

WASHINGTON PARK



South Lakefront Framework Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

● Overview

The Chicago Park District (CPD) authorized framework plans for three historic parks: Washington, Jackson and South Shore Cultural Center. In an effort to define the changing needs of these parks, to provide a plan to enhance each of the parks' commitments to serving the neighboring communities, and to preserve the intended historic character, the CPD developed a Framework Plan for each park.

A team of consultants, led by SmithGroup JJR, worked with Chicago residents, community supporters and the CPD to develop a long-range plan for each of the parks. Through 10 public meetings, 13 focus groups, numerous steering committee meetings and community presentations, a collaborative plan was developed to address each park's issues.

Mission...

To preserve, enhance and manage our historic park resources as an integral part of our neighborhoods, our City and our region's recreational, cultural, environmental and educational experience.

● Objectives

The purpose of the Framework Plan is to outline recommendations that will guide land use and management over the next 10 years for Washington Park. Intended as a living, working document, the Framework Plan is a starting point for a long term process of change that will enhance and preserve the park's character, as well as anticipate future needs.

The framework plan will address the following objectives:

1. Improve park and recreation facilities for local residents.
2. Improve park and recreation facilities to accommodate regional and city wide events.
3. Involve local residents, concerned civic groups and institutions, park users and advisory council members, CPD staff, and elected and appointed officials in the planning process to achieve a joint vision for the future that will be promoted and supported by all concerned interests.
4. Recognize and respect the historic significance of Washington Park.
5. Upgrade the visual quality of park landscapes and facilities.

● Next Steps

Collaboration between CPD leadership, the community and park users needs to continue. Additional planning is warranted as ideas move to implementation.

The Washington Park Advisory Council and the Chicago Park District encourage your participation as this process continues. The Advisory Council meets regularly at Washington Park. For more information, call the Washington Park Field House at 312.747.6823



View to DuSable Museum



Washington Park, 1999

● Principle 5: Protect and Enhance Landscape Beauty

- Manage the landscape to reflect and build community appreciation and stewardship.
- Create a cohesive and compelling (predominantly naturalistic) planting design that will be one of the three dominant physical features, along with landforms and water elements.
- Respect the significance of water bodies and their visual and physical qualities.
- Provide more variety and quantity of plant material to provide greater visual, horticultural, ecological and educational interest.
- Establish landscape planting designs that will minimize the noise and visual impact of roadways and parking lots and that will screen and soften architectural elements.
- Examine support facilities (primarily Chicago Park District maintenance shops). Modify or relocate facilities that unnecessarily disrupt the landscape and park use.
- Balance the objectives of landscape management and design in the placement and distribution of understory species.

● Principle 7: Enhance Historic Features

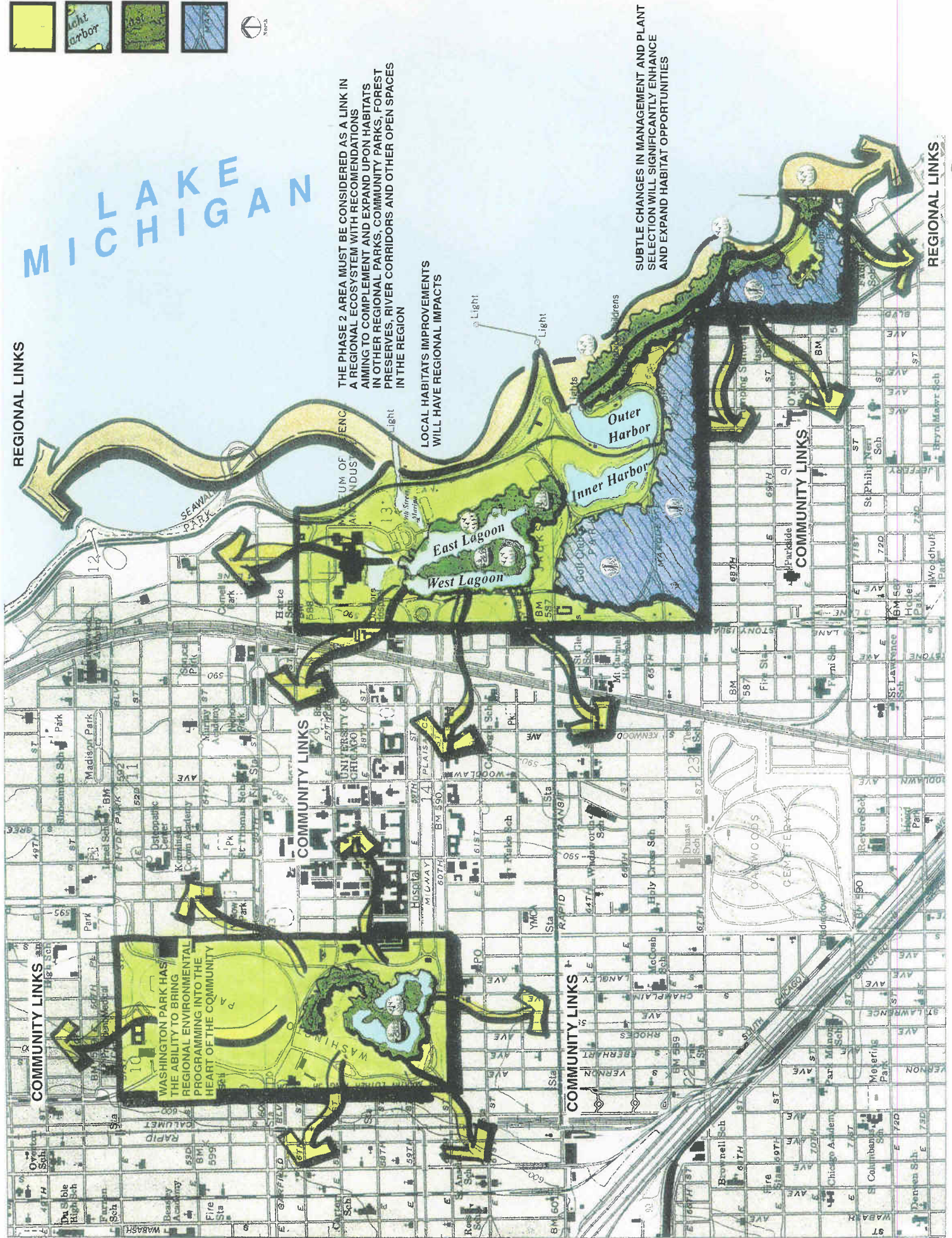
- Maintain and/or change the shape and size of each park parcel to enhance the environmental, aesthetic and recreational benefits, to provide better wildlife habitat, and to improve maintenance efficiency.
- Use an approach to landscape management and maintenance that considers the park's historic and ecological quality. Include consideration of environmental impacts in the management and design of recreational uses.
- Improve the water quality in Washington Park's lagoon system.
- Respect and enhance environmentally sensitive areas.
- Provide more variety and quality plant material to provide better, more ecologically sound wildlife habitat and greater visual, horticultural, and educational interest.
- Develop educational programs to increase public awareness and appreciation of the park's environmental features.

- Respect and enhance the park's historic character, and consider the park's historic significance as a key factor when evaluating changes to the park.
- Provide treatments for historic features that are consistent with the U.S. Department of Interiors Historic Preservation Guidelines.
- Locate and design new structures and features in a way that retains or enhances the historic fabric.
- Remove and/or redesign in a more park-sensitive manner those features that detract from the integrity of the historic character of the park, an area, or an historic resource.

- Consider the reuse of historic structures before developing new structures, when economically and structurally feasible.
- Consider the park's historic precedents for landscape form, landscape design, planting, circulation, and views when evaluating or designing changes to the park.
- Treat historic structures and features in a manner appropriate to their relative significance.



Historic Stables Building, Washington Park

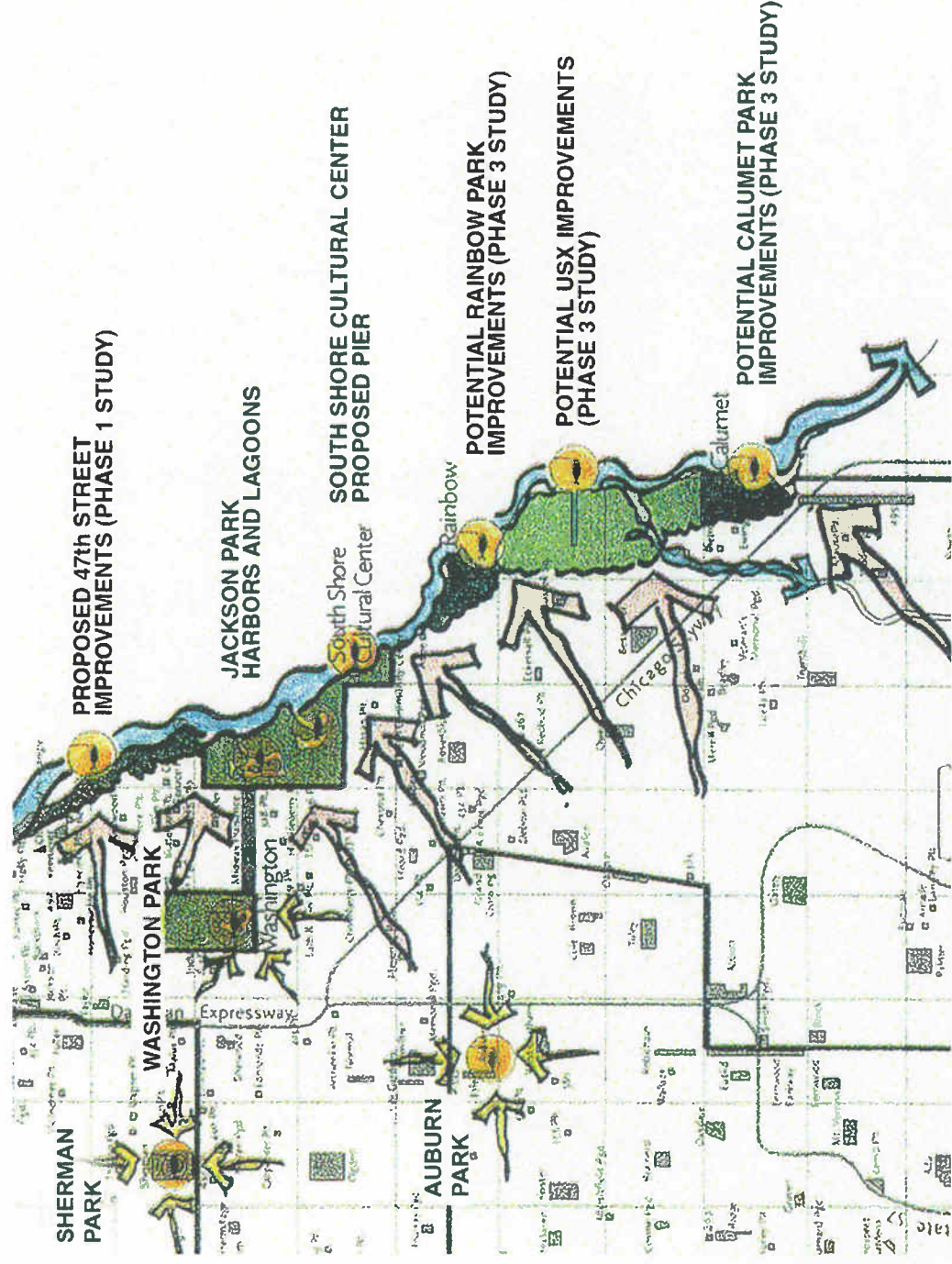


General Recommendations

- 1. Balance System-Wide Athletic Fields/Sports Courts Needs:** Review community needs and capacity for athletic fields/sports courts to determine what belongs in the Washington, Jackson and South Shore Cultural Center parks and what belongs in community parks.
- 2. Develop Standards for Fishing Programs:** Create standards for both regional parks and community parks, as well as recommendations that build upon park specific opportunities, such as piers and islands.
- 3. Coordinate Fishing and Nature Programs:** Closely coordinate fishing programs with nature programs to maintain the appropriate balance of public fishing access, education and natural habitat along park water bodies.
- 4. Expand Fishing Programs:** Expand both regional and community fishing programs to provide a more diverse range of recreational and educational programming. All fishing programs should be assessed in aggregate to determine the optimal mix.
- 5. Balance Regional Boating Amenities:** Coordinate Washington Park recommendations with amenities offered at other facilities in order to create the optimal local and regional mix.
- 6. Coordinate Regional Boating Opportunities:** Bring together Washington, Jackson and South Shore Cultural Center park Framework improvements with regional improvements.
- 7. Develop Recreation Structure Rehabilitation Schedule:** Review buildings and develop a program for renovation or new construction based on current condition and needs.



Fishing at Washington Park



Park Fishing Network

● General Recommendations

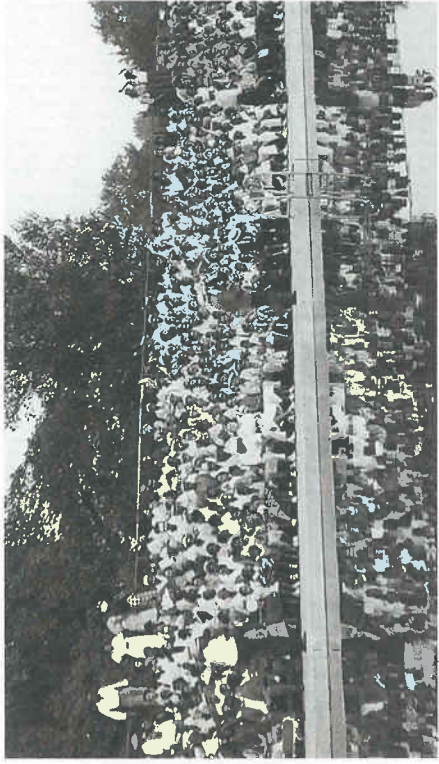
- 1. Develop an Integrated Regional Pedestrian/Bicycle System:** Connect Washington Park, Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center into a regional pedestrian/bicycle network that includes:
 - Regional park-to-park circulation, including Burnham Park, Rainbow, USX and Calumet Park.
 - Park-to-park circulation between Jackson Park, the Midway Plaisance, and Washington Park.
 - Tourism links to Navy and North Piers, Lakefront Museum Campus and Northerly Island (future), and Lincoln Park Museums.
- 2. Develop an Integrated Regional Cultural Transportation System:** Connect the three parks into a regional cultural network that includes:
 - Regional park-to-park circulation, including the Lakefront Museum Campus and Lincoln Park museums.
 - Park-to-park circulation between the Museum of Science and Industry, DuSable Museum, the University of Chicago and the South Shore Cultural Center.
- 3. Develop Safe Pedestrian/Bicycle Paths:** Develop and maintain well-designed and safe pedestrian/bicycle paths throughout the park.
- 4. Incorporate Appropriate Traffic Calming Techniques:** Include traffic calming techniques as a means of balancing competing demands to make Washington Park, Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center more friendly to pedestrians and cyclists.
- 5. Reclaim Park Land:** Washington Park, Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center have not always had good stewards. In the past, decisions were made to widen existing roads, like Morgan Drive, add new road connections, and create parking lots in the name of progress. Proposed circulation improvements for Washington Park include road narrowing to reclaim lost park land.
- 6. Respect Historic Context:** Washington Park, Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center have a proud historic heritage. Carefully consider historic context when proposing circulation alterations.
- 7. Implement Traffic Studies to Support Changes:** Washington Park, Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center have evolved from accommodating slower horse and carriage traffic to faster moving automobile traffic, often resulting in new and/or wider park roads. As opportunities to remove or narrow roads are proposed as part of the framework planning process, final evaluation should be based on appropriate traffic studies and additional community input.



Cycling in Washington Park



Walking in Washington Park



New Swimming Pool, Circa 1936

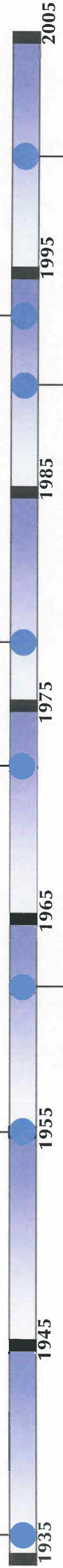
1936 Works Progress Administration (WPA)
As part of Washington Park's improvements funded by the WPA, the public speaker's forum is created on the west side of the park at 53rd Street, the Drexel Boulevard entrance is redesigned, the Refectory is remodeled and expanded, and two swimming pools, a wading pool and a grandstand are constructed south of the Refectory.

1955 A New Field House
The Field House is built in a similar design to other park field houses. Located on South Park Avenue south of 55th Street, it replaces 5 tennis courts.

1972 A New School
Walter H. Dyett School and Natatorium are constructed in the park near 51st Street.

1976 A Museum is Born
The former South Park Administration Building is turned over to the DuSable Museum of African-American History.

1992 Renovations
The Refectory and playgrounds are rehabilitated. The swimming pools and pool grandstand are renovated, and a water theme facility with a giant slide is built. The south addition to the DuSable Museum is constructed.



Conservatory at Cottage Grove and 56th Street (demolished 1937-1938)

1958 - 1961 Park Changes
The children's wading pond, installed in 1873 at South Park Avenue near 53rd Street, is filled in and rebuilt as a playground. The Superintendent's House, a residence for park executives since 1871, is demolished. In 1960, the sunken rose garden is removed. In 1961, the creek and casting pool, the northeastern-most extensions of the Mere, are partially filled in.

1990 Commemorating a Fallen Leader
The Open Ground is rededicated as the Harold Washington Common Ground; plantings and boulders with commemorative markers are installed.

1999 New Plans and Restoration
The Fountain of Time is under restoration. The Allison Davis Garden is planned. The restoration of the Mere, its creek and casting pool is planned and begun. The Park District commissions a Framework Plan to guide the development of Washington Park over the next 10 years.



The Refectory, Circa 1999



DuSable Museum

- **Bynum Island** is an underutilized resource. In 1970, the Adventure Land Park playground was introduced. The activity generated was inconsistent with the island's natural character. The western half of the island was fenced off and the play equipment has become outmoded.
- **DuSable Museum, Historic Stables and Park District Maintenance Buildings** are a series of unrelated uses. DuSable Museum's public education mission is in contrast to the Park District's Maintenance and Storage Buildings that provide support services to the Southeast Region's parks.
- **Historic Context** is an ever-present consideration as one looks at upgrading present conditions and weighing future improvements. The original Olmsted design has served the park well over time and should not be compromised by future plans. The widening of park roads beyond the original Olmsted design should be re-evaluated as part of the framework planning process.
- **Park Programming** is increasingly important as a means to celebrate community diversity and support childhood education and development. Program quantity should be balanced against the park's health and enjoyment by others.
- **Personal Security** concerns are acutely felt by park users who feel uncomfortable in the park. To most people, the park is off-limits due to perceived security issues. Increased park activity will help to mitigate these concerns.



Bynum Island and Lagoon




Swiss Chalet

4 WASHINGTON PARK

C. Proposed Circulation Patterns

Key

-  Existing on Street Bikeways
-  Proposed Bikeways
-  Major Pedestrian Park Entrances
-  Major Vehicular Park Entrances
-  Primary Pedestrian Walks
-  Bridle Path
-  Proposed Traffic Signal



Martin Luther King Drive

Garfield Boulevard

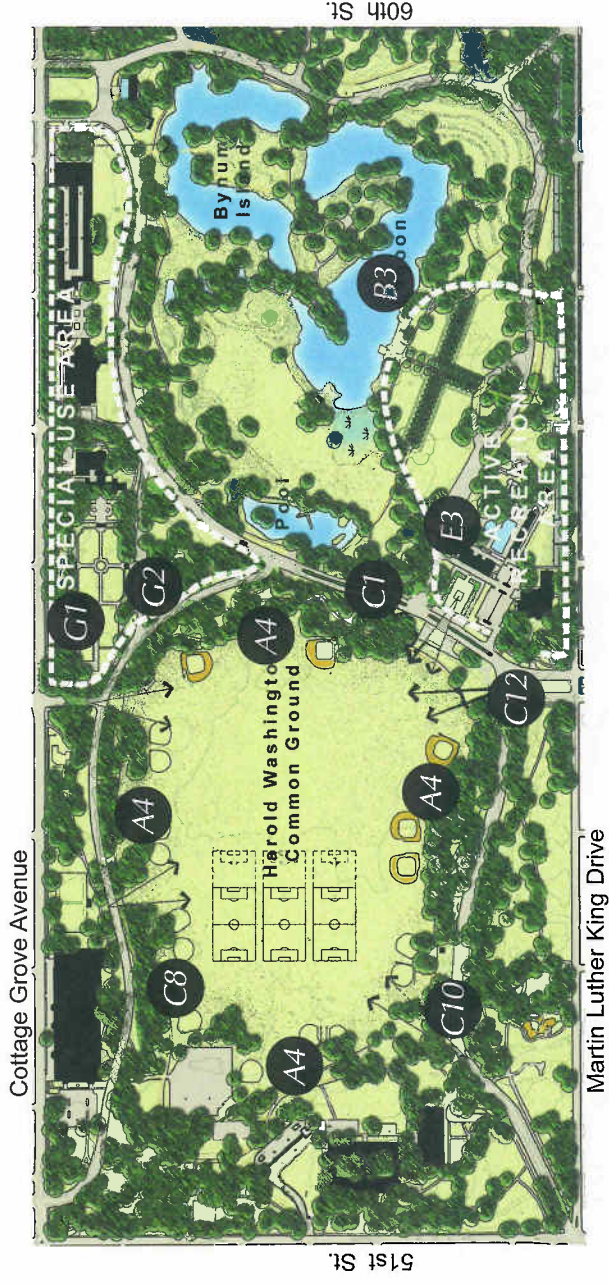
WASHINGTON PARK

Existing Major Buildings

- 1 Field House
- 2 Refectory
- 3 Park District Maintenance Shops
- 4 Stable Building
- 5 DuSable Museum
- 6 Armory
- 7 Dyett School and Natatorium
- 8 Swiss Chalet
- 9 Restrooms
- 10 Laundry & Power House



Priority Site Plan 2



Priority 2

- A4** Reinforce the tree-lined edge of the Common Ground, while opening significant views into it.
- B3** Allow a well-managed small non-motorized boat rental on the west side of the Lagoon.
- C1** Create an at-grade boulevard narrowing Morgan Drive (55th Street) between Ellsworth Drive and Rainey Drive to allow for ease of pedestrian/bicycle crossing at key locations.
- C8** Upgrade the existing soft surface track (bridle path) and maintain its original width.
- C10** Narrow Ellsworth Drive to a consistent minimal width to provide for two traffic lanes, two bike lanes and parallel parking on both sides.
- C12** Redesign the intersection of Garfield Boulevard and Morgan Drive with safety and traffic calming improvements. Consider adding a traffic signal.
- E3** Locate a food concession at the Refectory.
- G1** Restore the landscape character of the Sunken Garden (including restoration of the Lessing statue), Formal Garden and DuSable Museum Plaza.

C2 Narrow the entrances to Payne Drive between Rainey and Morgan Drives and add parking on both sides.

Priority 3

- C5** Relocate the parking lot in front of the Refectory to the west between the Refectory and Field House with no net loss of parking and accessed from Morgan Drive. Create a new plaza in front of the Refectory, leading to a generous pedestrian/bicycle underpass under Morgan Drive. Accessible parking will be accommodated in close proximity to the building.
- E2** Add a new Boat House at the eastern edge of the Mall.
- F3** Consider adding new focal points, such as art, to the proposed Refectory Plaza and the entrance at Martin Luther King Drive and Garfield Boulevard.

Priority Site Plan 3



Ongoing Priorities

- A3** Reforest the entire park to reinforce overstory and understory tree masses depleted over time.
- A7** Implement the Landscape Recommendations consistent with the historic landscape plans.
- A8** Develop a Forest Management Plan with public input which will respect the park's historic character, natural habitat, age and quality of trees, and evolution of the park over time.
- B4** Maintain a healthy hydrological system, including wetlands, with a schedule of monitoring and reporting to protect public health, as well as preserve the Lagoon.
- C7** Install designated bicycle lanes each way on Ellsworth, Russell, Best, Rainey and Payne Drives. In addition, add an off-road bicycle path north of Morgan Drive to connect Garfield Boulevard to 55th Street.
- C9** Extend the Museum Bus #10 or add a seasonal trolley loop, to connect the Museum of Science and Industry to DuSable Museum, the University of Chicago, the South Shore Cultural Center, and the 63rd Street Beach House.
- C11** Narrow roads at key pedestrian crossing points.
- E5** Maintain to the highest quality all existing contributing structures as defined in the historic templates for Washington Park.
- E6** Follow all structure recommendations contained in the historic templates for Washington Park; (i.e. Refectory and aquatic center, Swiss Chalet, Armory, DuSable Museum, Round House, Power House, trades building).
- F1** Design and implement a system of signage that complements the historic character of Washington Park.
- F2** Determine appropriate illumination levels for park roads and walkways. Install historic light fixtures, similar to those on The Mall, to achieve desired results.
- F4** Selectively add shelters, picnic areas with tables and restrooms.
- H1** Establish a review and implementation process for involving the Advisory Council and community organizations to guide the implementation and development of future work in accordance with the Framework Plan.

1877

- A deer paddock, including a pen and structure, is built on the east edge of the park. (Deer may have been introduced at this time or later.)

1879

- The 2-acre naturalistic pool with two islands south of the Open Ground is complete.
- In December, President Ulysses S. Grant plants a tree as a Civil War memorial near the Drexel Boulevard entrance to the park, and a carved boulder (still existing in 1999) marks the occasion.

1880

- The Stable, designed by Burnham & Root, is built. In 1999 it is the oldest surviving building in Washington Park.
- Landscape improvements on the eastern (Cottage Grove) side of the park are complete as far south as 59th Street and 4,586 trees are planted this year.
- 287 of the park's 371 acres have been improved.
- Nine acres of the Mere (lagoons) are excavated, and its surrounding landscape is under construction.
- The sheep are discontinued, (to be reinstated in 1903).

1881

- The park is officially named Washington Park in honor of George Washington, first president of the United States.
- The paddock is restocked with deer.
- Curling (a game of weights, or stones, that slide toward a target on ice) is introduced on the frozen pool during the winter.

1882

- The peninsula is formed in the Mere, and the 'Farmstead Bridge' leading to it from the south is open.

1883

- The boat landing on the Mere at the Mall is open, with 30 rowboats available for rent.
- The deer paddock is closed and demolished.

1884

- The Mall, a formal allee of Elms with ornamental light fixtures west of the Mere is laid out and planted.
- Landscape improvements for all 371 acres in Washington Park are complete.
- For the first time, ice on the children's wading pond is maintained for winter ice-skating.

1886

- Reflecting the increasing public interest in active sports, two lawn tennis courts are installed just west of the Mall.

1888

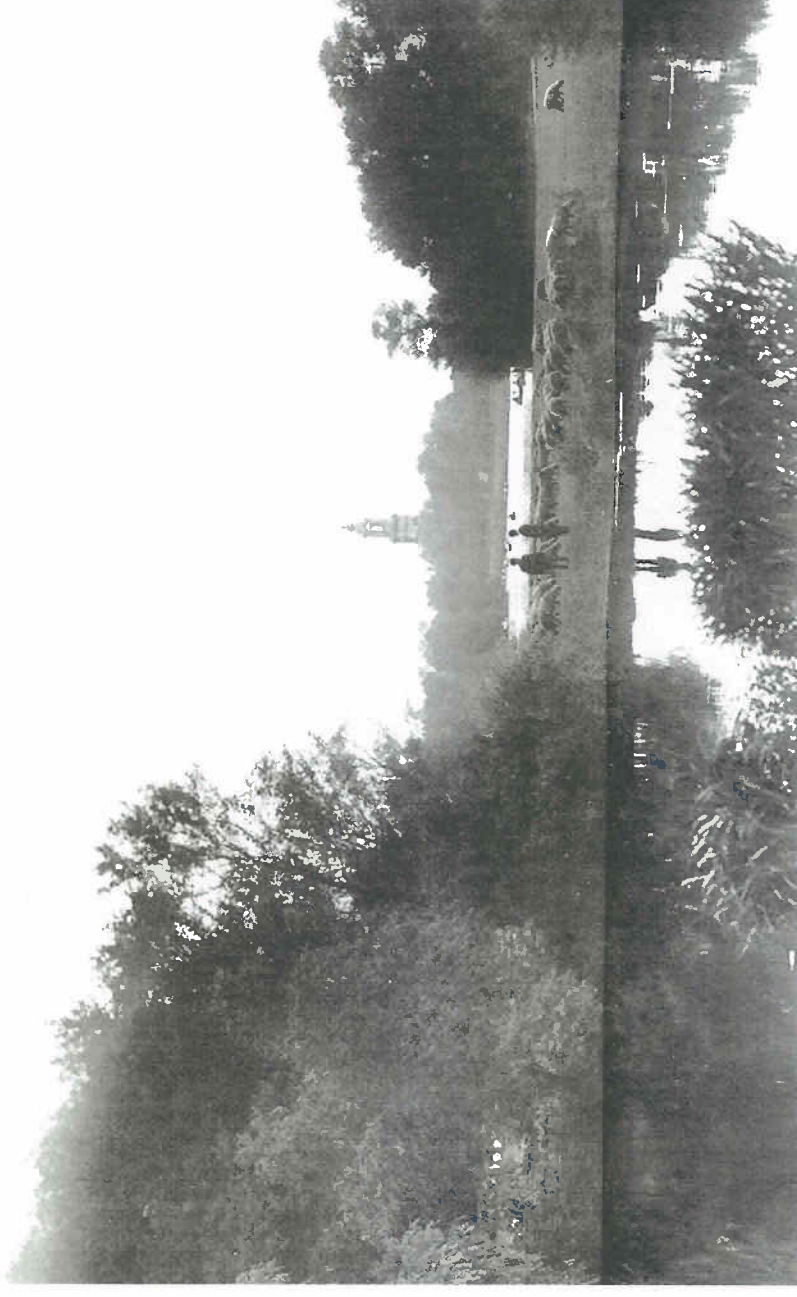
- The first three baseball diamonds are added on the Open Ground.
- Eight more lawn tennis courts are added.

1889

- A 'speeding track' to exercise horses is added on the west edge of the park between Garfield Boulevard and 60th Street.
- Four more baseball diamonds are added to the Open Ground.
- The Stable is expanded and remodeled.

1892

- The Refectory, designed by Burnham & Root and begun the previous year, is complete and open.
- Two football fields and a cricket pitch are laid out on the Open Ground.
- The Electric Power Station is built on the east side of the park at 58th Street.



Pastoral Park Character, Circa 1903

1936

- As part of Washington Park improvements, funded by the federal Work Projects Administration (WPA), the public speaker's forum is created on the west side of the park south of 53rd Street.
- The Drexel Boulevard entrance to the park is redesigned. The old entrance had gardens and a fountain in a median which was an extension of Drexel Boulevard through Drexel Square into the park. The boulevard was removed in Drexel Square and Washington Park for the four-lane undivided roadway that is the current (1999) configuration.
- A 370-car parking lot is built on the northeastern edge of the Open Ground.
- The roundhouse of the Stable is converted for use as the Rigger & Drama Shop, in which scenery is made for the Park District's theaters.
- The Refectory is remodeled and expanded to include locker rooms and restrooms.
- Two swimming pools, a wading pool and a grandstand are constructed south of the Refectory.

1937-1938

- The Conservatory is demolished, and its site is planted.

1940

- Hard-surface tennis courts are added south of St. Lawrence Avenue (now MLK Drive) along 51st Street.
- The sunken rose garden is reconstructed.

1942

- A brick building is built for the archery range, just west of the shops.

1954

- A concrete casting pier is built on the south shore of the Pool.

1955

- The Field House, by Ralph Burke & Associates, is built in a similar design to other park field houses. Located on South Park Avenue (now King Drive) south of 55th Street, it replaces 5 tennis courts.

1956

- Six tennis courts are replaced by basketball courts.

1958

- The children's wading pond, installed in 1873 at South Park Avenue (now King Drive) near 53rd Street, is filled in and rebuilt as a playground.
- A playground is installed at St. Lawrence and 60th Street on the south edge of the park.
- The Superintendent's House, a pre-fire residence for park executives since 1871, is demolished.
- After 77 years, curling on the Pool in winter is suspended.

1960

- The sunken rose garden is removed.

1961

- The creek and casting pool, the northeastern-most extensions of the Mere, are partially filled in.

1967

- The former South Park Administration Building is turned over to the Chicago Police Department for temporary use as a police station. The terrace in front of the building is used as a parking lot for police cars.

1972

- Walter H. Dyett School and Natatorium are constructed in the park, south of St. Lawrence Avenue near 51st Street.

1976

- The former South Park Administration Building is turned over to the DuSable Museum of African-American History.
- The George F. Bynum Adventureland Park is installed on the island in the Mere.
- The Mall falls into disrepair; its fountains are abandoned and allowed to fill with debris.

1979

- The long-abandoned boathouse is demolished.

1985

- The archery range is eliminated, its building demolished, and its site enclosed for service vehicle parking.

1990

- The Open Ground is rededicated as the Harold Washington Common Ground; plantings and boulders with commemorative markers are installed.

1992

- The Bynum Adventureland Park is closed.
- The south addition to the DuSable Museum of African-American History, designed by Wendell Campbell & Associates, is constructed.

1994

- The Refectory and playgrounds are rehabilitated; the Refectory becomes available for meetings, weddings and special events.
- The swimming pools and pool grandstand are rehabilitated, and a water theme facility with a water slide is built.

1996

- A wetland conservation project is initiated on the northwest shore of the Mere.

1999

- The Fountain of Time restoration begins.
- The restoration of the Mere, its creek and casting pool is planned and begun.
- The Allison Davis Garden is planned.

2000

- Work in progress includes accessibility, improvements to the Field House and structures assessment.



Swimming Pool, today



Lagoon overlook, today

● Focus Group Summary

The focus of the South Shore Cultural Center is culture: arts, theater, dance, music, and recreation. This park hosts the annual Jazz Festival, which draws 50,000 visitors annually. The main building's beautiful large rooms attract many public and private events, and the Robeson Theater is home to small seasonal theater productions.

Washington Park

Popular Existing Features

Lagoon 29 mentions
Meadow/Baseball Fields 14 mentions
DuSable Museum 8 mentions
Bynum Island 8 mentions

Concerns and Suggestions

Bring the Rowboats Back 13 mentions
Install Information Kiosks 12 mentions
Increase Park Maintenance 7 mentions
Restore & Re-Use 7 mentions
Historic Buildings Public & Private 7 mentions
Transportation Access 7 mentions
Create Wildlife Habitat 7 mentions
Provide Band Shell

In the past six years, Washington Park has seen increased programming activity. It is the traditional home of the largest parade in the world, the Bud Billiken Day Parade. Due to the renaissance of Bronzeville, Washington Park is now programmed with events targeted at the diverse interests of the African American community during each weekend in the summer.

Throughout the thirteen focus group sessions and three key informant interviews that comprise the research for this report, several broad themes emerge:

Park Appreciation. Users of Washington Park, Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center have an innate appreciation of these parks as a place to escape the city, to relax, rejuvenate, participate in recreational activities, and appreciate nature.

User Groups. By most accounts, different user groups mix very well in the parks, as do different racial/ethnic groups. Parks users are proud of this diversity and celebrate it.

Trees, Plants and Habitat. The trees, plants, and flowers are much appreciated by all park users and provide a habitat for a wide variety of insects, migratory birds and animal life readily acknowledged as primary attractions to these areas. The lagoons and other water habitats throughout the parks are often mentioned as special places within the parks, not only by fishermen and birders, but also by casual park users who appreciate this important addition to the overall landscape.

General Maintenance. Most users would like to see the parks better maintained. Specific suggestions include better general lawn and tree maintenance, cleaning weeds and debris from the water areas, regular stocking of the lagoons with fish, and making the entrances to the parks more appealing to attract visitors.

When asked for suggestions for additions to the parks, many users request basics like picnic tables and garbage cans. Users would also like to see more diverse amenities, including chess tables and cafes, incorporated into the renovation plans. When compared to other parks within the system, users perceive that the Chicago Park District spends more dollars for renovation and facilities and allocates more maintenance time to the parks on the City's North Side.

Personal Safety. The parks are held in high esteem as neighborhood treasures – wide expanses of greenery within the urban environment. Unfortunately, while the neighborhoods surrounding these parks are experiencing a renaissance and users enjoy the parks during the day, the parks are still perceived to be very unsafe at night.

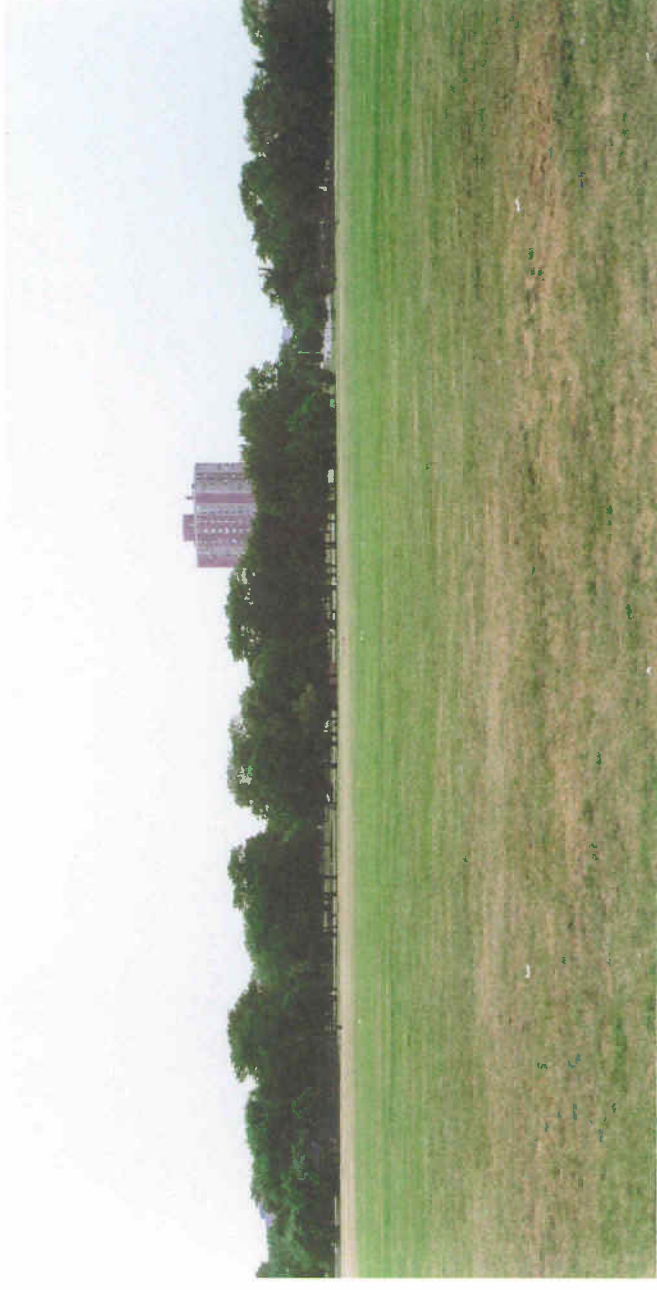
Users strongly recommend an increased police patrol presence at all three parks, not only squad cars, but also bicycle and foot patrols. Users recommend the installation of an emergency telephone system throughout the parks. Users also suggest that weeds and bushes be cut to prevent people from using them for cover and to afford users an unobstructed view of the surrounding area.

Bathrooms and Water Fountains. Except for the restroom “on the curve” at Washington Park, the bathrooms in Washington Park are universally described as unkept, unclean, and unsafe. Users also estimate that approximately half of the water fountains throughout the three parks are unusable for a variety of reasons.

Findings from this Focus Group and key informant interview research are used to inform the consultants to the Chicago Park District as a critical step in the development of the South Lakefront Framework Plan.



Lagoons, Washington Park



Harold Washington Common Ground, Washington Park

● General Maintenance Policy

1. Create a Landscape Management and Restoration Plan for each park to guide future decisions.
2. To improve the overall stewardship of the parks, create a unified management team for landscape maintenance and rehabilitation for each park.
3. Implement landscape maintenance practices which are consistent with:
 - The historic landscape design intent.
 - The natural heritage of the Midwest, specifically of the Chicago region.
 - The various educational and recreational uses associated with the different areas of each park.
4. Through landscape maintenance, sustain and strengthen the park's landscape.
5. Focus landscape management on long-term viability of design features and ecological processes rather than temporary visual impacts or short-term improvements.
6. Base landscape maintenance on professional horticultural and ecological standards that reflect a thorough understanding of site specific constraints and opportunities.
7. Sustain the life and vitality of the existing tree population through sound arboricultural practices. These practices include: pruning, removal, thinning, promoting regeneration, mulching, and integrated pest management.
8. Remove trees that have been determined as hazardous to public safety. This determination should be based on a combination of arboricultural science and location in terms of public use.
9. Identify stands of trees that have either historic value in terms of the park's design or represent specific habitat value for specific management practices.
10. Implement tree planting practices that simultaneously reflect a knowledge of historic design intent and a recognition of ecosystem processes and concepts that maximize tree survival and long-term vitality.
11. Provide optimal opportunities for community and school-based participation and stewardship.
12. To help maintain and enhance the natural areas of the parks, consider creating volunteer stewardship programs to involve the community in the necessary work of managing these areas. These programs can help educate volunteers of all ages in the importance and structure of our native landscape and our natural heritage.

Drawings, Maps and Plans

General Plan of Jackson Park, 1905, South Park Commission.

Map of the Buildings & Grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, 1893, D.H. Burnham, Director of Works and J.W. Atwood, Engineer Surveys & Grades Department.

Map Showing Progress Made in the Improvement of the Eastern Division of South Park, 1880, n.a.

Map Showing Progress Made in the Improvement of the Western Division of South Park, 1880, n.a.

Plan of South Open Ground, Upper Plaisance, Midway Plaisance, Open Ground, Lagoon Plaisance and Parkway Quadrant, 1871, Olmsted, Vaux & Co.

Revised General Plan for Jackson Park, 1895, Olmsted & Eliot.

Focus Group Research Reports

Jackson Park Bike Path Users
Jackson Park Boaters

Jackson Park Casual Users

Jackson Park Casual Users of 57th Street and 63rd Street Beaches

Jackson Park Golfers Using Driving Range and Golf Course (2 times, with South Shore Cultural Center Golfers)

Jackson Park Lagoon Fishermen*

Jackson Park Parents Who Bring Children

Jackson Park Wooded Island*

South Shore Cultural Center Casual Users of Beach

South Shore Cultural Center Golf Course (2 times; with Jackson Park Golfers)

Washington Park Basketball Players

Washington Park Casual Users

Washington Park Lagoon & Bynum Island*

*Focus Group Financed through Openlands Project and the USDA Forest Service.



Administration Building (now DuSable Museum), Washington Park

Workshop Participants

Doug Anderson	Alvin Jones	Sharon Murphy	Barbara Werner
Miriam Apster	George Jones	E. Fay Okoche	Prof. & Mrs. R. H. White
Nadja Aquino	John B. Jones	Torrio Osborne	Minerva White
Rev. Johnnie H. Barnes	Paula Jones	Gary Ossewaarde	Selma Steward White
Joanne Bauer	Vernita L. Jones	Ross Petersen	Jeannie & Jay Williams
Timuel D. Black	Erin Kerby	Bob Pickens	Julian C. Williams
Gabriel Bouldin III	Beverly Hopson King	Lonnie Plecha	Robin Williams
Leslie Borns	Rev. Jesse Knox	Julia BlumbEvan Plummer	Geoff Williamson
Bobby Bridges	Robert Lamanus	Stanley Porter	Sarah Wilson
Cecile Keith Brown	Jim Landing	John Potter	Brenda Wolf
Geneva Brown	Bill Latoza	Chris Randolph	Olivette Woodridge
Mary Bruno	Owen Lawson	Malissa Randolph	Oscar Worall
Richard Bumstead	Lewis Lee, Jr.	Lorene Richardson	Isaac Wright
Leslie Burns	William S. Lewis	Jeremy Roach	Howard Zar
Juanita Burris	Eric Lock	Eleanor Roemer	
Dr. Margaret T. Burroughs	Morganna Lockett	Gerald Ross	
Cecilia Butler	Ray Lodato	Richard Rutschman	
Geneva Calloway	Yolanda Logwood	Sylvia Royt	
Stuart Campbell	Marjorie Love	Terry Schilling	
Mae Carter	Payton Lyle	Marcy Schlessinger	
N'Dana Carter	Antoinette McAllister	Carol Schneider	
Carol Chandoin	Cedric McCay	Polly Silberman	
Sharithhea Cherry	Bridgette R. McCullough	Richard Slongers	
Edward D. Clark	Tate Mackel	Marianne Smigelskis	
Ernestine Clark	Sonya Malunda	Andrew O. Smith	
Martin Clayton	Gloria Mance	Marguerite Srellers	
Kay Clement	Marilee Manning	Betty Jr. Spann	
George S. Cooley	Carolyn Marsh	Henry Swint	
Wavely Cross	Denise Marx	Maurice L. Sykes	
Yoland Cursach	Inge Maser	Marybeth Szczesniak	
Rose Custo	Theresa Mayberry-Junn	Joann Tate	
Glenda Daniel	Marylynn Mayberry-Ross	John Tillman	
Anthony Daniels	Kimberly Mebe	Jean Treese	
Donald Dann	David Mingay	Isaiah Turner	
Jackie Dann	Lauren Moltz	Wendy Walker	
Carrie Davies	Suzanne Morgan	Kenneth L. Webb	
Cameron Davis	Shadawn Morrison	Kimberly Webb	
Thelma Davis	Susan Muller	Mazola Webb	
Marian & Leon Despres	Murdock	Hank Webber	
Rochon L. Dibble	Pat Murray	M.O. Welch	



