

Grant Park Design Guidelines

*Chicago Park District
Office of Research and Planning
July 1, 1992*



Grant Park Design Guidelines

Table of Contents

Foreword	i
Purpose	1
Participants	3
Historic Overview	7
Design Guidelines	21
Historic Template	22
Park Boundaries	24
Design Principles	26
Land Use	32
Structures	34
Appendix A: The CPD Master Planning Program	37
Appendix B: The Grant Park Management and Restoration Plan	38
Appendix C: Historic Template	40
Acknowledgements	43
Bibliography	44

Foreword: Grant Park Into The 21st Century

To visit Grant Park is to experience some of the best that Chicago has to offer: a cool lake breeze, sailing from Monroe Harbor, spectacular skyline views, softball at Hutchinson Field, a tourist photo at Buckingham Plaza, aerobics class at Daley Bicentennial Plaza, panoramas from Lake Shore Drive, star gazing at the Planetarium, convenient underground parking for a day of Loop shopping, a summer of free concerts, festivals and special events — all of this and more are available in Chicago's "front yard."

Grant Park is a picture-perfect setting, an important part of the public image of Chicago. Whatever the purpose, Grant Park is the most popular and prominent site for a city-wide event. When the Pope and the Queen of England visited Chicago, they came to Grant Park. It is our common ground where people of all backgrounds can come together to enjoy one of the great landscaped settings of the world.

In addition to being the centerpiece of Chicago's famous lakefront, Grant Park is also at the center of our renowned city-wide necklace of linked parks and boulevards. It is both a neighborhood park for the city's central area and a regional park that welcomes the world to the Windy City. It is also a historic resource — an inheritance deserving special attention. To ensure that all of these qualities will continue, these Design Guidelines — the first phase of a comprehensive Master Plan — have been developed.

The Legacy of the Past, the Challenge of the Future

Grant Park has been the source of intense public interest since the first parcels of land were set aside for public use in 1837. From then, through the turn of the century when Aaron Montgomery Ward fought legal battles to keep the park "forever open clear and free," to today, Grant Park has captured the hearts and minds of Chicagoans. With the publication of Daniel Burnham's Chicago Plan of 1909, Grant Park was designated to become "the formal focal point, the intellectual center of Chicago". This goal was partially achieved in the 1920s when most of present day Grant Park was constructed. However, the potential of Grant Park to provide a full spectrum of leisure time experiences has never been fully developed.

Our priceless legacy is at a critical crossroads. Years of use have taken a fearful toll, and have created new and substantial needs. These must be met if Grant Park is going to flourish in the 21st century. The Chicago Park District is faced with the challenge of accommodating the future while renewing the glory of Grant Park's historic past.

This document, therefore, is the first step in acknowledging this enormous responsibility. It can only be met through a carefully reasoned process, democratic consensus, and a coordinated commitment from the private and public sectors.

The starting point for this process is to establish the goals for the overall plan. After two years of study and vigorous public dialogue, certain principles have emerged which provide a foundation for the management and restoration of Grant Park. These goals include:

Historic Rehabilitation

One primary objective of these guidelines is to recover the park's historic character and, where practical, to extend the traditions of its design. Several significant historic features have been removed, altered, or have never been completed as intended. Those elements that establish and define the historic character of Grant Park have been carefully identified. They form a Historic Template which can guide the rehabilitation. All future improvements must be integrated into the historic patterns that have been established by the park's design.

To preserve the park's historic character while accommodating the need for change, the master plan for Grant Park will be developed as a historic rehabilitation and not as a restoration. A rehabilitation will efficiently provide current and new uses through repair, alteration, and new design, while preserving and enhancing those features of the Park that are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values. In addition to protecting the historic elements that define the park's character, the design concepts which led to their implementation must also be respected.

Parkland Consolidation

Every effort should be made to incorporate all of the land within the traditional park boundaries - Randolph Street, Michigan Avenue, Roosevelt Road and Lake Michigan - into a unified scheme for the development and use of the park. Significant sections have never been developed, and are waiting to be activated as part of the park. Existing park elements have been altered or encroached upon for subordinate or non-park purposes.

Dormant rail yards should be consolidated for park uses. The 9th Street maintenance yards should either be relocated or reconfigured to fit into the park. Parking lots and the lands around the S-Curve, at the southwest and northeast corners of the park respectively, need to be brought into the functioning sequence of park spaces and energized with activity. Even the streets within the park, the public rights-of-way, should be improved to be more like park drives, so that they unite the pieces of the park rather than separating them.

Land Use and Activation

The variety and duration of uses should be expanded if the potential of the expanded and more unified park is to be realized. Currently, only a handful of the major spaces in Grant Park are programmed for more than one particular function. Activity, even in or near those areas designated for passive uses, increases safety and security.

The strength of Chicago's culture is its diversity. Thus, a broader range of cultural activities should be held in Grant Park. Home of world-famous institutions, each should be encouraged to expand cultural and educational programs and exhibits into the Park.

Chicago is a sports town. Therefore, Grant Park's potential to offer year-round athletic programs and events for people of all ages and abilities should also be more fully explored.

Accessibility

One of the major problems with Grant Park is accessibility. Large areas are hard to get to or through and once you get there it is hard to know where else to go. The multi-level Randolph Street structure and the IC trench from Randolph to Roosevelt Road are especially disruptive in this regard. Grant Park needs a comprehensive program of signage to explain the physical layout of the park and to identify the range of activities.

Once visitors know what is available, they need convenient ways to get there. Connections are essential. Pedestrian connections should be extended along the axes of east-west streets from the Loop. Connections to the north-south network of lakefront bicycle, jogging and walking paths should be clearer. Connections to public transportation, to and through the park, are needed to facilitate the use of the park and its amenities. Access to the entire park and all facilities for the disabled should be maximized.

One additional challenge is presented by the tremendous increase in park use by pedestrians. Whether it is the crowds at major festivals or the lines for tour boats at Queen's Landing, better means must be devised and, if necessary, alternate sites developed to handle these volumes of people.

Structures and Infrastructure

No system of activity and access will be successful if the service infrastructure to support it is not adequate. When it comes to auxiliary services, people who use Grant Park are largely on their own. Convenient, safe and clean toilet facilities are almost nonexistent. Food services are available but limited, and significant opportunities to make Grant Park a good place to have a meal or snack have been missed. Information kiosks, emergency communications facilities and first-aid stations are not available and should be provided, especially in high use zones. Lighting and seating are provided sporadically when a coordinated system of lights and benches is needed for people who want to sit and relax. Basic landscape requirements such as watering and drainage are barely being served at all by the 1920s vintage systems. These ancillary functions are necessary to strengthen the ability of the park to handle the primary task of providing recreational, cultural and leisure time opportunities.

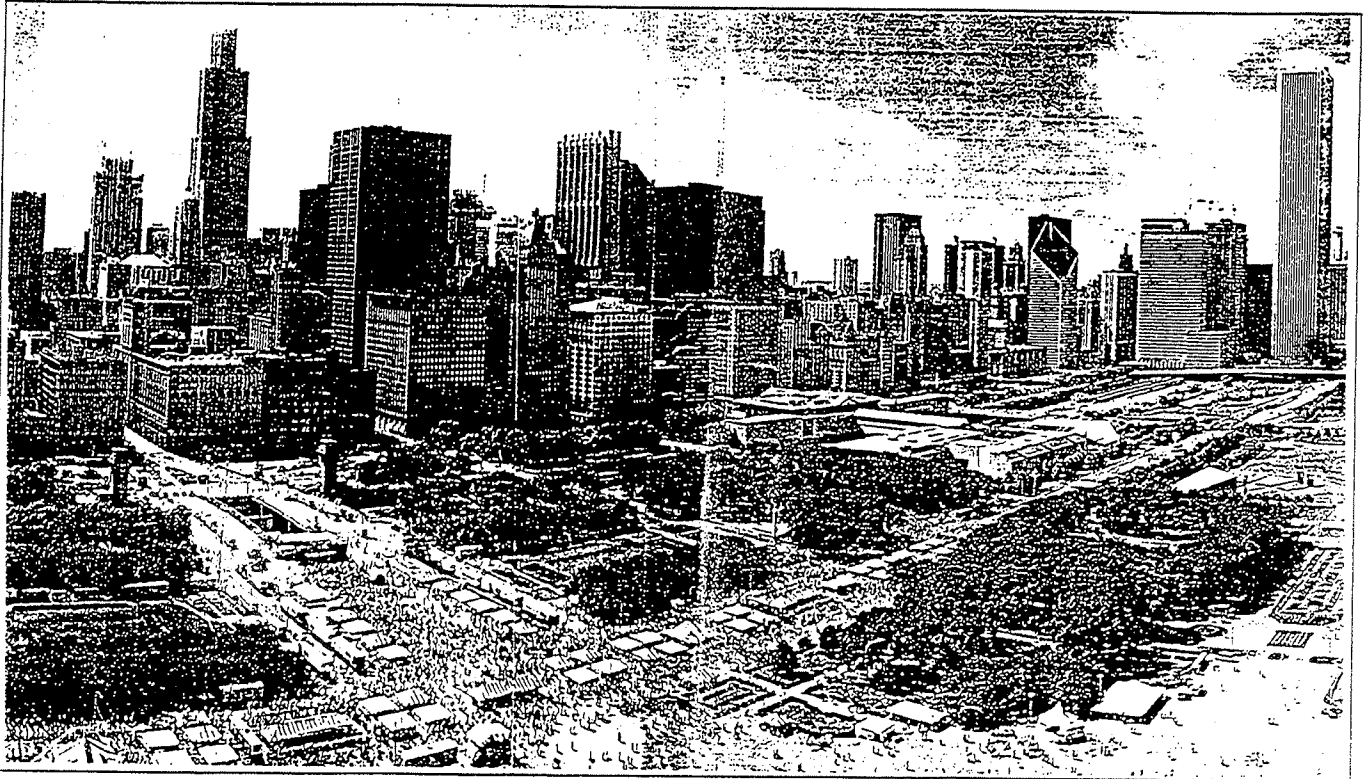
Reforestation

Perhaps the most basic need for Grant Park is the most obvious: the park needs more trees, shrubbery, and flowers. Grant Park had one of the largest stands of American Elm trees anywhere. Spectacular displays of flowering crabapples, lilacs and other ornamentals have declined and vanished over time.

Just as the city around it is continually restored through investment, the lush landscape of Grant Park must be renewed. To accommodate the increase in park use and to provide its proper environmental setting, the scope of reforestation has to expand into currently underutilized areas. Also, recognition must be given to the shape and character of the American Elm as an important element in the implemented design of the park.

We have an enormous task ahead to preserve and enhance Grant Park for generations to come. These Design Guidelines are the first step in living up to that challenge and responsibility.

Purpose: *The Need For A Grant Park Master Plan*

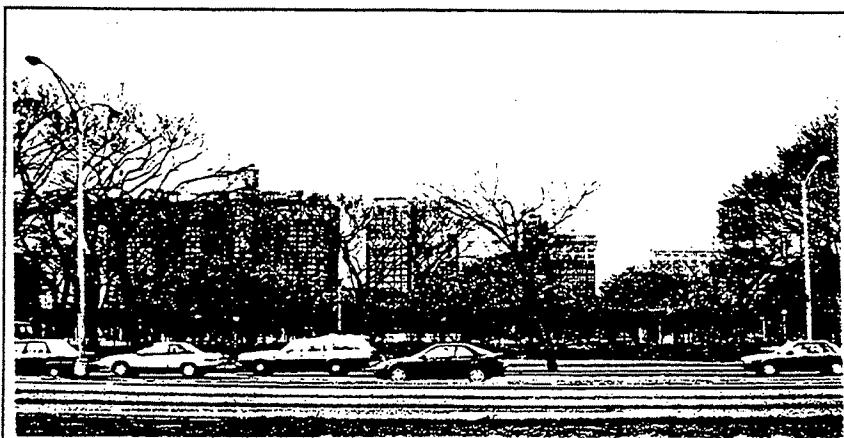


An aerial view of Grant Park taken during Taste of Chicago.

As the gateway to our business, civic and cultural institutions, the condition of Grant Park is symbolic of the economic health and civic well-being of our city. While in recent years we have witnessed a continuing renewal of the downtown, over the same period we have seen a noticeable deterioration of the landscapes within Grant Park. If Grant Park is to properly represent the continuing vitality of the city and its downtown, a complementary investment is required.

This document expands on the need for a comprehensive approach to these problems. It documents the professional and democratic processes that have led to its development. It sets the goals for the overall Master Plan, of which these Design Guidelines are the first product. Above all, it documents the consensus that has been reached regarding issues of park boundaries, design policies, land use and structures, and presents a series of illustrations that demonstrate these intentions.

The completion of the Columbus Drive Bridge has substantially increased traffic flows through the Park. In recent years, Grant Park has been the beneficiary of renewed public interest. New and improved facilities and exhibits at the Adler Planetarium, Art Institute, Field Museum and Shedd Aquarium, have resulted in burgeoning institutional attendance. Special events programs, such as the Blues Festival and Taste of Chicago, have brought newfound popularity to Grant Park as a venue for festivals. Unfortunately, this has also contributed to the accelerated deterioration of the landscape, further adding to the toll that Dutch Elm Disease has taken on the historic stand of American Elm Trees – perhaps the most significant single stand remaining in



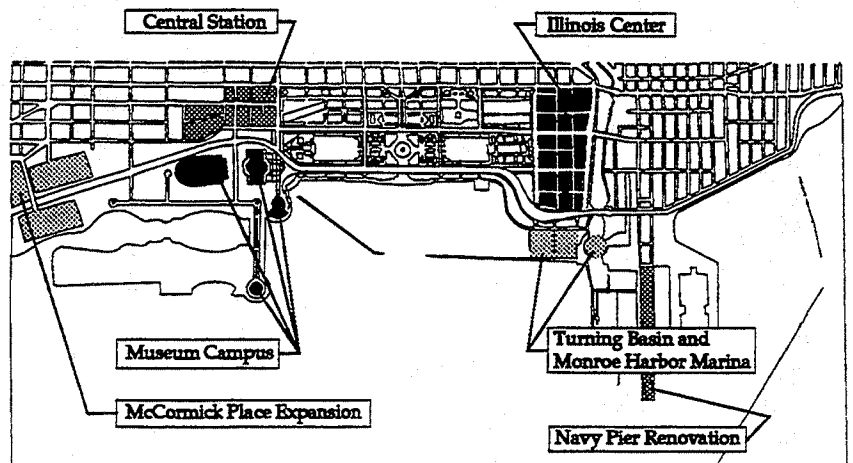
American Elms.

the United States. The aggregate amount of additional use has also increased the need for operational improvements and the need to consider significant changes or alternate sites for those events which attract more people than the park can accommodate.

Today, Downtown is as popular a place to live as it is to work and shop, resulting in greater demand for neighborhood facilities and programs. High-rise development near the lakefront makes the park more visible, both on and above the ground, while intensifying the role of the park as a counterpoint to the density of the city. Changes in park constituency require significant adjustment to the forms and uses of the park.

A small portion of the work needed has already started. Certain areas of the Park have recently been scheduled for improvement, both by the Park District and other agencies having jurisdiction within the Park. In addition, major projects now being planned will have a significant impact upon Grant Park, and must be dealt with in a coordinated way. These include:

- ❑ **the Central Station Development to be built contiguous with the south boundary of the park**
- ❑ **the Park District's proposal for a gateway park and marina at the Chicago River turning basin**
- ❑ **the Central Area Circulator that would bring improved bus or light rail transit service into the park, and**
- ❑ **the rerouting of Lake Shore Drive from 23rd Street to Roosevelt Road, part of the McCormick Place Expansion project.**

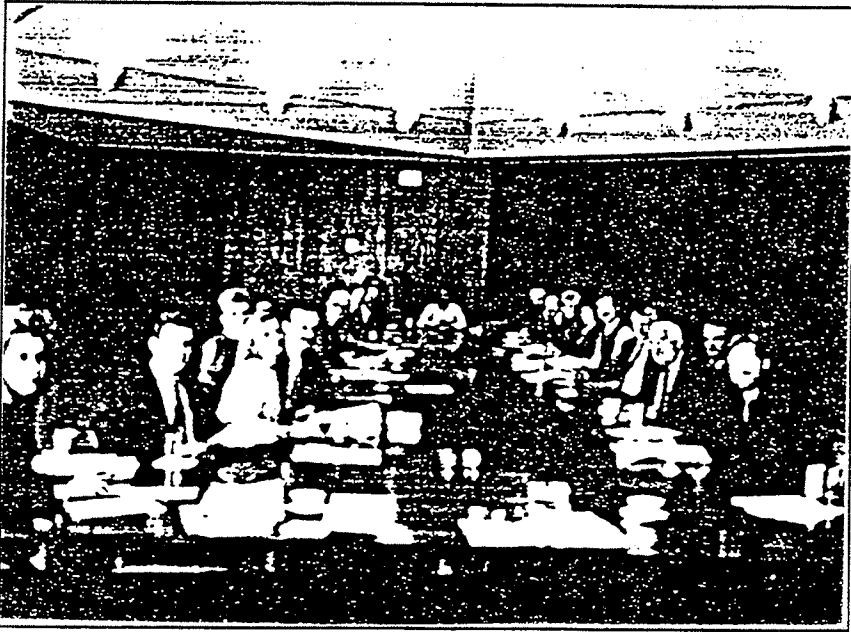


Related initiatives adjacent to Grant Park

All of these projects, in combination, could transform Grant Park into something radically different from what we have today or what was historically intended. These projects, and their simultaneous implementation, magnify the need for immediate and comprehensive planning to understand and guide the future of the Park.

Although Grant Park is a limited resource, it is one that can be used to meet a variety of needs. Taken together, these design guidelines will provide the framework within which alternative futures can be intelligently considered and informed choices can be made.

Participants: The Chicago Park District and The Grant Park Steering Committee



The Grant Park Steering Committee, March 27, 1992

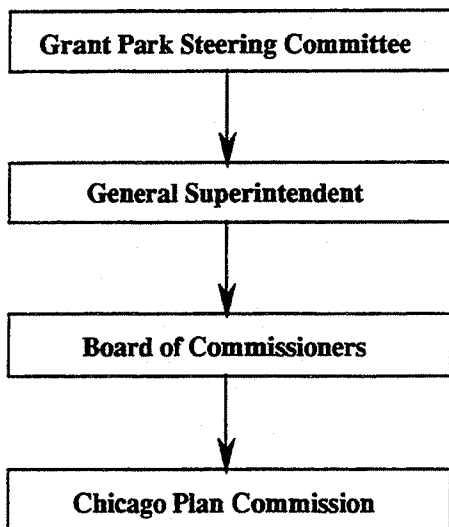
The Chicago Park District (CPD) is leading this effort as the custodian of Chicago's world famous network of parks and playgrounds, and the primary provider of public recreational facilities and services for the citizens of Chicago. The Chicago Park District is a municipal corporation, chartered and empowered to levy property taxes by the State of Illinois. It is governed by a Board of Commissioners appointed to staggered five-year terms by the Mayor of Chicago. The day to day operations are the responsibility of the General

Superintendent and his staff. In response to a general outpouring of concern about the future of Grant Park, the Chicago Park District committed itself to developing a plan for the park's revitalization.

To secure public input in the development of this Master Plan, the Chicago Park District convened a Steering Committee of concerned organizations, institutions and citizens to comprehensively investigate and make recommendations on the future of the Park. This Steering Committee is a democratically constituted group representing a broad range of park-related interests. It is governed by a mutually agreed set of by-laws. It functions as a focus group to review and comment upon alternatives developed by the Chicago Park District staff. The product of these deliberations is a set of recommendations to the General Superintendent.

The Steering Committee includes representation from:

- The local citizen-advisory organization, the Grant Park Advisory Council,*
- Institutions located within the park, including Field Museum of Natural History, Art Institute of Chicago, Shedd Aquarium and Adler Planetarium,*
- City of Chicago's departments of Planning and Development, Transportation, Cultural Affairs and the Mayor's Office of Special Events*
- Central Area organizations with an interest in Grant Park, including Grant Park Cultural and Educational Community, Greater State Street Council, Central Area Committee, Burnham Park Planning Board and Friends of Downtown,*
- Regional and city-wide organizations such as Metropolitan Planning Council, Friends of the Parks, Lake Michigan Federation and Grant Park Music Festival, plus*
- Individuals with specialized park planning skills who serve as at-large members, and*
- The Chicago Park District's management team*



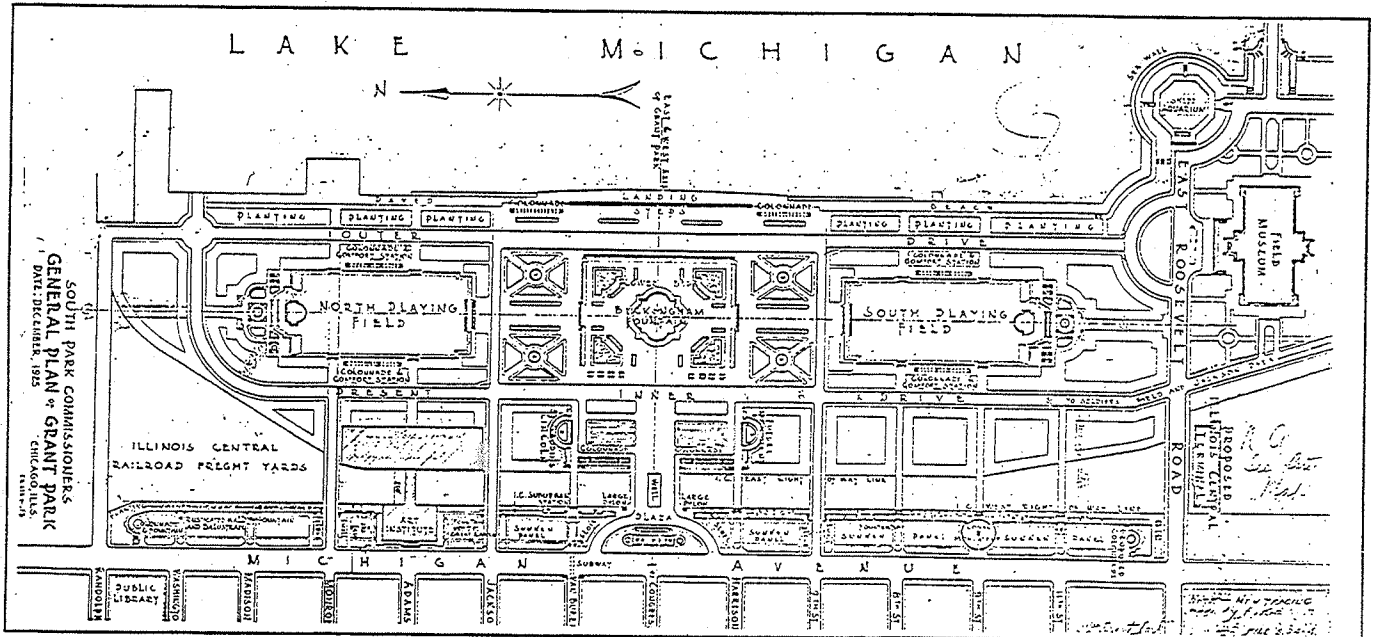
Although these Design Guidelines are only the first step in a process to develop a comprehensive master plan for Grant Park, they will also need endorsement and ratification before the balance of the plan is prepared. General agreement will be sought from among the Steering Committee, the Grant Park Advisory Council and the Chicago Park District plus endorsement from the Chicago Plan Commission. Because legal precedent has given the owners of property along Michigan Avenue park frontage rights with respect to sanctioning park development, their views will also be sought.

Public review of these guidelines will be secured through public hearings convened by the Chicago Park District, the Plan Commission and other groups. Continuing public review will also be required as these recommendations are implemented over a long period of time.

To help us reach these ambitious goals, we will seek the financial support of the corporate community, foundations and individual sponsors. State and federal support will also be pursued. To make these plans a reality, we will need the collaboration and contribution of all citizens of Chicago.

A Starting Point: Historic Overview

Grant Park is one of Chicago's most important historic resources. In addition to its status as a Chicago Park District landmark, it has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Its rich history provides a framework for future treatments to the park. To provide a clear understanding of that framework, to clarify legal issues that arise as recommendations are made, and to develop a rationale for certain design strategies, an overview of the park's historic development is provided.



Presentation plan of Grant Park, 1925, design attributed to Bennett, Parsons, Frost and Thomas, *Chicago Park District Special Collections*

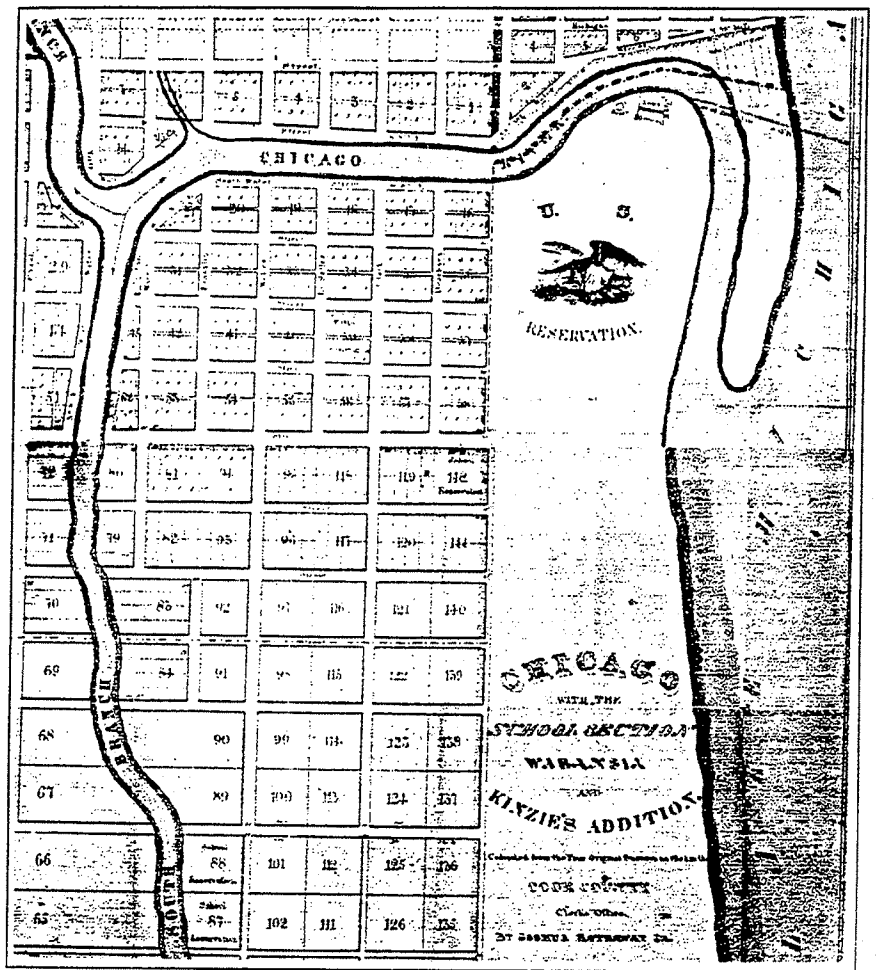
The Significance of Grant Park

Grant Park has one of the longest histories of all of the open spaces in the Chicago metropolitan area. Originally known as Lake Park, its initial creation was generated by demands of early citizens who realized the importance of lakefront open space, and its development was spurred by a similar spirit. Throughout its history, the Park was riddled with legal wrangling over the size, development and mission of the public lands along the lakefront. These controversies prevented major improvements from occurring until the late 1910s through the 1920s. In spite of this, the park had an interesting and relevant earlier history.

Fort Dearborn Lands

Even before Chicago's official incorporation as a City in 1837, a portion of the property that is now Grant Park was designated as parkland. The 20 acre parcel was part of the Federal Reserve of Fort Dearborn, a military post that first opened in 1804. At the time, Chicago was located near the westernmost border of the United States, and the Fort provided protection for Fur Traders and early settlers. This parcel was part of land holdings which the Federal Government had acquired to develop the Illinois and Michigan Canal, an important portage between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River.

In 1835, after the Federal Government determined that a Fort was no longer needed in Chicago, concerned citizens held a town meeting to insure that the lakefront property "...be reserved in all time to come for a public square, accessible at all times to the people." Due to Chicago's potential as a waterway linkage, a Board of Canal Commissioners was appointed which steered the development of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and therefore controlled the land. When the Commissioners prepared a plat for the sale of lots at public auction in 1836, they left the section from Madison Street south to Park Row (11th Place), between Michigan Avenue and the lake undivided. The next year, the land extending north from Madison street was platted, and the lakefront section of

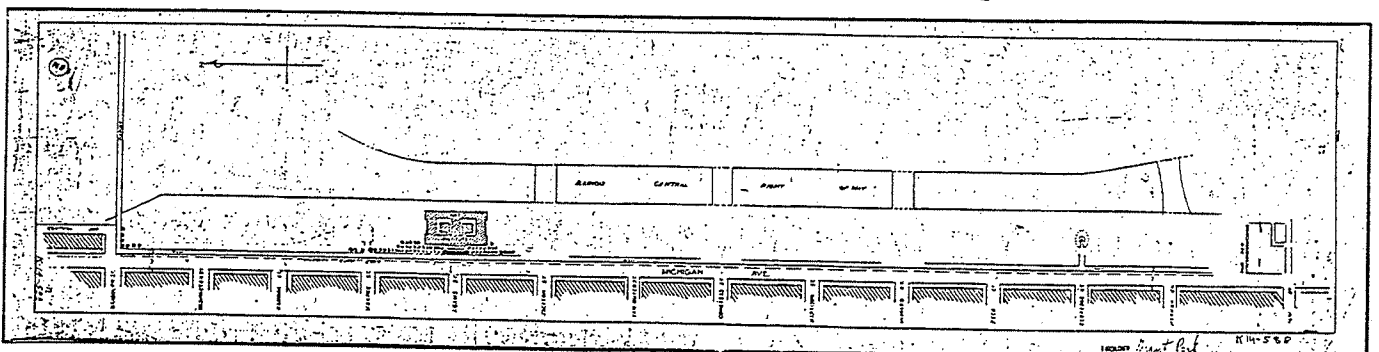


Plan of Chicago c. 1834,

the property extending to Randolph Street was also left undivided. Prompted by the strong community sentiment the following notation was marked on the section of the map from Randolph Street to Park Row between Michigan Avenue and Lake Michigan: "Public ground forever to remain vacant of buildings."

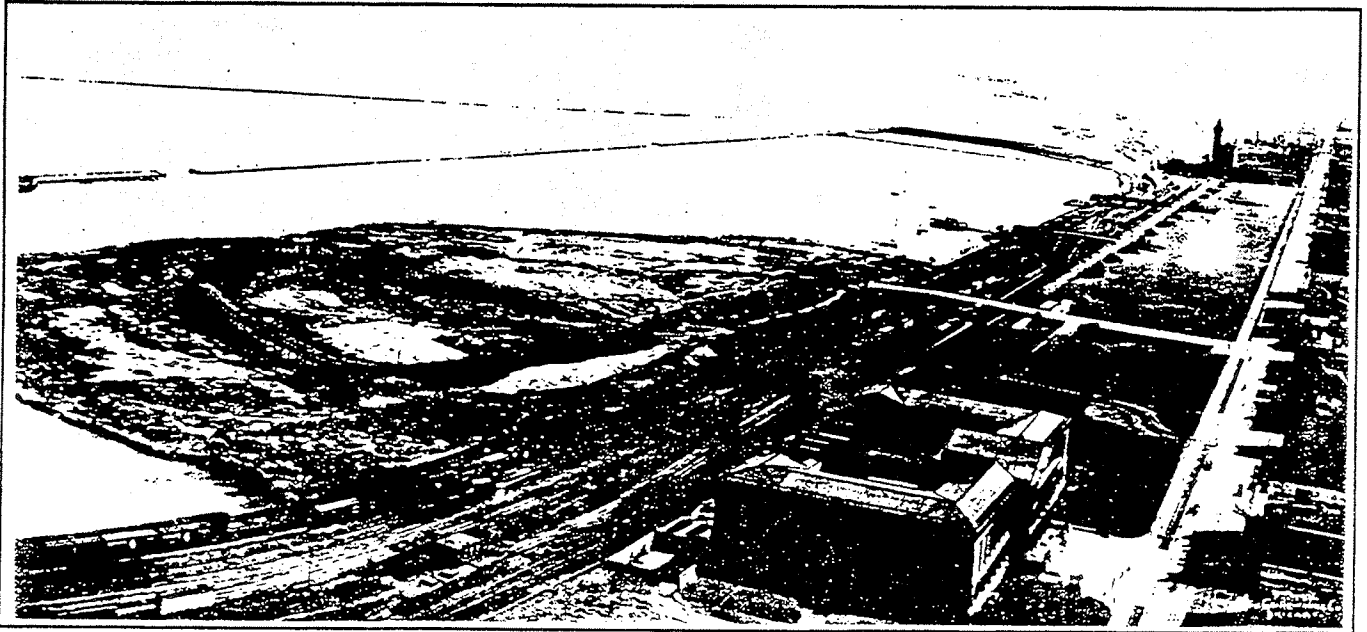
IC Railroad in Lake Park

Although this intent was now established, there was no clear vision for its implementation over the next two decades. The ownership of this open space was transferred to the City of Chicago and the southern boundary of the parkland was extended from Madison to Park Row (11th) St. in 1844. This city property was formally dedicated as Lake Park in 1847, though no improvements were made. By 1850 it was clear that shoreline erosion was going to pose a major threat to the park. In fact, there was talk of abandoning the area because the city could not afford to construct the seawalls necessary to keep the land from washing away. A solution was found when the City entered into an agreement with the Illinois Central (IC) Railroad in 1852. The IC would be allowed to build a train trestle in the bed of the lake in return for the construction of a breakwater composed of stone masonry that would protect the whole area from erosion. The IC was not to intrude upon Lake Park or construct any buildings between Randolph Street and Park Row. Fearing that the smoke, noise, and unsightliness of a railroad yard would depreciate the value of their property, adjacent land owners objected to this agreement. The majority of the city's residents, however, recognized the importance of the protective measure, and supported an ordinance that set forth the agreement.



Plan of "Lake Park", c. 1893 Chicago Park District Special Collections

The railroad company bought some of the remaining old Fort Dearborn property north of the park. To construct a passenger terminal and sheds, it began filling into the lake in an area between the Chicago River and Randolph Street. By 1860, the entire area surrounding the mouth of the River had become industrialized. The State began drafting legislation to give the whole lakefront to the IC, including a mile of submerged lands, to create one large industrial park. The surrounding property owners and other Chicagoans were appalled, and again united in opposition. The following year, and two years later in 1863, legislation was passed reconfirming the original dedication of the public grounds east of Michigan Avenue as open space, and reiterating that these lands could not be encroached upon. The first of the two acts stated that property owners, as well as any other interested persons, had the right to enjoin the IC, the City, and any others from violating this provision. The 1863 act was almost identical, except that it conveyed the title of the submerged lands east of the IC right-of-way to the City of Chicago in trust for the public.

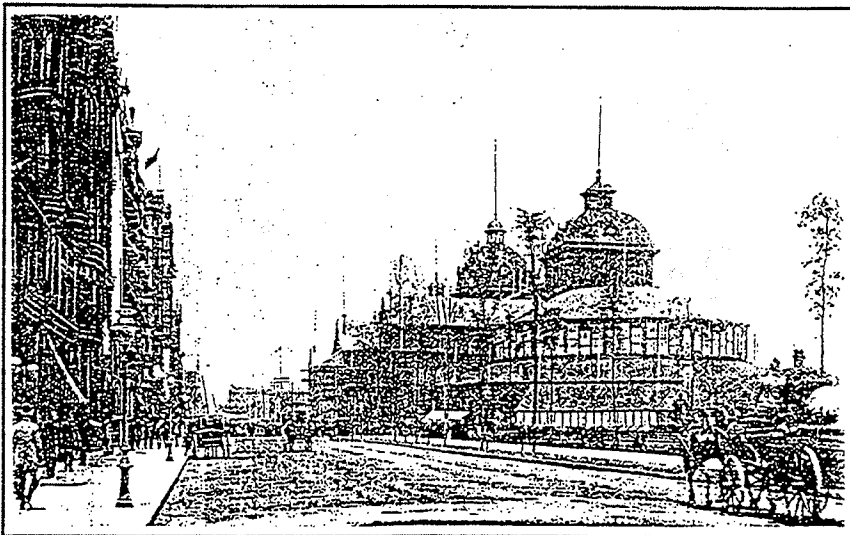


Landfill of Grant Park east of the Illinois Central rail lines, 1902, *Chicago Park District Special Collections*

Expansion through Landfill Projects

The 1870s and early 1880s saw an expansion of the park's boundaries, mostly through landfill. After the Great Fire of 1871, a location for dumping rubble and debris was needed, and the area between the trestle and the shoreline was filled. More land was filled east of the train trestle by the IC in 1881. In the 1880's Lake Park was mostly composed of an unsightly strip of parkland. The City made minimal landscape improvements to the Park and Michigan Avenue, but the area was still largely unimproved. The primary use for much of the land was as a site where garbage was dumped prior to transfer to railroad cars. The rest of the land was cluttered with livery stables and wooden squatters' shacks. The Park did have one noteworthy building, the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building built between Monroe and Jackson Streets.

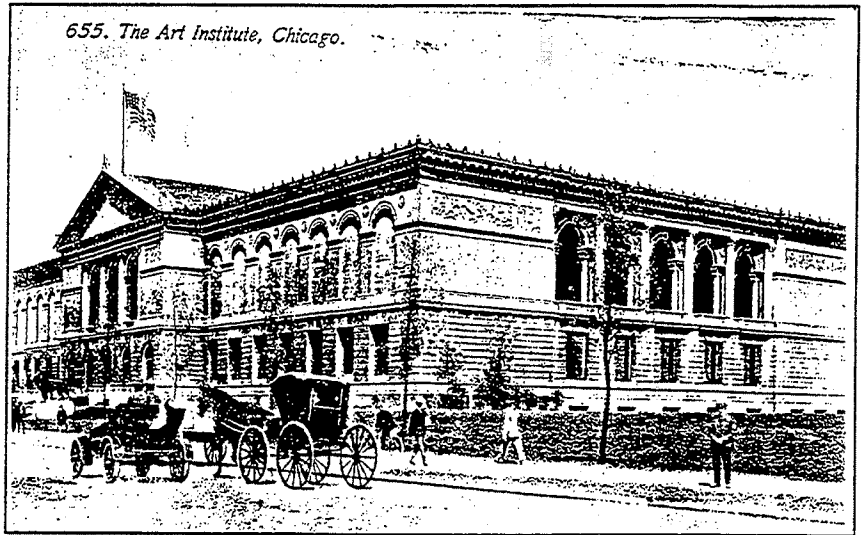
Constructed in 1873 on park land leased by the City, the iron and glass structure was modeled after London's Crystal Palace.



The Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building, c. 1873. *Chicago Park District Special Collections*

These buildings represented a dilemma that was never fully resolved. Several individuals, groups and government agencies wanted to add more structures to the park, weakening its mission as open public land. In 1881, the City allowed the Federal Government to construct two armories in Lake Park. In 1890 the Mayor announced plans to build a civic center in the park, which would have included a city hall, a police station, a post office, stables and a power plant. In that same year, Chicago was selected as the site of the World's Columbian Exposition.

During a short period in which Lake Park was considered as a possible site for the Exposition, the Fair's Board of Directors was granted permission to replace the Inter State Industrial Exposition Building with a new building to house the World's Congresses. The agreement allowed the neo-classical World's Congresses Building to later become the permanent home of the Art Institute, which had outgrown its facility on the west side of Michigan Avenue.

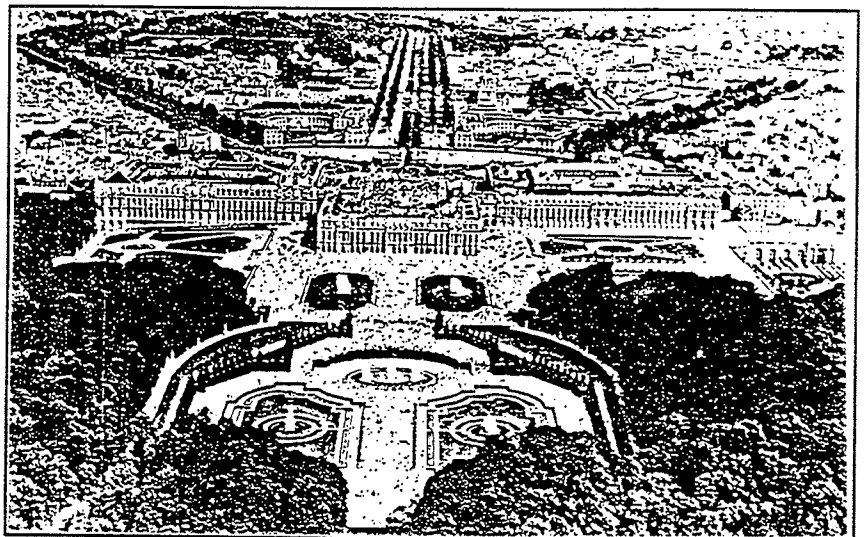


The Art Institute of Chicago, 1893, Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge.
Chicago Park District Special Collections

The Formal French Precedent

In spite of the fact that Lake Park did not become the location for the World's Columbian Exposition, the White City brought new expectations of how the city's civic center would develop. Still largely unimproved, the Park began attracting the attention of important architects, planners and organizations who envisioned grand City Beautiful schemes that would make the downtown lakefront the site of festivals, promenades, and cultural institutions including the Art Institute and the Crerar Library. While none of these plans were ultimately implemented, they all envisioned Grant Park as a landscape inspired by the French Renaissance of the 17th century. This was the direction that was ultimately undertaken for the park's design, when it was finally improved two decades later.

The choice of this predominately French approach as the prevailing idiom for the design was particularly suitable to the purposes and circumstances of Grant Park. Versailles, the French garden par excellence, provides an interesting parallel which makes this choice easier to understand. As the "front yard" of Chicago, Grant Park symbolically represents the city to the world, just as Louis XIV intended Versailles to symbolically represent France to the world. Both parks provide a setting for spectacles, and present a logical system of outdoor spaces of a variety of sizes and levels of formality to accommodate these public events.



Versailles. Chicago Park District Special Collections

The design intent of both parks is to extend the formal order of the city into the garden. The park becomes the interface between Culture, the city and Nature, whether it is the French countryside (Versailles) or Lake Michigan (Grant Park). In both cases, the wall - the edge of the city - faces the park directly, and the center of the city is in line with the center of the park. Equally consequential, both sites were originally swamps and both relied on landfill to construct a park. The result is a flat terrain, with few topographic changes, and with gradual slopes over vast distances. As a result, the park is a series of shallow horizontal planes, a form of bas relief landscape.

Unrealized Formal Plans

This French design intent was reflected in an 1895 civic center plan for the park by architect and critic Peter B. Wight for Chicago's Municipal Improvement League. Placing the architecture around the edges of the central formal lagoon, Wight's plan left the center of the lakefront site open. Similarly, a Chicago Architectural Club plan for the site conveyed a vision for a City Beautiful civic center, with a central open formal "grand basin". Both plans drew influence from the Court of Honor of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Daniel H. Burnham, who had served as the Chief Architect of the Columbian Exposition also began developing ideas for the downtown lakefront site. Soon after the Fair closed, he began making sketches for a drive that would link downtown to the Fair's site in Jackson Park, which he had hoped would be saved. A plan for the Lake Park site, produced by Daniel H. Burnham and Charles Atwood in 1895, made strong reference to the Fair, but did not leave the center open and clear as had both the Municipal Improvement and Chicago Architectural Club plans. Rather, Burnham's plan placed a neo-classical museum in the center of the park, flanked by formal plazas, with long rectangular buildings at each extreme end.

Battles for Open Space

Due to the Act of 1861, the agreement allowing for the construction of the World's Congresses Building required the consent of all of the property owners adjacent to Lake Park. Among them was Aaron Montgomery Ward, a self-made businessman who owned a mail order house located on Michigan Avenue. Ward approved the proposal to construct the building that would become the Art Institute, however, he soon initiated the first of several legal battles to keep the park free of structures. Concerned with the unsightly appearance of the property just across from his headquarters, he initiated a suit in 1890 to merely clean and improve Lake Park. The City's civic center plan was a response to Ward's suit. As a first step, the City ordered the removal of all of the buildings in the Park, except the two armories. The suit did not apply to the adjacent land owned by the IC, and in 1892 the railroad company began construction of a new terminal building on its right-of-way at 11th Street.



Aaron Montgomery Ward, c.
Courtesy of Montgomery Ward, Inc.

The issue of the IC's construction along the lakefront, however, was far from resolved. The State Legislature had passed an act granting to the IC the fee title to their right of way between the Chicago River and 11th Place and all land and lake bed east into the lake for one mile in 1869. In 1892, however, the United States Supreme Court decided that the State did not have such power. This was partly because the fee and appurtenant riparian rights were owned by the City, not the State, and partly because the State held the land in trust for public use, preventing such a grant. The court also ruled that since the City held the riparian rights, it owned all of the filled land east of Michigan Avenue between 11th Place and Randolph Street, including the land on which the railroad had its right-of-way. (The filled land south of 11th Place was treated differently because the railroad had acquired the lakefront property by purchase from private owners.)

In 1896, ownership of the portion between Jackson Street to Park Row (11th Street) was transferred by the City to the South Park Commission, which was responsible for Jackson and Washington parks on the south side. The following year, A. Montgomery Ward won his first suit against the City. This resulted in an injunction requiring that all of the buildings in the park be demolished except the Art Institute, which was protected by the earlier agreement. Burnham continued working on plans for the park that included civic and cultural buildings. Addressing the South Park Commissioners in 1897, Burnham presented a grand scheme that would "make Chicago so beautiful it will out rival Paris."

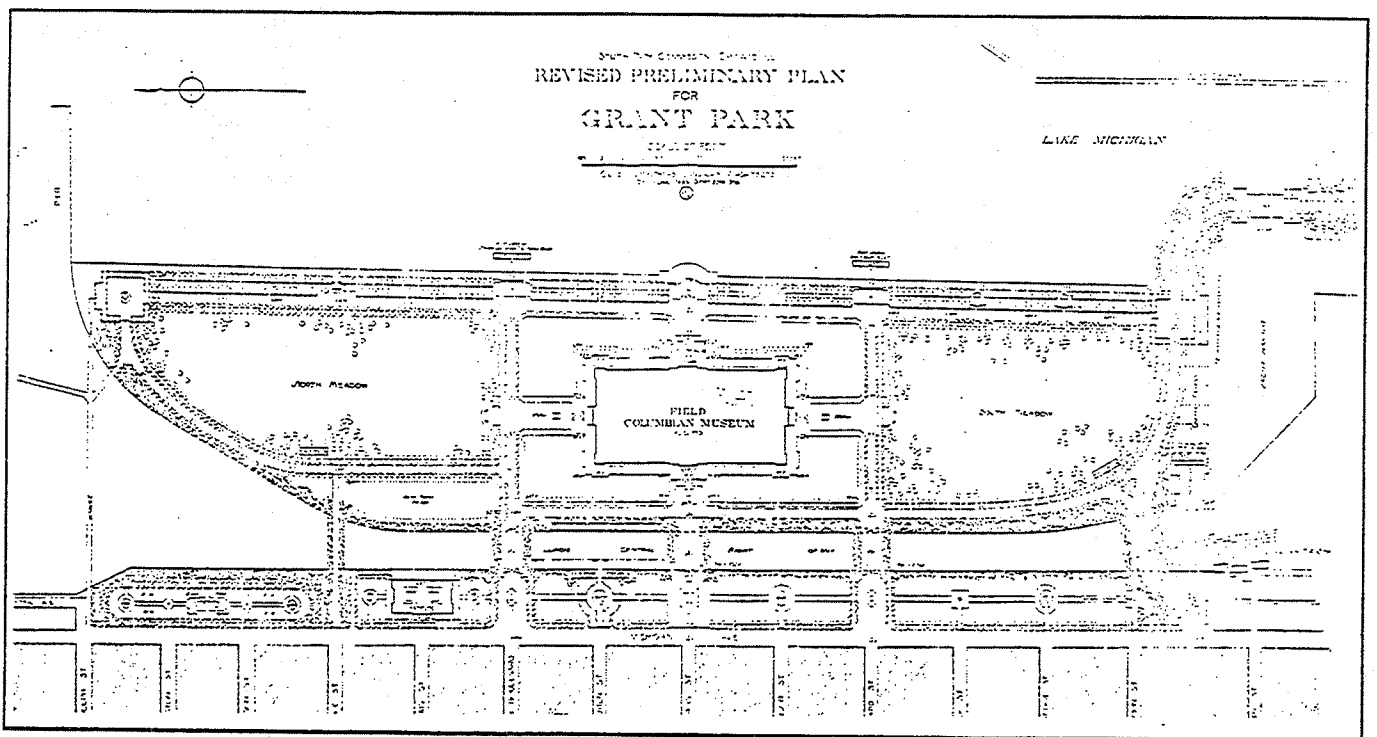
Museum Plans

As the centerpiece of the park, Burnham envisioned a grand neo-classical building to house a new museum of natural history. The idea for a permanent museum of natural history and ethnology in Chicago was generated by the Columbian Exposition. A famous collector, Edward E. Ayer donated artifacts that had been displayed at the Fair. After the Fair closed, the collection was temporarily housed in what had been the Fine Arts Building (now the Museum of Science and Industry).

In 1901, the South Park Commission officially renamed Lake Park as Grant Park. By the following year, work began in earnest to construct the museum in Grant Park. A prominent merchant, Marshall Field, who had been discussing the need for the museum with the South Park Commissioners agreed to pledge four million dollars for the construction of the building. In 1903, the State Legislature approved a Museum Act to allow park commissions to levy taxes for the construction and maintenance of museums. Upon the approval of this act, the South Park Commissioners presented Marshall Field a conceptual plan for the museum site, in the center of the park, on axis with Congress Parkway.

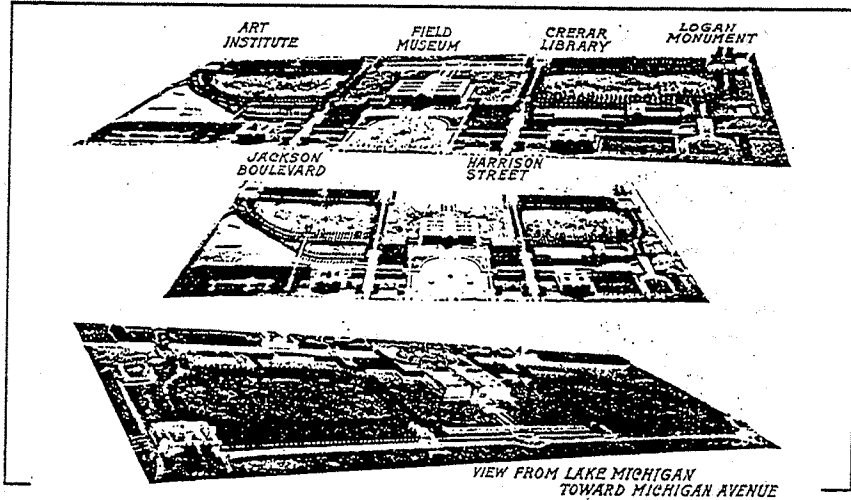
Need for Comprehensive Plans

In 1903, the City decided to transfer the rest of Grant Park between Randolph Street and Jackson Street to the South Park Commission. The Commission now owned the land as well as all submerged land bounded on the north by the south line of Randolph Street, on the south by the south line of 11th Place and on the west by the east line of Michigan Avenue, excepting the Art Institute and the IC easement. With the anticipation that Grant Park would become more than 200 acres, the Commissioners appointed a committee to develop a comprehensive plan for the park. The Olmsted Brothers, the sons and successor firm of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. were contracted to begin the planning effort.



Plan of Grant Park by the Olmsted Brothers' firm, 1903, *Chicago Park District Special Collections*

By the time the Olmsted Brothers were commissioned for Grant Park planning in 1903, Burnham had already been selected as the architect for the Field Museum building. Though Burnham was criticized because the new building would have obstructed lake views,

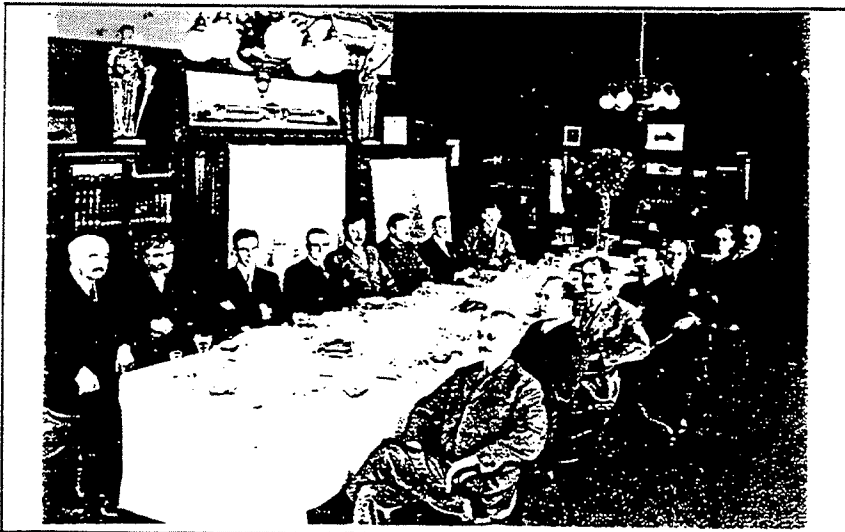


Model of the South Park Commissioners' plans for Grant Park, 1909.
Chicago Park District Special Collections

the Commission supported the proposals for both the Field Museum and the Crerar Library in Grant Park. The siting of the Field Museum in the center of the park was part of the program for the Olmsted Brothers' work. Believing that the two structures were not appropriate in Grant Park, A. Montgomery Ward filed a new suit. This was against the Field Museum to prevent its construction within Grant Park.

Between 1903 and 1904, the Olmsted Brothers developed a number of alternatives for Grant Park., all relying upon a formal design idiom. They included the neoclassical Field Museum building as the Park's centerpiece between Jackson and Balbo streets. The series of plans also reflect a variety of ideas in terms of the overall program for the park.

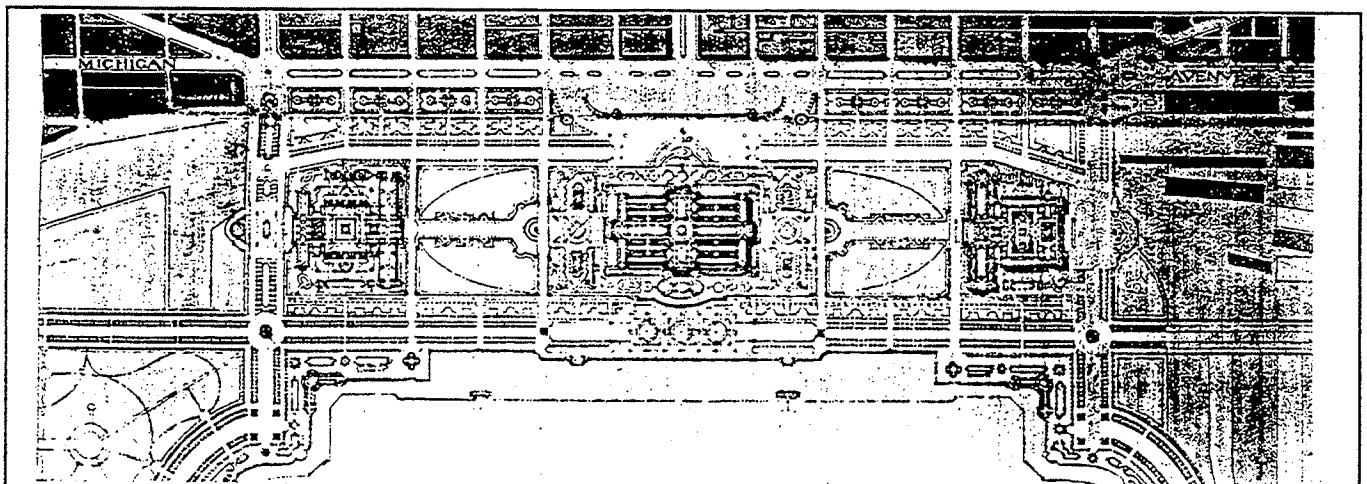
At the time, the South Park Commission was contemplating a whole new system of neighborhood parks to offer playgrounds and athletic facilities to Chicago's citizens. Similar facilities were therefore included in many of the Grant Park proposals. The South Park Commissioners selected one of the Olmsted Brothers' plans which relied more strongly on landscape amenities than athletic facilities, but did include playfields. In 1907, a model of this plan was displayed at the Art Institute.



Commercial Club presentation of Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett's 1909 Plan of Chicago. Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

The 1909 Plan of Chicago

In 1909, Daniel H. Burnham and his colleague Edward H. Bennett presented their seminal Plan of Chicago to the Commercial Club of Chicago. The plan integrated the formal design intent for Grant Park and in fact suggested a Beaux Arts classical treatment for all of Chicago's central area.



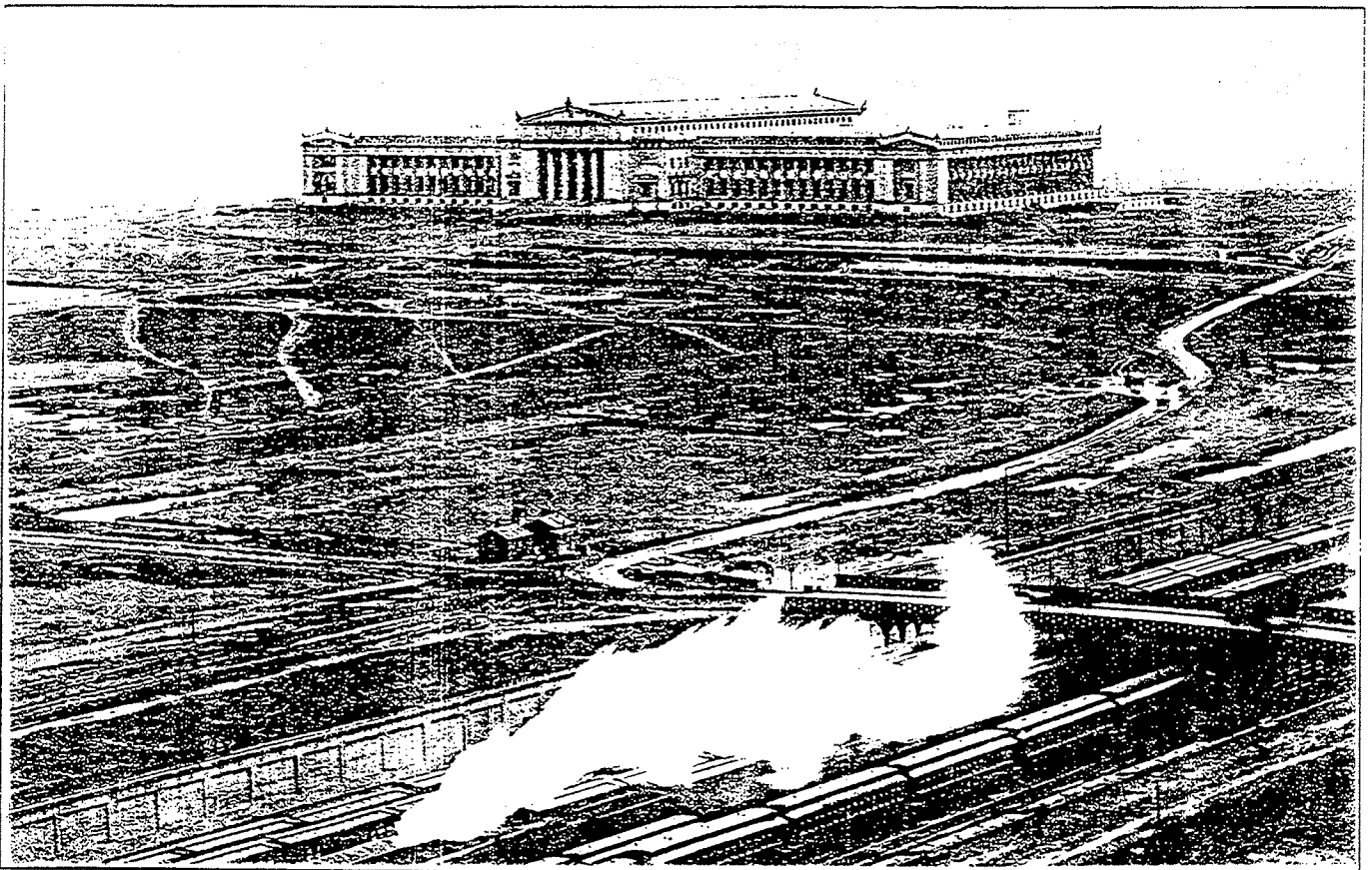
Plan of Grant Park from Burnham and Bennett's Plan of Chicago, 1909. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Additional Lawsuits

The Plan of Chicago was officially adopted in 1910. Burnham and Bennett's vision, and the highly publicized plans for Grant Park, however, continued to remain unimplemented because the legality of constructing buildings in the park was not yet settled. Ward made an offer to withdraw his suit against the Field Museum if an agreement would be made allowing that no other buildings would be constructed in the park. His offer was refused, and his case went to the Supreme Court. Between 1909 and 1911, the Olmsted Brothers continued developing a series of plans for the park. Each remained to the Beaux-Arts formal intent, and included neo-classical buildings, plaza, terraces, and parterres.

Though the Supreme Court ruled in Ward's favor, the South Park Commissioners continued their efforts to build the Field Museum and the Crerar Library in the park. In 1910, they adopted an ordinance providing for the acquisition by condemnation of all rights and easement of the Michigan Avenue property owners in Grant Park, in order to build the two structures. The Commissioners thus brought a condemnation suit against Ward who was representing the private property rights of the owners adjacent to Grant Park. By this time, the long period in which no improvements had occurred in the park strongly swayed public opinion against Ward. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Ward in 1911. This was the final victory in Montgomery Ward's crusade to keep the lakefront open and clear.

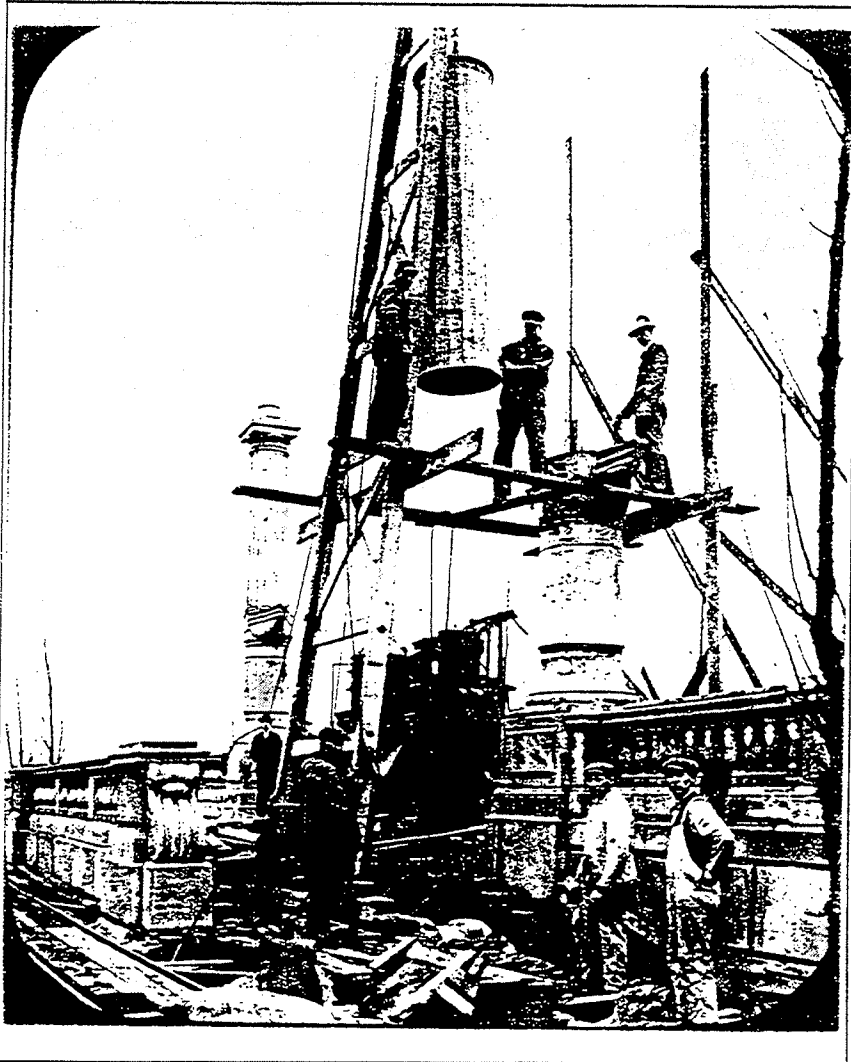
As the Commissioners began developing plans for the Field Museum in Jackson Park an alternative solution was developed. The IC railroad Company agreed to surrender its submerged lands south of 12th Street, on which it had intended to build its new Central Station Terminal. In return for this site, the IC was allowed to expand its right-of-way from 12th Street south to Jackson Park and it constructed a new Central Station terminal at 11th Street. This meant that the neo-classical Field Museum building, designed by Burnham in 1911, the year before his death, could be placed at the south edge of Grant Park.



The Field Museum of Natural History, D. H. Burnham and Co. *Chicago Park District Special Collections*

Implementation of the Classical Vision

With the settlement of the law suits and with the relocation of the Field Museum, the South Park Commission needed new plans for Grant Park. The services of Edward Bennett were retained in 1915. The Commissioners' reasons for selecting Bennett rather than the Olmsted Brothers remain unclear. The fact that Bennett was appointed in 1913 as Consulting Architect to the Chicago Plan Commission to oversee the implementation of the 1909 Plan of Chicago was clearly a major factor.



Construction of rostral columns in Grant Park, c. 1916, © the Art Institute of Chicago.

The western section of the Park along Michigan Avenue between Randolph Street and Jackson Street was first addressed. This promenade area, which was constructed between 1915 and 1917, included formal lawn panels, a raised walkway, ornamental concrete work, fountains and two peristyles. Bennett intended for this area to be mirrored as the south end of the park between Balbo Drive and 12th Street. This, however, was not realized because the IC owned the property between 11th Place and 12th Street, and the South Park Commission had difficulty in acquiring it.

After the work at the north promenade area was completed, Bennett's firm began developing larger scale plans for the park. An agreement that was made in 1919 between the City, the South Park Commissioners and the IC allowed for the implementation of a more

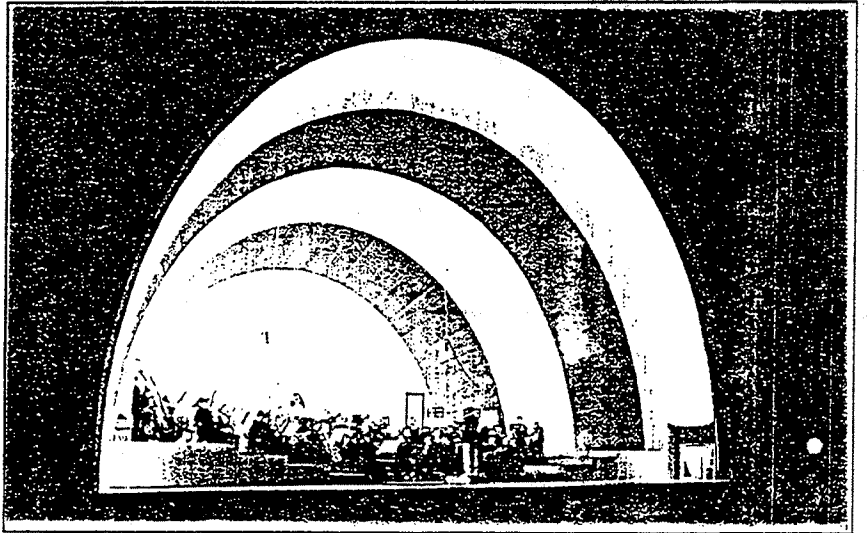
comprehensive vision for the park. It not only addressed the electrification of the railroad but also resulted in the depression of the tracks below ground level.

During this period Bennett added partners to his firm, and by 1922 it had become Bennett, Parsons, Frost, and Thomas. Between 1917 and 1929, a series of sketches, plans, schematics, and perspective drawings were developed by Bennett, Parsons, Frost, and Thomas for Grant Park. (Thomas was a partner only between 1922 and 1924.) A presentation drawing dated July 14, 1922 shows what appears to be firm's full intent for the park, though no credits appear on the drawing. Though many elements of this plan were constructed, it is important to note that it was never fully implemented. Among those elements that were realized were: a system of lawn panels, formal flower beds, allées of elms trees, classical details, and a monumental fountain in the center of the park.

South Park Commission in-house designers who were also developing plans for the park in the 1920s seem to have been following the direction established by Bennett. In 1925, one year after the presentation plan was formally adopted, the South Park Commission entered into an agreement with Kate Buckingham, who wanted to donate the fountain in honor of her late brother, Clarence. Designed by Bennett in collaboration with a French sculptor, Jacques Lambert, the Buckingham fountain became the focal point of the park, allowing for the open lakefront views that Ward had fought so diligently to protect.

Art Deco

Most of Grant Park was constructed between 1925 and 1930. During the 1930s, however, implementation of plans for the park slowed considerably due to the Great Depression. This period reflect a shift from the Classicism that had characterized the park to the Art Deco style, which had become popular during the era. One strong example is reflected by the Outer Drive Bridge. Though Bennett had developed a classical design for this structure, a more cubic, streamlined bridge was constructed instead. Another example is the 1933 bandshell, modeled after California's Hollywood Bowl, constructed at the south end of Hutchinson Field.



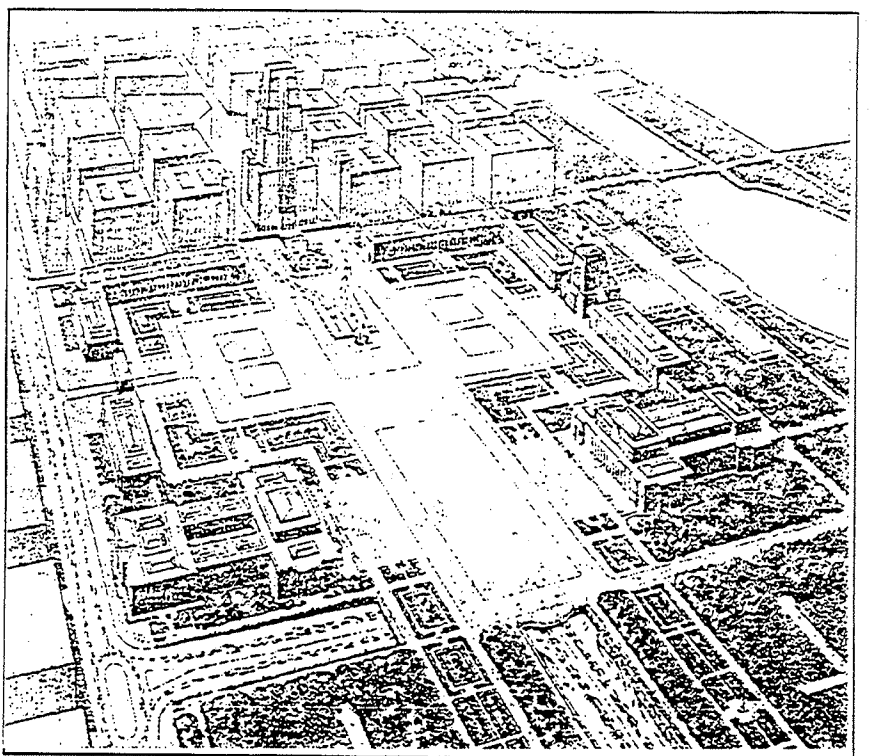
The bandshell at Arvey/Hutchinson Field, *Chicago Park District Special Collections*

By 1933, the Depression had not only impacted upon construction projects, but had drastically altered the quality of peoples lives, the spirit and overall character of Chicago. Some relief was offered to the City by a second World's Fair, celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Chicago. Entitled A Century of Progress, the Fair was primarily held in Burnham Park, although Grant Park also received some improvements because of its proximity.

In 1934, the South Park Commission was dissolved with the creation of the Chicago Park District, a consolidation of 22 separate park systems. The new agency received substantial funding from the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA). Improvements in Grant Park included the construction of a terrace area on the lakefront and a mid-level overlook on south Hutchinson Field. A good deal of plantings were also put in during this period. Tightly clipped hedges related to the formality of the allées of American elm trees that had been planted the decade before. Ornamentals such as lilac hedges and understory trees such as crabapples and hawthorns helped further define the park's room-like spaces.

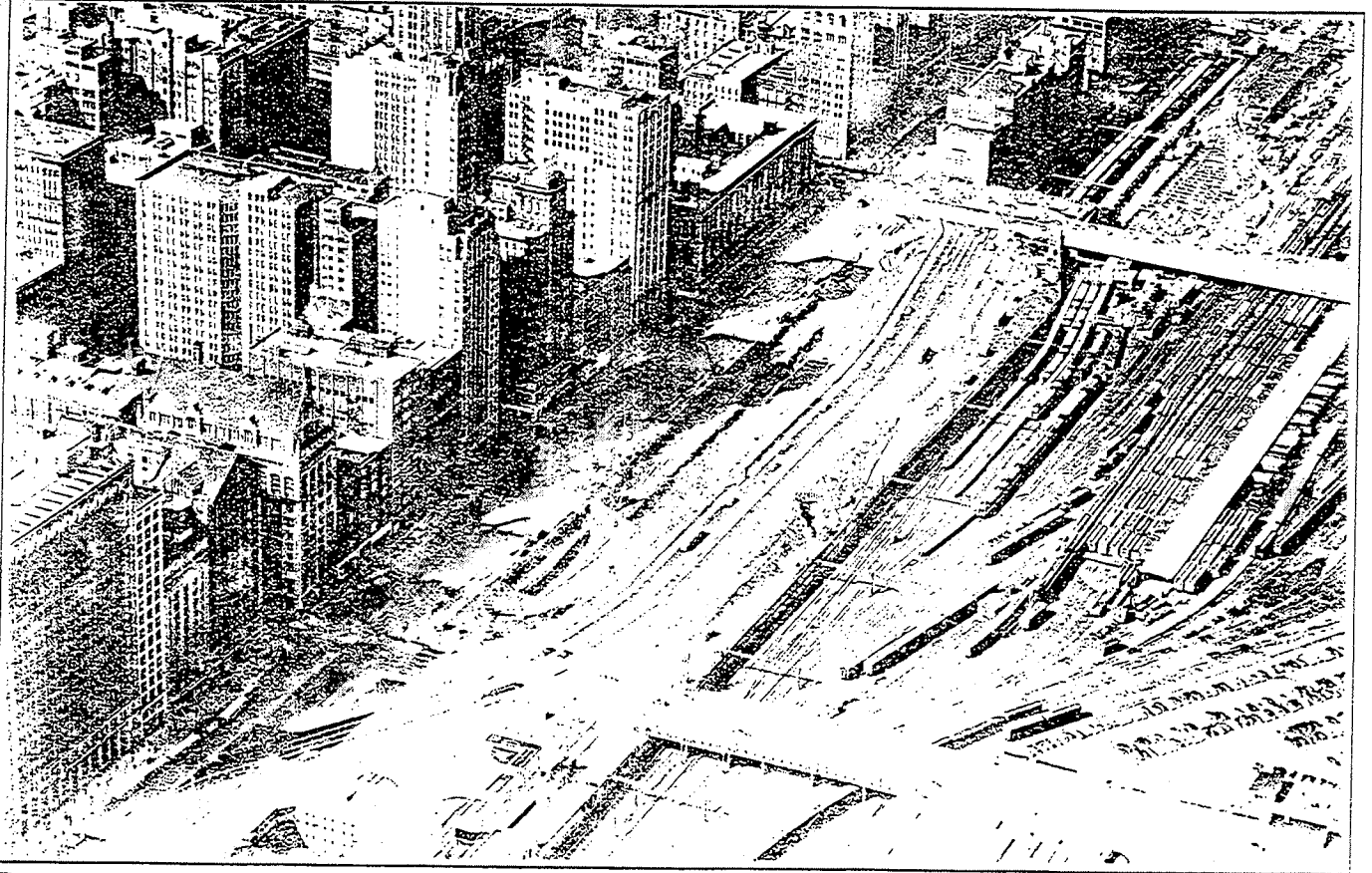
The Age of the Automobile

In spite of the access provided by public transportation, the automobile began impacting upon the development of the Park. Counter to the recommendations of all existing or previous plans, the area north of Monroe Street was developed as a surface parking lot as early as 1921. It is likely that this was passed off as a temporary use, as the parking lot did not appear in the 1922 presentation plan. Although Eliel Saarinen had proposed a vast underground parking structure for Grant Park in 1923, that would have created a bus/auto terminal beneath the landscape, no major modifications were made to the park until after the Second World War.



Eliel Saarinen's proposal for Grant Park, 1923, *courtesy the Saarinen Museum, Helsinki*

The north underground garage, constructed in 1953, was placed beneath the north promenade along Michigan Avenue. Development of the north garage resulted in the reconstruction of the ornamental concrete work, fountains, and paths, the regrading of sunken panels, and the relocation of the elm trees to Northerly Island. It resulted in the loss of the peristyle, a semi-circle of classical columns, that originally graced the Randolph Street entrance.



The north underground garage under construction, 1952 *Chicago Park District Special Collections*

The South Underground Garage was constructed in 1961. In 1976 the Monroe Street parking garage and Daley Bicentennial Plaza replaced the surface parking lot. Lake Shore Drive was realigned in 1986, eliminating the right-angled "S-curve" and adding an additional triangular section to the northeast section of the Park.

Public Spectacles and Demonstrations

Truly fulfilling its role as Chicago's Front Yard, Grant Park was the place where Queen Elizabeth II's yacht landed when she visited the city in 1959. A red carpet was rolled out and the Queen crossed Lake Shore Drive to the Buckingham Fountain. The Park's lakefront terrace subsequently became known as Queen's Landing. Similarly, when Pope John Paul II came to Chicago in the late 1970s a stage was set up in Grant Park and hundreds of thousands of people attended a public mass.

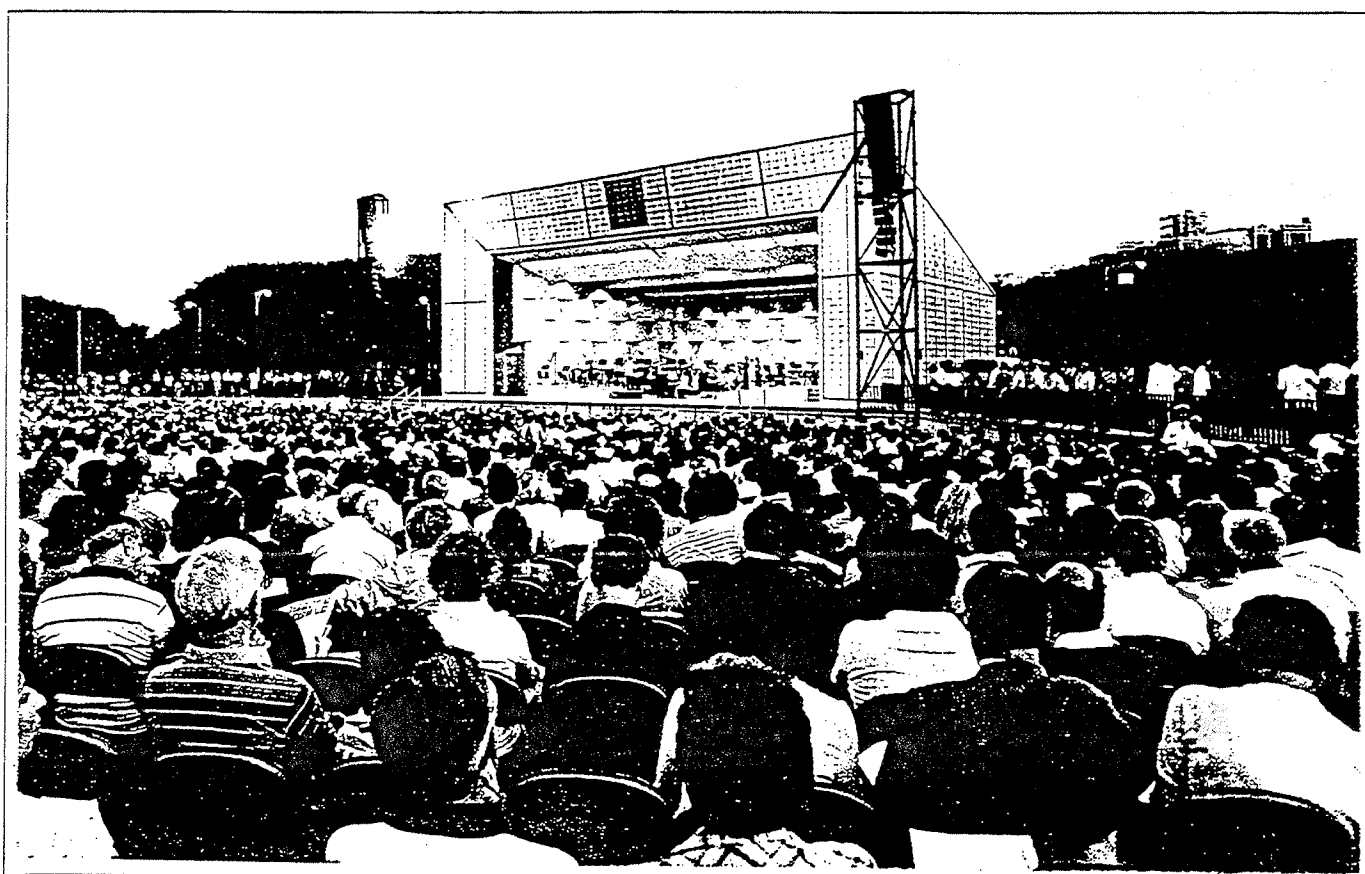
As one of the most high profile places in the city, Grant Park has not only attracted picture-postcard kinds of events, but important public demonstrations. The most memorable of these were the protests during the 1968 National Democratic Convention. The symbolic blind-folding of the bronze figure of General Logan during "Chicago '68" is still strong in the minds of many Americans. Fortunately, the outcome of anti-war demonstrations in 1972 were more peaceful. In the years after the demonstrations, however, Grant Park's reputation was somewhat tarnished and it became impossible to draw the large crowds necessary to support major concerts to the southern end of the park. The bandshell, another site of the demonstrations, was razed in 1978 and the Petrillo Music Shell was installed in the southeast corner of Butler Field.



Public demonstrations at the Logan Monument, 1968
Chicago Park District Special Collections

Recent Renaissance

Although there were virtually no large-scale plans for Grant Park produced during the 1930s, 40s and 50s, in 1960 the Chicago Central Area Committee released a plan for the renovation of both Grant and Burnham parks. It featured a rerouting of Lake Shore Drive, major new recreational facilities, and a restaurant along the lakefront. In the intervening years various plans have been put forth, of varying levels of intervention and insight. While elements of certain plans have been reiterated in these Guidelines, the previous plans share a lack of serious and thorough evaluation of the specific and historic nature of the park. It is essential to deal with both the limitations and the potential of the historic legacy of Grant Park before setting guidelines for its modification.



Petrillo Music Shell *Chicago Park District Special Collections*

Since the Petrillo Music Shell was built, Grant Park has undergone a gradual process of rebirth. As the concerts and major downtown festivals have brought Grant Park back into the public eye in a more positive way, both citizens' groups and public agencies have become increasingly aware of their responsibilities in preserving this fantastic legacy as a precious resource, a central facet of the character of the City. This brings us to the starting point for the first stage of the Grant Park Master Plan: these Design Guidelines.

Product: Design Guidelines

By achieving consensus on basic principles for guiding park development, it will become easier to reach agreement on specific project recommendations, as the process of developing a complete Grant Park Master Plan continues.

The guidelines are organized to address:

- Historic Template;** *What features should be preserved or enhanced?*
- Park Boundaries;** *What land is included in Grant Park and what is not?*
- Design Principles;** *What concepts guide the design of the landscape rehabilitation?*
- Land Use;** *Which general uses are appropriate and where?*
- Structures;** *How can park structures be designed to fit in?*

By clarifying park boundary and land use issues, the Guidelines set criteria for all improvements, both for the design of landscapes and structures. They establish an overall framework of fundamentals within which design decisions can be made.

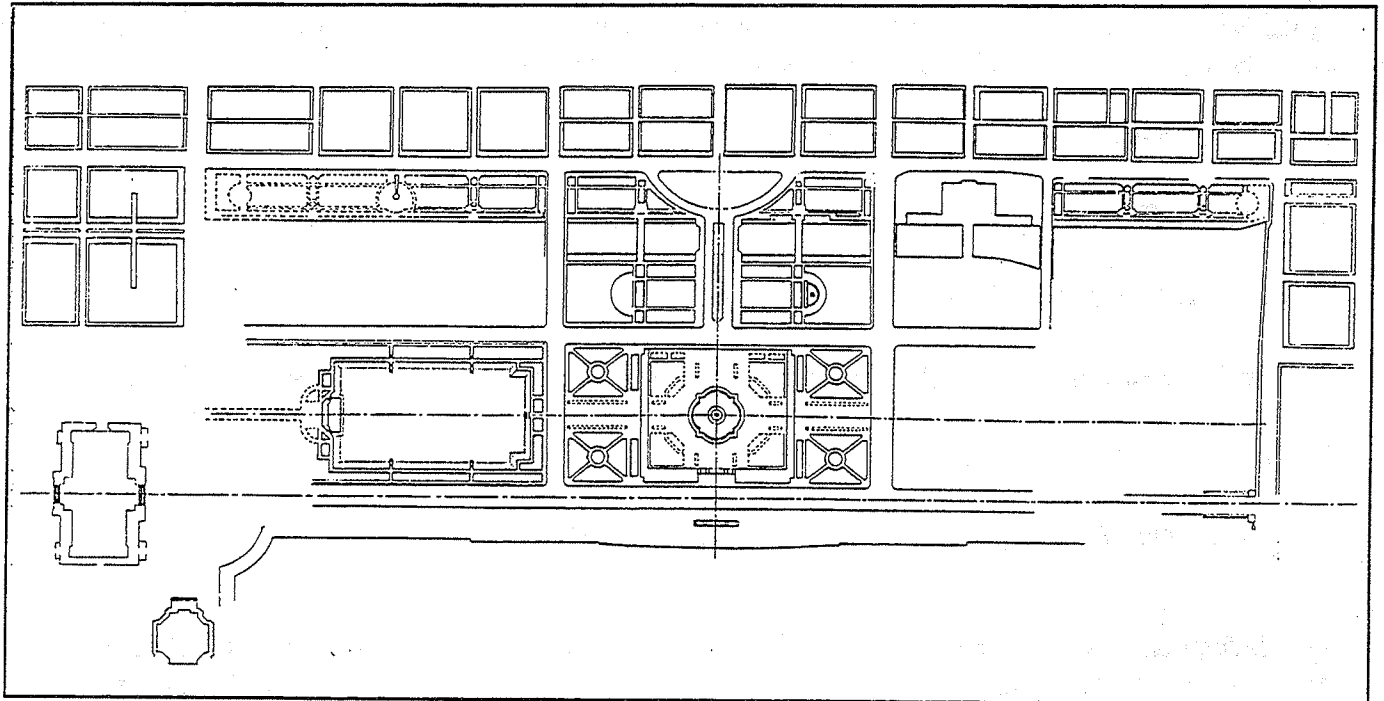
The early history of Grant Park, and the struggle over how the Park should be protected from unwanted encroachment, is an essential piece of Chicago lore. A. Montgomery Ward and other notable Chicagoans made keeping Grant Park "forever open clear and free" a consuming quest. Today, that passion still extends deep into the hearts of our citizenry.

However the contemporary interpretation of those words is broad. The perspectives of neighbors, institutions, environmentalists, businessmen, park advocates and civic leaders are often seemingly at odds. By first establishing the outlines of what is appropriate for Grant Park, it will be easier to achieve broad agreement on detailed proposals for park enhancement. Once these design guidelines are adopted by the Chicago Park District's Board of Commissioners and the Chicago Plan Commission, the rest of the master plan for the park will be prepared.

These guidelines are flexible enough to accommodate many alternative solutions. Within the skeletal framework they provide, a number of alternative park features can be possible. However, by working within the guidelines it should be easier to establish an overall vision for Grant Park that is both noble and logical.

The words "forever open, clear and free" should continue to be a guiding force for the development and management of Grant Park. It is the intent of these guidelines to revitalize those words by defining them in contemporary terms without diluting the force and effect of prior precedent. By further clarifying the meaning and application of those words, consistent with the Lakefront Protection Ordinance and the Ward decisions, we hope to improve Grant Park with a minimum of indecision and acrimony. By providing advance agreement on the premises within which planners and designers can work to design park features, we hope to focus the debate that will and should occur as each individual project proposal nears execution. The recommendations for park boundaries, design policies, land use and structures guidelines are each presented with a series of specific points, followed by a commentary.

Historic Template



Guidelines

- Existing contributing features and areas** shall be preserved and enhanced and shall not be moved, removed, or altered.
- Missing contributing features and areas** are those that have been removed through the years. They are recommended to be reintroduced into the landscape to reinforce the historic character of the park. If these features can be clearly documented to a level in which accurate reconstruction is insured, they may be replicated. If such documentation does not exist, missing features should be suggested in new designs that do not exactly replicate the historic features.
- Features or areas for reinterpretation in new designs** are recommended for instances in which the historic designs were never implemented or the historic design intent was never clearly defined. New designs shall respect the materials, spatial relationships and overall historic character of the park.
- Unfinished historic design elements** are features that were only partially completed. The remaining portion of these can be completed in accordance with accurate historic documentation.

Commentary

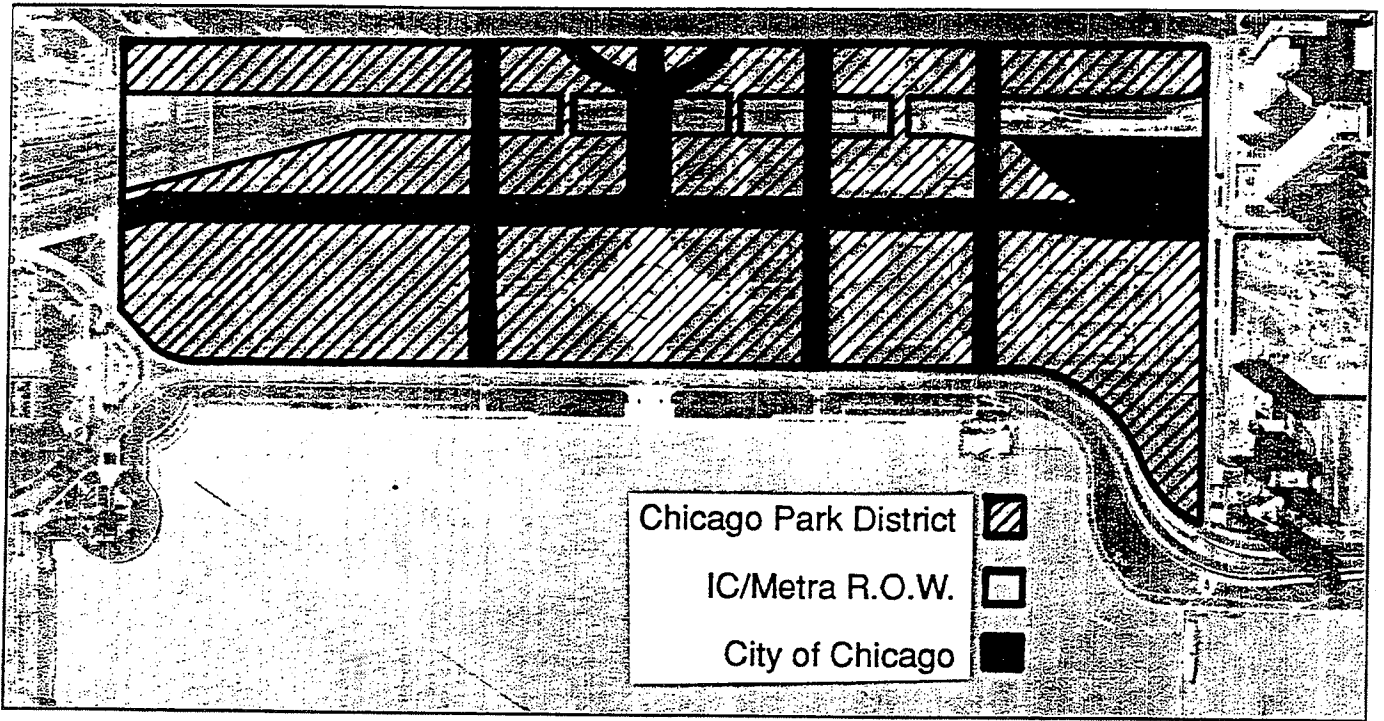
Grant Park was always intended as a formal landscape inspired by the gardens of Renaissance France. It did not, however, develop in accordance with one comprehensive set of plans. Rather, Grant Park's historic character includes the contributions of several important architects, landscape designers, planners and artists. In order to protect and enhance these varied contributions as well as the underlying framework of the formal axial design, a concept entitled the Historic Template was developed. The Historic Template identifies the features and areas that must be preserved and enhanced, and those which may be modified. This is the base upon which these Design Guidelines have been formulated, the foundation upon which a framework of design and park use parameters has been crafted.

Those elements of the design that were implemented were the most important elements in the development of the Historic Template of Grant Park. They include structures, paths, views, topography, and vegetation. Through archival research and field evaluation these existing contributing features have been identified.

Over the years, other features that are important to the history of Grant Park have been removed. These include built elements as well as vegetation. Some areas of the park have no significant historic features and are therefore available for entirely new design interpretations, while other areas had significant features that were never implemented or only partially completed. The historic template classifies each area and feature of the park.

Within these parameters, the designers will be enabled to develop plans which will both accommodate current and future uses while preserving the historic character of Grant Park. Lists of features and areas by classification are contained in the appendix to this design guidelines report.

Park Boundaries



Guidelines

- Land within the primary boundaries of Grant Park, i.e. from Randolph Street on the north to Roosevelt Road on the south, between Michigan Avenue and Lake Michigan, shall be incorporated into a unified scheme for the development and use of the Park.
- Land within the primary boundaries should be acquired by or brought under the effective control of the Chicago Park District to be used for park purposes.
- Land required to functionally integrate Grant Park into the existing parks and open space system, especially along the Chicago River and the Lake Michigan shoreline, should be acquired by the Chicago Park District or otherwise brought under its operational jurisdiction to be used for park purposes.
- Significant residential development adjacent to Grant Park shall provide for or contribute to the provision of land and facilities to serve the recreational needs of the residents. Pedestrian access from these developments to Grant Park shall be safe and attractive.

Commentary

These guidelines further the objectives of consolidating land for park purposes, recovering underutilized parcels and improving access. Today, land owned by the Chicago Park District, in whole or in part, generally includes all land within the area bounded on the north and south by the rights-of-way of Randolph Street and Roosevelt Road, respectively, between the Michigan Avenue right-of-way and Lake Michigan. Land that is not in the ownership of the Chicago Park District or that is not otherwise available for park use includes:

- roadway rights-of-way, including Columbus Drive, Balbo Drive, Jackson Street, Monroe Drive and Lake Shore Drive
- Illinois Central right-of-way
- Chicago Yacht Club
- property occupied by the Art Institute of Chicago (owned by the Park District), bounded on the north by Monroe Street, on the east by Columbus Drive, on the south by Jackson Boulevard and on the west by Michigan Avenue
- an irregularly shaped (generally triangular) parcel, approximately 8.75 acres in size, to the south of the Randolph Street right-of-way and east of the current Illinois Central right-of-way

The irregularly shaped parcel part of the original IC easement; rights to the underlying land were retained by the City of Chicago and were never transferred to the South Park Commissioners, the predecessor to the Chicago Park District. The parcel to the south of 11th Place is owned by the Central Station Development Corporation. Guidelines adopted by the Chicago Plan Commission in 1990 call for the conversion of this south parcel into park space with a design that integrates the land into Grant Park. Most of the Illinois Central right-of-way is land owned by the City of Chicago but that is subject to various easements that allow the land and certain air rights to be used for railroad purposes.

In 1927 the State of Illinois granted ownership in a 150 foot by 300 foot portion of the lakefront to the Chicago Yacht Club, subject to conditions. The premises shall revert to the State of Illinois in case the Club ceases to exist or abandons its activities.

The existing boundaries of Grant Park include additional land to the north and to the south. With the relocation of Lake Shore Drive in the 1980s and the demolition of the old "S-curve" bridge, an irregularly shaped parcel was added to the northeast end of the Park.

The south eastern extremity of the Park includes land upon which both the John G. Shedd Aquarium and the Field Museum are situated. This area is contiguous with and blends into Burnham Park. As projects are developed in Grant and Burnham parks and the Museum Campus, the interdependent relationship between these areas should be taken into account.

Increasing residential populations in the central area are enlarging the demand for neighborhood recreational facilities. Significant new residential development that is adjacent to Grant Park should provide for the public park and recreation needs of the residents. Current examples include the residential populations of Illinois Center and Central Station.

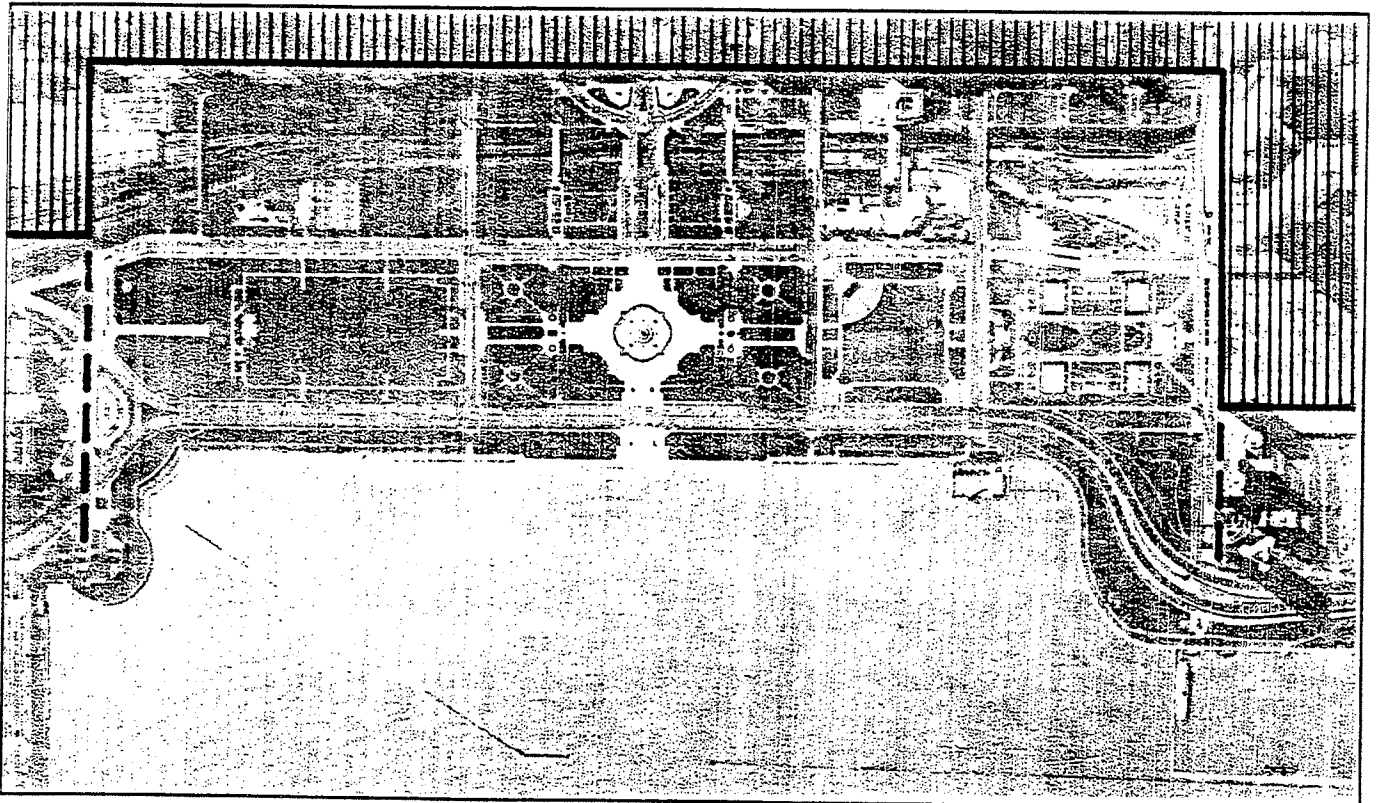
Design Principles



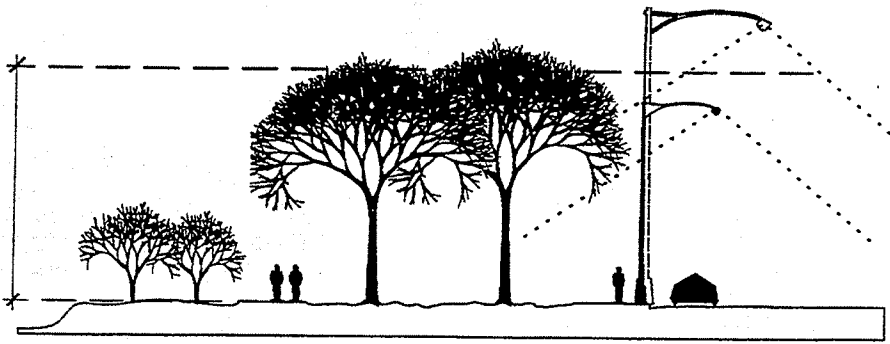
Aerial photograph of downtown Chicago courtesy GEONEX, Inc.

Guidelines:

- *Projects within the primary boundaries of Grant Park should continue to follow the design vocabulary of the formal style, while recognizing the specific design intent within each area of historic significance.*

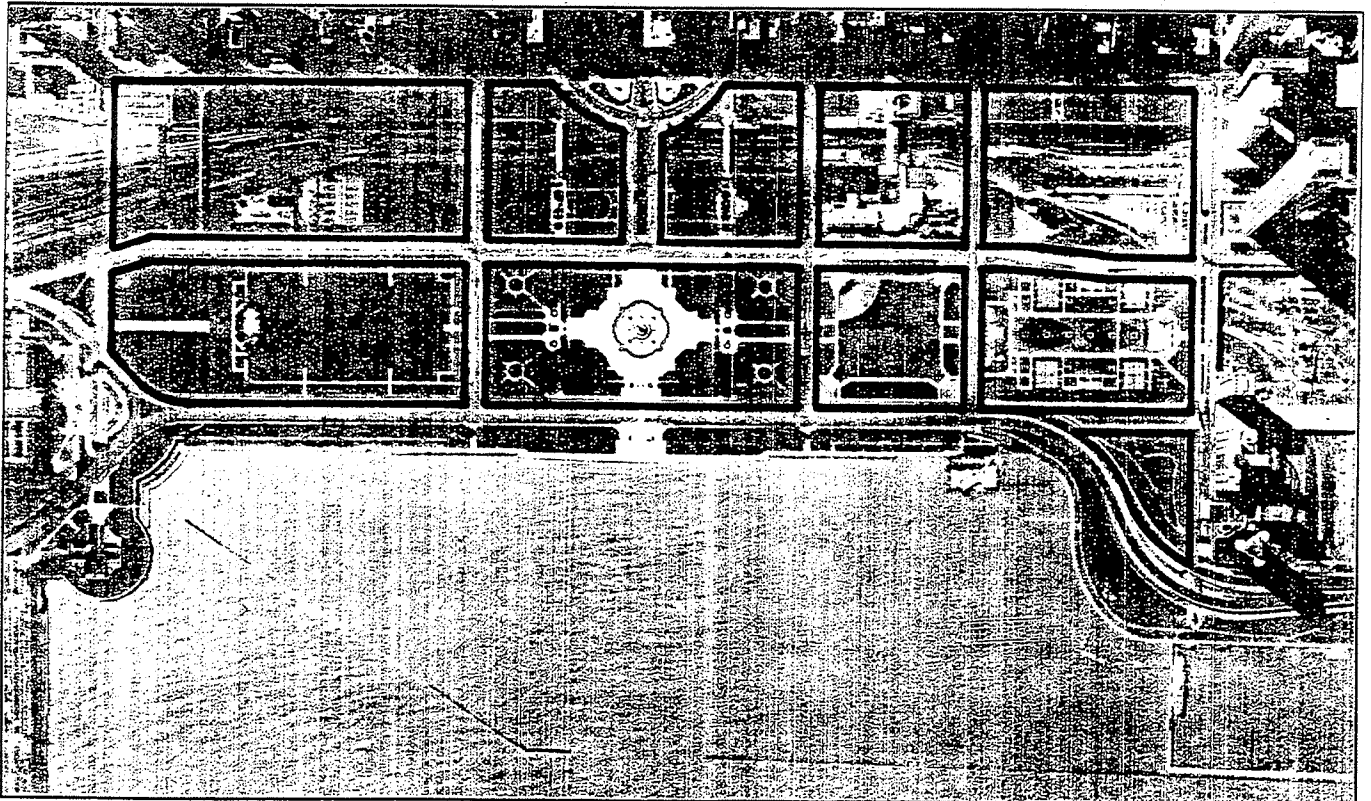


- *Grant Park shall be regarded as an **envelope** enclosed at the perimeter by the facades of the Michigan Avenue buildings to the west, Lake Michigan to the east, Randolph Street and Illinois Center to the north, and Roosevelt Road, Central Station and the Field Museum to the south. These boundaries define the walls of an imaginary container, within which all developments and all activities are seen as park related.*



Section — Relationship of light fixtures and other structures to the height of the monumental elm trees.

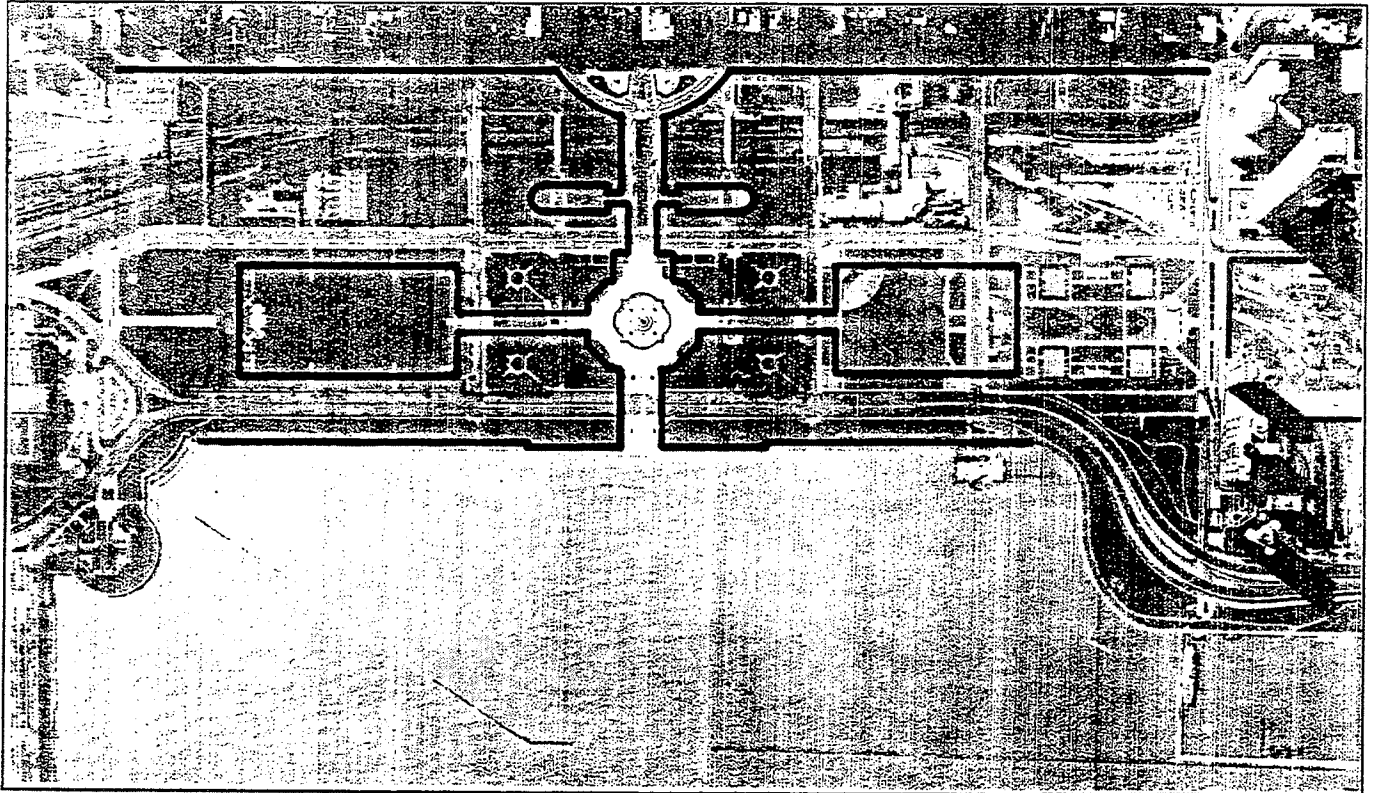
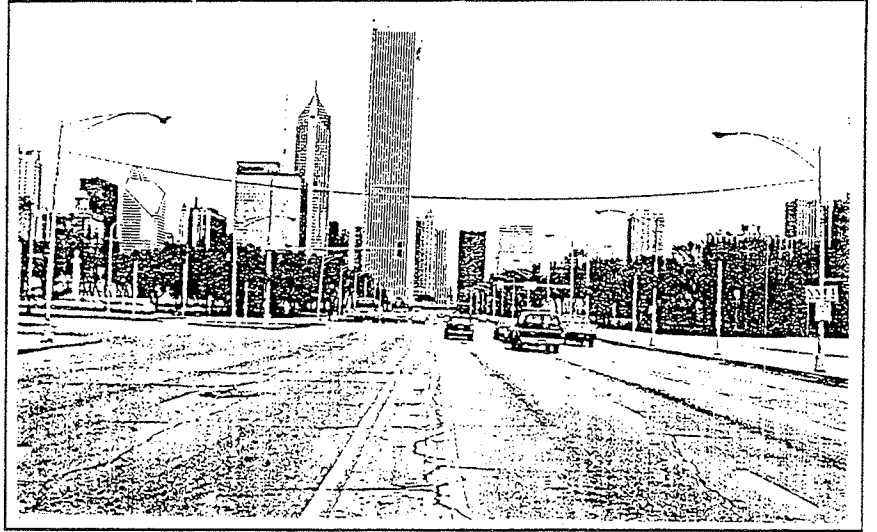
□ The principal element that has been used to articulate the formal design of the Park is the tree, specifically the American Elm. The **ceiling** of this imaginary envelope — 50 feet above grade — is based upon the height of the remaining mature elm trees, applied over the entire park, with the specific intent that nothing protrude above the canopy of foliage. The absolute maximum height of any structures, including light poles, shall be governed by this height*.



□ Within the envelope there are a series of **sub-volumes** that are demarcated by thoroughfare rights-of-way, i.e. Michigan Avenue, Columbus Drive and Lake Shore Drive as north-south dividers and Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Congress, Balbo and Roosevelt as east-west separation. Each sub-volume should contain well-defined outdoor spaces or green rooms.

*The Art Institute of Chicago has a prior variance which limits the height of any construction to the peak of the gable roof of the Allerton Pavilion (the original section of the Art Institute along Michigan Avenue).

- ❑ *Roads within the park constitute abrupt divisions between park sections; they should be designed to blend with the park setting and to facilitate pedestrian access between sections.*



- ❑ *Existing spaces form a **symmetrical sequence** along Congress Parkway and have a hierarchy that is established by the Historic Template. Given this hierarchy, all new outdoor spaces must therefore be viewed as secondary to the main spaces of the historic pattern.*

- ❑ *Lighting should reinforce spatial definition through the use of uniform spacing, by framing instead of occupying allées and other major axes, highlighting focal points, and varying the intensity of light to reflect the importance or purpose of design elements.*

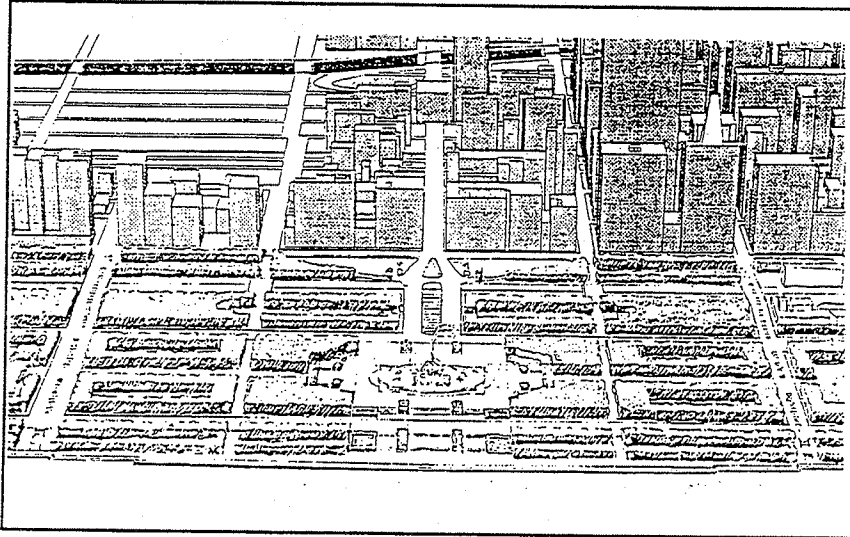


An unfortunate example of a light fixture occupying focal point rather than highlighting a feature or framing a space.

Commentary

These guidelines further the objectives of park reforestation and historic rehabilitation. One of the real shortcomings of the current situation is the lowered number of trees defining the geometric shapes. More trees are needed to make the design more legible. This goal emphasizes the urgent need to implement a comprehensive landscape management/maintenance program.

The formal or geometric style is characterized by a recurrent set of features, in both plantings and built elements. These constitute a compositional system to which both rehabilitations and new projects should adhere:

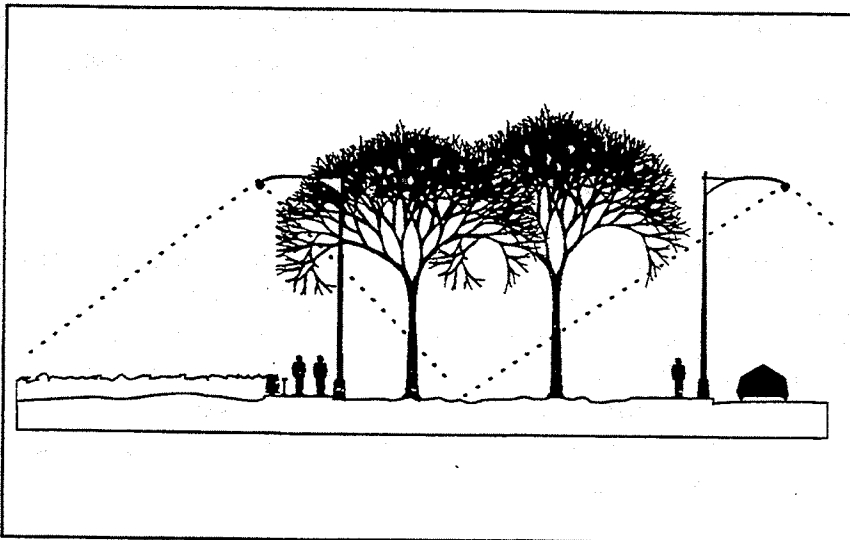


Enclosure

One of the first overall images of Grant Park is one big green carpet with walls of buildings around it. As the park extends outward towards the lake, the breakwaters provide walls enclosing Monroe Harbor. Within this overall view, the major spaces of the park are defined by walls of greenery; the landscape at first appears as a solid mass of trees from out of which the spaces are carved.

Spaces within the park are defined as "rooms", with a clear geometric shape or configuration in plan, such as squares, rectangles, etc. In Grant Park, these rooms are further subdivided by ornamental trees, paths and hedges. The basic spatial strategy of Grant Park involves the creation of these outdoor rooms which have a geometrically defined shape.

In the French formal gardens from which Grant Park derives, the larger of these spaces were called salles, (salle de verdure = green room) the smaller were called cabinets. Each of these rooms, of a variety of sizes, features a sculpture, fountain, or other set piece or activity. The individual smaller spaces along Michigan Avenue, for example, are more conducive to personal-scaled activities than the larger spaces such as Hutchinson Field.



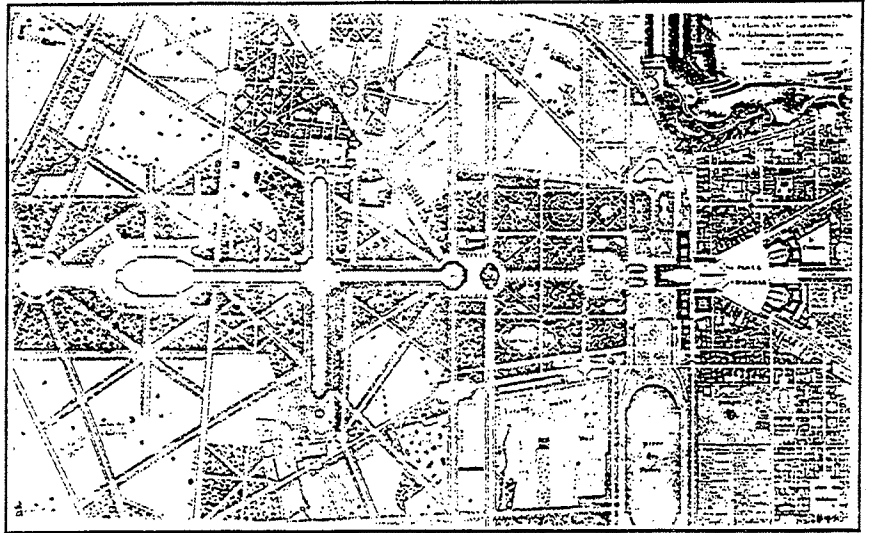
The nature of the major plantings in Grant Park is that of "bosquets decouverts" or groves of trees which provide cover. These are comprised of trees spaced far enough apart to provide a screen or filter, so that vision into the room is not impaired while still providing a continuous tree canopy overhead. This attitude should be extended in all major plantings, to allow for a feeling of security within the outdoor rooms.

Hedges are used to define the open spaces of the gardens, allées, salles and cabinets. The hedges in Grant Park have been clipped to the point of caricature and should be redesigned to allow both spatial definition and security.

Symmetry

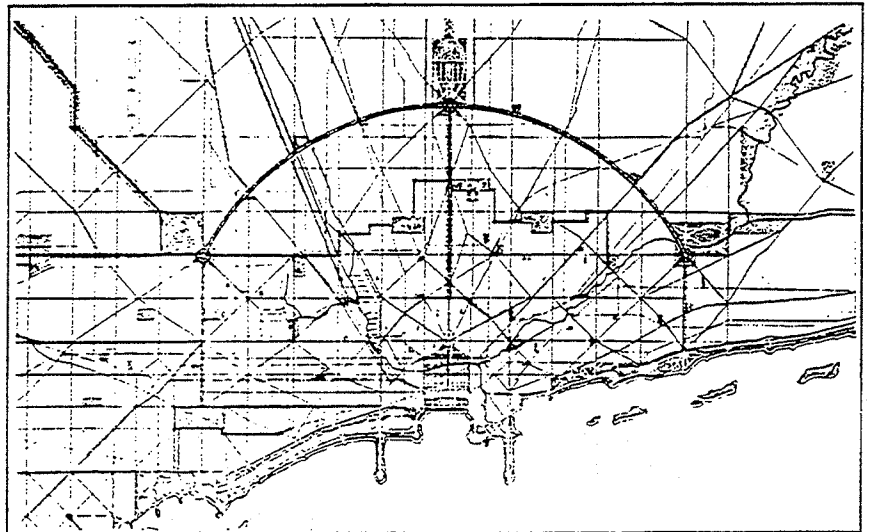
Geometric spaces placed either on a center line or paired to either side create an axis of symmetry. In a large park there is often more than one axis of symmetry.

The main axis of such designs is the main allée, or "hallway" of trees, which is centered on the most important element. At Versailles, for example, the main axis runs through the bedchamber of Louis XIV and the Grand Canal. In Grant Park, it is centered on Buckingham Fountain and on the site of an unbuilt Civic Center that was proposed by Burnham in the 1909 Plan of Chicago for the intersection of Congress Parkway and Halsted Street. It should be recognized that recent developments, especially the completion of the Harold Washington Library at Congress and State and the gateway arches of the Midwest Stock Exchange, have begun to reassert the importance of Congress Parkway to the overall form of the city.



Plan of Versailles

In major public designs, such as Grant Park and Versailles, the central allée is to be viewed as continuous to the horizon in both directions. At Versailles, these lines of symmetry extended down a long boulevard on the city side to (theoretically) Paris, while the other end of the main axis runs through the garden and up into the sky beyond. The main axis of today's Grant Park runs east to the horizon across Lake Michigan and west, out what is now the Eisenhower

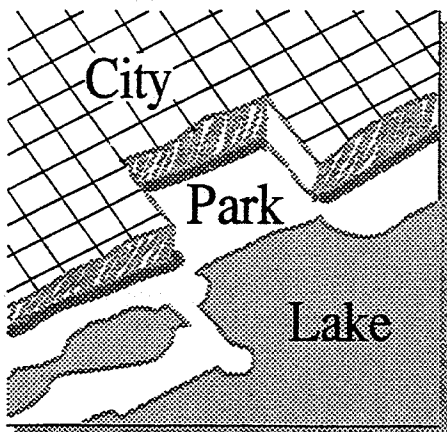


Overall plan, from Burnham and Bennett's *Plan of Chicago*, 1909. *Chicago Historical Society, ICHI-03551.*

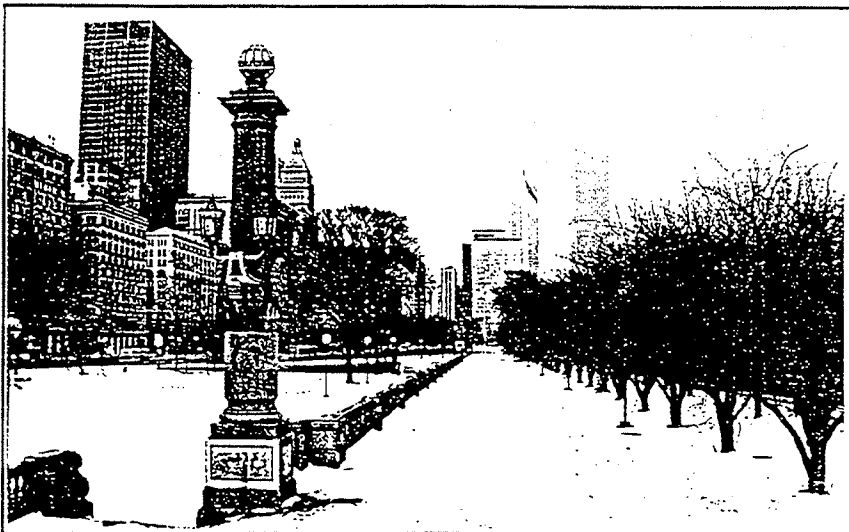
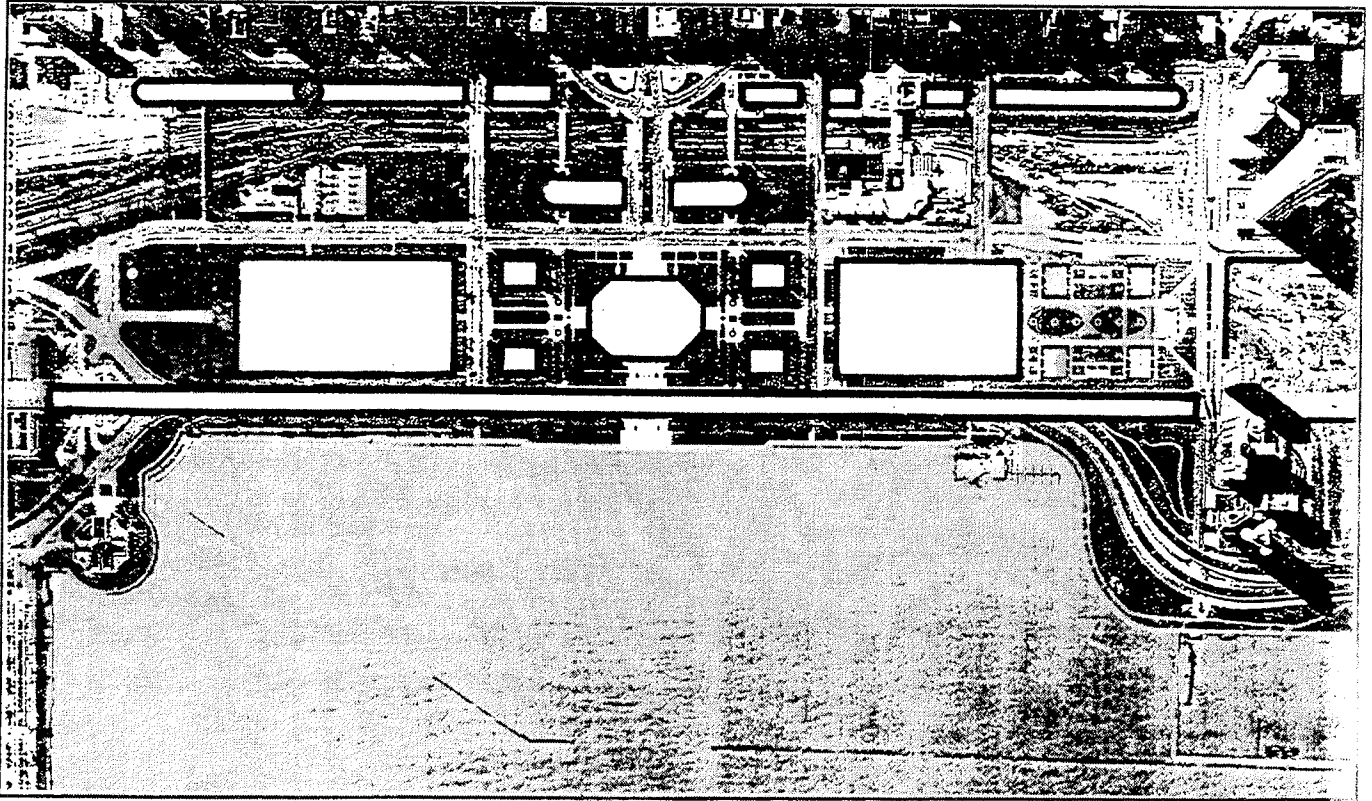
Expressway into (theoretically) the endless prairie. In Louis XIV's case, this placed him at the center of the world, controlling city and sky. In Grant Park the symmetry of major spaces, such as Hutchinson and Butler fields and the Court of Presidents, along the east/west axis, was intended to reinforce a symbolic connection between the water and the wilderness.

Hierarchy and Spatial Sequence

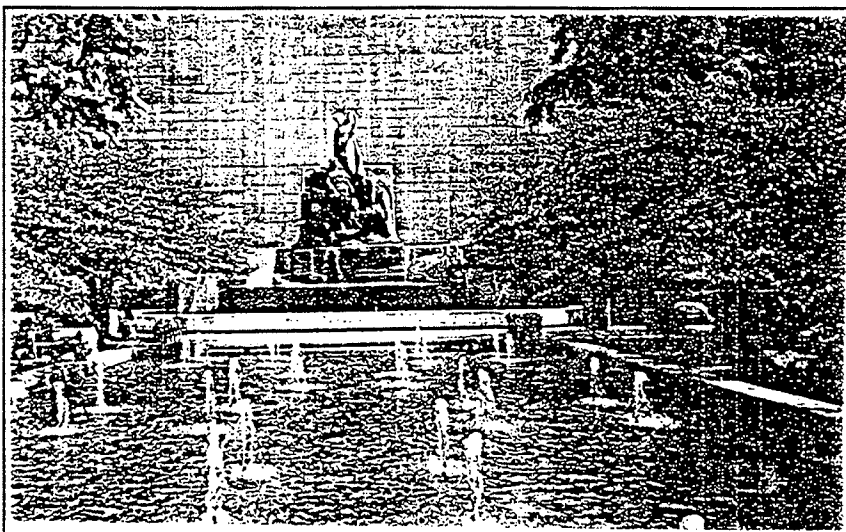
Major spaces have the most prominent locations along the main axes; they are the largest and most clearly defined. Their vast size makes them operate at a city scale, making them the logical setting for public events. The main spaces of Grant Park provide a sequence of spaces of increasing size, progressing from the City to the Lake along the Congress axis.



These spaces are 1) the linear boulevard along Michigan Avenue, 2) the plaza focused around Buckingham Fountain (with Hutchinson and Butler fields located symmetrically north and south) and 3) the shoreline edge along Lake Michigan. The axes function like a "skewer" tying together this series of spaces. The ensemble of spaces is structured by a network of straight avenues or allées of trees. These paths connect the major spaces and are in line with the grandest views.

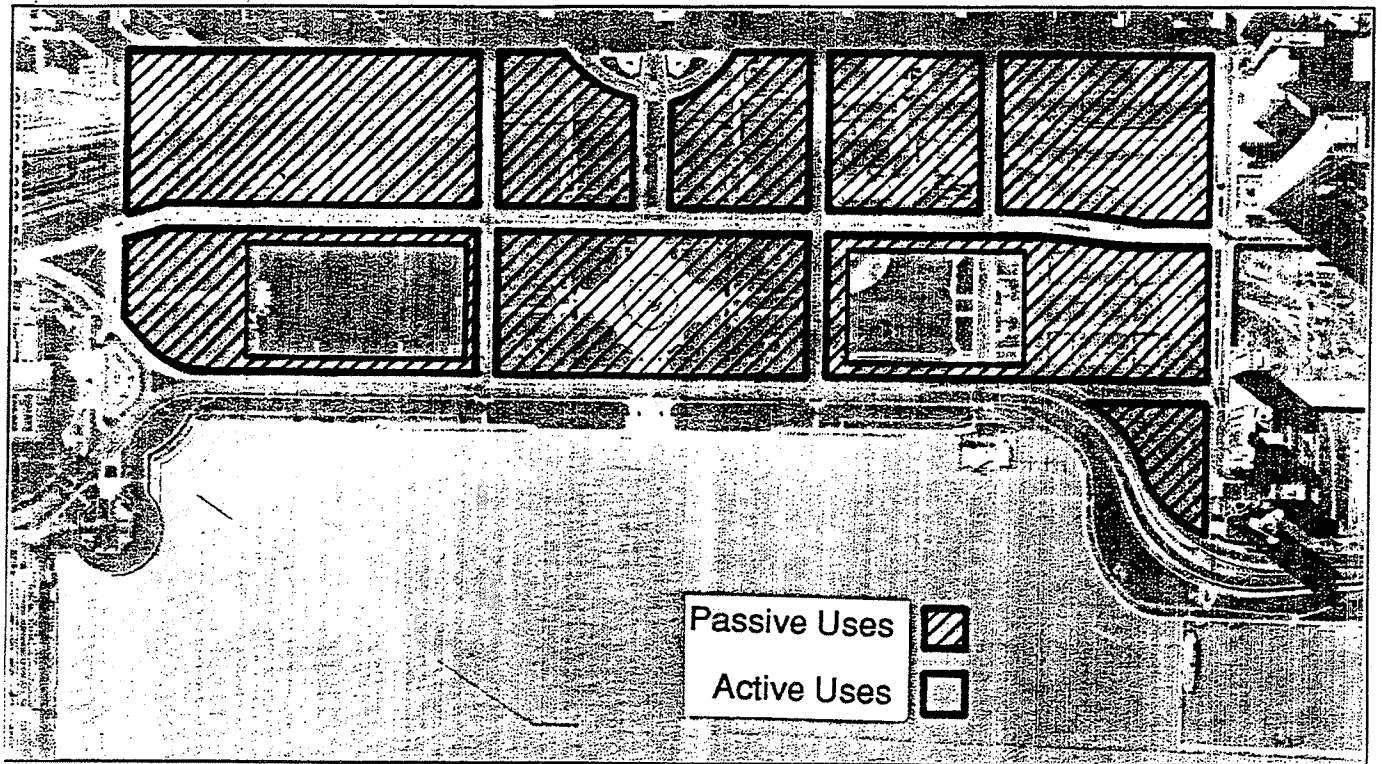


Generally, secondary spaces are in less prominent locations, off the main axes. They are smaller and more intimate. Grant Park suffers from a lack of variety of neighborhood scaled spaces, especially at the north and south ends of the park and to either side of the main north/south axis of Buckingham Fountain. Intimately scaled spaces should have a balance of privacy and security.



The south garden of the Art Institute of Chicago is the type of intimately scaled space that should occur all along the Michigan Avenue edge of the park.

Land Use



Guidelines

- Active uses, such as playgrounds, skating, ball fields, concerts and festivals should be primarily restricted to the historic "playing field" zones, between Columbus Drive and Lake Shore Drive, north and south of the Fountain Table section.*
- Areas along the lakefront, Michigan Avenue, Congress Drive, the Court of Presidents and the Fountain Table should be reserved for passive and ceremonial activity.*
- The sections of the park along Michigan Avenue should be developed to encourage small-scale gatherings and individual uses, such as lunchtime relaxation, informal meetings, people-watching, etc., as well as art displays, recitals or other small public events.*
- Parking shall be restricted to underground garages and designated areas on thoroughfares. This includes bus and semi-trailer parking.*
- Neighborhood-scale uses should be concentrated in the extreme north and south ends of the park, adjacent to the nearby residential developments. Activities should be developed for families, young and older children and seniors. Such uses should not detract from the predominantly formal character of the park.*
- Events and other uses, to the fullest practical extent, shall be free of physical and economic barriers to access.*

Commentary

These guidelines further the objective of activating the park. Activity zoning will help to balance the need for park use and avoid conflict. Given a steady rise in demand for park space in downtown Chicago, Grant Park should be restricted to appropriate park use. As one of the preferred ceremonial and festival sites in Chicago, it will continue to be used for special events. These should be spread throughout the park in order to reduce the pressures on the landscape that arise from concentrated activity, or relocated to alternate sites, if necessary.



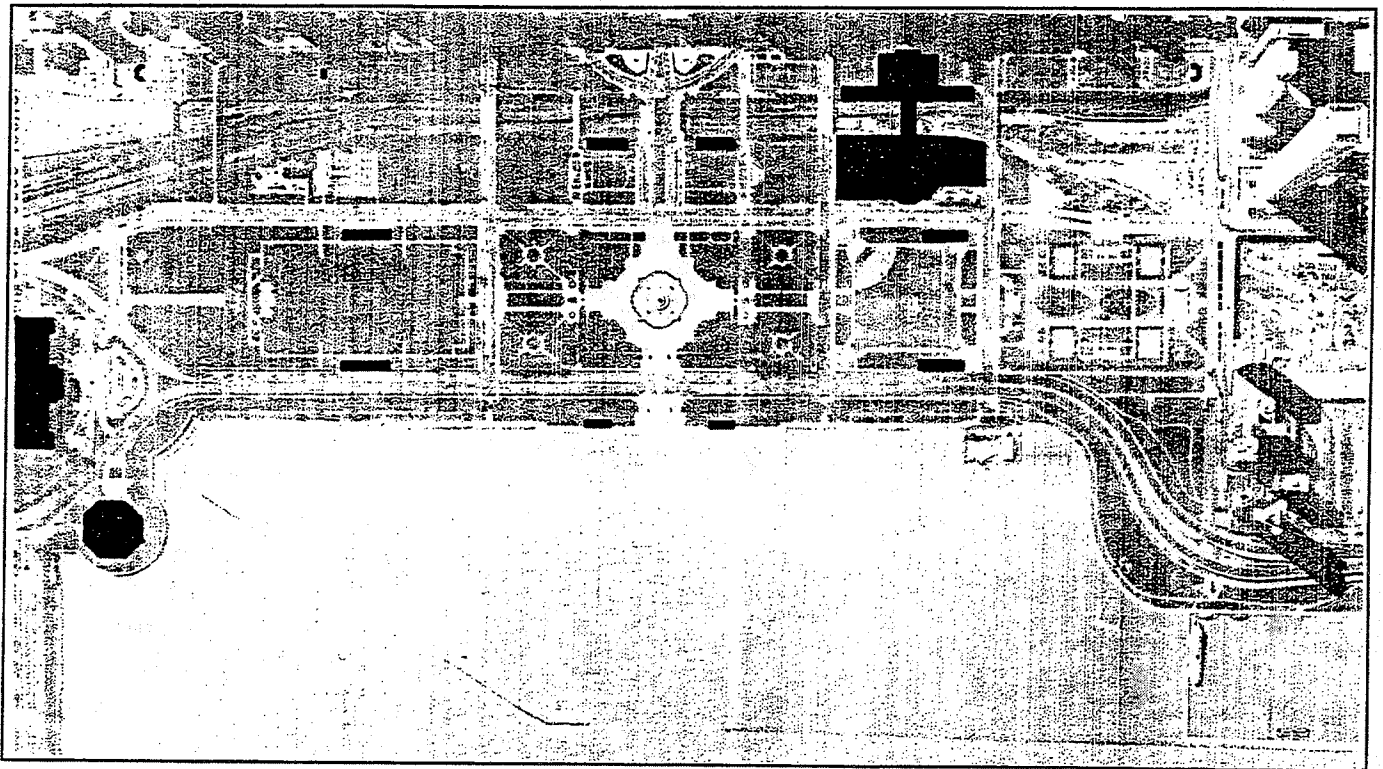
Over the years, athletic recreation has become more popular as a leisure time activity. The tradition of holding athletic events within the formal setting of Grant Park is part of its historic character. Many opportunities exist for increased active recreation, especially in the areas around Arvey and Butler Fields.

As the residential population of the central area increases, Grant Park will be used more regularly as a neighborhood park facility. Neighborhood uses should be conveniently located to meet residential needs.

In accordance with the requirements of the Lakefront Protection Ordinance, access to the park by public transportation as well as pedestrian access should be emphasized. Access to the park by automobile should be accommodated, but its impact should not undermine the park experience or its ecology. The traffic, parking and pedestrian demands of the park and the adjacent Loop are interrelated, and should be professionally analyzed. The option of parking semi-trailers (which service the major festivals) down along the IC tracks should be explored.

In addition, the potential for distributing activity to the north section of Burnham Park and Northerly Island should be explored. Special attention should be paid to the potential for relocating major public festivals, such as the Blues Festival and/or the Taste of Chicago, to this area. The rehabilitation of Grant Park is interdependent with the redevelopment of the Museum Campus/North Burnham Park area; programming, design, funding and land use should be planned and implemented in a complimentary, coordinated way. The funding of the McCormick Place Expansion project, for example, includes funding for the rerouting of the northbound lanes of Lake Shore Drive through the Museum Campus area and into the south end of Grant Park. To date, however, no funding has been appropriated for converting the vacated northbound lanes to park uses; this rerouting creates tremendous opportunities for the expansion of park uses in the North Burnham Park area that should be considered during the development of the Grant Park and Burnham Park master plans.

Structures

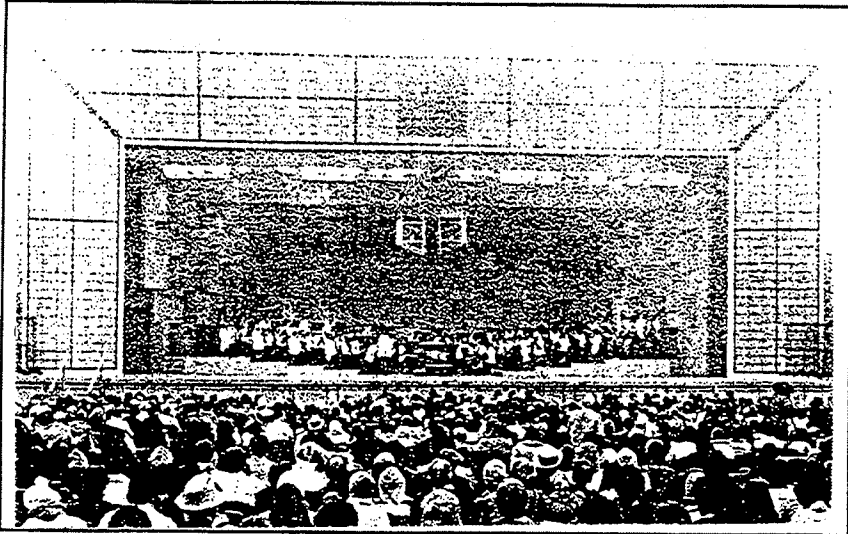


Guidelines

- ❑ **Site furnishing elements** that are required for the general security and comfort of patrons are the only structures permitted throughout the park, within both tree masses and rooms. Such elements include, but are not limited to, trash receptacles, benches, lighting, drinking fountains and informational signage. Such furnishings shall be functionally state-of-the-art, have consistent design so as to constitute a "family" of fixtures, and be compatible with the historic template elements and landscapes.
- ❑ **Above-ground structures** shall either be sculptural works of art, approved through the Park District's Public Art Committee, or constructions that are incidental and accessory to a direct park use and conform with the Ward decisions and the Lakefront Protection Ordinance. Any such structures shall be placed in a manner that is consistent with the historic template and design guidelines. Included within this category are: music shells, concessions, toilets, shelters from the weather and landscape maintenance buildings.
- ❑ **Existing underground garages**, the Daley Bicentennial Plaza, Field Museum, the Art Institute, Shedd Aquarium and other historic features of significance shall remain and shall, where possible, be integrated into the formal and functional sequences of the park.
- ❑ **Institutions** should look to out-of-park expansion before in-park solutions. Any expansion of the Art Institute, Field Museum and Shedd Aquarium that does occur above-ground shall respect the Historic Template, the Ward decisions and the Lakefront Protection Ordinance, and shall occur within existing lease lines.
- ❑ **Fences**, whether temporary or permanent, shall respect the historic template and these design guidelines.
- ❑ **Structures** shall be designed in size, shape, material, color and architectural character to be consistent with the formal design of the park and compatible with the Historic Template.

Commentary

These guidelines further the objectives of historic rehabilitation and park activation. Specific concerns about current conditions include a lack of service facilities within the Park, including information signs and kiosks, bus stop shelters, toilets and concessions. Those which exist are often ugly, inadequate, obsolete and are often perceived as unsafe.



In recent years, more and more fences have appeared. Temporary fences are primarily placed to control crowds, either keeping them from crossing into the path of traffic along Lake Shore Drive or to control access to events where admission is charged.

The Petrillo Music Shell of 1978 was designed to be demountable. It was a compromise structure to be used on a temporary basis and dismantled at the end of each season until a permanent structure could be erected. Because of the costs involved in removing and storing the shell, it has remained in place since it was constructed.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has indicated, without actually ruling on the matter, that certain structures that are necessary for the proper use of Grant Park are not "buildings", and therefore may be permitted under the deed restrictions. These include "shelters in case of storms, band stands, lavatories, toilets, and the like". The Court has also ruled that the Chicago Park District does have the power to construct underground parking facilities in Grant Park to regulate traffic.

In addition to the case law that was generated by the legal actions taken by A. Montgomery Ward around the turn of the century, the City of Chicago in 1973 adopted the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance. Within Grant Park and its vicinity, the Ordinance provides an administrative mechanism whereby any physical change or disposition of property is to be reviewed by the Chicago Plan Commission. By the terms of the Ordinance, approval of the Plan Commission is required to implement any plan, design, or proposal or to accept any application for an action that would result in a physical change or in the disposition of any property.

APPENDIX A: THE CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT MASTER PLANNING PROGRAM

The master planning now being undertaken by the Office of Research and Planning is a continuation of a long legacy of park planning. The first generation of park planning and development that occurred in Chicago from the 1880s until the Great Depression is world renowned. The twenty-two independent park districts across the city which created this legacy were consolidated into the Chicago Park District in 1934. The need to resume the tradition of visionary master planning was confirmed by the Board of Commissioners in 1989 with the creation of the Office of Research and Planning. Among the early missions for this department has been the preparation of localized master plans for regional park facilities. This charge grew out of growing concern for the future of some of our most highly prized open space and recreation resources.

It is intended that master plans will be adopted for each of the ten regional park facilities within the Chicago Park District: Burnham, Columbus, Douglas, Garfield, Grant, Humboldt, Jackson, Lincoln, and Washington parks, and the South Shore Cultural Center. Each plan will be jointly monitored and regularly updated by a citizen-based park advisory council, the local park management and the Chicago Park District central administration.

Master planning addresses issues which are varied, complex and often system-wide; for example:

- The revetments that armor our lakefront, constructed to protect it from storm damage, are deteriorated. Many breakwaters need reconstruction to reduce destructive wave action in our harbors and to prevent beaches from eroding.
- Increases in park use from annual special events are exceeding the capacity of parks along the lakefront to naturally regenerate and the capacity of normal park operations to maintain the landscapes and facilities.
- Requirements for automobiles have changed over the years and have placed pressure on the parks for more space allocation for parking and roads. The environmental impacts from vehicular traffic are substantial, and must be managed.
- Institutions that have had a favored place in our parks are expanding their historic physical limits and require more space for facilities. Other newer institutions are being established within the park system which reflect the breadth of cultural activity all over Chicago.

These issues and others require serious consideration and deliberate action, if our historic legacy is to be preserved and our parks appropriately adapted to fulfill current and future needs.

A master plan, therefore, is a framework for decision-making - a vehicle to help make informed judgements on where and how to make improvements to a park. It is not a construction blueprint, and does not involve the setting aside of additional dollars for implementation. It does help to assure that what resources do become available are expended efficiently and effectively.

APPENDIX B: THE GRANT PARK MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN

These Design Guidelines have been created through a deliberate process that is focused on public input and consensus, as well as on the careful integration of the park's historic legacy into a strategy for renewal and redevelopment.

The Grant Park Steering Committee acts as the coordinating body for the master planning process, with staff support from the Chicago Park District's Office of Research and Planning and other departments. First convened in November of 1989, the Steering Committee established design and policy task forces to review, investigate and make recommendations on various issues.

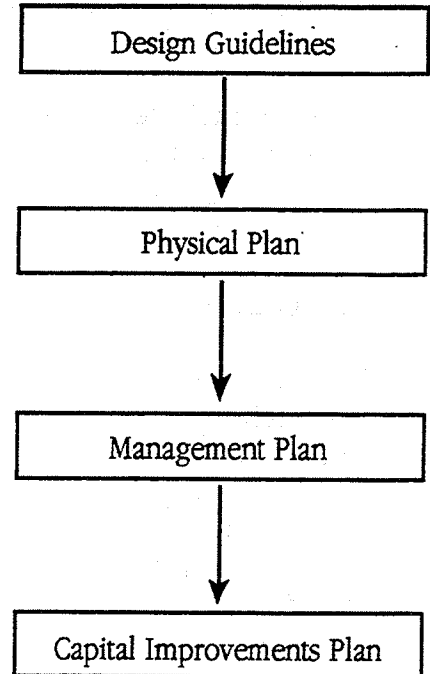
Task force membership was open-ended; anyone with interest in the park was encouraged to participate. The design task force systematically investigated the historic character, existing conditions and future potential of each area of the park. The park was divided into geographic sectors and each was the subject of a monthly meeting of the task force. The policy task forces researched and discussed programmatic and operational issues, such as traffic and parking, concessions, park management, security, and elm tree maintenance and replanting.

At the conclusion of task force deliberations, the Steering Committee embarked upon the documentation of the findings and recommendations. A draft report, entitled the "Grant Park Management and Restoration Plan", was produced. Far from being a refined document, this draft report summarized the key policy issues that must be addressed in a final master plan and presented ideas for new designs and potential facilities. The ideas and designs must be fully examined before final recommendations can be made. These Grant Park Design Guidelines, therefore, establish the framework within which such discussion can occur. Since the Chicago Park District has been committed to a democratic process of review and development since the outset, obtaining legitimate consensus on basic policy directions has taken longer to achieve than if the CPD had taken a more autocratic role.

These Design Guidelines are the first of four sections of a total Grant Park Master Plan:

1. Design Guidelines

This document establishes the overall vision of what the park should become, a direction for its evolution. It identifies the needs of the park, clarifies public consensus in response to those needs, and sets up policies that direct the design decisions on future projects. One essential component involves identifying the historic assets of the park, and defining how future projects might fit into the park without compromising its character.



2. Physical Plan

The physical plan takes the policies established by the design guidelines and applies them to specific sites and projects. Whereas the guidelines create a framework for a range of acceptable design solutions, the Physical Plan establishes a conceptual design for the park and pins down particular design solutions for major rehabilitation projects. Typical elements include a map showing structures and facilities, path and road networks, use zones, and significant historic features. In addition, detailed guidance will be provided for the treatment of sensitive sites and the design of accessory features such as lights, fountains, benches, trash receptacles, fences, signs, concessions and comfort stations.

3. Management Plan

This contains an analysis of the existing management structure for the park, in terms of both staffing and procedures. It is a way to make sure that whatever monies become available to spend on a park will be spent wisely. The management plan provides guidance on how the implementation of the physical plan can best be advanced, as well as strategies for streamlining the day-to-day operations, both internally and externally. Because many of the features in our parks, e.g., harbors, viaducts, streets and lighting, involve multi-jurisdictional maintenance and oversight, communication and coordination are essential.

4. Capital Improvements Plan

This identifies and quantifies projects recommended in the Physical Plan, analyzes funding options and matches projects to funding sources. It includes a sequence and timetable for implementation. The capital improvements plan identifies the need for large investment in facilities through repair, replacement and new construction. Costs associated with each project are estimated and priorities for implementation are established. Special attention is given to public participation in this section, since citizen review of each major project is necessary, and since the private sector will often be counted upon to participate significantly in the funding strategies. Budgets for capital improvements must include funds to operate and maintain those facilities. Public-private partnerships developed by the Park District have set a precedent for including these operational costs.

Therefore, this document, the Design Guidelines, is a work-in-progress. It is the first stage in the preparation of the full four-part management and restoration plan for Grant Park.

APPENDIX C: HISTORIC TEMPLATE; Lists of Features and Areas by Classification

Existing Contributing Features

Feature Name	Dates	Designers
Fountain Table - NW, SW, NE, SE cross axial panels and elms	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/ South Park Commission
Fountain Figures*	1905, Installed 1961	Leonard Crunelle
Buckingham Fountain	1927	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/Jaques H. Lambert
Fountain Plaza	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/ South Park Commission
Fountain Table Elms	1928-30	South Park Commission
Queens Landing and Stairs	1939	South Park Commission
Spirit of Music*	1923, Installed 1952	Albin Polasek
Congress Street Visual Axis		
North-South Visual Axis through Fountain		
Abraham Lincoln and Exedra	1926	Augustus Saint-Gaudens/Stanford White
North and South Court of Presidents, Visual Axis and Path System	1927-29	South Park Commissioners
Van Buren Street Bridge	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Van Buren Street Rostral Columns, Path System and Stairs	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Harrison Street Bridge	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Harrison Street Rostral Columns, Path System and Stairs	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Congress Street Bridge	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Pylons Van Buren to Harrison Street	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Semi Circular Road System	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Balustrades and Abutments at Congress Plaza	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Bollards and Chain at Congress Street Plaza	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Indians, The Bowman and The Spearman	1928	Ivan Mestrovic
Eagles and Fountains at Congress Plaza	1931	Frederick Hibbard
Jackson-Van Buren Street Lawn Panel and Promenade	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Van Buren Street Station	1896	
Harrison-Balbo Street Lawn Panel and Promenade	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Randolph to Monroe Street - Promenade, Stairs, Balustrade, Rostral Columns	1915-1917, 1953	Bennett, Parsons and Frost Chicago Park District
Washington Street Fountain and Garden/walk	1915-1917, 1953	Bennett, Parsons and Frost Chicago Park District
Madison Street Fountain and Garden/walk	1915-1917, 1953	Bennett, Parsons and Frost Chicago Park District
Alexander Hamilton Memorial and Pavilion	1918	Bela Lyons Pratt, Sculptor

Monroe Street Viaduct	1939	Chicago Park District
Allerton Building of the Art Institute of Chicago	1892	Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge
Fountain of the Great Lakes	1913	Lorado Taft, Students of the Art Institute
Lions	1894	Edward Kemeys
Hutchinson Field - Sunken Field	1925	Bennett, Parsons, Frost and Thomas/South Park Commission
Hutchinson Field - Mid-level Walk and Stairs	1926-1939	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/South Park Commission/Chicago Park District
Hutchinson Field - South Walks Configuration	1926	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/South Park Commission
Hutchinson Field - Exterior Walk	1926	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/South Park Commission
Hutchinson Field - mid-level overlook	1938	Chicago Park District
Hutchinson Field - Elm Trees	1927	South Park Commission
Hutchinson Field - Ornamental Plantings	1939	Chicago Park District
Columbus Statue	1933	Carl Brioschi
Vacated Lake Shore Drive, Pylons, Balustrade, and Abutments.	1937	Chicago Park District
Vacated Lake Shore Drive North-South Axis	1937	
Lakefront Elms	1927	
Lakefront Esplanade	1927	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/South Park Commission
Promenade and Balustrade, Balbo to 10th Street.	1927-1928	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Stairs, Balustrade, Rostral Columns	1927-1928	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
8th Street Fountain and Garden/walk	1927-1928	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Sunken Lawn Panels	1927-1928	Bennett, Parsons, Frost
Rosenberg Fountain	1893	Franz Machtl
General John Logan Memorial	1897	Augustus Saint-Gaudens; Alexander Phimister Proctor
Field Museum of Natural History	1915-20	D. H. Burnham & Co., Graham, Anderson, Probst & White
John G. Shedd Aquarium	1929	Graham, Anderson, Probst & White
11th Place Viaduct	c. 1910	

Missing Contributing Features to be Reinstated

Feature Name	Dates	Designers
Fountain Table planting beds and path system	1927	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/ South Park Commission
Fountain Table Elms	1928-30	South Park Commission
Sunken Lawn Panels along Michigan Avenue, Monroe to Randolph	1917	Bennett, Parsons and Frost
Peristyle at Randolph Drive and Michigan Avenue	1917	Bennett, Parsons and Frost

(Missing Contributing continued)

Formal esplanade of shade trees along Lake Michigan	1927	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/ South Park Commission
Formal plantings of ornamental trees around Hutchinson Field	1939	Chicago Park District

Features and Areas for Reinterpretation

Feature Name	Dates	Designers
South Court of Presidents semicircular edge configuration	1927	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/ South Park Commissioners
Area bounded by Jackson, Columbus, IC right of way, Van Buren Street extended (excluding Lincoln exedra)	1927	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/ South Park Commission
Area bounded by Balbo, Columbus, IC right of way, Harrison extended (excluding south exedra)	1927	Bennett, Parsons, Frost/ South Park Commission
Congress Street Plaza	1927-29	Bennett, Parsons, Frost Lake Shore Drive
Columbus Drive		
Peristyles at Roosevelt Road and Michigan Avenue	1917	Bennett, Parsons and Frost
Arvey Field	c. 1925	
Lake Shore Drive		
Butler Field	1925	Bennett, Parsons, Frost and Thomas/South Park Commission
Illinois Central right-of-way	1919	
North-west Triangle at Monroe and Columbus	1986	
Daley Bicentennial Plaza	1976	C. F. Murphy and Assoc./Chicago Park District
Property bounded by IC right-of-way and Columbus Drive		
Field Plaza		
Monroe Drive between Michigan and Lake Shore		
Jackson Boulevard between Michigan and Lake Shore		
Balbo Drive between Michigan and Lake Shore		
Art Institute of Chicago —North Garden	1991	Hanna Olin
—South Garden	1977	Dan Kiley
Lakefront Esplanade from Monroe to the Chicago River	1986	City of Chicago
Area south of Randolph, within S-Curve	1986	City of Chicago

Unfinished Historic Design Elements

Feature Name	Dates	Designers
Promenade and Balustrade, 10th Street - South	1927-1928	Bennett, Parsons, Frost

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Chicago Park District Board of Commissioners:

Richard A. Devine, President
Dr. Margaret Burroughs, Vice President
George Vest, Jr.
Joseph G. Phelps
Anthony B. Bass
Sylvia Herrera
William C. Bartholomay

Chicago Park District:

Robert C. Penn, General Superintendent
Colette Holt, Associate Superintendent
Edward Uhlir, Assistant Superintendent of Research and Planning
Eugene Sullivan, Deputy Superintendent for Parks and Recreation
James Albritton, Director of Regional Parks
Bud Swift, Grant/Burnham Regional Park Manager
Miriam Gusevich, Planning and Development Manager
John Henderson, Research and Policy Manager
John MacManus, Planning Supervisor
Julia Sniderman, Planning Supervisor
Valencia Coar, Planning Supervisor
Eric Davis, Planning Coordinator
Anita Salazar, Planning Coordinator
William Tippens, Architectural Historian
Bart Ryckbosch, Archivist/Curator
Ronald Nemchausky, Tree Surgeon
Barbara Wood, Landscape Designer

Grant Park Advisory Council

Members of the Grant Park Steering Committee:

Calef Brown, Co-Chairman
Calvert Audrain, Co-Chairman
Robert Hutchins, past Co-Chairman
Adler Planetarium
Art Institute of Chicago
Burnham Park Planning Board
Central Area Committee
Central Michigan Avenue Association
Chicago Park District Office of Research and Planning
Chicago Park District Grant Park Concerts
Chicago Park District Department of Recreation
Chicago Transit Authority
City of Chicago, Mayors Office of Special Events
City of Chicago, Department of Cultural Affairs
City of Chicago, Department of Planning
City of Chicago, Department of Public Works
Field Museum of Natural History
Friends of Downtown
Friends of the Parks
Grant Park Advisory Council
Grant Park Music Festival
Grant Park Cultural and Educational Community
Greater State Street Council
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Lakefront Gardens
Lake Michigan Federation
Metropolitan Planning Council
South Loop Neighbors

Robert Kleinschmidt, Member At Large

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARTICLES, BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

- Adams, William Howard. *The French Garden, 1500-1800*. New York: George Braziller, 1979. 159 pp.
- Bach, Ira J. and Gray, Mary Lackritz. *A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1983. 379pp.
- Bluestone, Daniel M. *Constructing Chicago*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1991. 233 pp.
- Bruegmann, Robert. "Burnham, Guerin, and the City as Image". in: *The Plan of Chicago: 1909-1979*. An Exhibition of the Burnham Library of Architecture, pp.15-28. Chicago: The Art Institute of Chicago, 1979. 52pp.
- Burnham, D.H. and Bennett, E.H.. *Plan of Chicago*. Prepared under the direction of The Commercial Club. Chicago, 1909. 164pp, illustrations by Jules Guerin.
- Cassell, Frank A. and Marguerite E. "The White City in Peril: Leadership and the World's Columbian Exposition". in: *Chicago Magazine*, vol.12, nr.3, Fall 1983, pp.10-27.
- Chicago Plan Commission. *The Outer Drive Along the Lake Front*. Chicago, 1929. 153pp.
- Christ-Janer, Albert. *Eliel Saarinen: Finnish-American architect and Educator*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1979. 169 pp.
- City of Chicago, Department of Planning. *Planning Principles for Chicago's Central Area*. A draft for public discussion. Unpublished document, September 1991. 70pp.
- City of Chicago v. Montgomery Ward et al., 169 Ill. 392 (Ill. Sup. Ct. 1897)
- City of Chicago v. Ward et al., 48 N.E. 927 (Ill. 1897)
- City of Chicago v. Montgomery Ward & Co. and A. Montgomery Ward, 76 Ill. App. 536 (1898)
- Draper, Joan E. *Edward H. Bennett: Architect and City Planner, 1874-1954*. Exhibition by The Art Institute of Chicago. Chicago: Art Institute of Chicago, 1982. 63pp.
- Draper, Joan E. "Paris by the Lake: Sources of Burnham's Plan of Chicago." in: Zukowsky, John. *Chicago Architecture, 1972-1922, Birth of a Metropolis*, pp.106-119. Munich: Prestel-Verlag, 1987. 480pp.
- Ellsworth, James W. Letter to Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, 10 August 1896. Chicago Park District Special Collections, Manuscripts.
- Field, Marshall. Letter to Henry Foreman, Lyman Walton and William Best [South Park Commissioners], July 21, 1903. in: *Annual Report of the South Park Commissioners* for the year ending November 30, 1903, p.9.
- Fink, J. Theodore. *Grant Park Tomorrow, Future of Chicago's Front Yard*. A Study Undertaken by Open Lands Project. Chicago, April 1979. 220pp.
- Hirsch, Susan E. and Goler, Robert I. *A City Comes of Age: Chicago in the 1890's*. Chicago: Chicago Historical Society, 1990. 170pp.
- Landau, Sarah Bradford. *P.B. Wight: Architect, Contractor, and Critic, 1838-1925*. An Exhibition organized by the Burnham Library of Architecture. The Art Institute of Chicago, 1981. pp.9-59, 80.
- Logan, Mrs. John A. Letter to the South Park Commissioners, 31 October, 1896. Chicago Park District Special Collections, Manuscripts.
- Lowe, David. *Lost Chicago*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1978. 241 pp.
- Mayer, Harold M and Wade, Richard C.. *Chicago : Growth of a Metropolis*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1969. 511 pp.
- Olmsted Brothers. Letter to Henry G. Foreman, President of Board of Park Commissioners, 10 January 1908. Chicago Park District Special Collections, Manuscripts.
- Olmsted Brothers. Same, 15 February 1908.
- Olmsted Brothers. Same, 26 February 1908.
- Olmsted Brothers. Same, 2 March 1908.

Olmsted Brothers. Same, 2 April 1908.

Olmsted Brothers. Letter to E.G. Shumway, Secretary South Park Commissioners, 6 April 1908.

Olmsted Brothers. Letter to Henry G. Foreman, President of Board of Park Commissioners, 28 May 1908.
Olmsted Brothers. Same, 8 June 1908.

Olmsted Brothers. Letter to the South Park Commissioners, 15 July 1908.

Olmsted Brothers. Letter to J.F. Foster, Superintendent of Parks, 24 August 1908.

Olmsted Brothers. Letter to J.F. Foster, Superintendent of Parks, 4 September 1908.

Olmsted Brothers. Letter to the South Park Commissioners, 10 September 1908.

Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot. Letter to J.W. Ellsworth, President of the South Park Commission, 25 June 1896.

Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot. Same, 5 August 1896.

Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot. Same, 25 August 1896.

Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot. Same, 26 August 1896.

Perkins, Dwight Heald. "How to Beautify Chicago". in: *The Architectural Annual*, vol.2, Philadelphia, 1901, pp.88-90.

Perkins, Lucy Fitch. "The City Beautiful: A Study of the Artistic Possibilities of Chicago". in: *The Inland Architect and News Record*, Vol.34, nr.2, pp.10-14.

Schroeder, Douglas. "The Issue of the Lakefront - An Historical Critical Survey". *Chicago Heritage Committee Newsletter* Nr.5. Chicago: Prairie School Press, 1964. 33pp.

Sniderman, Julia and Tippens, William W. "The Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District". National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form. Unpublished document, 1989. 64pp.

South Park Commissioners. Annual Reports of the South Park Commissioners to the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, 1872-1924.

South Park Commission. Letter to Olmsted Brothers, 8 January 1908. Chicago Park District Special Collections, Manuscripts.

Tippens, William W. "Synthesis of Reform: The Development of the Small Parks in Chicago's South and West Park Commissions". Unpublished Thesis, Columbia University, 1988. 95pp.

Vinci, John and Christy, Stephen. "Inventory and Evaluation of the Historic Parks in the City of Chicago". Prepared for the Department of Planning, City of Chicago, 1982. pp.

Wight, Peter B. Letter to John Charles Olmsted, 8 August 1903. Olmsted Associates Papers, Library of Congress.

Wille, Lois. *Forever Open, Clear and Free : The Struggle for Chicago's Lakefront*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1st ed. 1972. 2nd ed. 1991. 185 pp.

Wilson, Richard Guy. "Periods and Organizations" and "Architecture, Landscape, and City Planning" in *The American Renaissance 1876-1917*. New York: Brooklyn Museum, Pantheon Books, 1979. pp.62-109.

Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.). "Historical Register of the Twenty-Two Superseded Park Districts". Chicago Park District, 1941. 615pp. (pp.332-338)

n.a.. *Ward v. Field Museum of Natural History et al., South Park Commissioners v. Ward et al.* 241 Ill.496, 89 Northeastern Reporter, pp.731-737. (1909)

LANDSCAPE PLANS AND DRAWINGS

South Park Commissioners. Lake Park. August 10, 1896. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commissioners. Soundings in Lake Park. April 29, 1897. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commissioners. Grant Park. June 1903. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commission, Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects. Preliminary Plan for Grant Park. July 27, 1903. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

- South Park Commission, Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects. Revised Preliminary Plan for Grant Park. September 22, 1903. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commissioners, Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects. Working Plan for Grant Park. September 22, 1903. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commission, Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects. Grant Park - Suggestion for Terraces around Field Columbian Museum. November 20, 1903. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commission, Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects. Grant Park - Sketch for suggested high level Carriage Approach to Illinois Central Railroad Station. September 9, 1904. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commission, [Olmsted Brothers]. Grant Park. 1904. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commissioners. Plan of Grant Park, showing progress to date. November 1, 1907. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commissioners, (Linn White, Engr.). Grant Park, showing areas of land made each year from 1897 to 1907. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commission, Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects. Grant Park - Revised Grading Plan for North Meadow and Vicinity. August 8, 1908. Chicago Park District Special Collections, Manuscripts.
- South Park Commissioners. Proposed Lake Front. September 29, 1908. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commission, Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects. Grant Park - Revised Rearrangement of Athletic Quarters. November 13, 1908. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commission. Progress Sheet for Grant Park. January 1, 1909, rev. Jan 1, 1919. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commissioners. Plan of Rosenberg Fountain, Michigan Avenue. July 1, 1909. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- Burnham, D.H. & Co., architects. Revised Location Diagram, Field Museum of Natural History Chicago. January 23, 1914. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- Bennett, E.H., architect. Fountain at Washington and Madison Sts. Details and Elevations. 2 drawings. Dec.5, 1914, Feb.25, 1915. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- Bennett, E.H., architect. Terrace walls, balustrade and fountain at North End of Grant Park. 2 drawings. Feb.25, 1915. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- Bennett, E.H., architect. Pylons and stairs at Monroe Street. Plan. Feb.25, 1915. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- Bennett, E.H., architect. Pedestal for Terminal Fountain at G.P. April 1915. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- Bennett, E.H., architect. Colonnade at North End of Grant Park. May 1915. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- Bennett, E.H., architect. Balustrade & Steps, at N.side of approach to the Monroe St. viaduct. Sketches and details. 2 drawings. August 21, 1915. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commissioners. Center Line Fountain, Washington & Madison, with details of pool, curb, etc. 5 drawings. Sept.17, Nov.3, 1915, April 25, 1916. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- Bennett, E.H., architect. Colonnade Pool. Sections and Elevations. May 2, 1916. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commissioners. General Plan for the Improvement of Grant Park. 1920. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commissioners. Grant Park - Plat showing subsurface areas sought for station facilities at Randolph St. by the I.C.R.R. June 18, 1920. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commissioners, (Linn White, Engr.). Map Showing Proposed Extension Eastward of Harbor Line at Chicago Ill. Between Randolph St. and Roosevelt Road. June 25, 1921. Chicago Park District Special Collections.
- South Park Commissioners, (Linn White, Engr.) Map of Grant Park and Vicinity Showing Extension Eastward of Harbor Line Between Randolph St. and Roosevelt Road. August 10, 1921. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commission. Diagram of suggested arrangement for Grant Park. [1922]. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commissioners, [Bennett, Parsons, Frost & Thomas]. Plan of Grant Park. July 14, 1922. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commissioners, (Linn White, Engr.). Plan for Filling in Extension of Grant Park and Behind Section One of Outer Bulkhead. Lake Front Extension. December 26, 1922. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Bennett, Parsons, Frost & Thomas. General Plan of Grant Park Improvement. c.1923. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Bennett, Parsons, Frost & Thomas. Development at the IC Station at Van Buren Street. c.1923. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Bennett, Parsons, Frost & Thomas. Congress Street Entrance motif. c.1923. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commissioners, [Bennett]. General Plan of Grant Park. December 1925. Art Institute of Chicago. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commissioners, [Bennett]. Sketch Plan for Planting - Buckingham Fountain. October 1927. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Bennett, Parsons & Frost, consultants. Bases for Mestrovic Sculptures. Oct.10, 1927. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Bennett, Parsons & Frost, consultants. Pylons at Congress St. 25 drawings. N. Pylon and S. Pylon, with details. November 2, 1927, Jan 31, 1928, Feb.4, 6, 7, 10, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 1928, March 5, 1928. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Chicago Plan Commission, (E.H. Bennett, consulting architect). Outer Drive Improvement - Study No.2 - approved, showing plan, profile and cross sections of proposed improvement between Ohio St. and Chicago River. January 16, 1928.

Bennett, Parsons & Frost, consulting architects. Rostral Columns, with bronze prow, lamps, and other detailing. 3 drawings. March 12, 13, 17, 1928. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Bennett, Parsons & Frost, consulting architects. Fountains at 8th and 11th Streets, with details of bowl, etc. 4 drawings. March 21, 26, 1928. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Bennett, Parsons & Frost, consulting architects. Markers for Grant Park, with details, profiles, etc. 3 drawings. March 15, 1928. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commissioners. Grant Park Improvements. Ornamental concrete work east of the I.C.R.R. Water Gate at Congress Street. June 1928. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commissioners. (Hoyt, str.engr. & Linn White) Congress St. Plaza Flagpole. Sept.25, 1928. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Chicago Plan Commission, (Hugh E. Young, Ch.Engr.). Outer Drive Improvement - Study No.2 - approved, showing plan, profile and cross sections of proposed improvement between Chicago River and Randolph Street. February 19, 1929.

South Park Commissioners. (Libolt) 12th and 16th St. Lake Front Bridges. 2 drawings. April 16, 20, 1929. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

South Park Commissioners. Repair of present retaining wall at 8th Street. July 26, 1929. Chicago Park District Special Collections.

Chicago Plan Commission (Hugh E. Young, Ch.Engr.). Outer Drive Improvement - Plan prepared for The Commissioners of Lincoln Park and The South Park Commissioners. February, 1930.

Chicago Plan Commission (Hugh E. Young, Ch.Engr.). Outer Drive Improvement. May, 1930.

