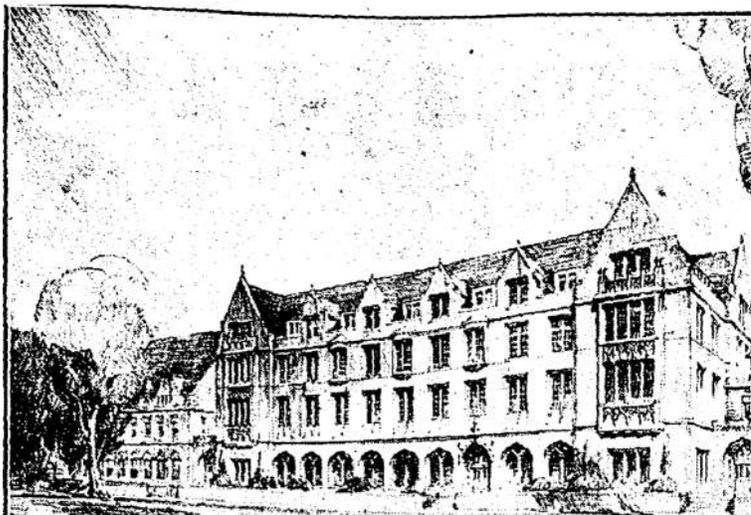
Source: University of Chicago, Photographic Archive
<https://photoarchive.lib.uchicago.edu/db.xqy?keywords=armstrong%2C+furst>

1930, University of Chicago, Graduate School of Education, Chicago, IL

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION UNIT

Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963); Nov 23, 1930; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Chicago Tribune
pg. A13

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION UNIT



Source: University of Chicago, Photographic Archive

<https://photoarchive.lib.uchicago.edu/db.xqy?keywords=armstrong%2C+furst>

1949, Trinity Church, Reno, NV



Figure 24: Tilton's 1945 rendering for the new church. Courtesy of the Trinity Episcopal Church Archives.

Image: Trinity Church, Reno, Nevada (1949). Designed by John Neal Tilton, Jr of Armstrong Furst & Tilton. Source: National Register of Historic Places Application for Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, page 37.



Figure 28: Trinity Church in 1950 after spire was installed in the bell tower. Courtesy of the Nevada Historical Society.

Image: Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, Reno, Nevada (1949). Designed by John Neal Tilton, Jr. Source: National Register of Historic Places Application for Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, page 38.

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Resemblance to an Evanston Landmark Residence



*Image: North Side of Lincolnwood School
Source: Photographed by Julia Vaughan.*



*Image: North Side of Residence located at 2920 Lincoln
Source: City of Evanston, Landmark Inventory Report, October 30, 2015
<https://www.cityofevanston.org/home/showpublisheddocument/64876/637605715392300000>*

 **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

This brick, stylized Georgian Revival design shows the variety available within the strict confines of the type. The central section projects slightly and breaks the dentiled cornice with a gable continuing the main cornice. On its second story is a tall Palladian window with very thin sidelights. It rises from a flat-roofed porch supported by two Corinthian columns sheltering a sidelighted entrance and a blind fanlight. On each side of the projection is a pair of openings on each floor, the upper ones with eight-over-eight windows, the lower ones twelve-over-twelve. An open porch with a balustraded top on its flat roof projects from the central section of the west end, and a small flat-fronted bay extends from the east end. The building has excellent integrity.

EVANSTON LANDMARK

ADDRESS: 2920 Lincoln Street
COMMON NAME:
REAL ESTATE INDEX NUMBER:
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1936
ARCHITECT OR BUILDER: J. L. Kincaid
ORIGINAL SITE ___ **MOVED** ___

SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORICAL	___ H1 ___	___ H2 ___	___ H3 ___	___ H10
ARCHITECTURAL	___ A4 ___	___ A5 ___	___ A6 ___	___
	<u>XX</u> A7	___ A8 ___	___ A9 ___	___
ENVIRONMENTAL	___ GE11 ___			

OTHER COMMENTS:

House built for speculation for
A. Percy Bradley



*Image: Statement of Significance for 2920 Lincoln Street.
 Source: City of Evanston Preservation Commission.*

Development of Land Surrounding Lincolnwood School (1914-1927)

<p>REALESTATE SECTION</p> <p>THE EVANSTON NEWS-INDEX</p> <p>PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS</p> <p>VOL. V, NO. 70. Telephone 585 EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1910 528 Davis Street.</p>	
<p>“Lincolnwood”</p> <p>In order to be successful in handling sub-division property, one must be able to visualize the future. When I bought the beautiful woods from which original “LINCOLNWOOD” was made, and platted a sub-division of 80-foot lots, people said I was crazy. Well, I wasn't. I sold 'em all. When I bought the prairie immediately to the west, the same people said I was “nutty.” Well, maybe I was, but I'm giving you an opportunity of gathering the nuts.</p> <p>In my first addition to “LINCOLNWOOD” there are 18 large lots on Lincoln Street; I have sold 10, 4 of them in the past 60 days, all at \$30 per foot, which is cheap for this high-class, restricted property. It will sell at \$50 in 5 years, if there is anything left to sell. Class of improvements and general surroundings control property values. The price on these remaining lots will be increased to \$35 May 1st. We have 70 acres of large lots in a body, restricted to dwellings for one family. Look over our class of improvements. If you want a home site, save \$400.00 by purchasing before May 1st. Nothing less than 65 feet, and as much more as you want; terms to suit.</p> <p>EDWARD E. BETTS 2219 CENTRAL STREET :: :: PHONE 5353 or R. CLARENCE BROWN, Exclusive Agent Phone 2612</p>	<p>In Evanston's Real Estate Field</p> <p>ACTIVITY IN BUILDING IS MAINTAINED</p> <p>Building Commissioner Says That People Are Submitting New Plans Every Day.</p> <p>MORE APARTMENTS</p> <p>Talk Renewed About Moving City Hall Over to Church Street.</p> <p>“There is no abatement in building activity,” said Frank Anderson, city building commissioner, today, “and I could put in all my time right here at my desk consulting with persons who wish to build regarding some phase of the building law. Either the owner, the architect, or a representative brings the plans here in order to find out if they comply with the ordinance in every respect before they go any farther. It takes a very considerable part of my time to go</p> <p>Transfers Commencing to Pop; Rentals Also Are Very Active</p> <p>Boom Has Struck All Sections of Evanston and Owners Are Feeling Good, As the Prices Have Been Satisfactory.</p> <p>BY RALPH W. HORN.</p> <p>Transfers are commencing to “pop.” They draw your attention to one section of the city one day and the next there is another section to the front. All over the town the market is causing the owners and real estate men to smile, for the prices are good, and the market and inquiry exceedingly active. The vacant sales in the aggregate value are small, but are taken over by most of the purchasers for immediate improvement, which means loans, insurance, rentals and sales, for the real estate men and steady employment for the builders and their mechanics.</p> <p>Rentals Active.</p> <p>Rentals are also active, and many very desirable places are on the various lists. Mason & Smart report a very active inquiry on their many new apartment buildings, as well as steady demand for their other offerings, and the other Davis street offices are all keeping busy showing prospects around, while George Crain's touring car is seen spinning around the south end of town in such a manner that there is no doubt of the activity in that section. Quinlan & Tyson report several very nice sales, and a very active inquiry for first-class properties.</p> <p>Real Estate Transfers.</p> <p>*140 Orrington Ave., part lot 1, blk. 16, March 27 (rev. stamp, \$12)—M. E. Towle et al, by master in chancery, to J. R. Smart\$11,500</p>
<p>REAL ESTATE FOR SALE</p> <p>FOR SALE—LOT, 33x150, ON Grant-st., near Pioneer-rd., 2½ blocks from new Lincolnwood school; \$50 down and \$10 per month will secure this lot. Address B W., Evanston Daily News 2d-2tc</p>	<p>RIPE FOR BUILDING</p> <p>A 60x150 FOOT LOT, beautifully wooded with old native elms. Located in exclusive Lincolnwood right across from Forest Preserve; 1 block from Lincolnwood school. Priced to move quickly.</p> <p>BILLS REALTY, Inc.</p>
<p>Evanston Daily News - January 14, 1914</p>	<p>Evanston News-Index - September 26, 1927</p>

SIDES UNITE FOR SCHOOL

East and West Side of Sixth
Ward Forget Bitter Alder-
manic Fight in School
Fight.

ARE WORKING TOGETHER

Men Who Worked Against One An-
other At Polls in April, to Help
Each Other Saturday
Afternoon.

The absolute necessity of a new school in North Evanston has been a means of bringing together the one-time warring east and west sides of the Sixth ward.

During the last aldermanic election the two sides of the ward were fighting each other hammer and tongs. The feeling between the residents of the sections was very strong. In the fight for the new school all this has been forgotten and the east and west sides are shoulder to shoulder behind the movement.

This fact was made public when in a report issued by the North End Improvement association, in which it stated the Lake Shore Neighborhood club, the east side organization, had been in a joint meeting with the Improvement association and would cooperate on any plan that would be of interest to the entire ward.

The uniting of the members of the two organizations shows that the residents of the north end are working hard for a new school which they claim will have to be erected if the high standard of their school district is to be maintained.

Enrollment Increases.

Since the addition to the Central Street school was made some few years ago, the enrollment at the school has increased more than one-third. It is steadily increasing each year and because of the overcrowded condition of the Central Street school new quarters are needed.

The election will be held Saturday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock. Women are not allowed to vote at this election.

The new school proposition is not the only one to be decided on by the voters but there are four others which will be given a place on the ballot.

The first of these is the purchase of additional ground at the new site, Colfax street and McDaniel avenue. The second is on the erection of the new school-house. The third is the vote on the issue of bonds for the new building. The other two are to provide additional ground for the east side schools. All voters residing north and west of the drainage canal will vote at the Central Street school. Voters residing in other parts of the district will vote at the Haven school.

Should the voters decide on the new building the school board will at once arrange for plans to get the building operations started. Charles M. Howe, president of the school board, has appointed the following committee to cooperate with the school board in the way of locating the new school: David T. Latman, Jr., chairman; Hiram McCullough, R. C. Brown, D. H. Perkins and A. L. Goodwillie.

Charles M. Howe, C. M. Cartwright and R. C. Brown, of the North End Improvement association; Wilbur D. Nesbit, Prof. U. S. Grant, Lynn A. Williams and Joseph Pearson, of the Lake Shore Neighborhood club, have been appointed members of a joint conference committee to act on all matters of interest to the entire ward. The committee will do everything possible to secure the new school building.

1912 School Board Decides Upon School Names

Evanston Daily News (published as THE EVANSTON DAILY NEWS) - June 13, 1913 - page 6

June 13, 1913 | Evanston Daily News (published as THE EVANSTON DAILY NEWS) | Evanston, Illinois | Page 6

SCHOOL BOARD DECIDES UPON SCHOOL NAMES

At Regular June Meeting of
Board of Education of District
75, Orrington and Lincoln-
wood Are Names Selected,

MANY CHANGES PLANNED

By unanimous vote of the board members of School District No. 75, at the regular June meeting it was decided to call the school heretofore known as the Orrington Avenue school simply the Orrington school, thus retaining the name of the avenue on which it stands and also honoring the name of one of Evanston's earliest and best known citizens.

The new school being built on Colfax street and McDaniel avenue has been given the very appropriate name of Lincolnwood, as it is situated in that very attractive and delightful section of the city known as Lincolnwood.

Routine Business Cared For.

At the meeting all the members of the board were present except one who was in attendance at the anniversary exercises of his alma mater. The regular routine business, such as auditing bills, awarding contracts, etc., was attended to.

Appropriations were made for filling and grading the grounds acquired last summer at Noyes street and at the Orrington school, and for rendering better the playgrounds at Central street and Foster street, also for fencing the Colfax side of the new Noyes street lot.

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

Excavation Started for \$60,000
Structure at Colfax and
McDaniel Avenue.

The contract has been awarded for the erection of the new school building at Colfax street and McDaniel avenue, and work was started on the excavation a few days ago. The cost will be \$60,000. It is the intention of the school board to retain as many of the trees on the lot as possible. Architect D. H. Perkins states that the building will be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1.

The building consists of eight rooms, a kindergarten room and an auditorium. The entire building is on one floor, and will be lighted by skylights. The lighting plan is new in school construction, and the members of the board await with interest the outcome of the experiment.

The building will accommodate about 400 pupils. Each room has seating capacity for fifty pupils. The auditorium will seat 500 persons. In addition to the skylights, the rooms will be ventilated and lighted by a large number of windows. Every room will have windows on three sides.

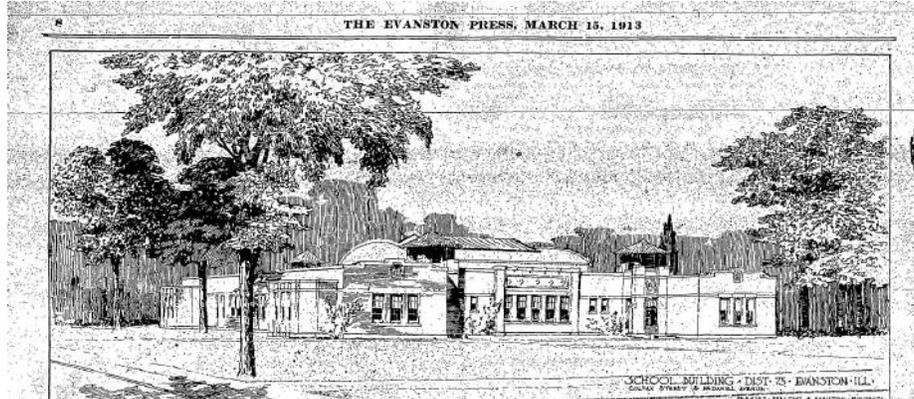
NEW SCHOOL BUILDING ARCHITECTURAL MODEL

Building to Be Located at
McDaniel Avenue and
Colfax Street.

In several particulars the new school building to be located at Colfax street and McDaniel avenue is an innovation. It aims to avoid the character of a high institutional building in a residence district by being only one story high. It is surrounded by beautiful trees and forest vistas and having so much land around it, it has been possible to preserve space and trees and still give playground areas, all notwithstanding the fact that the building is 130 feet wide by 140 feet deep.

A neighborhood assembly hall is provided for midway between the corridors, which run through from north to south, giving four main entrances as well as connection to the eight classrooms, four on a side. To the north of the assembly hall are placed the administrative office and kitchen, which also serves as a stage for the hall when required. The kindergarten opens out through five south exposure casement windows onto a terrace which can be used for game space for the little children. All of the rooms are top-lighted through skylights so arranged as to be controlled. The top light can be shut off entirely if desired. The class rooms have separate exits leading directly out of door. The advantages of this arrangement in time of panic are obvious.

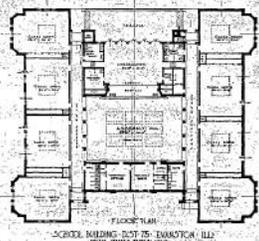
The building is to be located near the northeast corner of the lot and space has already been selected for an extension of four rooms as well as for a building to the west for a future gymnasium, domestic science and manual training department. The south half, nearly 300 feet square, will be reserved for a playground, where apparatus of all descriptions may be used in safety.



NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AT THE NORTH END

The board of education of Evanston is holding the next session for the purpose of considering the proposed new school building at the north end of the city. It is expected that the board will take up the subject of the new school building at its next meeting. The board has already received a report from the architect and the contractor regarding the proposed building. The building is to be a two-story structure with a total area of 100,000 square feet. It is to be built on a site of 10 acres. The building is to be built on a site of 10 acres. The building is to be built on a site of 10 acres.

an making the most possible of their present situation. The board will fall behind if it cannot secure better schools. The following facts are being set out for the consideration of the board. The board is to be held on the 20th of March. The board is to be held on the 20th of March. The board is to be held on the 20th of March.



MONDAY MORNING SOCIAL

The first of the series of Monday morning socials will be held on Monday, March 18th. The social will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The social will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The social will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones.

FROM BOSTON TO CHICAGO

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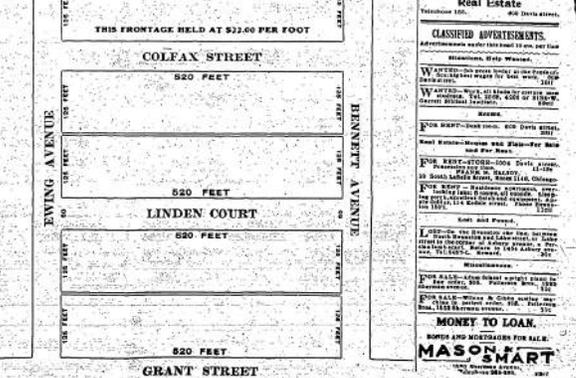
ACADEMY LOSS DEBATE

The Northwestern academy of Evanston held its annual meeting on Monday, March 11th. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones.

WORTH PICTURES OF BETHLEHEM

The Northwestern academy of Evanston held its annual meeting on Monday, March 11th. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones.

DIAGRAM OF THE PROPOSED NEW PARK SITE



THE PROPOSED NEW PARK AT THE NORTH END

The plan of the district board for the proposed new park at the north end of the city. The park is to be built on a site of 10 acres. The park is to be built on a site of 10 acres. The park is to be built on a site of 10 acres.

SOUTH END ASSOCIATION TO ELECT

The South End Improvement Association will hold its annual meeting on Monday, March 18th. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones.

GOV. CLUB

The Gov. Club will hold its annual meeting on Monday, March 18th. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Jones.

PRINDE & COMPANY REAL ESTATE

Advertisement for Prinde & Company Real Estate. The advertisement lists various real estate services and contact information. The advertisement lists various real estate services and contact information. The advertisement lists various real estate services and contact information.

VOL. II, NO. 108.

DISTRICT NO. 75 INSTALLED ITS NEW MEMBERS

At Meeting of Board of Education Frank P. Crandon Is Named as Vice-President and Acting President.

PRESIDENT DAWES ABROAD

During His Absence Mr. Crandon Will Act as President Various Committees Were Selected at Meeting.

The board of education of District 75 held its monthly meeting this week. The new board was inaugurated and Mrs. Hurlbut duly installed as the only new member. Mr. Frank P. Crandon was elected vice-president and H. H. Kingsley, secretary.

In the absence of Mr. Dawes in Europe, Mr. Crandon announced the members of the various committees, as follows: Finance, Crandon, Pope, Spofford; buildings and grounds, Waring, Harnwell, Spofford; teachers, Guilliams, Clifford, Ennis, Hurlbut; auditing, Harnwell, Waring, Crandon; child welfare, Ennis, Pope, Hurlbut; rules, Spofford, Guilliams, Ennis; school-house extension, Pope, Hurlbut, Harnwell; judiciary, Clifford, Crandon, Guilliams.

Besides simple matters of routine, other matters of general interest were taken up and passed upon.

Miss Moore Appointed.

Miss Mary S. Moore, for twenty or more years a teacher in the Evanston schools, was made principal of the new school being erected on McDaniel avenue and Colfax street.

The board fixed upon the following line as the boundary line between the Central Street school and the new school, to wit: The middle line of Central street from the west limits of the district east to the middle line of South Prairie avenue; thence south along the middle line of South Prairie avenue to the middle line of Colfax street; thence east on the extension of the middle line of Colfax street to the C. & N. W. railroad tracks; provided, that parents living in the following described property, to-wit: that portion of the district bounded on the north by Central street, on the west by Hartray avenue, on the east by South Prairie avenue, and on the south by the alley lying between Harrison street and Lincoln street and running parallel to the same, and extending from Hartray avenue to South Prairie avenue, may at their own option select which school they wish their children to attend.

Boundaries Will Decide.

The above-mentioned arrangement will in general determine to which school parents will send their children, but it may be necessary to vary this line somewhat if it is found that its rigid application will overcrowd a certain room in one school while the attendance in a corresponding grade in another school may be slight. The board would then reserve the right to vary the line in individual cases so as better to adjust the attendance in the various rooms.

The board also decided that for the coming year or two, the pupils who will be seventh and eighth grade pupils next year shall be retained in the Central Street school until they complete their grammar school course.

Permission Granted.

Permission was given to the Girls' League of Evanston to use the Dewey school grounds for a playground. The Girls' league is one of the new organizations in the city which is attempting to make provision for organized and supervised play for girls and young women in Evanston, and it is proposed to establish several of these play centers in the city, and the board of education is very enthusiastically co-operating with the organization in promoting whatever it can in the way of furnishing grounds, shelter and accommodations.

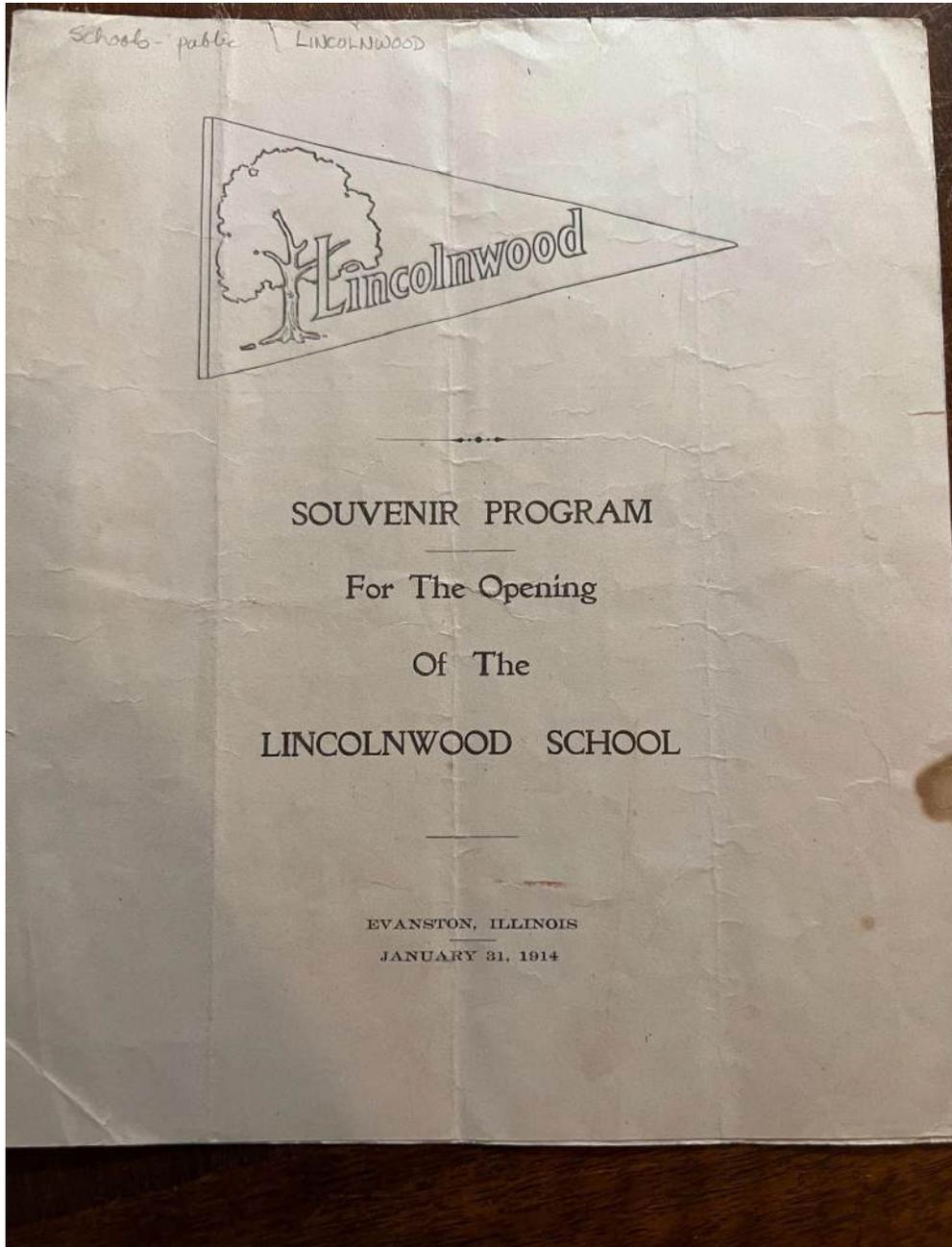
THE NEW SCHOOL.

Dedicatory services for grammar school buildings has not always been considered necessary and yet one wonders why they have not been. The erection and opening for use of such an institution as the new Lincolnwood school should be an event of absorbing public interest in the community it will serve. There the children of the neighborhood will spend the greater part of their daylight hours. There they will pursue, step by step, the way of knowledge the goal of which is equipment for a successful career in the bigger world outside the school. There little children and bigger boys and girls will receive instruction in many subjects not included in their text books. They will be taught lessons of honor and fair play

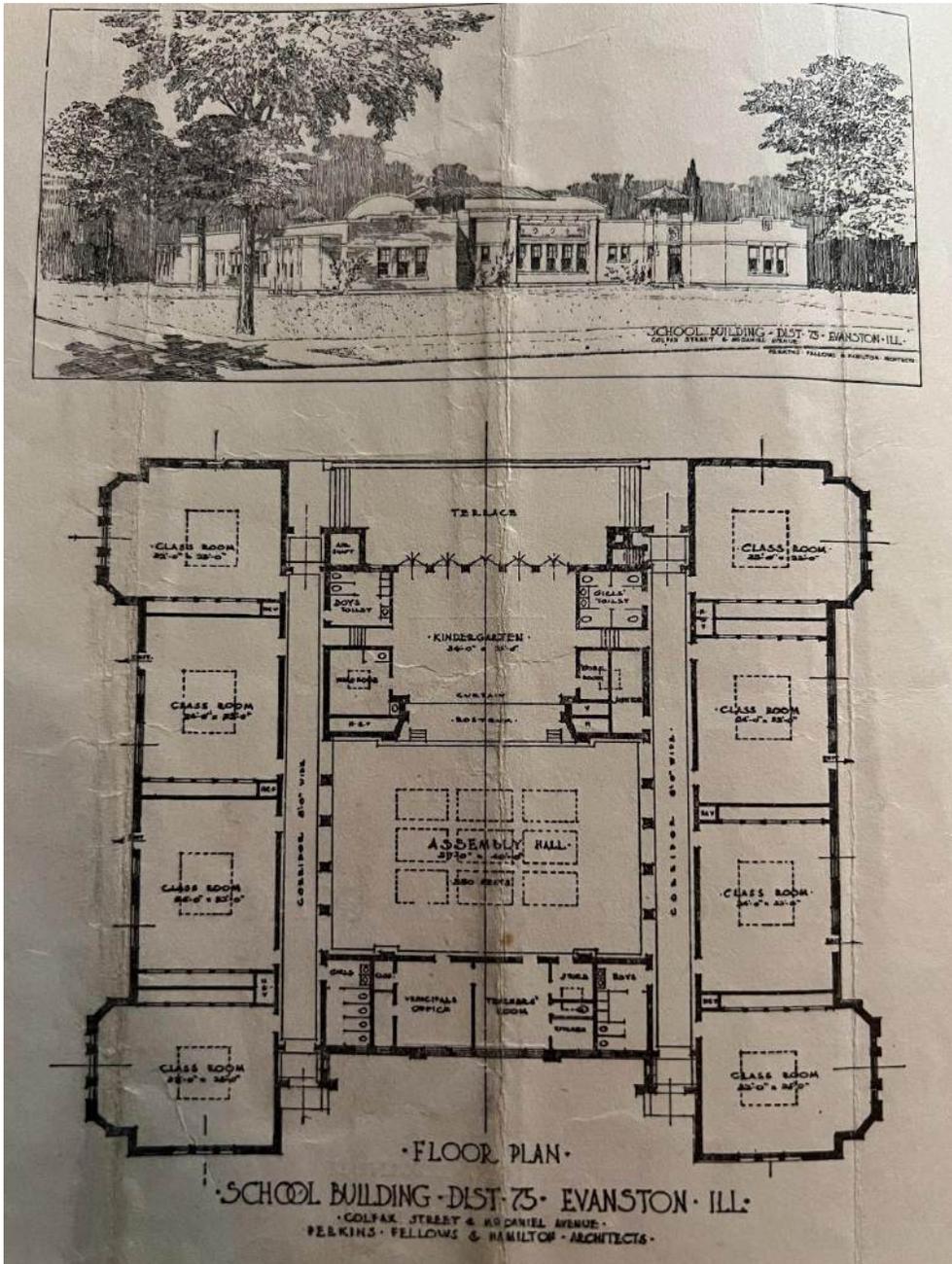
in their sports; they will be taught uprightness and honesty in their relations to their fellow pupils and to their teachers; they will lay the foundation of taste in reading; they will learn to know something of the great out-of-doors, of the world's famous pictures, of foreign cities and countries. They will learn these things if the school is what it should be, if the teachers who there hold sway are the sort that Evanston has in her schools.

Nothing is so vitally a part of the life of a community as its public schools, and nothing should, therefore, be watched with more intense interest, with more helpful criticism by the men and women who entrust their children within their doors than the public schools.

1914 Souvenir Program for the Opening of The Lincolnwood School



Source: Evanston History Center, Lincolnwood Dedication Program Cover



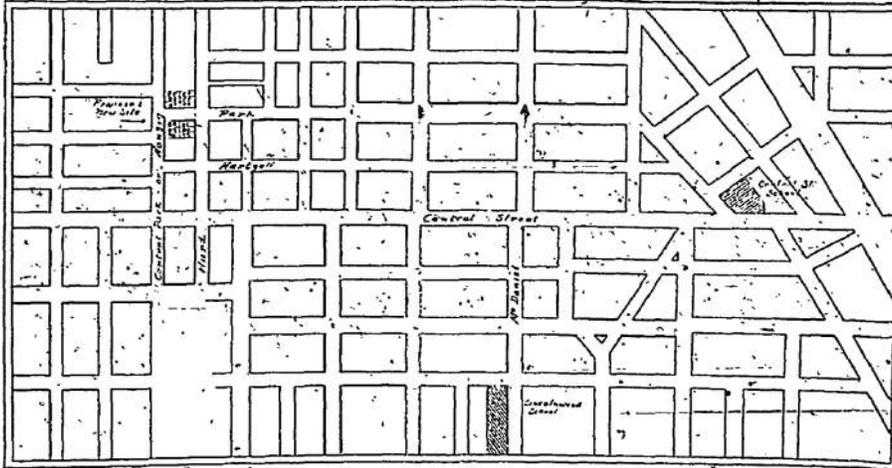
Source: Evanston History Center, Lincolnwood Dedication Program

PROGRAM		
Victrola Numbers		
WELCOME	Chairman of Committee	<i>Mr. Stanford</i>
RUSSIAN HYMN		
HAPPY SNOW		<i>Schumann</i>
HEY-DOWN, DERRY-DOWN, DEE	Pupils of the Fifth and Sixth Grades	<i>Old English</i>
THE COMMUNITY	President Neighborhood Club	<i>Mrs. Worstall</i>
DANCE	Fifth and Sixth Grade Boys	<i>Kamarinskaia</i>
THE BUILDING	Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton, Architects	<i>Mr. Perkins</i>
OUR SCHOOL	Principal Lincolnwood School	<i>Miss Moore</i>
DANCE	Fifth and Sixth Grade Girls	<i>Hyacinth</i>
PROBLEMS OF A SUPERINTENDENT	Superintendent District 75	<i>Mr. Kingsley</i>
A WORD FROM THE BOARD	President Board of Education	<i>Mr. Dawes</i>
SONG—Pale in the Amber West	Messrs. Coffman, Mitchell, Kidder and Dale	<i>North End Quartet</i>
ADDRESS—Social Aspects of the School	University of Wisconsin	<i>Dr. Edward J. Ward</i>
AMERICA		<i>Audience</i>
	Reception for Board of Education Inspection of Building Decorations by Wittbold	

Source: Evanston History Center, Lincolnwood Dedication Program

THE EVANSTON NEWS-INDEX, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919

New Grade School Site in North End



This is a small map of north Evanston, showing the proposed site for the new grade school building made necessary by the over crowding of Lincolnwood school. It is understood that after the new schoolhouse has been erected it is proposed by the school board to sell the old Central street school building and build a new school some place northeast of that building, perhaps six or seven blocks away from it.

Numerous changes of teachers and of plans mark the opening of the public schools in Evanston scheduled to take place Monday. The high school looks to a great future with the prospect of a grand central site with a million dollar group of buildings.

District 76 has complete plans for an addition to Lincoln school and will call an election as soon as building conditions permit of letting contracts. Already the district has outgrown its

buildings and is renting outside space to house 100 pupils.

District 75 has plans for doubling the capacity of Lincolnwood school as soon as conditions permit.

The most important move of late has been the selection of a new site in the northwestern corner of the district. Options have been secured on this land at a very favorable figure and petitions are out for an election

to complete the purchase. The location is ideal. As one may see by the accompanying map the site is over 300 feet from east to west and extends 150 feet on each side of Park Avenue, which, ending at Nanzig street, can undoubtedly be vacated a length north and south of 360 feet.

Perhaps a little later, a site further east may be located, and the Crandon property sold at a good figure as business property.

ON REVIEW

April 14, 1949

Break Ground for Dist. 75 School



Evanston Photographic Service

While several hundred children and parents looked on, Mrs. Edgar C. Turner, a member of the district 75 board of education, and Miss Catherine Bassett, Lincolnwood school principal, turned the first spades of earth at ground-breaking ceremonies for the new Lincolnwood school last week. The new school, which will replace the present building, will be erected at a cost of \$650,000.

Shown with Mrs. Turner and Miss Bassett are, from left, Mrs. C. R. Peterson, president of Lincolnwood Parent-Teacher association; Mrs. Clyde A. Horn, Dr. Frank E. Endicott, Howell W. Kitchell and Robert L. Milligan, board members; Peter Hamlin (behind Mrs. Turner), general contractor for the new school; A. J. Anderson, secretary of the Peter Hamlin Construction company; Maurice Webster, chairman of the district 75 building committee; John A. Armstrong, architect for the building; Mrs. Howard C. Morton and Dr. James H. Pearce, board members; Dr. Oscar M. Chute (in back), superintendent of district 75, and Dr. Marcus H. Hobart, retiring president of the board of education.

The new school will stand immediately to the west of the present school, facing on Colfax street.

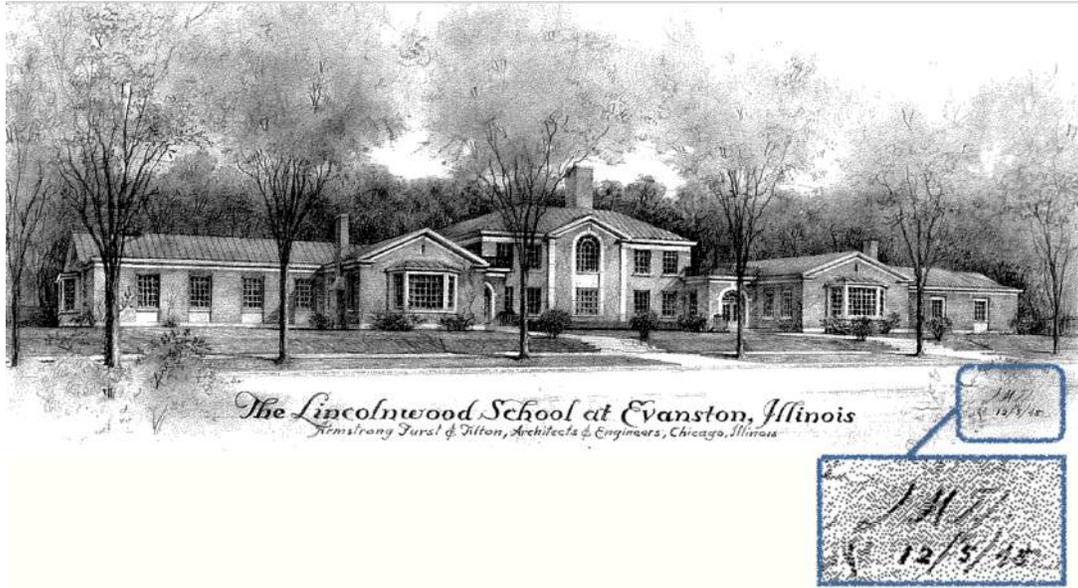
Russell Sage Alumnae to Have Buffet Supper

Evanston alumnae of Russell Sage college will join other alumnae from throughout the Chicago area for a buffet supper party at 4:30 Sunday at the home of Mrs. Robert W. Manly in Wood Dale. The party is to honor Miss Doris Crockett, dean of the college, who will be here from the east. Among the Evanstonians planning to attend is Mrs. R. K. Perrine, 822 Monroe street, who is president of the Chicago Alumnae association.

ON DEAN'S LIST

Louis F. Allen, nephew of Mrs. J. L. McIntyre, 9532 Avers avenue, Skokie, with whom he makes his home, is one of 80 students at Santa

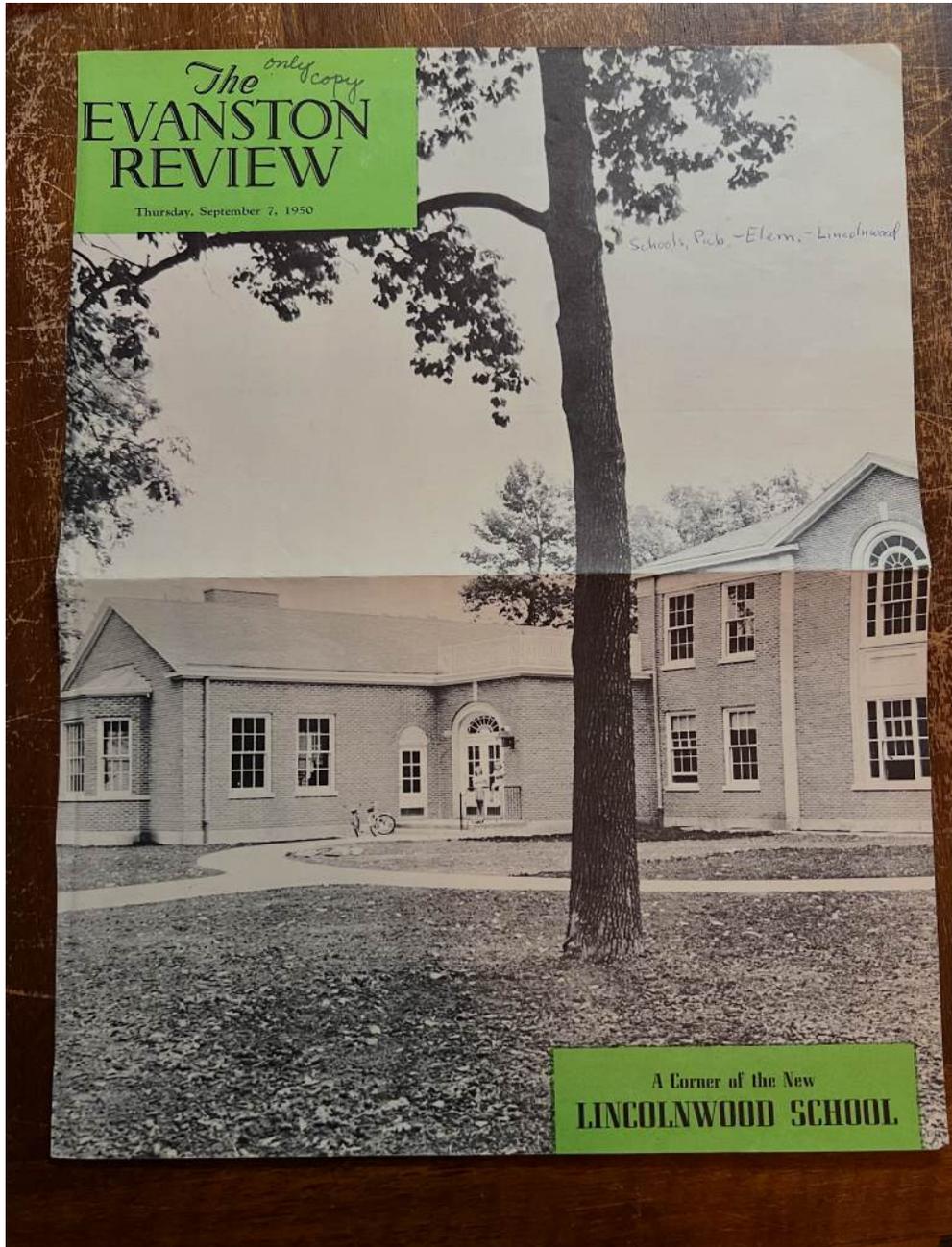
1945 Sketch of Lincolnwood School by John Neal Tilton, Jr



Scan of Architect's Original Sketch of Lincolnwood School.
Source: Cornell University Library.⁵⁸

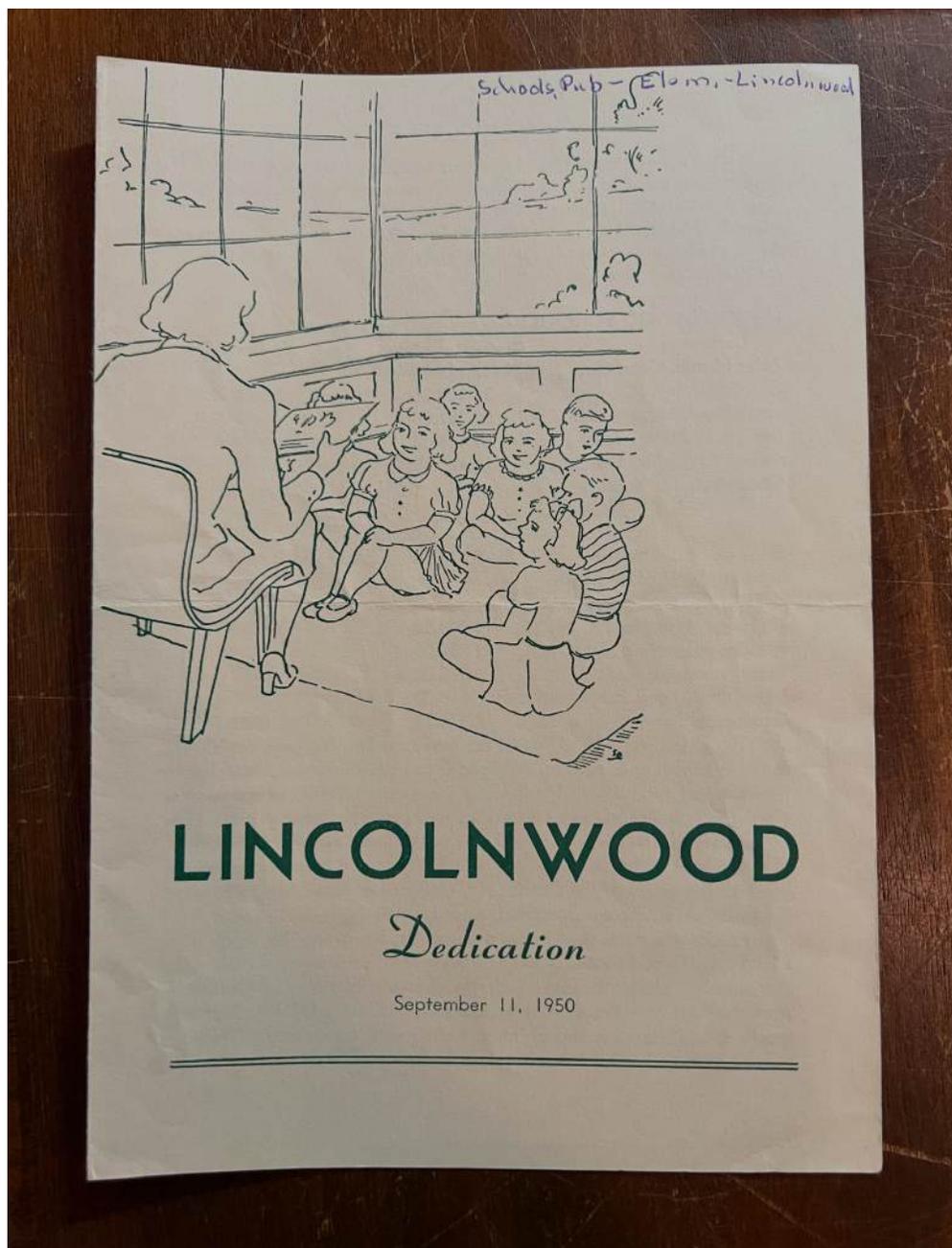
⁵⁸ Cornell University Library, Rare Manuscripts Collection. Records of Armstrong, Furst & Tilton. Author: Armstrong, Furst & Tilton, Architects (Chicago, Ill.) Volume/Box: Box 1. Delivered November 24, 2025.

1950 Cover of the Evanston Review

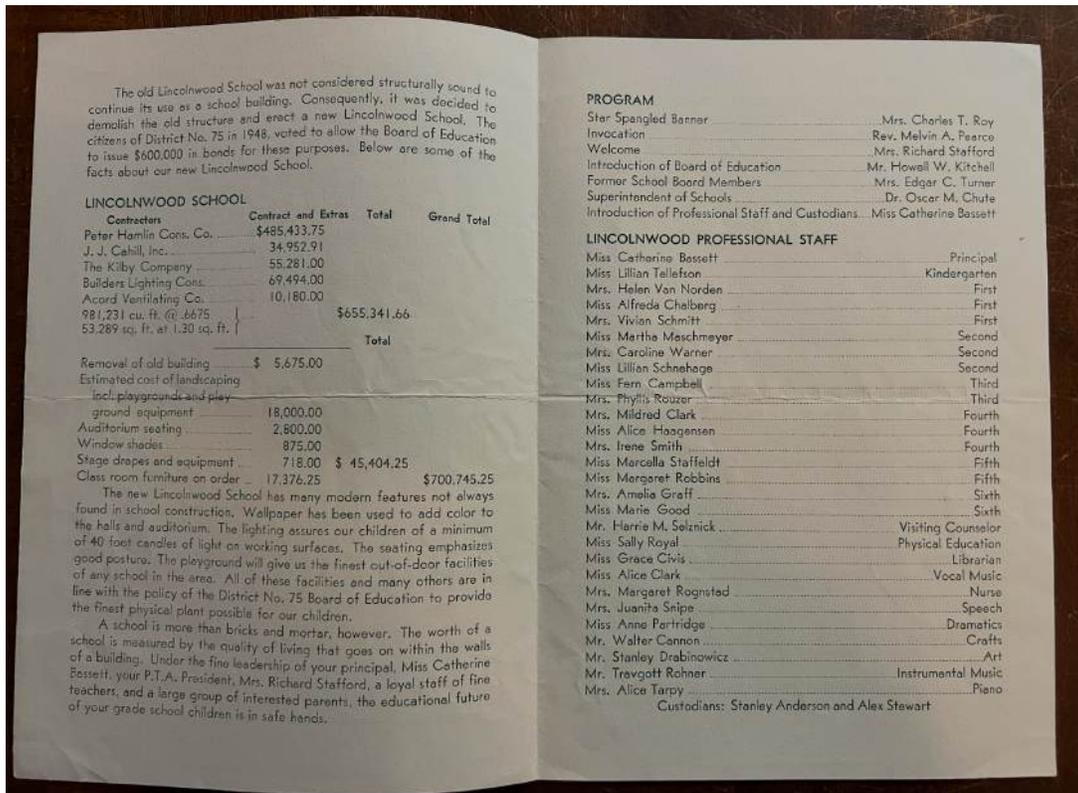


Source: Evanston History Center

1950 Program from Lincolnwood Dedication



Source: Evanston History Center, Lincolnwood Dedication Program (1950)



Source: Evanston History Center, Lincolnwood Dedication Program (1950)

1950 Lincolnwood: A Community Center - authored by Midge Perkins

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A.

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THE EVANSTON REVIEW

REVIEWS OF EVANSTON

Lincolnwood School—Community Center

By MRS. LAWRENCE B. PERKINS
Member, the Dedication Committee

Lincolnwood, Evanston's newest school building, opens its doors to the community Sept. 11 just 110 years after our first school bravely began to educate Evanston's children on the little one-acre lot deeded for "educational and burial purposes" on Ridge road in 1840. That first little school was built by private subscription and the expense of its maintenance was shared by the parents according to the number of pupils each family sent. It was a comfortable little house by 1840 standards and boasted a blackboard. The teacher boarded with the parents and received her pay from the school treasurer, who also sold burial lots. Between that schoolhouse and the beautiful new Lincolnwood school stands a century of proud progress in American education. In much of that progress Evanston has been a pioneer.

Lincolnwood from its beginning has been one of the pioneers. When its site was purchased in 1910, there were just two paved streets in the north end, Harrison and Central streets. The street car line ended at Bennett avenue. The prairie lay beyond, green fields and woods. There was one voting precinct for all the section west of the drainage canal. The Sixth ward

extended to the lake and north of Noyes street. There was one eight-room school house on Central street—the Crandon school. Its doors were locked firmly when the last pupil departed for the day.

The north end needed a new school and it needed a neighborhood center. The "school as a social center" was a very new idea, and the new Lincolnwood school, dedicated in 1914, was built to meet that new neighborhood ideal. The North End Improvement association, which Dr. W. A. Coolidge, Frank C. O'Boyle and Charles M. Cartwright founded, selected the site and circulated the petition for larger playgrounds—another new idea—and for the building of the school. The building cost \$44,636. (Around 1920 an addition was added which cost \$125,000 more). In February, 1914, an excited throng of children marched over from the Crandon school to greet their new principal, Miss Mary Moore. Lincolnwood had opened its doors to North Evanston.

Those doors have always stayed open. In the early days when other school buildings were unused in the evening, Lincolnwood was open many nights for dances, plays and lectures.

(Continued on page 28)

September 7, 1950

Lincolnwood School

(Continued from editorial page)

The Monday night dances were started before World War I. They were continued, after much serious discussion, throughout the war as a relief to many from the strain of war work and worry. Through the years and another world war, these dances have continued cementing old friendships and making new ones. Now they are known as the Cotillon and are held once a month.

The plays which were given were outstanding. Blanche Bannister Arndt was a professional coach and did wonders with amateur talent. Barrie's play, "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," was given here for the first time outside New York.

Here the North End Mothers' club pioneered in parent-teacher work. The club had been founded in 1911 at the Crandon school by a group of far-seeing North Evanston women, among them, Mrs. Carl Mohr, Mrs. Harry Whitehead, Mrs. Charles Cartwright, Mrs. John H. R. Jamar, Mrs. John W. Chandler, Mrs. John Meaker and Mrs. Edwin F. Walker. Well-supervised, inexpensive dancing classes, a social service committee for relief work and a citizenship committee were continuously maintained. Thursday nights the school was open for those in domestic service in the neighborhood for games and dances. There was no library in

the early days and so the Public library used to leave a cartload of books at the Cartwright home for Mrs. Cartwright to trundle over to school. Later the club through its library committee under Mrs. Ward Evans established a school library which it named the Mary E. Moore Memorial library.

Beginning of July 4 Fete

Here too at Lincolnwood began the first community Fourth of July celebrations which grew into the great North Evanston Fourth of July celebration we know today. Here also were the beginnings of the Community orchestra.

In 1930 Miss Moore retired and Miss Lois Davis, one of Lincolnwood's own teachers, took over as principal. Under her leadership the school continued to work for the children of the neighborhood, their parents and friends. The Christmas pageants and cantatas directed by Rita Crist and Alice Magnusson Clark, became a cherished part of the Christmas festivities. Just before Miss Davis retired in 1946, Lincolnwood sprang-plugged the plans to transform the forest preserve west of the school into one of Evanston's beauty spots. When Miss Catherine Bassett, another Lincolnwood teacher, became principal she encouraged the children's interest in nature study. Lincolnwood children now carry on a bird feeding program throughout the winter and are gradually replanting the woods with native Illinois wild flowers.

Help in Other Fields

Lincolnwood has also looked beyond its own neighborhood. Its children served as "poison squads" for Lucy Fitch Perkins when she was writing her famous Twin books to help our children better to understand the children of other lands. She considered them her keenest critics. After World War II the school adopted a war orphan. And only the other day, Mrs. Lionel Benjamin left a large box of clothing on her back porch in Seoul as she fled before the invasion, clothing sent by Lincolnwood children to the children of Korea.

As Miss Davis, who will be one of the guests of honor at the dedication program, wrote not long ago, "I would never attempt to name all the fine people who have made Lincolnwood school the nucleus of the most wonderful community I have ever known. My one prayer for the new building is that it will house as much happiness as the old one did." All who have ever been a part of Lincolnwood echo her prayer.

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1950 The Mitchells

"Mr. Mitchell negotiated for the purchase of the site of Lincolnwood School and the woods to the west of it."

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THE EVANSTON REVIEW

November 2, 1950

Mitchells Mark 50th Anniversary



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mayo Mitchell, 2300 Lincolnwood drive, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Monday evening at a dinner party given by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dale McLaughlin.

The Mitchells were married Oct. 30, 1900, at Jackson, Mich., the culmination of a romance started two years before when Mrs. Mitchell, the former Beulah Hough of Jackson, was a student at the Northwestern school of music. Mr. Mitchell traveled for a Philadelphia rubber footwear company, but in 1902 went into the real estate business with a Chicago firm. A year later he and his brother, Clayton Mitchell, who now lives at 2761 Ridge road, formed a partnership in real estate with offices in Evanston and Chicago.

Mr. Mitchell was a charter member of the North End Men's club and for many years has belonged to the Evanston club and the West-

moreland-Country club. He was one of the pioneers in the North End Improvement association and a founder of the former Central State Savings bank of Evanston, of which he served as president for a time. Mr. Mitchell negotiated for the City of Evanston the purchase of the site of Lincolnwood school and the woods to the west of it; the site of Haven school, Boltwood park, and part of the site of Willard school. With the late Dwight Perkins, he promoted the idea of setting aside as a forest preserve the tract now known as Dwight Perkins woods. He also negotiated the purchase of the sites of the Swedish and the Presbyterian Old People's homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell moved to

North Evanston in 1906 and for many years lived at 2303 Harrison street.

Mrs. Mitchell has been active in Alpha Chi Omega alumnae affairs and served as president of the house board of Northwestern chapter. She is a member emeritus of the Woman's Club of Evanston and formerly belonged to the Drama club and took an active part in the North-End Mothers' club, in which she was instrumental in starting its dancing classes for children.

Two Children

The Mitchells have two children, Theodora (Mrs. McLaughlin), and John Mayo Mitchell, Sixth ward alderman, and five grandchildren, Jean and Mary McLaughlin and Jane, Reed and John Mitchell.

Guests at the Golden wedding party were Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Leet of Jackson, Mich. (Mrs. Leet is Mrs. Mitchell's sister and was maid of honor at the wedding half a century ago), Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Mitchell, their five grandchildren, two grandnieces, Anne and Mary Jane Mitchell, and a grandnephew, Robert B. Mitchell, Jr.

Congregation Israel Plans Family Night

North Shore Congregation Israel will have another monthly family service tomorrow at 7:45 p.m. in the Glencoe temple. Dr. Edgar E. Siskin will conduct the service and will bless children whose birthdays are in November. The service also will pay tribute to girl scouts and brownies, who are being asked to come in uniform.

1952 Ten Trees Planted by Students in Observance of Arbor Day

May 1, 1952

Children Help Beautify Grounds



~~Lincolnwood school children wielded shovels, rakes and other tools in observance of Arbor day last Friday, when they planted two dogwood trees, six sugar maples and two redbud trees.~~

The children also took observation trips through the forest preserve, Dwight Perkins woods, as part of the Arbor day activities.

The two dogwood trees, one pink and one white, brought here from Michigan, were the gift of Mrs. Henry S. Pierson, 2519 Harrison street, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Warde B. Chittenden, an Evanston resident for many years. Mrs. Pierson's three sons all attended Lincolnwood.

**YOU ARE INVITED TO MEET
THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH
WRITER
FRANK**

Source: Evanston Review, May 1, 1952.

1953 New Kindergarten Wing Addition

December 17, 1953

THE EVANSTON REVIEW

New Kindergarten Wing Opened at Lincolnwood School



Lincolnwood school's new kindergarten presented this scene of spaciousness and lightness as it was placed in use last week for the first time.

Source: *Evanston Review* - December 17, 1953

https://infoweb-newsbank-com.evanston.idm.oclc.org/apps/news/document-view?p=AMNEWS&t=favorite%3A17DFDAA4%21Evanston%2520Newspapers%2520Historical%2520and%2520Current&sort=YMD_date%3AD&hide_duplicates=2&fld-base=0=alltext&maxresults=60&val-base=0=%22new%20kindergarten%20wing%20%22&docref=image%2Fv2%3A17DFDAA46840022B%40EANX-NB-18E8D09D6755C841%402434729-18E8CE877711EFD3%408&origin=image%2Fv2%3A17DFDAA46840022B%40EANX-NB-18E8D09D6755C841%402434729-18E8CE877711EFD3%408-18E8CE877711EFD3%40

1965 School Transfers Board Bus for Lunch



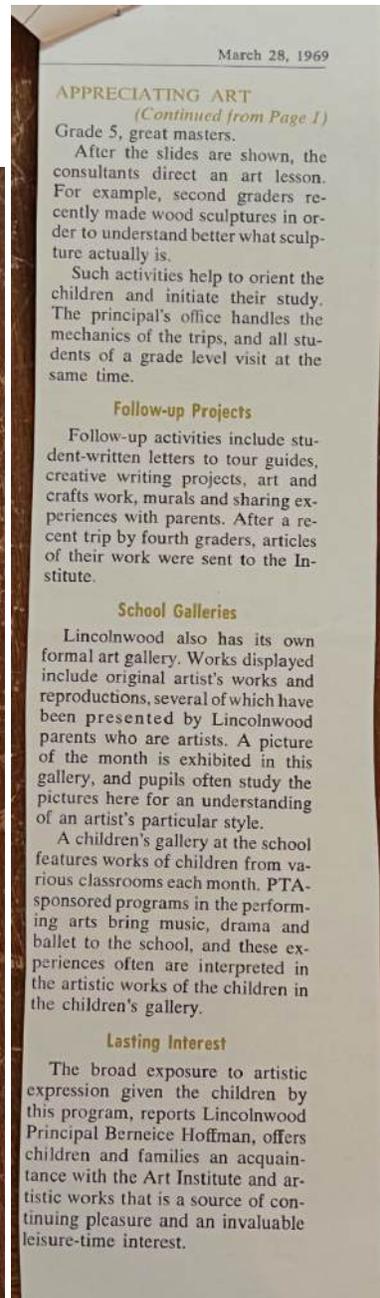
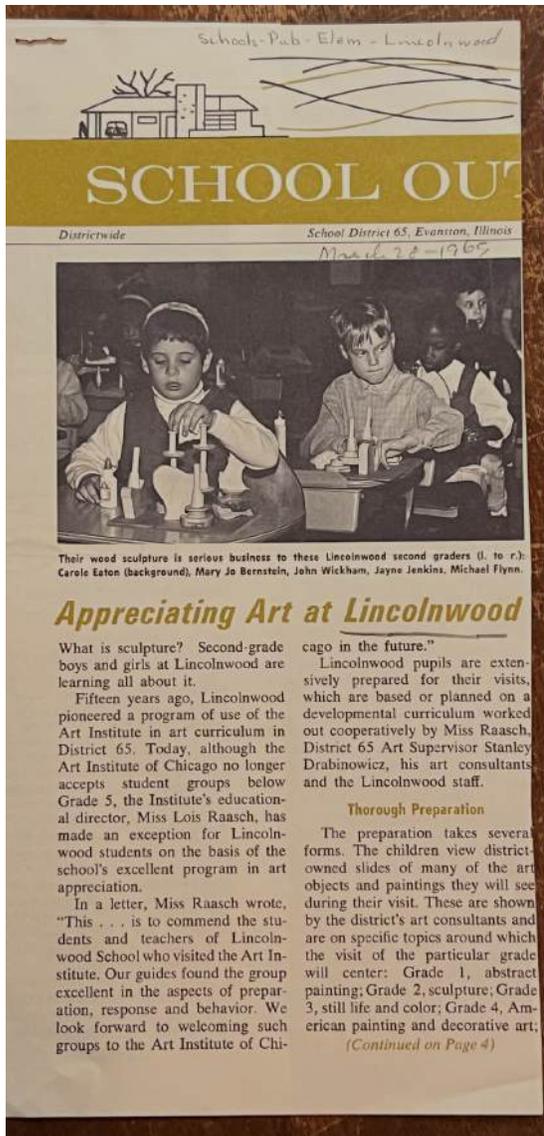
Source: Evanston History Center - September 23, 1965 (Publication unknown)

1966 Gymnasium Storage Addition



Source: Evanston History Center - January 20, 1966 (Publication unknown)

1969 Appreciating Art at Lincolnwood



Source: Evanston History Center - March 28, 1969 (Publication unknown)

1974 Tutoring with Residents of the Pioneer Place Swedish Retirement Home, now called Three Crowns Park

Schools, Pub. - Elem. - 5/30/74 Lincolnwood

What generation gap?

Lincolnwood School has launched the first of a series of programs based on the premise that the young and the old have something unique to give each other. The strength of the program lies in its cooperative nature.

In early February, a group of eight volunteers who are residents of Pioneer Place Swedish Retirement Home began tutoring a number of Lincolnwood students who had been selected by their teachers as children who might benefit from personalized tutoring.

Since its beginning, the program has shown much promise. Teacher, children and tutors were very pleased with results. And what do the tutors themselves have to

say about the program?

"We just love it and look forward to Wednesday mornings with the children. The children ask so many interesting questions."

Lincolnwood Principal Robert Kellum credits PTA Supergal Carolyn Dobbs with coordinating the program with Violet Nelson, activities director of the retirement home.

Kellum stated: "We're delighted to know that the children did indeed learn something from their elders. It's been a perfect blend of young and old with both sides benefitting from the exchange. We're looking forward to expanding the program next year."

Weighing matters here are Lincolnwood school student David Marum and Mrs. Grace Millirow, a resident of the Pioneer Place Swedish Retirement Home, whose residents have been tutoring Lincolnwood pupils. (staff photo by Jerry Howard)



Source: Evanston History Center - May 30, 1974, likely Evanston Review.

1977 SafetyTown

RT
JUNE 30, 2016

Safety / Public / Lincolnwood

Safety Town Summer Camp Celebrates 40th Summer

BY JAMIE DONOHUE

Five of the original founders of Safety Town, a summer camp designed to teach pre-school through elementary school students safety techniques and protocols, gathered at Lincolnwood School on June 17 to celebrate the camp's 40th summer in Evanston. The founders included Sharon Petersen, Sandy Swanson, Jenny Glick, Carol Burns, and Nancy Doyle, as well as the current camp director, Emily Guthrie.



Local Boy Scout troops volunteered to paint the "town," on which the campers can practice their street and pedestrian safety.

The idea of bringing Safety Town to Evanston was first proposed at a PTA meeting in 1977 when a board member found an article about the National Safety Town Center. "Dorothy Chlad, who ran the National Safety Town in Dayton, Ohio, is still around. Someone brought in the article, and we thought it was an outstanding idea," said Ms. Guthrie.

While much of Safety Town's advertising today comes from their website and other online platforms, Ms. Glick explained that when she was the camp's director, "we never had anything online—we had to go around to all the schools. I got to know every school in Evanston extremely well, and all the secretaries." Since then, Safety Town has grown in both size and popularity. "When we only had two schools, it was 600 campers a year, and the teens, probably another 100, 150 teens. [Now] it's thousands. We've got about 160 enrolled here this summer," said Ms. Guthrie.

Safety Town's curriculum covers a wide variety of topics that are taught over the span of two weeks. Some of the topics include crossing the street; pedestrian/motorist safety; first aid, seat belts, and 911; poisoning prevention and home safety; fire prevention; playground safety; bus safety; and bicycle safety. When asked about changes made over the past 40 years, Ms. Guthrie answered, "We've added a couple of topics. One is 'I own my body,' and another is 'stranger danger.' And then, because I happen to know a woman who has a dog sitter trained for therapy, she now comes and we talk about pet safety. Anna, who is our teen aide this session, is a lifeguard, so she talks about [beach and] water safety. We've tweaked it a little bit."

Young campers are supervised and managed by middle-school "teen aides," who come from all over Evanston. Though the aide positions are purely voluntary, students can earn community service hours through the camp and/or find babysitting opportunities through the campers' parents.

Several Evanston-based organizations also volunteer their time to educate the campers, such as the Evanston Police and Fire Departments, representatives from bike stores, Goldfish Swim School, and local Boy Scouts. Four Scouts who were looking for volunteer opportunities to earn their Eagle Scout badges are responsible for the new "town" that is painted onto the Lincolnwood school pavement next to the playground. This new development allows the kids to practice their street and pedestrian safety with a more hands-on approach: the town contains stop signs, streets, intersections, and small wooden buildings.

"It's so much fun, the kids don't even realize they're getting all of this information," said Ms. Guthrie. "We create a memory book that they take home on the last day, and the teens write a little note that goes in there. I've had parents tell me they still have theirs from three decades ago."



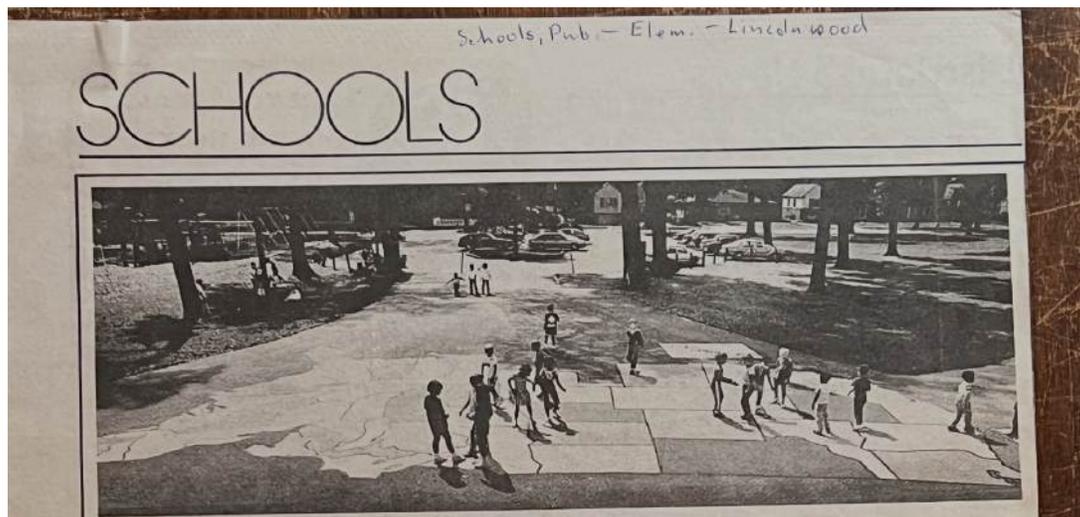
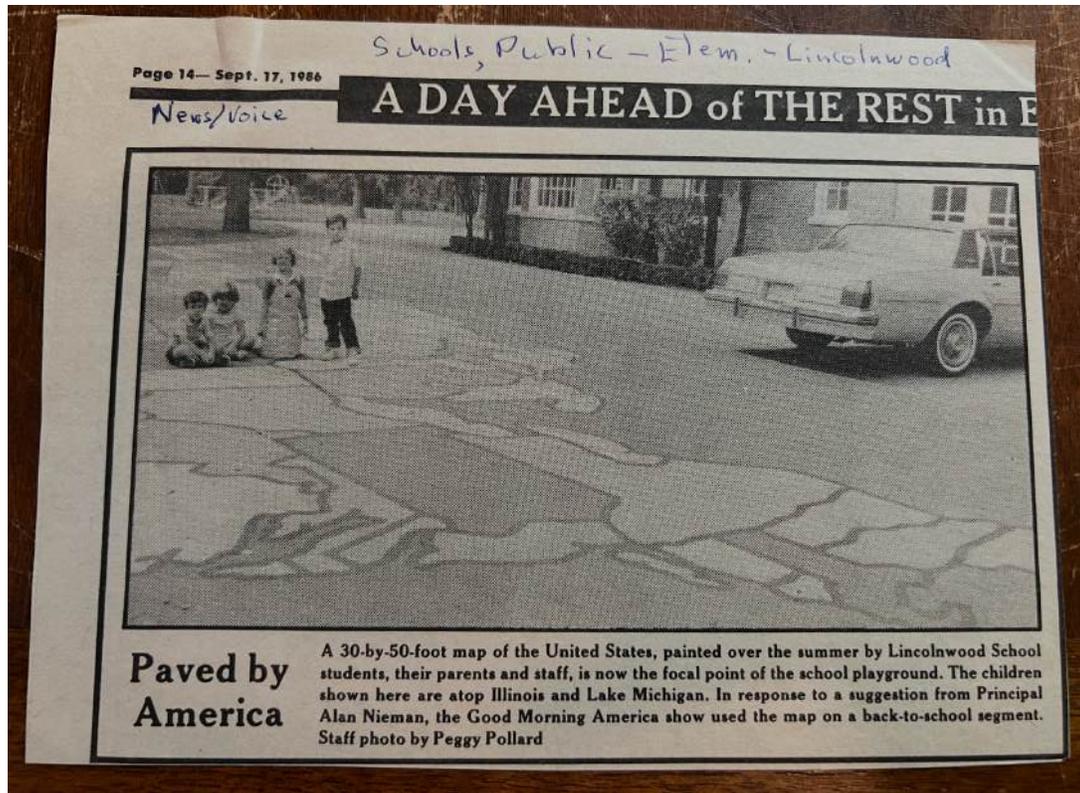
More about the Evanston Safety Town curriculum and registration is available at evanstonsafetytown.org.

Safety Town founders, from left to right: Sandy Swanson, Carol Burns, Sharon Petersen, Emily Guthrie (the current director), Nancy Doyle, Ms. Doyle's granddaughter, and Jenny Glick.

Photos by Jamie Donohue

Source: Evanston History Center - June 30, 2016 (Evanston Roundtable).

1986 Created a Map of the United States



Source: Evanston History Center - September 17, 1986 (Evanston Review).

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2013 Established the Star Garden



Star Garden at Lincolnwood School. On May 18, Lincolnwood families gathered to build the Lincolnwood Star Garden, a sustainable, edible garden. In addition to learning proper planting techniques, students will learn about soil, composting and what it means to grow food organically. Planting activities vary by grade level and incorporate Illinois State science standards into each lesson. Lincolnwood is benefiting from the guidance of SAGE (Schools Are Gardening in Evanston), a community group dedicated to promoting edible, sustainable school gardens in Evanston. Lincolnwood kindergarten, first and second-graders planted spinach, lettuce, kale, swiss chard and arugula. Third-graders added to the garden's variety by planting nasturtiums – edible flowers. In addition to planting, students were treated to a lesson on worms and soil led by Joan Kerr, local master gardener and member of the Lincolnwood Garden Committee. In photo above, Lincolnwood parents build the star garden.

Submitted photo

RT 6/06/13

Source: Evanston History Center - June 6, 2013(Evanston Roundtable).

2025 Held Community Day, which involved Perkins Woods



Image featuring current Lincolnwood students with Libby Hill, Steward of the Dwight Perkins Woods. Learning about oak trees in the woods was an element of "Community Day" on October 17, 2025. Source: Photograph by Author.

School History via Evanston History Center

LINCOLNWOOD SCHOOL (North Evanston)

Lincolnwood school is the oldest school in North Evanston at the present time. It was not, however, the first school in North Evanston. The first school, called the Central Street School, was a small wooden building standing on the present site of Independence Park at Central and Stewart Avenue, which was built about 1870. Before that time, there had been no place for the few children living in North Evanston to go to school. North Evanston was a separate village until 1874, and the school district was a separate school district until about 1906. In 1894, the little wooden school house was taken down and a large brick building put up, which was named the Crandon School, after Frank Crandon, long-time school board member.

... until after 1900.

- 4 -

By 1912 there were too many children for the Crandon school so it was decided to build another school further west. The first Lincolnwood School, finished in late 1913, incorporated many new ideas in school house design. It was the first school in Evanston to be built on a large enough site to have a playground. Many of the schools now have playgrounds, but land has been purchased later to provide playground space. Lincolnwood was also the first school to have a real gymnasium.

The present school was built about 1950. One of the rooms in the school is dedicated to Lucy Fitch Perkins, well known writer for children (Dutch Twins and twenty-five other books in the Twin Series - some of them are in the Historical Society Library). Mrs. Perkins lived in the neighborhood and used to try out her new stories on Lincolnwood children. Among the well known people who attended Lincolnwood school is Margaret Mortenson Landon, author of "Anna and the King of Siam", from which the movie "The King and I" was made.

Source: Evanston History Center - Date & Author Unknown.

LINCOLNWOOD

School celebrates 50 great years

Lincolnwood School celebrated 50 years with an alumni reception Saturday at the school. Former students, families and staff were invited to come and reminisce, share memories in the school's memory book or on video, and add a square to the 50th Anniversary Quilt. The walls were painted and all the class pictures were put back up. Many former faculty and students attended the reception, including music teacher Marie Goyette, who taught at Lincolnwood from 1952 to 1973, and flew in from Florida just for this special event to share her fond memories. James Mayfield, who served as a custodian in District 65 from the 1970s through the 1990s, was available to answer questions. He is currently writing a book on the history of Evanston schools. Mary Ruth and John Sanderson, who graduated in 1924 and now live at the Presbyterian Home, also attended. They shared their memories of the original school built in the early 1900s that was located just east of the current building.

The current Lincolnwood School opened for the academic year of 1949-50. Except for a few minor additions, the exterior of the school still looks much the same as it did when it first

DIGEST

opened. While the actual building may not have changed a lot, what goes on inside it has. Lincolnwood School principal, Alan Nieman, has witnessed many of the changes firsthand. He's been principal for 25 years and says the biggest changes have been thanks to the introduction of technology. Six computers in the library are linked to the Internet and each classroom has two computers. According to Nieman, "Students are more technologically-oriented these days." Nieman has seen many kids grow up over the years. This, he says, is the best part of the job. Today, some of those grown up-kids are sending their own kids to the school. Teachers are as dedicated as ever. They offer students after-school tutoring and one-to-one help with schoolwork. All teachers are now available 15 minutes before school begins to help with homework, allow kids to work on the computers and to socialize with classmates. Many teachers go out of their ways to attend students' extracurricular events.

Lincolnwood School provides more and more enriching opportunities outside of the classroom. PTA-sponsored after-school programs include Chess Club, Science Club, French and Spanish Foreign Language Club, Art Club, Computer Club and tae kwon do lessons. Every few years, the school participates in an exchange program with a French school. The Open Doors program, offered every other Saturday in January, February and March, allows parents and children to play in the gym and see the school. In the near future, Nieman hopes to have telephones placed in every classroom to facilitate parent-teacher communication.

Source: Evanston Review, March 16, 2000

Letters of Support from the Community

Friends of the Cook County Forest Preserve

December 8, 2025

To Whom It May Concern,

Friends of the Forest Preserves is a 26-year-old independent nonprofit organization with 2,600 members and nearly 20,000 email and social media contacts. Friends unites people to protect, preserve, and promote the forest preserves in Cook County.

Dwight Perkins Woods is Cook County's smallest forest preserve, located in Evanston, and named in honor of the renowned architect and co-founder of the Forest Preserves of Cook County.

Along its western edge sits Lincolnwood Elementary School—originally designed by Dwight Perkins and named by his wife, Lucy Fitch Perkins, a noted author and illustrator of children's literature. This forest preserve is cared for by local volunteers, cherished by Evanston residents, and has long served as an outdoor classroom for Lincolnwood students.

There is a community-led initiative currently underway which nominates Lincolnwood Elementary School as a local landmark under the City of Evanston's historic preservation ordinance. The aim is to protect the building and its surrounding grounds for future generations.

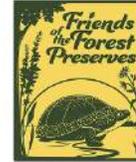
As of early December, more than 500 friends and neighbors of Lincolnwood School have signed a petition on change.org in support of the effort.

Friends of the Forest Preserves wholeheartedly supports this excellent initiative and urges the Preservation Commission to provide Lincolnwood with this important designation, ensuring its protection and preservation into the future.

Sincerely,



Benjamin Cox
Executive Director



411 S. Wells St.
Suite 800
Chicago, IL 60607

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Benjamin Cox, Executive Director

From: Marla Dobrin

Subject: Re: Lincolnwood School & Landmark Initiative

Date: January 6, 2026 at 8:22:34 AM CST

I began teaching at Lincolnwood in 1997, and taught down the hall from my mom (Mrs. Meltzer, a beloved 2nd and 3rd grade teacher) for 5 years. My mom began teaching at Lincolnwood in the 80's and retired in 2002.

Lincolnwood has always been a special place for me because of the connection with my mom, who sadly passed away 5 1/2 years ago. The relationships I have to the families I have taught, along with the ones my mom has taught, is what makes Lincolnwood so special. In addition to the amazing community, this building is gorgeous. Looking from the outside, it's exactly what you think of when you think of a school. The red brick building, set back with lots of land around it, and the beautiful woods along its side is what makes it so special.

Fondly,
Marla Dobrin

From: Aimee Lanphere

Subject: Sharing My Story

Date: December 11, 2025 at 8:46:02 AM CST

Dear neighbors and friends whom I haven't met yet,

Lincolnwood School should be preserved as a landmark because its part and parcel of our ancestors' vision, has been the hub of our community, and is now our duty to preserve for the future.

The first Lincolnwood School, built in 1913, and adjacent Perkins Woods, are undoubtedly the reasons why the first owner of my house, Adele Montgomery, decided to move to Evanston with her family in 1922. It's an ideal location, kitty-corner to the present school's backyard, and across Grant Street from the woods. She chose George Elmslie, a renowned architect, to design it. Elmslie worked with the Prairie School architects, among them, Frank Lloyd Wright, landscape architect Jens Jensen and architect Dwight Perkins.

Perkins was the 12th Architect for the Chicago Board of Education. In 1914, he and Jens Jensen were determined to save open space from industrialization, and thus helped create the Cook County Forest Preserves, the smallest parcel of which is Perkins Woods.

Perkins Woods, Evanston's only forest preserve, is a rare treat, frequented by birders all over Chicagoland. 174 species of birds have been sighted there. The forest animals who live in there use Lincolnwood schoolyard because, for them, it's all part of the same place.

Even though I own Adele's house now, I believe I'm borrowing it from history on its life's long timeline into the future. Thank goodness it was designated as a landmark house.

I wish the same landmark status for the Lincolnwood School property. The school and grounds are the hub of activity for our neighborhood. Although the physical school has changed, the school grounds and the woods remember the 112 years of happy children's voices & footprints. They need our voices to speak for them now to preserve them as open space.

*Sincerely,
Aimee Lanphere*

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From: Linda Gartz

Subject: Our story re: Lincolnwood School

Date: November 18, 2025 at 2:31:20 PM CST

My husband and I have been Evanston residents since 1975... We soon discovered Perkins' Woods on many walks with our dog and noticed the beautiful Lincolnwood School just on the east end of the woods. I was teaching at the time in Winnetka and peered into the windows at the classrooms to see how they were set up. As a professional educator, I was so impressed with what I saw in those mostly kindergarten classrooms: lively bulletin boards, clever displays for each season, lots of kids' work on the walls—clearly child-centered classrooms. I wondered if our kids might ever go to this beautiful school, but at the time, we were in Willard's district.

We had our sons in June 1986 and December 1989 ... The following year, we purchased a home on Lincoln and were now in Lincolnwood's district, along with lots of boys in Evan's Indian Guide's group (renamed since then). We instantly loved Lincolnwood School as a ... neighborhood school. We walked there in about 10 minutes every weekday, meeting other parents and students on the way, getting to know our neighbors and our neighbors' children.

That's the importance of a neighborhood school: it brings community together in the best ways. I got involved in the Lincolnwood PTA, eventually becoming a co-president. The proximity of other families made making friends easy, and my sons also had African American friends who would come to our home or my son(s) would go to theirs. The PTA consisted of parents (mostly moms) who really made the school extraordinary, with special evening family or weekend events that were educational as well as lots of fun. One Christmas we learned about Kwanzaa from an African American couple, parents of Lincolnwood students.

The PTA also raised money with multiple projects, enough that the PTA paid for re-doing the library and for buying new playground equipment. The Lincolnwood community worked together to make Lincolnwood a vibrant and special place. The teachers were terrific. I wrote grants, spanning more than three years, to spear-head a tutoring program for low-level readers. It was a research-based program with trained parent volunteers who worked with kids who weren't needy enough for the district program, but would have fallen behind without the extra support. As a neighborhood school, we were able to get lots of volunteers and over a four-year period taught more than 200 children to read. We presented our data to the Board of Education, who then funded it for a short while. Such is the benefit of a neighborhood school.

Lincolnwood ... is a vital glue that holds our community together.

Thank you, Linda Gartz

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Obituaries

Perkins, Dwight H.

DWIGHT H. PERKINS, CHICAGO ARCHITECT: Designer of 200 Public Buildings -- Forest
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
New York Times (1923-); Nov 4, 1941; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 26

**DWIGHT H. PERKINS,
CHICAGO ARCHITECT**

**Designer of 200 Public Buildings
—Forest Preservation Leader**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Dwight Heald Perkins, nationally known architect and designer of more than 200 public buildings in the Chicago area, died yesterday in Lordsburg, N. M., after a brief illness. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Perkins had served for twenty years as chairman of the plan committee of the Forest Preserve Commission and was the founder of the Prairie Club that campaigned for the creation of the preserves.

Mr. Perkins was the son of Marland Leslie and Marion Heald Perkins. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then taught architecture there for a year. In 1891 he was married to Lucy A. Fitch. They had two children, Eleanor Ellis and Lawrence Bradford Perkins.

In 1894 he went to Chicago, where he worked as a member of the architectural firm of Perkins, Chatten & Hammond. For ten years he was chairman of the subcommittee on playgrounds, Special Park Commission, and from 1905 to 1910 he was architect for the Chicago Board of Education.

Successively then he was a member of the Municipal Art Commission of Chicago, a member of the Planning Commission of the Cook County Forest Preserve, president of the Northwest Park District Commission of Evanston and honorary president of the Regional Planning Association of Chicago.

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Perkins, Lucy F.

Evanston Review (published as The Evanston Review) - March 25, 1937 - page 96

March 25, 1937 | Evanston Review (published as The Evanston Review) | Evanston, Illinois | Page 96



Lucy Fitch Perkins, 2319 Lincoln street, author of the famed and loved series of "twin" books for children, died suddenly Thursday of last week at her winter home in Pasadena.

Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon in Pasadena, and Evanston will pay its final tribute to the noted writer at a memorial service Sunday afternoon, April 4, at 3:30 at Lincolnwood school. Details of the service are now being arranged.

Beginning her career as an author some years after her marriage, Mrs. Perkins published her first book, "The Book of Joys," in 1907. With the publication of "The Dutch Twins" nearly 25 years ago, she began the long series of books which brought her prominence as one of the most widely-read of all children's authors. A Washburne report on books in 1934 showed that "The Dutch Twins" led all other child books in popularity.

Adding one and sometimes two books a year, Mrs. Perkins wrote in all 24 "Twin" volumes, and at the time of her death was at work upon a sequel to "The Dutch Twins." Sales of the celebrated series reached the seldom-achieved total of more than 2,000,000 copies.

More than providing entertainment for children, Mrs. Perkins wrote with the underlying purpose of developing friendly feeling between children of different nationalities. The books have been translated into many foreign languages and into Braille for the blind and are used in many schools.

Mrs. Perkins illustrated all of her books, and, in addition to her literary work, did many mural paintings for homes and schools. Her Evanston and California homes were the center of meeting for young and old, especially those interested in civic activities and in promoting international understanding.

Mrs. Perkins was born in Maples, Ind., in 1865. She attended the Museum of Fine Arts school in Boston, and after her graduation taught from 1887 to 1891 at the School of Fine Arts, Pratt institute, Brooklyn. She was married Aug. 18, 1891, and was the mother of two children, Eleanor Ellis, and Lawrence Bradford, who survive.

She was honored as an author when the 2,000,000th copy of her books came off the press in 1935, and to mark the occasion a specially-bound copy was publicly presented to her by

Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public library.

"I doubt if there are more than two or three authors alive who can equal Mrs. Perkins' record, and none who begrudges it to her," observed Fanny Butcher, literary editor of the Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Perkins was a member of the Chicago Woman's club, the Midland Authors and the League of Women Voters.

Surviving Mrs. Perkins, besides her husband, son and daughter, are three sisters, Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson of Cambridge, and Miss Florence H. Fitch and Mrs. Edwin F. Walker of Pasadena.

Mr. Perkins and Miss Perkins are expected back from California April 3.

Tilton, John Neal

John Neal Tilton

June 16, 1891 — May 29, 1970

Professor John Neal Tilton came to Cornell in 1909 from Chicago, where he had been born and reared, to study architecture. In 1913 he received the degree of Bachelor of Architecture and a year later that of Master of Architecture.

He then returned to Chicago, and, with the exception of two years as an officer in the U. S. Army Air Corps during World War I, worked as an architectural designer for Marshall and Fox, Architects, until 1926. At that time he formed a partnership under the name of Armstrong, Furst, and Tilton, practicing in Chicago.

In 1932 he left Chicago and joined the faculty of the College of Architecture at Cornell as an assistant professor, becoming professor in 1936. In 1937-38 he served as acting dean of the College, from 1938-40 as assistant dean, and from 1940-45 as secretary. In 1959, after twenty-seven years of dedicated service, he became professor of architecture, emeritus. During his tenure at Cornell, Professor Tilton retained his partnership in Chicago on a part-time basis.

Professor Tilton taught with distinction and great devotion and served well generations of Cornell students. His special fields of interest were in the area of working drawings, specifications, and mechanical equipment of buildings. In addition to his teaching responsibilities he served on a number of University committees, including the University Aptitude Committee, the Executive Committee on Student War Service, and the University Scholarship Committee. He also served terms as chairman of the Student Conduct Committee and the Committee on Student Activities.

He was active in many professional organizations. He was a long-standing member of the American Institute of Architects, and at one time was secretary of the Central New York Chapter. He was also a member of the honorary societies Tau Beta Pi, Gargoyle, and L'Ogive. In recognition of his dedication to his teaching and to his students, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture awarded Professor Tilton its "Citation for Excellence in Teaching" in 1958.

In addition to serving the University, John Tilton also served his community in many ways. He was one of the most faithful and beloved members of St. John's Episcopal Church, to which he gave freely of his professional

talents, especially in its building and redecorating program and as a member of its vestry. He was also a dedicated member of Rotary International, and was an honorary member of the Ithaca Rotary Club at the time of his death.

In 1940 John Tilton married Hazel Davidson of La Grange, Illinois, who died in 1967.

Professor Tilton died at the age of 78 at the Lakeside Nursing Home, Ithaca, where he had been a resident for two years.

He is survived by a brother, Brigadier General Rolland L. Tilton of Hampton, Virginia, and three nieces.

Stuart M. Barnette, Thomas H. Canfield, Francis W. Saul

Source: Cornell University Archives:

<https://ecommons.cornell.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/ad10f537-93a9-4df2-9921-cb888c7df0b2/content>

Furst, William

Evanston Review (published as The Evanston Review) - December 23, 1965 - page 73
December 23, 1965 | Evanston Review (published as The Evanston Review) | Evanston, Illinois | Page 73

Plan Services For W. H. Furst, Former Resident

Memorial services for William H. Furst, 79, of Delray Beach, Fla., will be held at 4 p.m. today in St. Elisabeth's Episcopal Church in Glencoe. Mr. Furst died Sunday in Delray Beach.

A former Evanstonian, Mr. Furst was a prominent church and school architect for more than 50 years. While a partner in the Chicago firm of Armstrong, Furst, and Tilton, he designed many area buildings, including Seabury-Western Theological Seminary in Evanston; the Graduate Building and Sunny Gymnasium at the University of Chicago; Glenview Community Church; and the Glencoe public schools. More recently, while associated with Furst, Maher, and McGrew of Evanston, Mr. Furst's work included New Trier High School East, and Mary Mapes Dodge School, Chicago.

Mr. Furst was a member of the Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, the university clubs of Chicago and Evanston, and the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects of which he had been an officer.

Surviving him are his wife, Edith Ellis; two sisters, Mrs. Gertrude F. Baumer, East Orange, N.J., and Mrs. Edith F. Reincke of Chicago; a daughter, Mrs. Edith F. Howell, Winnetka; a son William C. Furst, Kenilworth; and four grandchildren.

It is requested that remembrances be sent to Highland Park Hospital in lieu of flowers.

The Evanston Review

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