



The Cultural Landscape Foundation

June 11-12, 2011

# What's Out There Weekend

Chicago, IL





JUNE 2011

## Dear What's Out There Weekend Visitor,

Welcome to What's Out There Weekend! The materials in this guide will tell you all you need to know about engaging in this exciting event, the second in a series which we will continue in other cities throughout the United States.

On June 11-12 in Chicago, TCLF in partnership with the Chicago Park District will host What's Out There Weekend, providing residents and visitors an opportunity to discover and explore more than two dozen free, publicly accessible sites in the city. During the two days of What's Out There Weekend, TCLF will offer free tours by expert guides.

Chicago, a city of great architecture, is also home to remarkable and pioneering forms of landscape architecture, from the Prairie style epitomized by Alfred Caldwell's Lily Pool and Jens Jensen's Columbus Park to significant 20th century landscapes, including the roof garden at Lake Point Tower and Dan Kiley's design for the Art Institute of Chicago's South Garden. The goal of What's Out There Weekend is to tell the fascinating stories about these valuable places and provide the public with opportunities to learn about the individuals who designed and created them.

The What's Out There Weekend initiative dovetails with the web-based What's Out There (WOT), the most comprehensive searchable database of the nation's historic designed landscapes. Spanning more than two centuries of American landscape design, the database is searchable by name, locale, designer, type, and style. The richly-illustrated database includes a glossary of 27 types, 49 sub-types, and 14 styles, hundreds of designer profiles and site entries, descriptions of some of our country's most important cultural landscapes, and relevant website links.

On behalf of The Cultural Landscape Foundation, I thank you for participating in What's Out There Weekend, and hope you enjoy the tours.

Sincerely,



**Charles Birnbaum**

President and Founder, The Cultural Landscape Foundation

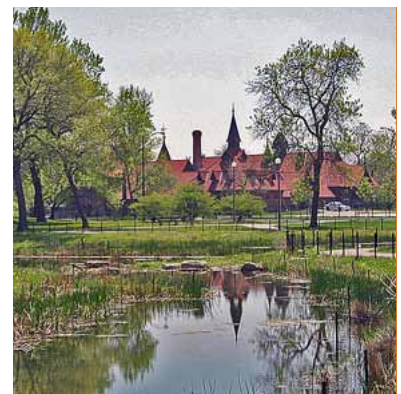
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Humboldt Park

(Cover) Lake Point Tower



## Saturday, June 11

### Graceland Cemetery ①

4001 N Clark St

TOUR SPACE LIMITED - Register at [tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago](http://tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago)

FREE TROLLEY LOOP WITH LINCOLN PARK BETWEEN 11AM AND 12:30PM

#### ● 10am+12pm (2-hour tour)

guide: Ted Wolff

meet: Inside the gates, at intersection of N Clark St and W Irving Park Rd

🚇 Red Line to Sheridan 🚌 9, 22, 80

🅑 Street parking on W Irving Park Rd



### IIT Campus ②

3300 S Federal St

TOUR SPACE LIMITED - Register at [tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago](http://tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago)

#### ● 2pm (1-hour tour)

guide: Peter Schaudt

meet: McCormick Tribune Campus Center coffee shop, 33rd and State St

🚇 Green Line to Bronzeville-IIT; Red Line to Sox/35th 🚌 1, 4, 29, 35



### Grant Park and vicinity ③

TOUR SPACE LIMITED - Register at [tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago](http://tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago)

🚇 Madison/Wabash, Randolph/Wabash, Monroe, Washington

🚌 4, 6, 14, 20, 56, 60, 124, 151, 157, 173

🅑 Garages: Millennium Park, Grant Park N, Grant Park S, East Monroe

#### ● 2pm + 3:30pm

**Grant Park** 337 E Randolph St

guides: Mary Jo Hoag; Deb Frels

meet: Art Institute South Garden



#### ● 2pm + 3:30pm

**Millennium Park**

55 N Michigan Ave

guide: Ed Uhlir

meet: Crown Fountain - south end, at corner of E Monroe and S Michigan Ave

### Downtown Public Spaces ④

TOUR SPACE LIMITED - Register at [tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago](http://tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago)

meet: Daley Plaza - NW corner of S Dearborn and W Washington St

🚇 Blue Line to Washington 🚌 20, 22, 24, 36, 60, 62, 60, 157

🅑 Garage at Washington and Wells

#### ● 10am-1pm (3-hour tour)

**Daley Plaza**

guides: Peter Schaudt; Scott Mehaffey

**Federal Center Plaza**

guide: Mary Pat Mattson

**Exelon (Chase) Plaza**

guide: Mary Pat Mattson

**Art Institute of Chicago**

guide: Joe Karr



### Lincoln Park ⑤

FREE TROLLEY LOOP BETWEEN THE 5 SITES

🅑 Limited on-street parking on Stockton Dr, or Pay lot adjacent to Lily Pool

🚌 11, 22, 36, 73, 76, 134, 143, 151, 156

#### ● 10am-4pm, every 30 mins

TOURS LED BY LINCOLN PARK CONSERVANCY

**North Pond** 2610 N Cannon Dr

meet: Plaza in front of the North Pond Restaurant

**Lincoln Park Conservatory**

2391 N Stockton Dr at W Belden Ave

meet: Inside the Conservatory in front of the pool

**Lily Pool** W Fullerton Pkwy & N Cannon Dr

meet: Inside the Fullerton/Cannon entrance

#### ● 10am-12pm, every hour

**Lincoln Park Zoo - South Pond**

2021 N Stockton Dr at W Dickens Ave

guide: Brian Houck

meet: on the bridge crossing the South Pond



**Café Brauer/Carlson Cottage/Lion House**

2021 N Stockton Dr south of W Dickens Ave

guide: Paul Steinbrecher

meet: on the deck of Café Brauer by the South Pond

# Saturday, June 11

## South Parks ⑥

FREE TROLLEY LOOP BETWEEN THE 6 PARKS

● 12-3pm, every 30 mins

**Douglas Memorial** 636 East 35th St

guides: Joan Pomeranc; Mike Wagenbach  
meet: in front of Douglas Tomb

🚗 4, 35 🅅 On street

● 12-3pm, every hour

**Fuller Park** 331 W 45th St

guides: Dennis McClendon; John Regalado  
meet: in front of the Field House

🚇 Red Line to 47th 🚗 24, 43 🅅 On street

● 12-3pm, every hour

**Sherman Park** 1301 W 52nd St

guides: Jayson DeGeeter; Donna Primas  
meet: in front of the Field House

🚗 44, 51, 55

● 1-4pm, every 30 mins

**Washington Park** 5531 S Martin Luther King Dr

guides: Madiem Kawa; Roger Marsh; Theresa Benande; Beth Botts  
meet: Refectory on Morgan Dr at Russell Dr

🚇 Green line to Garfield or King Dr 🚗 2, 3, 4, 55, 63, 170 🅅 Refectory

● 1-4pm, every 30 mins

**Midway Plaisance** 731 E 60th St

guides: Julia Bachrach; Val Adams; Kathy Cummings; Diane Dillon  
meet: west end of Midway at Fountain of Time

🚇 59th Street Metra 🚗 2, 170, 171, 172

● 1-4pm, every 30 mins

**Jackson Park** 6401 S Stony Island Ave

guides: Nancy Breseke; John Martins; Coleen Blake; Megan Jurassic; Jerry Levy  
meet: Clarence Darrow Bridge, south of Museum of Science and Industry

🚇 Green Line to Cottage Grove-East 63rd 🚗 2, 6, 14, 15, 28, 63, 67, 170

🅅 metered parking off Science Dr, south of Museum of Science and Industry



## Lake Point Tower + Olive Park ⑦

505 N Lake Shore Dr

TOUR SPACE LIMITED - Register at [tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago](http://tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago)

guides: Bob Williams; Joel Baldin; Becky Froeter-Mathis

meet: Main building entrance on E Grand Ave

🅅 Pay Parking at Navy Pier 🚗 2, 29, 65, 66, 124

● 2-4pm (2-hour tour)

**Lake Point Tower**

**Milton Lee Olive Park**



# Sunday, June 12

## West Parks ⑧

FREE TROLLEY SERVICE BETWEEN THE 6 PARKS

● 11am-2pm, every 30 mins

**Wicker Park** 1425 N Damen Ave  
guides: Anne Sheridan Pullos; Doug Wood; Elaine Coorens; Richard Tilley  
meet: by the Fountain  
🚇 Blue Line to Damen-0'Hare 🚌 50, 56, 72

● 11am-2pm, every hour  
**Logan Square and Boulevard**

2579 N Milwaukee Ave  
guide: Ward Miller  
meet: Logan comfort station  
🚇 Blue Line to Logan Square 🚌 56, 76



● 12-3pm, every 30 mins

**Humboldt Park** 1400 N Sacramento Ave  
guides: Julia Bachrach; Dina Petrakis; Tina Winther; John Paige  
meet: front of Boat House off N Sacramento Ave  
🚇 52, 70, 72, 82 🅅 Boat House

● 12-3pm, every 30 mins

**Garfield Park Conservatory** 300 N Central Park Ave  
guides: Garfield Park Conservatory Guides  
meet: Conservatory main entrance at N Conservatory Dr  
🚇 Green Line to Conservatory or Kedzie Metra (.7 miles)  
🚌 20, 82, 126 🅅 Conservatory

● 1-4pm every 30 mins

**Douglas Park** 1401 S Sacramento Dr  
guides: Marilyn Parsons; Julie Gilbert; AnnaMaria Leon; Blanche Suggs-Killingsworth  
meet: Flower Hall, SE corner of S Sacramento Dr and W Ogden Ave  
🚇 Pink Line to California-Cermak (.6 miles) 🚌 12 (.7 miles), 18, 52, 94

● 1-4pm every 30 mins

**Columbus Park** 500 S Central Ave  
guides: Jo Ann Nathan; Henry Wykowski; Peter Osler; Stephanie Waszak; Janine Fron  
meet: front of Refectory off W Jackson Blvd  
🚇 Blue Line to Austin (.7 miles) 🚌 7, 12, 85, 126  
🅅 Loop driveway at Refectory and at golf course

## Lake Point Tower + Olive Park ⑦

505 N Lake Shore Dr

TOUR SPACE LIMITED - Register at [tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago](http://tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago)

guides: Bob Williams; Joel Baldin; Becky Froeter-Mathis  
meet: Main building entrance on E Grand Ave  
🅅 Pay Parking at Navy Pier 🚌 2,29, 65, 66, 124

● 10am-12pm (2-hour tour)

**Lake Point Tower**

**Milton Lee Olive Park**



## North Shore ⑨

TOUR SPACE LIMITED - Register at [tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago](http://tclf.org/event/WOTW-chicago)

COACH SERVICE PROVIDED

guide: Susan Benjamin  
meet: by the tower, 210 Leonard Wood S, Fort Sheridan  
🚇 Fort Sheridan Metra 🅅 On street at tower

● 1-5pm (4-hour tour)

**Fort Sheridan**  
**Lake Forest - Market Square**  
**Lake Forest Cemetery**  
**House of the Four Winds**



## Lincoln Park ⑤

NO TROLLEY SERVICE ON SUNDAY

🅅 Limited on-street parking on Stockton Dr, or Pay lot adjacent to Lily Pool  
🚌 11, 22, 36, 73, 76, 134, 143, 151, 156

TOURS LED BY LINCOLN CONSERVANCY DOCENTS

● 1-4pm, every 30 min

**North Pond** 2610 N Cannon Dr  
meet: Plaza in front of the North Pond Restaurant

**Lincoln Park Conservatory**

2391 N Stockton Dr  
meet: Inside the Conservatory in front of the pool

**Lily Pool** W Fullerton Pkwy & N Cannon Dr

meet: Inside the Fullerton/Cannon entrance



### Partners



# Art Institute - South Garden

100 East Jackson Drive



Style:  
Modernist

Type:  
Plaza  
Institutional Grounds - Cultural

Designed By:  
Daniel Urban Kiley

Built atop a parking garage on the south side of the Art Institute of Chicago, this intimately-scaled garden opens onto Michigan Avenue. Designed and constructed between 1962 and 1967 by Dan Kiley, the public space is one of his best preserved commissions from the period.

The design is simple in composition and material. Moving inward from the avenue, two generous raised beds are planted with three staggered rows of honey locust trees that shade privet, ground cover, and flowering bulbs. The central plaza space is recessed 18" and is bisected by a rectangular pool which terminates at the Fountain of the Great Lakes, by Lorado Taft (1913). On either side of the pool is a gridded bosquet of cockspur hawthorn trees (*Crataegus crus-galli*) in raised planters that ensure an optimal soil depth while providing a place to sit. Each planter is sited 20 feet on center and is under-planted with ground cover and herbaceous plants for color in the summer months. The low branching habit of the trees creates a canopy over of the entire plaza. Along the rear of the plaza, honey locust trees and flowering shrubs frame the Taft fountain.





# Columbus Park

500 S. Central Avenue



Unlike the other Chicago west parks, Columbus Park was created entirely by landscape architect Jens Jensen, who designed it between 1915 and 1920. Representing the culmination of Jensen's ideas, this Prairie Style park seven miles west of downtown is considered his public masterpiece. The 144-acre park includes a meandering lagoon designed to emulate a prairie river, complete with cascades and gentle waterfalls constructed of stratified stone. Native plants were used throughout, even at the player's green where outdoor performances were held with backstage dressing rooms created with native vegetation. A nine-hole golf course pre-dating Jensen's design was integrated into his plan. This is the only Chicago park designed by Jensen with his signature "council ring," a circular stone bench for storytelling or contemplation. A Mediterranean Revival style refectory was added in 1922.

Style:  
Prairie style

Type:  
Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Designed By:  
Jens Jensen

In 1953, nine acres of parkland were surrendered to the Eisenhower Expressway. The park was listed in the National Register in 1991 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 2003.



# Daley Plaza

118 North Clark Street



Style:  
Modernist

Type:  
Plaza

Designed By:  
C.F. Murphy Associates

This paved civic space occupies the southern half of a city block taken up by the Richard J. Daley Civic Center. The building, designed in the International Style by Jacques Brownson of C. F. Murphy Associates in 1965, was originally called the Chicago Civic Center. It was renamed in honor of former mayor Daley in 1976. The focal point of the plaza is a Corten steel, 50-foot tall, untitled sculpture by Pablo Picasso from 1967, which resonates with the high-rise Cor-ten steel building it fronts. The space also has a square fountain placed flush with the plaza's granite paving and an eternal flame memorial honoring American casualties of 20th-century wars through the Vietnam War. More recent renovations include expanded planting areas with granite benches and raised rectangular granite planters with large honey locust trees, which provide shade for a portion of the plaza's broad expanse of pavement. With its open quality and central location in Chicago's downtown, the plaza operates as a political space and as an entertainment venue, holding concerts, festivals, and farmers markets in season.



# Douglas Park

1313 South Sacramento Drive



The West Park System of Chicago was created in 1869. Comprised of Douglas, Garfield, and Humboldt parks and their connecting boulevards, the system was laid out by architect William LeBaron Jenney in 1871. Jenney transformed the marshy site for Douglas Park into a Picturesque assemblage of lagoon, lawn, and trees. The first section of the 173-acre park opened to the public in 1879. By the turn of the century, park embellishments included a conservatory, ornamental gardens, and the city's first public bathing facility, complete with a swimming pool, outdoor gym, and a natatorium (no longer extant). Additional improvements were made by Jens Jensen in 1905 and 1910, including a formal garden, and a shelter building known as "Flower Hall." A field house was added in 1928. The park is currently under consideration for listing in the National Register as part of the Chicago Historic Park Boulevard nomination.

Style:

Picturesque or "Romantic"

Type:

Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Designed By:

William LeBaron Jenney



# Exelon Plaza

10 South Dearborn Street



Style:  
Modernist

Type:  
Plaza

Designed By:  
C. F. Murphy Associates

The downtown city block bounded by Clark, Dearborn, Madison, and Monroe streets is comprised of the Chase Tower and its forecourt. The forecourt, now known primarily as Exelon Plaza, was once called the First National Plaza and is often referred to as the Chase Tower Plaza in reference to the 60-story skyscraper designed by C. F. Murphy Associates with Perkins and Will Associates in 1969. The plaza, completed in 1972, is paved in light gray granite and has two levels, the lower one below street-grade and accessible by wide stairs. The street level plaza has numerous raised planters with shrubs and flowering trees and several large deciduous trees. The space also incorporates public art, including a bronze clock on a stone plinth dedicated to Chase employees in 1979 and Marc Chagall's *Four Seasons*, a 70-foot long free-standing, ceramic wall mosaic, dedicated in 1974. The lower level is dominated by a large, rectangular jet fountain set within a shallow stepped basin. The plaza operates as a popular downtown gathering space for Chicago's citizens.



# Federal Plaza

219 South Dearborn Street, 60604



Style:  
Modernist

Type:  
Plaza

Designed By:  
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

Also known as Federal Plaza, this urban square unifies Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's complex of three buildings of varying scales: the mid-rise Everett McKinley Dirksen Building, the high-rise John C. Kluczynski Building, and the single-story Post Office building. The granite tiles of the plaza continuously flow into the glazed lobbies of these International style, glass curtain-wall edifices, visually and physically connecting the interior and exterior spaces. Low, rectangular granite benches and raised planters define and edge the plaza, while a square planting area with four deciduous trees offers shade for several additional benches. Alexander Calder's iconic red sculpture, the 53-foot "Flamingo," adds vibrant color to the black and grey pavement. The piece was commissioned by the Government Services Administration and installed in 1974 to great fanfare, unveiled following a parade celebrating Calder's work, with the artist sitting atop a circus wagon pulled by 40 horses. Associated architects that have played a role in the complex's long history from 1959 to 1974 include Schmidt, Garden & Erickson; C.F. Murphy Associates; and A. Epstein & Sons. The plaza is home to a regular farmers market and is a frequent site for political gatherings.

# Fort Sheridan

1000 Sheridan Road



Situated on high bluffs above Lake Michigan, north of Chicago, lies the residential community of Fort Sheridan. The town was founded in 1886 as part of a 632-acre military installation, on topography that was heavily wooded and marked by deep ravines and glacial moraine. Built between 1889 and 1910, O.C. Simonds created the plan for the base's 110-acre center while the firm of Holabird & Roche designed the settlement's original 64 masonry structures, which included single-family homes as well as barracks. Simonds' design utilized the natural topography and extant native plantings. A picturesque composition, his site plan featured gently curving roads, a scenic drive laid out in the floor of a ravine, and an open meadow that originated from a wooded bluff and used a ravine as its border. Simonds also provided a 54-acre, oval parade ground in the center of the complex.

## Style:

Picturesque or Romantic

## Type:

Institutional Grounds - Military  
Suburb - Picturesque Suburb

## Designed By:

O.C. Simonds

The Army base was officially closed in 1993, and the property was privatized, the buildings restored and sold. Only 90 acres of the original 632 remain under military ownership; the privatized property is known as the Town of Fort Sheridan. In 1980, the base's historic district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1984.



# Fuller Park

331 W. 45th Street, 60609



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## Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

## Type:

Public Park - Neighborhood Park

## Designed By:

John Charles Olmsted  
Olmsted Brothers  
Daniel Burnham  
Edward H. Bennett

Named for Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the U.S. State Supreme Court and South Park Commissioner from 1882 to 1887, this 10.5-acre park was one of fourteen original south-side neighborhood parks that the South Park Commission planned in 1903. John Charles Olmsted drafted the model for this series of parks, which focused on active recreation and were often bordered by trees in order to visually separate the park from its urban environs. These parks were part of a reform-minded, nation-wide campaign to provide crowded neighborhoods with “breathing spaces” and venues for socialization. The first ten were completed by 1905, and included Armour, Cornell, Davis, Russell, and Mark White squares, as well as Bessemer, Ogden, Sherman, Hamilton, and Palmer parks. The site for Fuller Park, however, was not selected until 1908; it was opened in 1911. The site’s urban context challenged the designers, who deftly masked elevated train tracks with a grandstand. Daniel Burnham and Edward H. Bennett designed the park’s field house, an assemblage of symmetrical buildings arranged around a courtyard dedicated to children’s play. Murals depicting Spanish and French explorers were painted by John Warner Norton on the field house interior.



# Garfield Park Conservatory

300 North Central Park Avenue



Style:  
Prairie style

Type:  
Botanical Garden

Designed By:  
Jens Jensen

The Garfield Park Conservatory was designed by Jens Jensen in collaboration with the New York-based engineering firm Hitchings & Company. The large structure replaced three smaller greenhouses dating to the 1880s. Considered revolutionary when it opened in 1908, its form emulated a Midwestern haystack, while its interior rooms provided magnificent views. Jensen accomplished this by keeping the centers of rooms open and planting into the groundplane rather than exhibiting plants in potted containers. Walls of stratified stone separated interior spaces and hid mechanical systems. The Fern Room, as the complex's central focus, includes a "prairie waterfall" and pool bordered by stratified stone. Jensen's original plant collections were improved upon by August Koch, chief florist at the conservatory from 1912 through the 1930s. Koch turned the original Conifer House into an Aroid House, but remained faithful to Jensen's design idiom. Although the conservatory fell into disrepair in the 1970s and 1980s, millions of dollars have been invested since that time in restoration and improvements. The Garfield Park Conservatory Alliance now partners with the Chicago Park District to provide enhanced programming. Garfield Park and the Conservatory were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.





# Graceland Cemetery

4001 North Clark Street



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## Style:

Prairie style

Picturesque or "Romantic"

## Type:

Cemetery - Rural Cemetery

## Designed By:

O.C. Simonds

H.W.S. Cleveland

Swain Nelson

Originally 80 acres, this rural cemetery was established in 1861 by Thomas Barbour Bryan, with the initial layout designed by Swain Nelson. H. W. S. Cleveland further developed the cemetery's park-like setting in 1870. His design featured curving paths along gently-graded topography, open vistas, and a small lake. Large, grassy plots without railings or borders created a seamless sequence of green spaces. In 1879 an additional 35 acres were acquired and O. C. Simonds was commissioned as landscape architect. His design followed similar principles to Cleveland's, with paths laid out according to the terrain, naturalistic lakes, and native shrubs and trees planted in large groupings. Unlike in earlier rural cemeteries, monuments in the cemetery were subordinated into the landscape, blended with naturalistic plantings in a series of quiet and secluded outdoor rooms connected by grass paths. Simonds' introduction to Graceland Cemetery was a significant moment in his career; the project was one of his earliest, and reflects the development of Prairie style concepts in his work. In 1881 he left private practice to begin a 17-year term as superintendent there, and remained involved as landscape gardener and board member for the remainder of his career. The cemetery was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.



# Grant Park

337 East Randolph Drive



**Style:**  
Beaux Arts / Neoclassical

**Type:**  
Public Park - Neighborhood Park

**Designed By:**  
Daniel H. Burnham  
Alfred Caldwell  
Edward H. Bennett

A monumental civic space fronting Lake Michigan, 319-acre Grant Park is sited on public parkland founded in 1835 and infill created from the detritus of the 1871 Great Fire. Known from 1847 as Lake Park, it was renamed in honor of Ulysses S. Grant in 1901. The park's formal, parterre landscape was designed by Edward H. Bennett around the same time.

Daniel Burnham's 1909 Plan of Chicago visualized Grant Park as a French Renaissance landscape featuring civic institutions, a vision hampered by longstanding regulations that protect the park as open space. This situation was resolved when the southern part of the park expanded through numerous earthen fill projects, most notably under Alfred Caldwell utilizing Works Progress Administration funds in the 1930s. Today Grant Park is home to the Field Museum of Natural History, Art Institute of Chicago, and Shedd Aquarium, with Adler Planetarium nearby in Burnham Park. The space between these civic structures, known as Museum Campus, was transformed from pavement to lawn with paths and trees in 1995. Millennium Park opened in 2004, replacing old rail lines and parking further north. The park also features the Logan Memorial, built in 1897, and the Clarence Buckingham Memorial Fountain, given by Kate Buckingham in honor of her brother and designed by Bennett, Parsons and Frost in 1927. Grant Park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.



# House of the Four Winds

81 West Laurel, Lake Forest, 60045



## Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

## Type:

Garden and Estate -  
Country Place Era

## Designed By:

Howard Van Doren Shaw  
Rose Standish Nichols

This private estate represents a collaboration between Country Place Era architect Howard Van Doren Shaw and landscape architect Rose Standish Nichols. Shaw built the house in 1909 for Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McBirney. Inspired by the Generalife gardens at the Alhambra in Granada, Spain, Shaw's design integrated the floorplan of the house's interior with the outdoor garden spaces. Major public rooms were laid out on axis with the gardens so that the entrance gallery opens into the living room, which in turn opens into the morning room, which leads to a large covered porch with steps down into the formal gardens. A graceful linear reflecting pool - edged with stone and punctuated with twin sculptural accents - extends from the porch and terminates into a generous semi-circular stacked stone bench. Shaw incorporated flowing water, fountains, a waterfall, and a sunken garden surrounded by stone walls. Nichols designed the garden's water court and planned the estate's original plantings. Throughout the garden, herbaceous plants and herbs, including lavender, sage, and salvia, are intermixed with pruned boxwood and yew. Deciduous trees and tall clipped hedges enclose the garden, with lawn paths connecting different garden rooms. Since 1974 the property has been owned by the same family, who has restored the gardens according to the original plans.



# Humboldt Park

1440 North Sacramento Avenue



The west park system of Chicago was created in 1869. Douglas, Garfield, and Humboldt parks and their connecting boulevards were laid out by architect William LeBaron Jenney in 1871. At Humboldt, construction was slow and only the northeastern section was built according to Jenney's design. With much of the park unrealized and deteriorating by the early 1900s, Jens Jensen had the opportunity to experiment with his evolving Prairie style. His design included an extension of the existing lagoon, designed and built to emulate a natural "prairie river." The expanded waterway included rocky brooks that fed into it, overlooks for fishing, pedestrian bridges, and aquatic plants such as arrow root, cattails and water lilies. Jensen also designed a circular rose garden and a naturalistic perennial garden. Park structures and furnishings include a boat house, bronze bison sculptures, and Prairie style lanterns and urns. Humboldt Park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 and designated a Chicago Landmark in 2008.

Style:  
Prairie style

Type:  
Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Designed By:  
William LeBaron Jenney  
Jens Jensen



# Illinois Institute of Technology

3300 South Federal Street



**Style:**  
Modernist

**Type:**  
Campus - Multiversity Campus

**Designed By:**  
Alfred Caldwell  
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

Conceived by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe as a “campus in a park,” the grounds were designed by Alfred Caldwell in the 1940s. The modernist design at Illinois Institute of Technology invokes a solid-void pattern, where the solids (buildings) are symmetrically ordered around a central axis (33rd Street). The voids (green spaces between buildings) flow into one another. This theme of flow is continued in the transparent nature of the glass and steel buildings, which create a continuous vista around the campus. Trees with delicate leaves (such as honey locusts) were planted and limbed up, and shrubs were planted sparingly to enhance transparency of the ground plane at eye level.

In the 1990s, the evolved campus underwent restoration and a new master plan was drafted for the West Campus in 1999. This transformed State Street from a boundary line into a unifying element: on-street parking was removed, the boulevard was enlarged, and leafy catalpas, elms, and ash trees with extensive canopies were planted. Crown Hall Field was graded with sloping lawns for seating and an open center for recreation and play. In 2002, the Pritzker-Galvin Grove and fountain were added to the northeastern corner of the field. The campus was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.



# Jackson Park

6401 South Stony Island Avenue



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## Style:

Picturesque

## Type:

Public Park - Neighborhood Park

## Designed By:

Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.

Calvert Vaux

Olmsted, Vaux and Company

Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot

Daniel H. Burnham

Designed by Olmsted and Vaux in 1871 as part of the 1,055-acre South Park system, this 593-acre tract is connected to Washington Park via a mile-long boulevard, the Midway Plaisance. Conceived as an escape from urban strains, the swampy land adjacent to Lake Michigan was remade into a picturesque setting in which water figured as the primary element. Olmsted and Vaux envisioned an intereconnected system of waterways, lushly planted and accessible from Lake Michigan. In the original design, entrance via steamboat from Lake Michigan was envisioned as the primary approach. Originally called Lake Park, it was later named for former president Andrew Jackson.

In 1893, Jackson Park became the site for the World's Columbian Exposition. A "White City" of neoclassical structures, planned by Olmsted and architect Daniel H. Burnham, was built a system of lagoons with a formal Court of Honor. After the Exposition, the site reverted to parkland designed by Olmsted, Olmsted, and Eliot. Additions to this plan include the first public golf course west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1899; the expansion of lakefront beaches in the 1900s; and the Japanese-style, Osaka Garden built on the wooded isle in 1935. The park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.



# Lake Forest Cemetery

550 Spruce Avenue



Style:  
Picturesque or "Romantic"

Type:  
Cemetery

Designed By:  
Almerin Hotchkiss  
William LeBaron Jenney  
O.C. Simonds

Lake Forest's public cemetery was founded in 1857 as Evergreen Cemetery. Almerin Hotchkiss sited the 32-acre cemetery on a northerly bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, on land with wooded ravines that provided good drainage. Renamed Forest Cemetery in 1859, the cemetery was surveyed by Samuel F. Miller and designed by A. M. Hirsch in a gardenesque style, with seasonal flower displays but devoid of trees and shrubs. By 1863, the cemetery was transferred to the city and assumed its present name. Soon thereafter, the western nine acres of the cemetery were deeded to the Catholic Church and renamed St. Mary's Cemetery. In 1882, William Le Baron Jenney revised the cemetery plat, creating an open meadow with a walking path across the center, with trees and a loop path around the cemetery perimeter. In 1900 O. C. Simonds, who worked with Jenney on Chicago's Graceland Cemetery in the late 1870s, refined the cemetery design. Echoing his work at Graceland, Simonds eliminated plot fencing to create a more unified lawn and open vistas. Structures in the cemetery came later, with mausoleums erected from 1906-1934; the Gothic-style Barrel Memorial Gate built in 1919; and a Columbarium Wall constructed in 2000, along with four inter-connected Prairie style Memorial Gardens. The cemetery was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.



# Lake Point Tower Roof Garden

505 North Lake Shore Drive



Style:  
Prairie style

Type:  
Roof Garden

Designed By:  
Alfred Caldwell

Providing panoramic views of Lake Michigan and the Chicago skyline, this revolutionary skyscraper was carried out by George D. Schipporeit and John Heinrich, students and colleagues of Alfred Caldwell (and Mies van der Rohe's) from the Illinois Institute of Technology. The 70-story residential tower was designed and constructed between 1965 and 1968; Lake Point Towers was the tallest residential building in the world until 1993.

Perhaps the first roof garden in a city that today aggressively promotes the idea, Caldwell's Prairie style landscape for Skyline Park takes the form of a private, second story roof garden atop the tower's parking garage. At just two and a half acres, it possesses many of the signature elements found in other Midwestern Caldwell commissions such as the Lincoln Park Lily Pool, also in Chicago, and Eagle Point Park in Dubuque, Iowa. These include a kidney-shaped lagoon, cascades, a sun room, rock outcrops, a stepping stone path, and appropriate Prairie style native plant materials in addition to such functional residential amenities as a swimming pool, playground and barbecue area. Despite minor modifications (e.g. playground apparatus and perimeter fencing around the swimming pool,) Caldwell's design largely survives today.





# Lily Pool

Fullerton Parkway and Cannon Drive



Style:  
Prairie Style

Type:  
Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Designed By:  
Alfred Caldwell

Designed by Alfred Caldwell in the 1930s as an employee for the Chicago Park District, the 2.5-acre Lily Pool replaced a Victorian-era pool and garden. Constructed with Works Progress Administration funds, The landscape exemplifies Caldwell's Prairie style, which poetically interprets the natural ecology of the American Midwest. Nestled into Lincoln Park, it is entered into through a low horizontal gateway made from wood and stratified stone. The lagoon evokes a glacial river cutting through limestone, with outcroppings symbolized by striated stonework and with an open-air wood and limestone pavilion that seems to float over the water's edge. A native stone waterfall at the north end of the pond suggests the glacial river's source. Caldwell's trademark native plantings include irises, tall grasses, deciduous trees and shrubs. Gently-rolling stone paths serve as walkways through tree stands which include oak, hackberry, and hawthorn. A council ring sits in a clearing on a low wooded hill above the lagoon, and as with similar designs by Caldwell's mentor Jens Jensen, serves as a space for communal interaction. In 2001, the Lily Pool was restored under the efforts of the Chicago Park District and the Friends of Lincoln Park (now the Lincoln Park Conservancy). In 2002 it was named a Chicago Landmark, and in 2006 it was designated a National Historic Landmark.



# Lincoln Park

2021 N Stockton Drive at Dickens Avenue



**Style:**  
Picturesque or “Romantic”

**Type:**  
Public Park - Large Municipal Park

**Designed By:**  
Swain Nelson  
O.C. Simonds  
Alfred Caldwell

Chicago’s largest park is a 1,210-acre linear park. It sits north of the historic Gold Coast neighborhood abutting Lake Michigan, with Lake Shore Drive along the eastern waterfront to the south and on the western edge further north.

First established in 1860, the park was built on sixty acres of a former cemetery and originally known as Lake Park. It was renamed for Abraham Lincoln in 1865, the same year that Swain Nelson was retained as its designer. The first park plan was implemented under Nelson’s oversight. The Lincoln Park Commission subsequently relocated burials and expanded the site through landfill. In 1903, O.C. Simonds was named the park’s consulting landscape gardener. In the 1930s Works Progress Administration funds supported Alfred Caldwell’s redesign of the Lily Pool and the construction of numerous bridges, comfort stations, and beach houses.

Today, dense plantings and open meadows provide respite from the urban setting and frame views of Lake Michigan and the downtown skyline. Park amenities include an open-air theater, diverse historic structures, bird sanctuary, numerous ponds, a conservatory (designed by J.L. Silsbee in 1894) and its associated formal gardens, and a zoo established in 1868. Active recreational facilities include beaches, harbors, a golf course and driving range, baseball fields, a skate park, and an archery range. The park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.



# Logan Square and Boulevard

West Logan Boulevard



Part of the 29-mile Chicago Boulevard and Park system conceived in the later part of the nineteenth century, Logan Square is the northern terminus of the system as it turns eastward towards Western Avenue and Lake Michigan. The square, boulevard and neighborhood were named for Civil War General and Illinois Congressman John A. Logan. The oval-shaped square, diagonally bisected by Milwaukee Avenue, is home to the Illinois Centennial Monument. The soaring, round stone column sits on a square concrete terrace, raised above grade on an earthen berm on the western half of the site. The monument was designed by architect Henry Bacon (who later designed the Lincoln Memorial) and dedicated in 1918 to celebrate 100 years of Illinois' statehood.

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## Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

## Type:

Boulevard

Commemorative Landscape

Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Logan Boulevard and Kedzie Boulevard extend from the square, eastbound and southbound respectively, and exemplify the Chicago Boulevard plan. Largely intact both architecturally and in plan, these roads have central two-way traffic lanes with wide medians and narrower one-way streets fronting the neighborhood residences. The medians are planted with deciduous trees, lawn, and seasonal plantings at the intersections. The neighborhood's single family homes and civic buildings are an eclectic mix of styles unique within the city. The Logan Square Boulevards Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.



# Market Square

Deerpath and Western Avenue, Lake Forest



The first shopping center in the U.S. planned around the automobile, Market Square was envisioned as part of the Lake Forest Improvement Plan and influenced by the City Beautiful movement. It was designed to replace a business district that aligned with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway tracks. Planned by local residents, real estate developer Arthur T. Aldis and architect Howard Van Doren Shaw, the u-shaped building complex is designed in the Arts & Crafts style, surrounding a central green space. Contiguous shops with apartments above line the sides, with picturesque towers providing visual interest. The roadway between the green and the commercial buildings is configured to incorporate head-in parking.

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## Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

## Type:

Public Park -

Greens / Commons / Squares

Shopping Center -

Strip Malls and Shopping Centers

## Designed By:

Howard Van Doren Shaw

Completed in 1916, Market Square is located immediately across from the city's train station, providing a formal entrance to local shops and restaurants. The green, a long swath of lawn, is lined by rows of elms and includes a fountain, park benches, brick pathways, and a flagpole memorial to World War I soldiers. The fountain at the east end of the green is topped with a sculpture designed by Shaw's daughter Sylvia Shaw Judson, "Girl with Baby on Shoulder." It was installed in 1982. Market Square 2000, an association of concerned citizens created by the Lake Forest Garden Club, renovated the greenspace in the 1990s. Market Square was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Lake Forest Historic District in 1978.



# Midway Plaisance

100 East Jackson Drive



This 90-acre linear park includes a mile-long boulevard which links Washington and Jackson Parks. Designed in 1870 by Olmsted and Vaux, the park was meant to feature a pleasure drive and an intricate canal system that would provide a water approach from Lake Michigan to the Washington Park mere, but this design was never realized.

In 1893, the Midway Plaisance was selected as the entertainment section of the World's Columbian Exposition. Amusements such as the world's first Ferris wheel were located here, as were exhibitions, foreign pavilions, and other attractions. After the exhibition closed, the site was redesigned by Olmsted, Olmsted, and Eliot to include drives lined with elm trees, walks, bridle paths, and an axial canal down the center (never built). A dry fosse currently marks where the canal would have been.

## Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

## Type:

Boulevard

## Designed By:

Olmsted, Vaux and Company  
Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.  
Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot  
Calvert Vaux

The Midway Plaisance cuts through the University of Chicago campus and has been improved over the last century. In 1922, Fountain of Time was added, designed by Lorado Taft with concrete consultation by John Joseph Earley. Chicago Park District landscape architect May E. McAdams designed a sunken perennial garden at the east end in the 1930s. More recent developments include the Allison Davis Garden, a Winter Garden, Reader's Garden, and an ice rink.



# Milton Lee Olive Park

500 North Lake Shore Drive

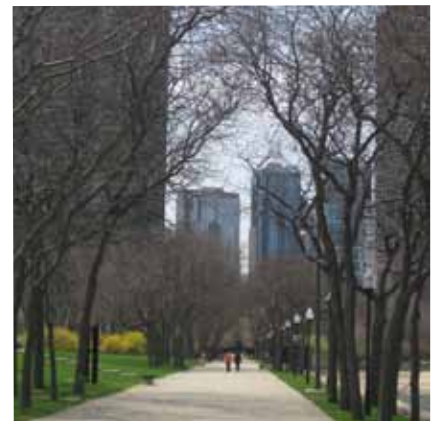


**Style:**  
Modernist

**Type:**  
Public Park - Neighborhood Park

**Designed By:**  
Daniel Urban Kiley

Located on the western side of the James W. Jardine Water Purification Plant on a man-made peninsula just north of Navy Pier, the park is adjacent to the Ohio Street Beach and Addams Park. It was designed by Dan Kiley and constructed circa 1968. The fenced entrance to the park is marked with a wide allée of honey locust trees, which lead to the water's edge and frame views back towards the city. At the midpoint of the allée a cantilevered deck with black polished granite benches extends out over the lake, offering expansive waterfront views of the city looking northwest. The main body of the park consists of five stepped, aerating, circular fountains of varying circumferences, connected by diagonal walks. Between the fountains swaths of green lawn gently undulate, setting the pools at subtly different levels. The pattern of circular fountains and connecting paths becomes explicit when viewed from the nearby high-rise buildings along Lake Shore Drive. The park also features a statue, Hymn to Water, by Milton Horn, and a monument to Milton Lee Olive, III (1946-1965), the first African American recipient of the Medal of Honor in the Vietnam War. Along with the Art Institute of Chicago's South Garden and Navy Pier, Olive Park is one of three Kiley landscapes east of Michigan Avenue.



# Osaka Garden - Jackson Park

100 East Jackson Drive



This Japanese strolling garden is located on the Wooded Island in Jackson Park. Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. created the island from a sandbar for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition as the setting for the Japanese Pavilion, the Ho-o-den. In 1935 Chicago Park District landscape architects designed a new Japanese garden adjacent to the Ho-o-den, incorporating elements from the Century of Progress World's Fair. This garden featured ponds with islets, a waterfall, stone walkways, cherry trees, a moon bridge, rock groupings, and stone lanterns. The structures were burned following World War II and the island became derelict. The garden was restored in 1981 with Keneji Domoto as a consultant. In the mid-1990s it received further improvements when it was designated the Osaka Garden, in honor of Chicago's relationship with sister city Osaka, Japan.

**Style:**  
Japanese

**Type:**  
Public Park - Neighborhood Park

**Designed By:**  
Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.  
Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot

As a Japanese strolling garden, or kyuushiki, views are framed from a meandering path, seasonal plantings add texture and variety, and typical elements such as a moon bridge, lanterns, and a waterfall, are included. The garden now features a gate, pavilion, a stone water basin, Turtle Island, a moon bridge, rock formations, and several lanterns. The garden is accessible by bridge on the north side of the lagoon.



# Sherman Park

100 East Jackson Drive



At sixty acres, Sherman Park is one of the largest of ten original neighborhood parks designed by the Olmsted Brothers in 1904 (the others include Ogden, Palmer, Bessemer, and Hamilton Parks, and Russell, Davis, Armour, Cornell and Mark White Squares). The most significant element in the park's design - led by John Charles Olmsted and unique in the Olmsted Brothers' park commissions - is a closed-loop lagoon that roughly parallels the site's rectangular boundaries and covers two-thirds of the park. The island meadow created by the picturesque lagoon houses playing fields, with thinly-planted stands of trees around its perimeter. In all four corners of the park, simple, neoclassical stone pedestrian bridges provide access to the island, and connect to an oval vehicular drive that circulates around the park. A berm buffers the park from the surrounding streets.

## Style:

Picturesque or "Romantic"

## Type:

Public Park - Neighborhood Park

## Designed By:

Olmsted Brothers

John Charles Olmsted

D.H. Burnham & Company

Daniel H. Burnham

Athletic facilities and a fieldhouse designed by D.H. Burnham & Company are positioned in a more formally-designed landscape on the northern side of the park. The neoclassical buildings are linked with a recently-restored pergola that unifies the complex. The park was named in honor of John B. Sherman, founder of the Union Stock Yards and member of the South Park Commission for 25 years.





# Stephen Douglas Monument Park



636 East 35th Street

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Located in the Douglas community area on the south side of Chicago, this park design features Douglas' tomb and memorial surrounded by lawn and canopy trees. It occupies a site near former Camp Douglas, a Civil War prisoner of war camp. Designed by Leonard Volk in 1866 and erected between 1866 and 1881, the memorial is a 96-foot granite structure comprising three circular bases and a 20-foot diameter octagonal mausoleum which holds Douglas' sarcophagus. A 46-foot column topped with a nine-foot bronze statue of the politician rises above the mausoleum, with large bronze allegorical figures portraying "Illinois," "History," "Justice," and "Eloquence" at the four main corners of the mausoleum. The surrounding lawn areas are landscaped with deciduous trees and floral planting beds, with a wide concrete walk leading directly to the memorial. The walk is bisected by a long oval planting bed. A narrower path leads to an information kiosk on the western side of the site. The memorial was named a Chicago Landmark in 1977.

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## Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

## Type:

Commemorative Landscape



# Washington Park

5531 S. Martin Luther King Drive, 60637



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## Style:

Picturesque or “Romantic”

## Type:

Public Park - Neighborhood Park

## Designed By:

Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.

Calvert Vaux

Olmsted, Vaux and Company

H.W.S. Cleveland

Daniel H. Burnham

This 372-acre, rectangular park was designed by Olmsted and Vaux in 1870 as part of the 1,055-acre South Park system, and is linked to Jackson Park via the Midway Plaisance. Located one mile inland from Lake Michigan, the flat, prairie terrain was transformed into a two-part park. The north end of the site - a large, pastoral meadow with grazing sheep originally known as the South Open Green - provides a mile-long uninterrupted view of open parkland. Groves of shade trees enclose and frame the meadow and add vertical interest to the prairie's horizontality. In the southern end of the park, a large, picturesque mere was excavated, punctuated with simple footbridges that span the water at its most narrow points. The excavated soil was recycled as a perimeter berm, running along the park's eastern boundary, echoing a similar glacial ridge on the western side. Construction began in 1872 and was overseen by H. W. S. Cleveland. The park was renamed in honor of George Washington in 1881. In the 1880s, architect Daniel H. Burnham designed the limestone round stables and refectory, and in 1910 added the South Park Commission administrative headquarters (now the DuSable Museum of African-American History). Later park additions include a school at the north end and a playground on the mere's peninsula. Lorado Taft's Fountain of Time marks the transition from the Midway Plaisance to Washington Park.



# Wicker Park

1425 North Damen Avenue



**Style:**  
Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

**Type:**  
Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Located on the west side of Chicago, the four-acre park is in the historic neighborhood of Wicker Park. Both the park and neighborhood were named for early Chicagoans Charles and Joel Wicker.

The earliest design for the triangular park included lawn areas, trees, and an artificial lake at its center. In 1885 the West Park Commission took over care and maintenance from the city of Chicago. Five years later the lake was filled and replaced with lawn. During this same period, a cast iron fountain designed by J.L. Mott Ironwork Company was installed in a central granite basin and became the centerpiece of the park. The basin, ringed by a seating area, sits along a central axis of the park, which runs northeast to southwest. The fountain remained in the basin until 1908, when Jens Jensen, then the West Park System Superintendent, had it removed and converted the basin into a children's wading pool. In 2001 a reproduction of the original fountain was re-installed along with reproduction benches and urns. Trees and extensive ornamental planting beds line the edges of the park, which also includes a playground, basketball court, baseball diamond, and fieldhouse. The park is part of the Wicker Park Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.



