

***JACKSON PARK  
SOUTH SHORE CULTURAL CENTER***



South Lakefront Framework Plan, Phase 2

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## ● Overview

The Chicago Park District (CPD) authorized framework plans for three historic parks: Jackson, Washington 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 this Framework Plan for Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center. Washington Park's Framework Plan is a separate report.

A team of consultants, led by JJR, worked with Chicago residents, community supporters and the CPD to develop a long-range plan for each of the parks, building on the Jackson Park Guidelines of 1996. 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 lakefront 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 Jackson Park and the South Shore Cultural Center. 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 councils, Chicago Park District 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 these parks.
5. Upgrade the visual quality of park landscapes and facilities.
6. Coordinate project planning for South Lake Shore Drive reconstruction, and other circulation improvements.
7. Restore and enhance shoreline protection systems, including revetments, groins, breakwaters, piers and beaches.

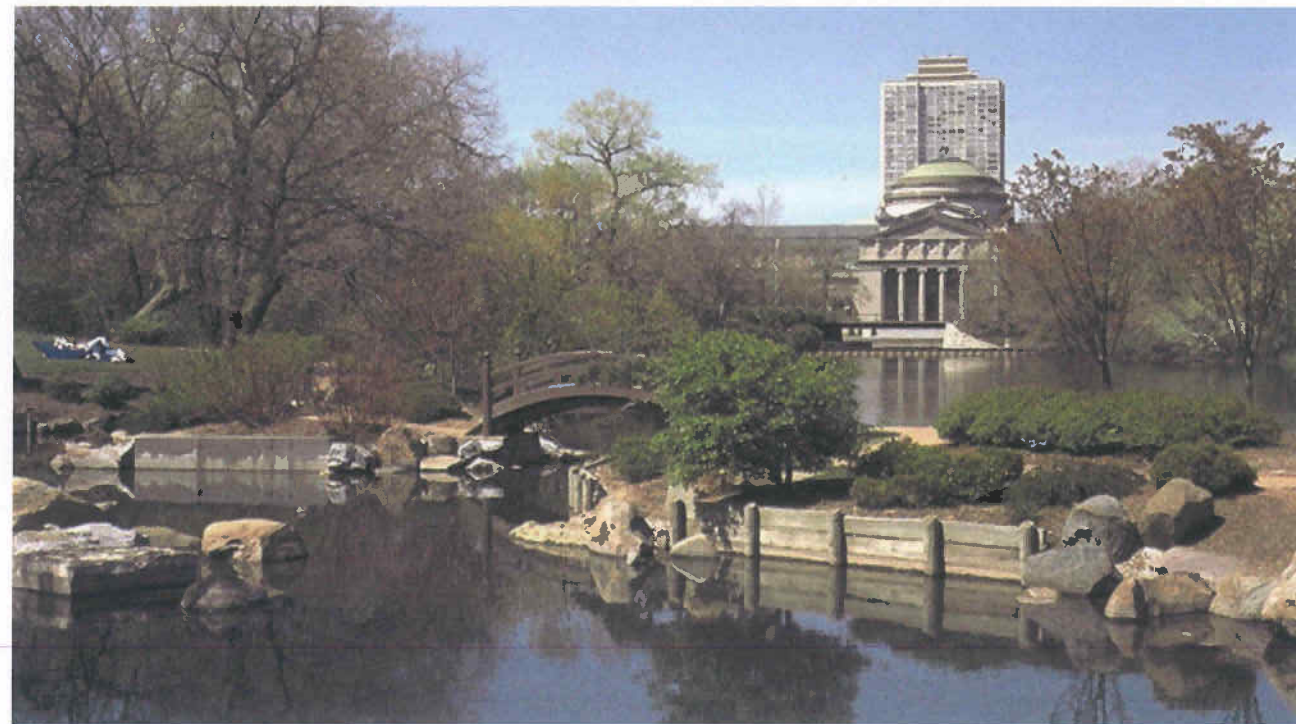
## ● Next Steps...

To continue the planning process, the collaboration between Park District leadership, the community and park users needs to continue. Additional planning is warranted as ideas move towards implementation.

The Jackson Park Advisory Council, the South Shore Cultural Center Advisory Council and the Chicago Park District encourage your participation as this process continues. The Advisory Councils meet regularly at locations in their respective parks. For more information, call the Jackson Park Field House or the South Shore Cultural Center.



***South Shore Cultural Center***



***Jackson Park***



# 2

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

### ● Principle 1: Strengthen Interrelationships

- Develop an integrated transportation system to connect Washington, Jackson and South Shore Cultural Center Parks into a regional cultural network, including buses, trolleys, and water taxis.
- Connect Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center into a regional pedestrian/bicycle network that includes circulation between these parks, as well as circulation to other regional parks and tourism destinations.
- Create a Park Landscape Management Program for each park in order to improve bio-diversity, increase wildlife habitat, and create a more naturally sustaining and ecologically sound landscape.
- 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 of programming and amenities.
- Review community needs and capacity for athletic fields and sports facilities to determine what belongs in Washington, Jackson and South Shore Cultural Center parks and what belongs in other community parks.
- Continue to develop and maintain a positive working relationship with the Washington Park, Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center Advisory Councils to allow input on all matters of policy and programs.



*Fishing, Washington Park*

### ● Principle 2: Provide for Community Needs

- Maintain or enhance the current level of team sports/active recreation facilities.
- Modify, relocate or remove facilities that unnecessarily disrupt landscape and park use. Create new park facilities to replace those that have outlived their ability to meet contemporary service standards.
- Carefully consider the extent of existing congestion when locating new recreational opportunities or park attractions.
- Support water recreation activities such as fishing and swimming, and, if it can be done in an environmentally sensitive manner, reintroduce non-motorized boating where appropriate.
- Maximize, support and improve the way that recreational facilities at the perimeter of Jackson Park serve the adjacent neighborhoods.

### ● Principle 3: Develop Physical Connections

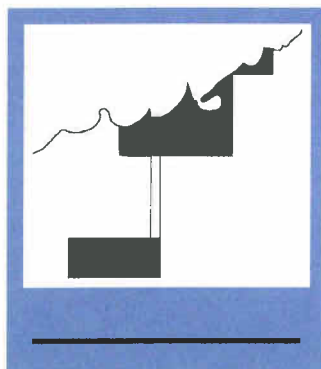
- Maintain vehicular access and parking. Modify and manage roads, traffic and parking where they negatively impact park access and landscape continuity.
- Review and preserve in a manner consistent with the recommendations of this plan, the traffic capacity of primary through-routes, but discourage through traffic on secondary park roads.
- Promote and provide for safe pedestrian and bicycle access across Lake Shore Drive to the Lakefront at one-quarter mile intervals.
- Create safe and easy access to the parks by public transit users.
- Improve traffic and pedestrian/bicycle safety throughout the parks, especially at high volume intersections.
- Enhance the harbors as significant places for viewing Lakefront activities.

### ● Principle 4: Maintain Open Space Character

- Promote open space as the primary land use in the park by seeking opportunities to decrease inappropriate structures, uses and paved areas.
- Reinforce tree-lined edges of existing open spaces throughout each park.
- Provide well-maintained open and shaded lawn areas for sitting and relaxing, as well as natural, less manicured areas.
- Maximize the attractiveness of views and long vistas into and within the parks.
- Reinforce and perpetuate existing planting designs, where appropriate, to accentuate woodland areas, open meadows, gardens, water edge plantings, etc.
- Reintroduce and enhance the distribution of understory species, especially in Washington Park.



*Soccer Players, Jackson Park*





● **Principle 5:**  
**Protect and Enhance Landscape Beauty**

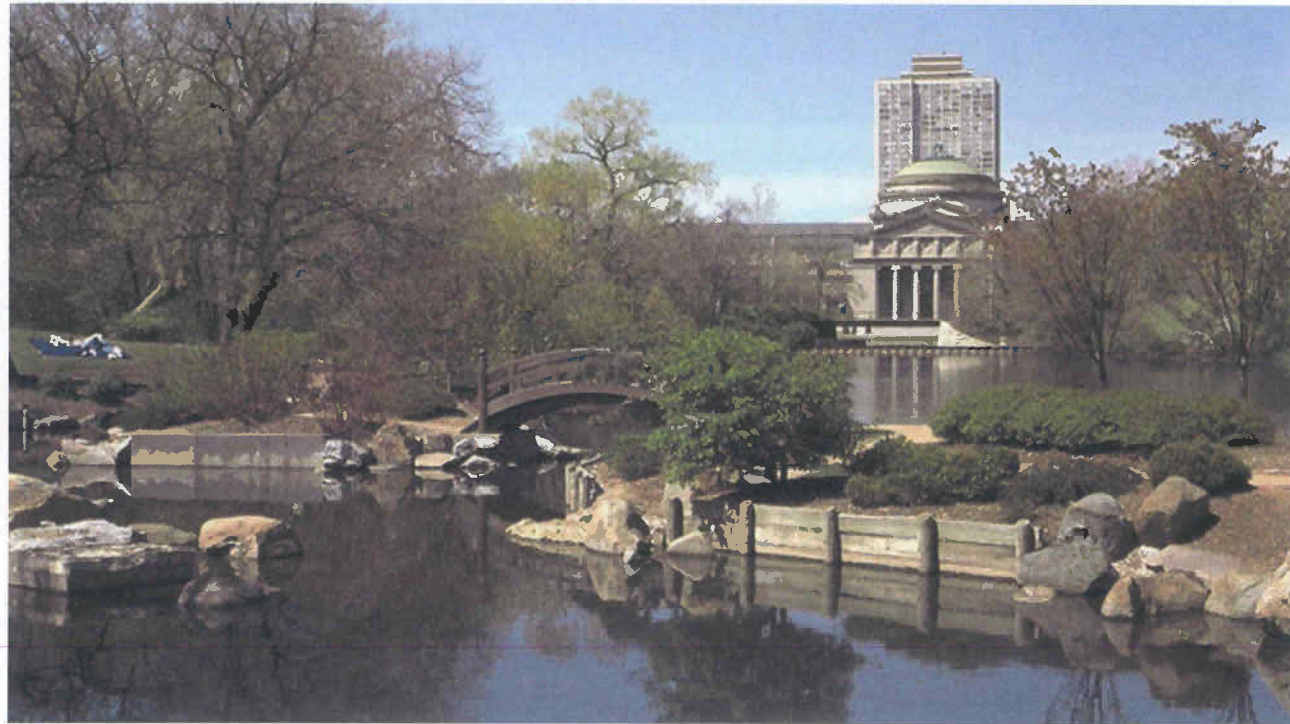
- Manage the landscape to reflect and build community appreciation and stewardship.
- Create a cohesive and compelling (predominantly naturalistic) planting design that will be one of the three dominant physical features of each park, along with landforms and water elements.
- Respect the significance of each park's 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 6:**  
**Improve Environmental 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 parks' historic and ecological quality. Include consideration of environmental impacts in the management and design of recreational uses.
- Improve the water quality in Jackson Park's lagoon and harbor systems.
- Respect and enhance environmentally sensitive areas in each park.
- Provide more variety and quality plant material to provide better, more ecologically sound wildlife habitat and greater visual, horticultural, and educational interest.
- Develop educational and enforcement programs to increase public awareness and appreciation of the park's environmental features.

● **Principle 7:**  
**Enhance Historic Features**

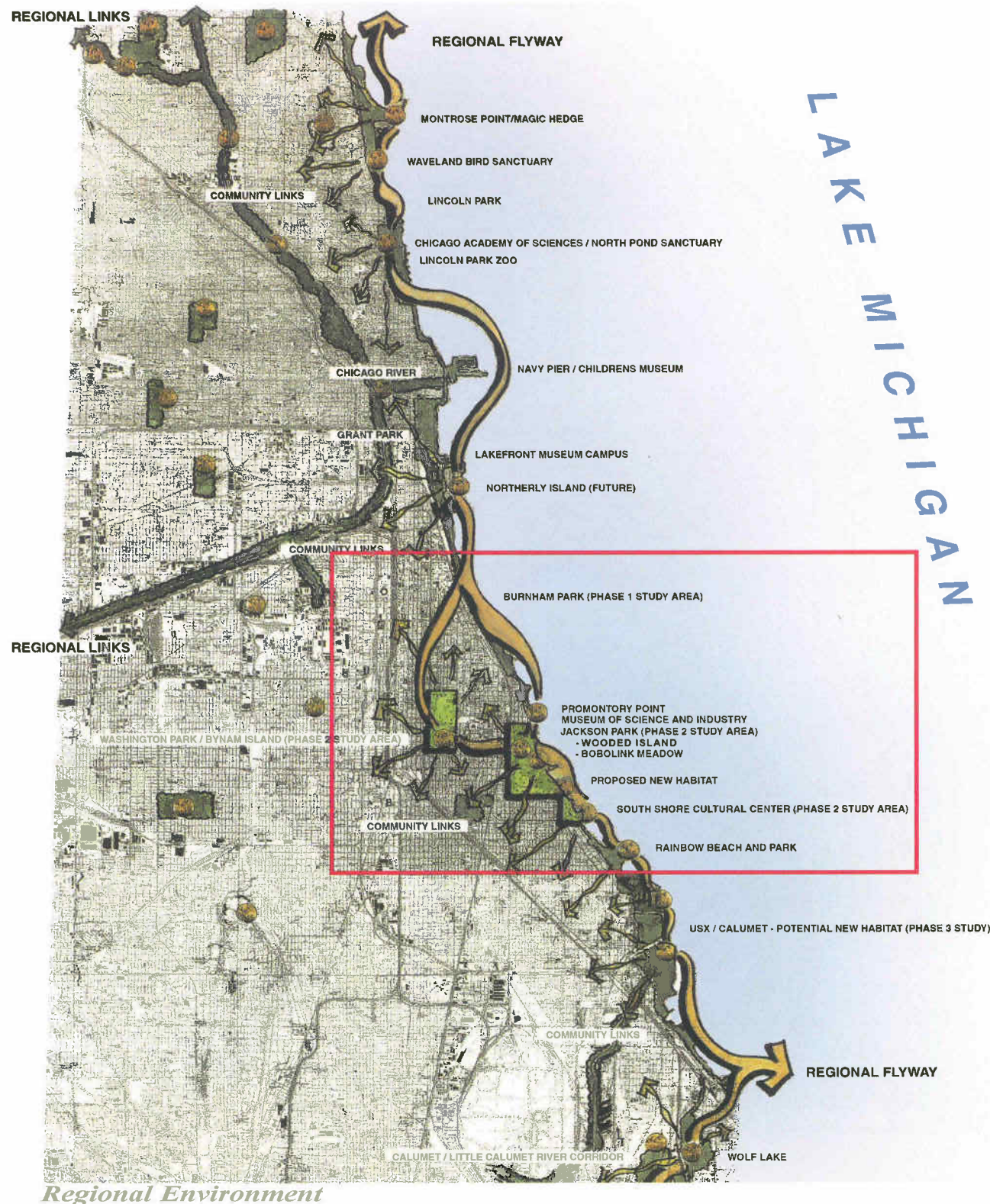
- Respect and enhance each park's historic character, and consider the park's historic significance as a key factor when evaluating changes to the park.
- Provide treatments for historic features that are consistent with the U.S. Department of Interior's Historic Preservation Guidelines.
- Locate and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



*Japanese Garden, Jackson Park*



# 3A. BROAD PATTERNS Environment



Regional Environment

## Overview

The nearly 1,000 acres encompassed in Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center are located along a regional network of open spaces and migratory networks, including an important flyway for neo-tropical migratory birds. Individually and collectively, these three parks serve as contributing resources of the Great Lakes ecosystem. The health of Lake Michigan and other great lakes is directly related to the health of each component of the ecosystem.

Lake ecosystems are composites of the open water, shoreline systems and systems that occur in the watershed. Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center span all of these systems. Lakes are adversely affected when disturbances occur in one of these systems.

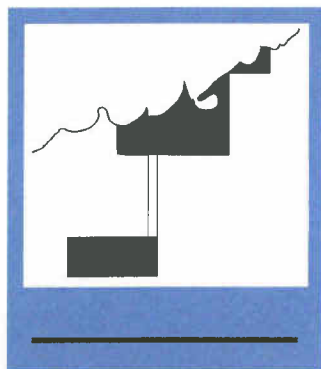
Typically, a loss of diversity generally weakens entire natural systems. In highly urbanized areas, diversity is threatened from a number of sources, including loss of habitat, barren landscapes, and pollution. Jackson Park is more biologically diverse than Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center, which are smaller. There is room for improvement in all three, however.

Native ecosystems are capable of becoming self-sustaining, and this should be the goal of managing the natural areas within the parks. Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center will move towards creating a more complex ecosystem by incorporating habitat diversity as part of the framework planning process.

The enhanced habitat of Washington, Jackson and South Shore Cultural Center parks can provide both regional and local educational programming.

## General Recommendations

- 1. Develop Park Management Program:** Create a park management program for Washington, Jackson and South Shore Cultural Center parks in order to improve bio-diversity, habitat opportunities and to create a more naturally sustaining and ecologically sound landscape that reduces long-term maintenance requirements.
- 2. Balance Park Programming:** Closely coordinate environmental programs with athletic, fishing, birding, boating and passive recreation programming to maintain the appropriate balance of natural habitat and general public use of the parks while improving the environmental quality of all park amenities.
- 3. Recognize Regional Role:** Understand the roles and needs of Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center in the regional ecosystem, when implementing improvements to complement and expand upon habitats in other regional parks, community parks, forest preserves, river corridors and other open spaces in the region.
- 4. Draw Upon Resources/Specialists:** Consult with specific environmental specialists, such as neo-tropical migratory bird experts, when implementing improvements to capitalize on unique opportunities for new and improved habitat in Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center.
- 5. Develop Interpretive Opportunities:** Improve the interpretation of Chicago's natural setting as part of an international ecosystem in both a regional setting and in the heart of the community.
- 6. Develop Forest Management Plans:** Develop forest management plans for Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center. These should provide standards for landscape maintenance and tree replacement.

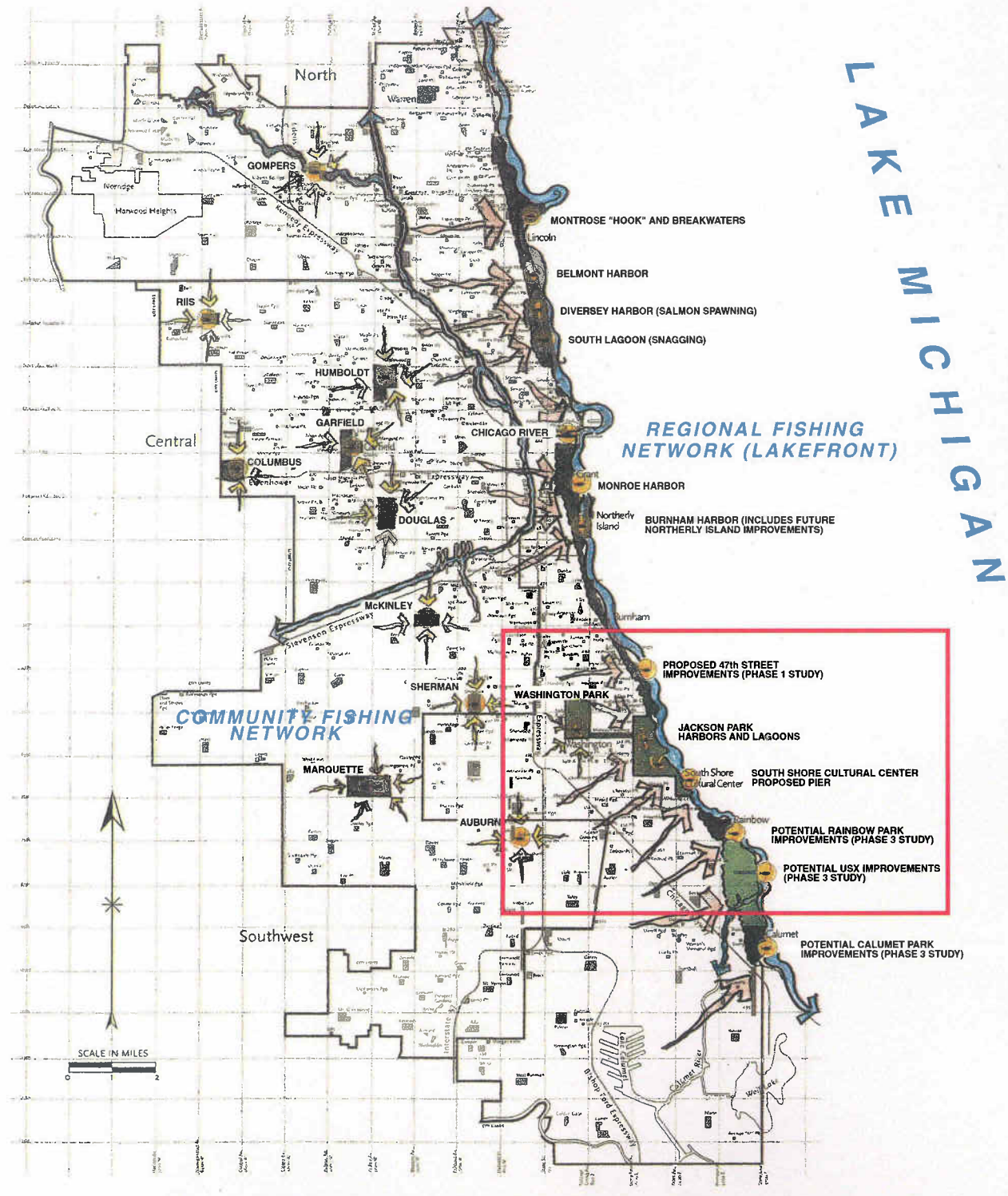








# 3 B. BROAD PATTERNS Recreation



Regional Recreation - Fishing

## Overview

Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center are important recreational resources to the surrounding communities, as well as the City. Collectively, these three parks represent a continuum of recreational experiences that are unparalleled in Chicago.

### Athletic Fields/Sports Courts

1. The demand for athletic fields/sports courts exceeds the supply and is controlled by a permit process.
2. The Park District athletic fields are essential to the Chicago Public Schools, many of which do not have their own athletic fields.
3. The overall demand for soccer fields is increasing.
4. Groups prefer playing in Washington, Jackson and South Shore Cultural Center Parks because the setting and amenities are superior to other community parks.

### Golf

1. Jackson Park contains the Park District's only 18 hole golf course.
2. The 27 holes in Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center represent the largest concentration of public golf in Chicago.
3. There are three Cook County Forest Preserve District courses in Chicago, but none on the South Shore.
4. There is one major privately operated golf complex in Chicago with premier facilities and high greens fees.
5. There is high demand for affordable golf in Chicago, but limited facilities in operation.

### Fishing

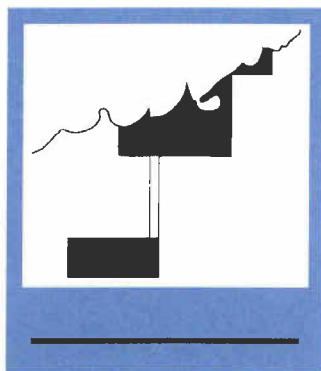
1. Chicago is well served by both regional and community fishing amenities.
2. There is little difference between fishing programs offered in regional Lakefront parks and community parks.
3. There are more regional/Lakefront parks that can offer fishing programs.
4. Fishing needs must be carefully coordinated with parallel requirements of boating, natural habitat, public water access and general park use.

### Boating

1. The waters of Jackson Park are part of a regional boating network that serves the entire Chicago and Lake Michigan shoreline.
2. A network of community parks with lagoons exists but there is no public boating.
3. Chicago has a rich history of non-motorized boating in public parks, but few examples are in operation today.
4. Boating needs must be carefully coordinated with parallel requirements associated with fishing, public water access, natural habitat and other park activities.

### Passive Recreation

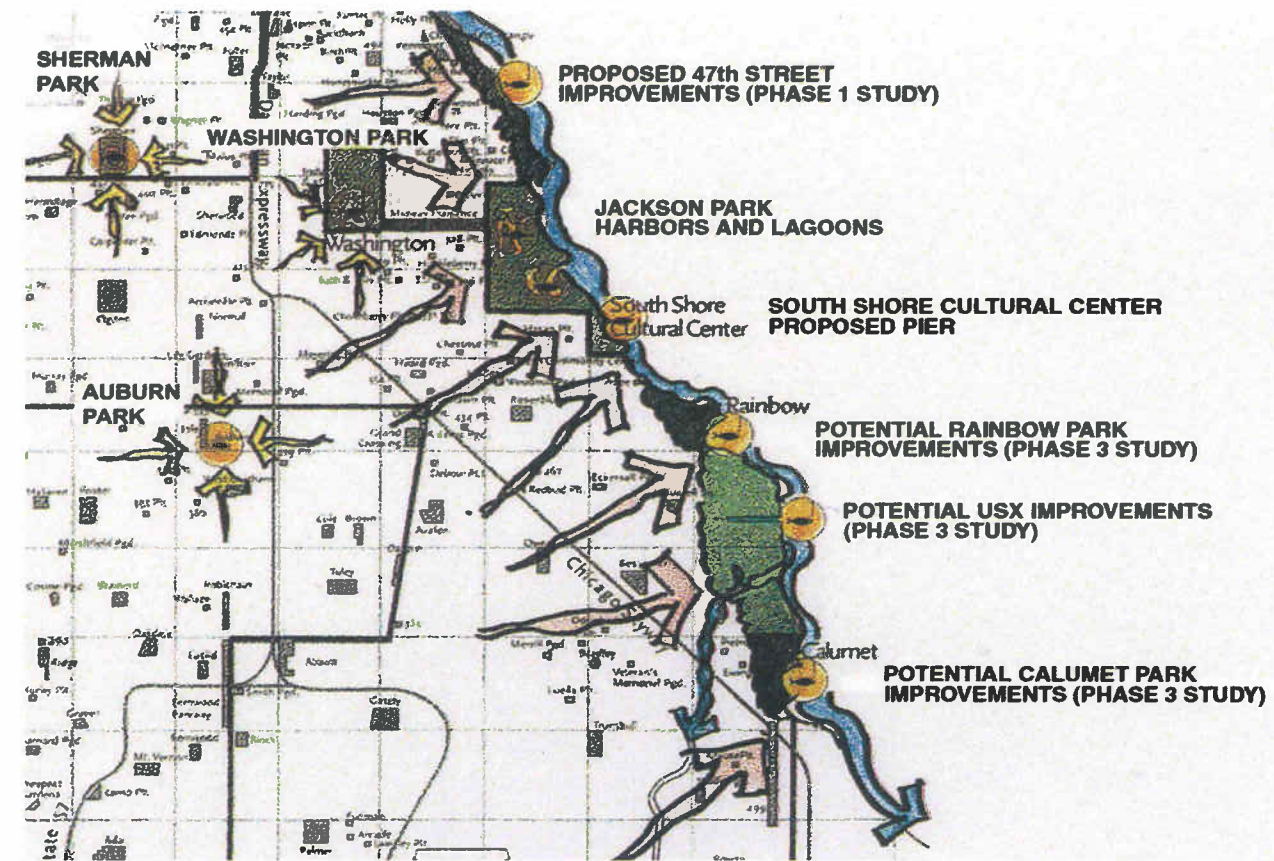
1. Bird watching is growing in popularity, and Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center are well positioned on the Lakefront migratory flyway.
2. Picnicking for both families and larger groups are important park activities that benefit from well maintained amenities, such as restrooms and drinking fountains.





## 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. Golf Needs Assessment:** Explore the feasibility of creating additional opportunities for affordable public golf, both on the north and south sides.
- 3. Develop Standards for Fishing Programs:** Create standards for both regional parks and community parks, as well as park-specific recommendations that build upon park-specific opportunities, such as harbors, piers, islands and revetments.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Balance Regional Boating Amenities:** Coordinate Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center recommendations with amenities offered at other facilities in order to create the optimal local and regional mix.
- 7. Develop Regional Water Transportation Network:** Connect Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center into a regional water transportation network.
- 8. Coordinate Regional Boating Opportunities:** Bring together Washington, Jackson and South Shore Cultural Center Park Framework improvements with regional improvements.
- 9. Develop Recreation Structure Rehabilitation Schedule:** Review buildings and develop a program for renovation or new construction based on current condition and needs.



*Park Fishing Network*



*59<sup>th</sup> Street Marina at Jackson Park*



# 3c. BROAD PATTERNS Circulation

## Overview

Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center are located in an interconnected regional network of vehicular roadways, transit routes, pedestrian and bicycle paths. Each piece performs a critical role in keeping the network functioning smoothly in these highly urbanized areas. Olmsted's forty-foot wide roadways, designed for "pleasure carriages", have given way to wider roadways carrying speeding automobiles. Both Jackson Park and Washington Park play roles in carrying heavy traffic volumes, often to the detriment of park use and enjoyment.

A major opportunity for improved vehicular and pedestrian/bicycle circulation is underway as part of the South Lake Shore Drive Phase 1 Study. The South Lake Shore Drive study area covers from the I-55 on the north to Marquette Drive on the south. The study proposes underpasses to improve bicycle and pedestrian movement along the Lakefront. The Jackson Park Framework Plan is being closely coordinated with this study.

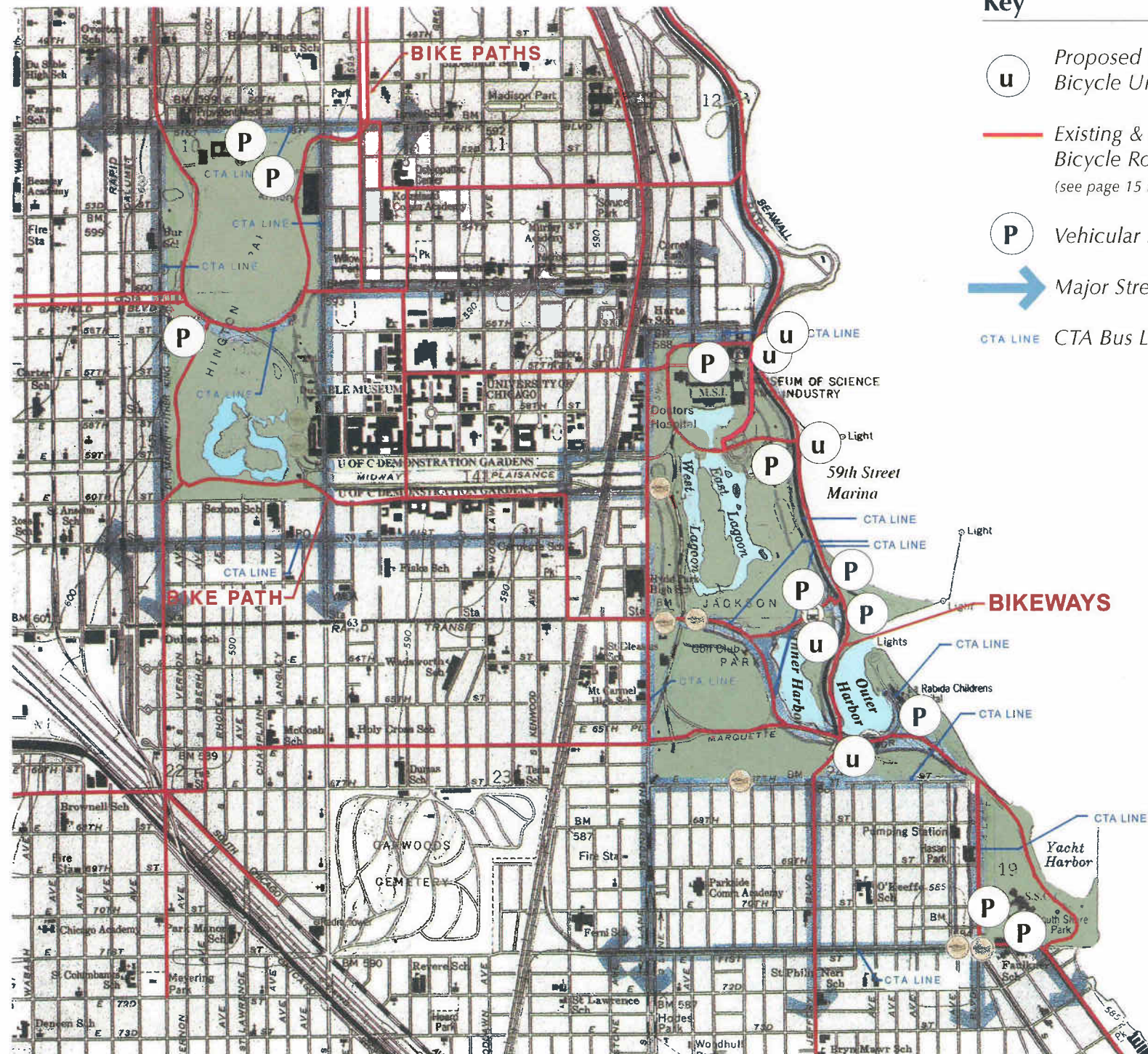
Traffic calming is a technique that is gaining acceptance as a means of slowing automobiles down by design instead of regulation. The goals of traffic calming include:

- To produce livable urban areas and improve the quality of life within the community.
- To improve the safety and convenience for pedestrians and cyclists.
- To eliminate the negative effects of automobile traffic.
- To reduce the severity and number of collisions.
- To create attractive streetscapes.

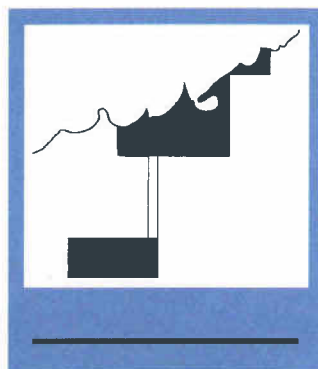
Traffic calming techniques typically used for arterial streets include road and lane narrowing, medians or pedestrian refuge islands, and curb extensions. All of these are tools that should be used when appropriate to make the parks more pedestrian and bicycle friendly. Traffic improvements should enhance public transit access within the parks.

### Key

- Proposed Pedestrian/Bicycle Underpass
- Existing & Proposed Bicycle Routes (see page 15 for details)
- Vehicular Parking
- Major Streets
- CTA Bus Lines



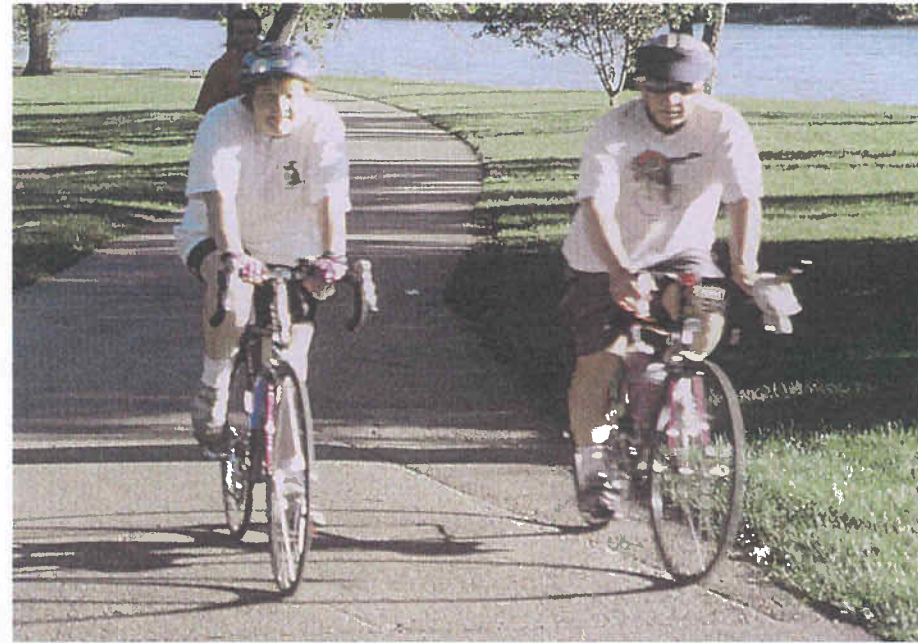
Community Circulation Opportunities





## ● General Recommendations

1. **Develop an Integrated Regional Pedestrian/Bicycle System:** connect Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center into a regional pedestrian/bicycle network that includes:
  - Regional park-to-park circulation, including Burnham Park (South Lakefront, Phase 1), and Rainbow, USX and Calumet Park (South Lakefront, Phase 3).
  - 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), Lincoln Park Museums, and the 63rd Street Beach House.
2. **Develop an Integrated Regional Cultural Transportation System:** connect Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center 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 Demonstration Gardens and the South Shore Cultural Center.
3. **Extend the Lakefront Pedestrian/Bicycle Path:** continue to develop the popular Lakefront pedestrian/bicycle path to the south.
4. **Incorporate Appropriate Traffic Calming Techniques:** include traffic calming techniques as a means of balancing competing demands to make Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center more friendly to pedestrians and cyclists.
5. **Reclaim Park Land:** Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center hope to see better stewardship in the future. In the past, decisions were made to widen existing roads, add new road connections, and create parking lots in the name of progress. Proposed circulation improvements related to the Phase 2 Framework are intended to reclaim some of the lost land and result in a net gain of park land.
6. **Respect Historic Context:** Jackson Park, Washington 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:** Jackson Park, Washington 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 Jackson Park*



*Nature Walks in Jackson Park*



# 4A. JACKSON PARK Historic Timeline



*Frederick Law Olmsted Map of Jackson Park, 1880*



*World Columbian Exposition, 1893*

## 1865-1879 Beginnings

The South Park Commission hires Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux in 1870 to design the 1,055 acre South Park. The landscape formation of the northern acreage of Jackson Park is complete.

## 1881 A New Name

The park is officially named Jackson Park in honor of Andrew Jackson, 7<sup>th</sup> President of the United States.

## 1884-1888 Taming the Lakefront

In 1884, the paved beach and breakwater are constructed from 56<sup>th</sup> to 63<sup>rd</sup> Streets. In 1888, this was extended from 63<sup>rd</sup> to 67<sup>th</sup> Streets, completing the entire lake frontage of the park.

## 1889-1893 World's Columbian Exposition

Chicago is chosen as the site of the World's Columbian Exposition (WCE) in 1890, and based on the recommendations of Frederick Law Olmsted, the decision was made to hold the Exposition in Jackson Park and the neighboring Plaisance in 1893.

## 1894-1896 Post-Fair Re-Creation

Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot begin creating a new, post-fair landscape plan for Jackson Park in 1895. 174 of the 524 acres in the park are redeveloped by 1896.

## 1899-1906 Park Improvements Continue

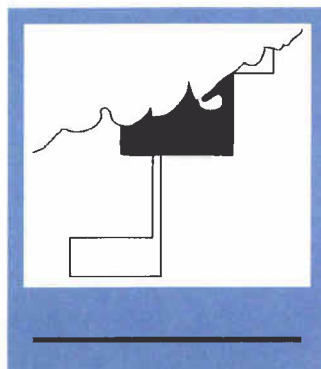
By 1903 athletic facilities are expanded and now total two golf courses, 22 tennis courts, one baseball diamond, and two football fields. By 1906, 475 of the 524 acres in the park are redeveloped.

## 1924-1933 A New Museum for Progress

Voters approved a referendum to finance the \$3 million restoration of the WCE Fine Arts Palace for a new science building in 1924. Philanthropist Julius Rosenwald commits an additional \$7 million to what would become the Museum of Science and Industry. In 1933, the Museum opens in connection with the Century of Progress World's Fair in Burnham Park.

## 1934 Consolidation

Chicago's 22 park districts, including the South Park Commission, are consolidated as the Chicago Park District.







*Museum of Science and Industry, Circa 1950*



*Jackson Park Golf Course*

**1936  
Works Progress Administration (WPA)**

As part of Jackson Park's improvements funded by the WPA, comfort stations are built at the golf driving range and children's playground. A new maintenance building and passerelle at 63<sup>rd</sup> Street are also constructed. The 1888 ladies comfort station and Wooded Island are rehabilitated.

**1954-1956  
Cold War Intervention**

NIKE anti-aircraft missile launch pads and support facilities are installed on playing fields east of East Lagoon. To compensate for playing fields lost to the NIKE site, the Bayou is filled-in north of the Hayes Drive Bridge, destroying the physical and visual interconnection of the park's water system.

**1965  
Traffic Impacts**

After community protests against the widening of South Lake Shore Drive, the consulting firm of Johnson Johnson & Roy was retained to prepare a master plan for a better road through the park. Despite the plan's widely acclaimed recommendations for a depressed road and reduced lanes, the City proceeded with a wide at grade construction.

**1974-1978  
Environmental Movement**

The Open Lands Project and CPD co-sponsor 'People in the Park', a program to encourage environmental education and public participation in ecological activities. In 1978, the Paul Douglas Nature Sanctuary is designated on Wooded Island.

**1946  
Cultural Loss**

The Ho-o-den, the temple replica that served as the Japanese pavilion during the WCE, is burned down by two boys playing with matches.

**1972  
National Register**

Jackson Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**1999  
New Plans and Restoration**

The 63<sup>rd</sup> Street Bathing Pavilion is restored and an interactive spray fountain is installed. Jackson Park, along with the South Shore Cultural Center and Washington Park, is included in the South Lakefront Framework Plan, Phase 2 study area. The Park District commissioned a consultant, JJR Incorporated, to prepare a Framework Plan to guide the development of these three parks over the next 10 years.



*Lake Shore Drive and Hayes Drive*

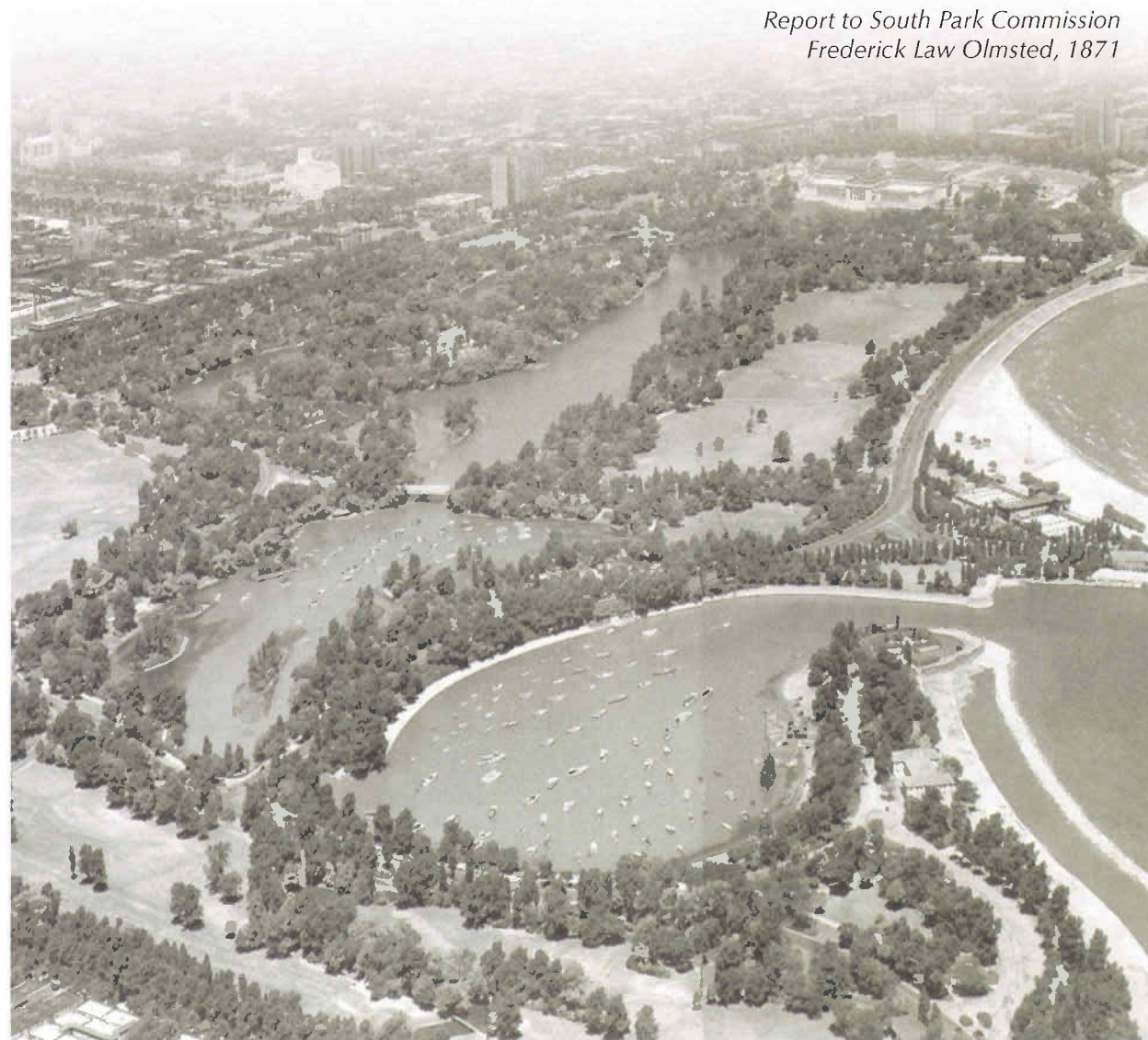




# 4B. JACKSON PARK The Park Today

*"There is but one object of scenery near Chicago of special grandeur or sublimity, and that, the Lake, can be made by artificial means no more grand or sublime. ... The Lake may indeed, be accepted as fully compensating for the absence of sublime or picturesque elevations of land."*

*Report to South Park Commission  
Frederick Law Olmsted, 1871*



*Aerial of Jackson Park, Circa 1950*

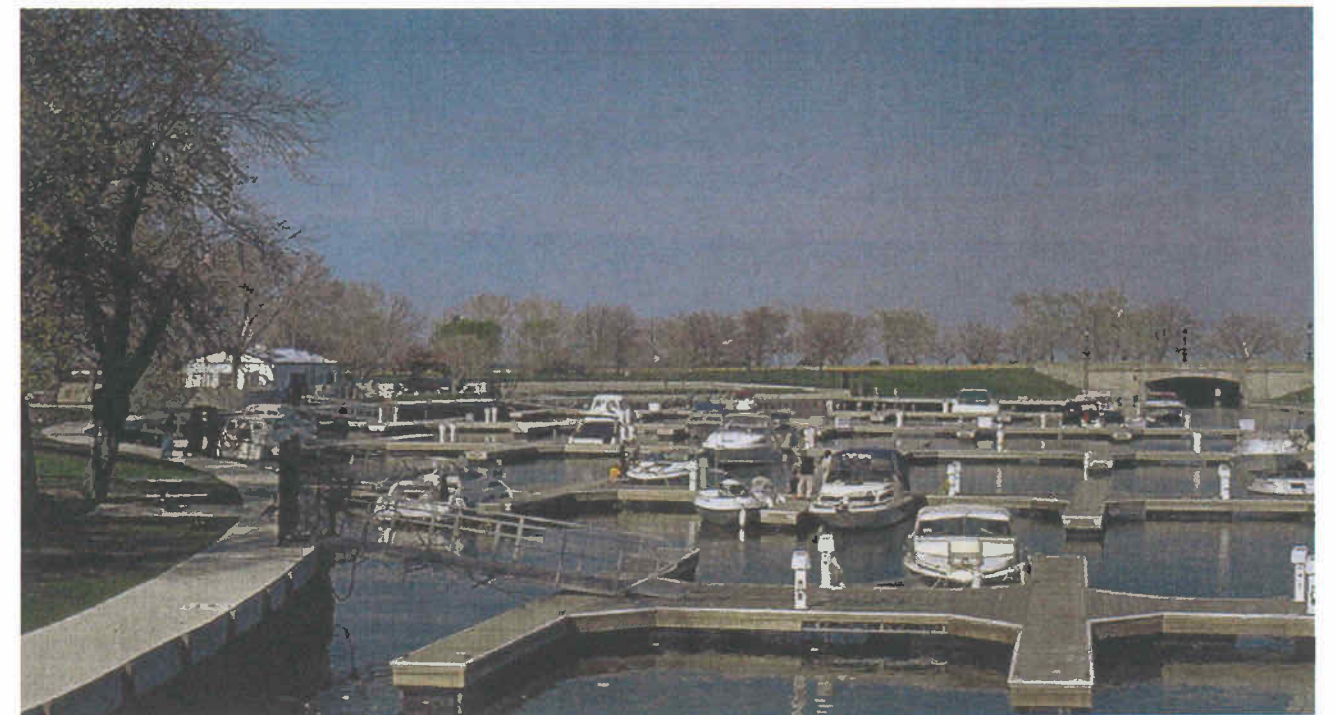
## Profile

Olmsted's plan for South Park, including Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, was one of vision and contrasts. Jackson Park's 542 acres represents the vision of the "sublime" Lakefront character, in contrast to Washington Park's "beauty" of pastoral meadows and lagoons. Designed as a large 320 acre Lagoon Plaisance, with two large Open Grounds of 270 acres, Jackson Park's original plan was never fully realized due to complications caused by the Chicago Fire and economic recession.

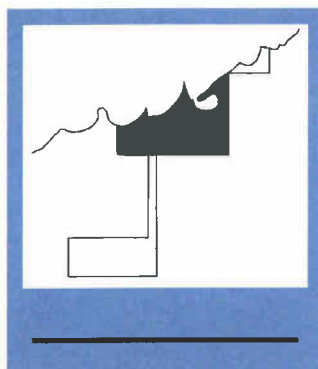
Jackson Park's revitalization came when the site was selected for the 1893 World's Columbia

Exposition. Olmsted, along with architects Burnham and Root, created an interim plan for the Exposition grounds. Today, the most lasting remnants include the Museum of Science and Industry Building, Wooded Island, and the lagoons.

After the fair, Olmsted's firm was again retained to work on a re-design plan for Jackson Park. Olmsted's 1895 Revised General Plan is still largely intact today. The most intrusive changes include the filling in of the south reach of the East Lagoon for a NIKE missile facility and a series of disadvantageous traffic improvements.



*59th Street Marina*





This park has the benefit of a number of pre-existing studies, including the 1996 Jackson Park Guidelines, 1996 Historic Templates, and the 1998 Recommendations for South Lakefront. It is the intent of this Framework Plan to use these reports as a foundation and to advance their intent.

There are two important studies that are occurring concurrently with the Framework Plan. One is the South Lake Shore Drive Phase 1 Study, and the other is the FY 2000 Lagoon Restoration Program. Both of these studies are being coordinated with the Framework Plan.



*South Lakeshore Drive*

## ● Key Issues

- **Maintenance** is the primary issue identified throughout the public process. Jackson Park's maintenance is perceived by many to be of inferior quality for a premier Lakefront park.
- **Wooded Island and the Lagoons** are one of the most highly valued resources in Jackson Park. This degraded woodland ecosystem would benefit from a carefully executed management plan.
- **Environmental Enhancement** should be advanced when possible, since Jackson Park's Lakefront location offers unique opportunities.
- **Lake Shore Drive** is being transformed from an imposing Lakefront barrier to a facility that provides pedestrian/bicycle access to the Lakefront at regular intervals.
- **Pedestrian/Bicycle Access** from the west neighborhoods to the Lakefront is an important link for better connectivity west to east and north to south, as well as along the Lakefront.
- **Field House Adequacy** is a serious concern. Built in 1957, this facility is currently not able to serve the needs of the surrounding communities both in terms of capacity and resources.
- **Historic Context** is an important 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.
- **Site Amenities** are also perceived to be lacking in comparison to other parks. Wayfinding, lighting, benches, drinking fountains, and restrooms all need to be improved in quantity and quality.



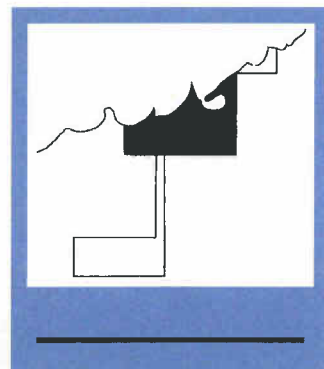
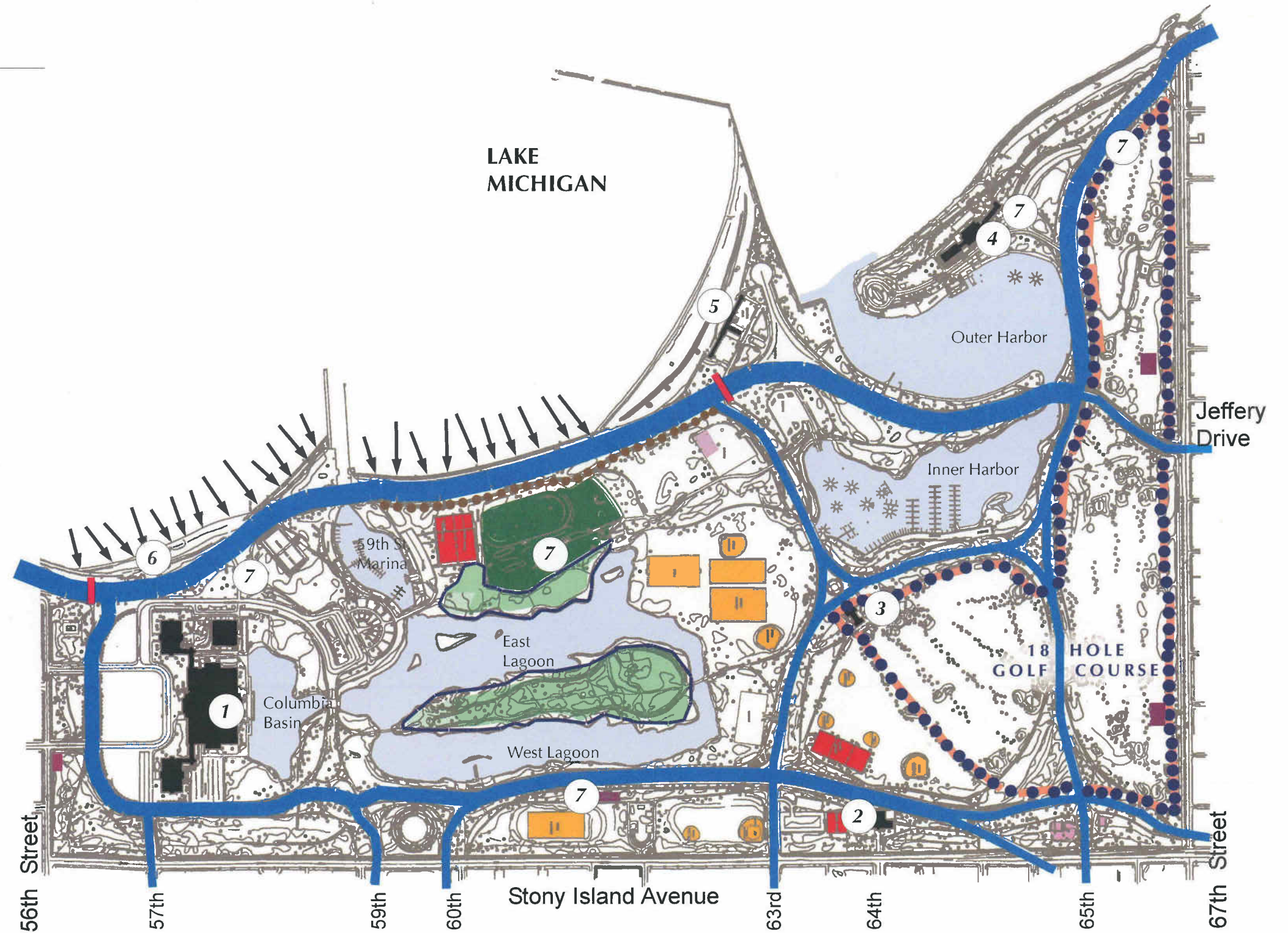
*Statue of the Republic*



# Existing Conditions

## Key







- 1 Museum of Science & Industry
- 2 Field House
- 3 Golf Course Clubhouse
- 4 La Rabida Children's Hospital
- 5 63th Street Beach House
- 6 59th Street Beach House
- 7 Restrooms
- Basketball
- Tennis
- Athletic Fields
- Driving Range
- Playlots
- Golf Course
- Natural Habitat
- Existing Roads
- Pedestrian Overpass
- Bridle Path
- Eroded Beach

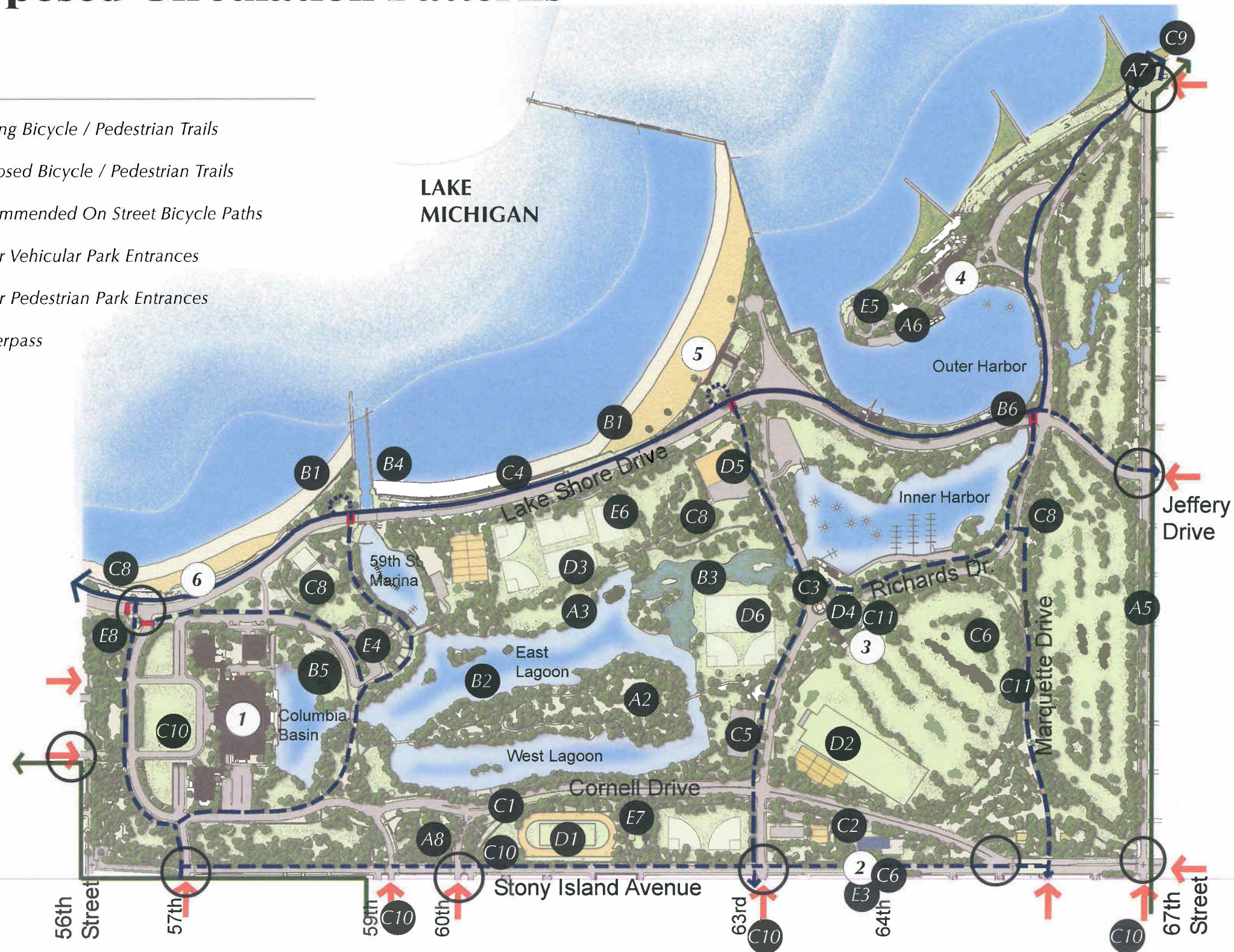




# 4C. JACKSON PARK Proposed Circulation Patterns

## Key

-  Existing Bicycle / Pedestrian Trails
-  Proposed Bicycle / Pedestrian Trails
-  Recommended On Street Bicycle Paths
-  Major Vehicular Park Entrances
-  Major Pedestrian Park Entrances
-  Underpass



JACKSON PARK



## Existing Major Buildings

- 1 Museum of Science & Industry
- 2 Field House
- 3 Golf Course Clubhouse
- 4 La Rabida Children's Hospital
- 5 63th Street Beach House
- 6 59th Street Beach House

Underpasses



JACKSON PARK



# 4E. JACKSON PARK Implementation Strategy

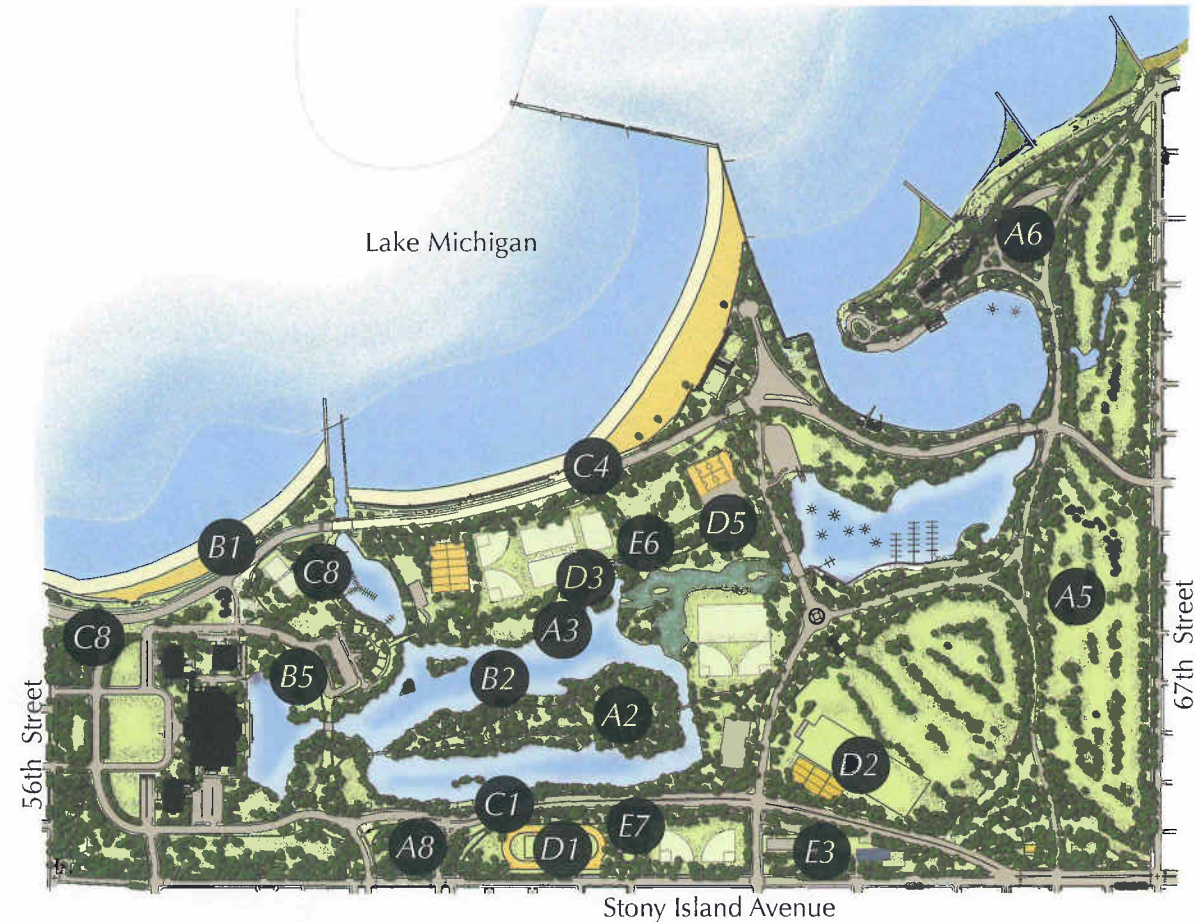
## Phasing Priorities

There are a number of factors that contribute to determining phasing priorities. In general, the earlier priorities include elements that have:

- Ease of Implementation
- Feasibility of Funding or No Cost
- Highest Public Support
- Greatest Value/Impact for Available Funding
- Improvements Driven by Ongoing Scheduled Projects

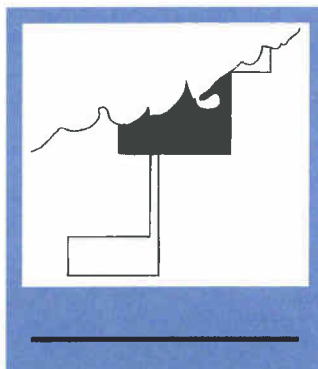
Those Priorities scheduled later include elements that have:

- Complex Implementation
- Long Lead on Funding
- Requirements for Further Study
- Dependency on Other Scheduled Projects



## Priority 1

- A2** Improve the quality of the Wooded Island landscape, the Paul Douglas Nature Sanctuary, and look for opportunities to enhance the landscapes adjacent to the lagoon.
- A3** Extend the Bobolink Meadow south along the proposed restoration of the lagoon visually linking the East Lagoon and Inner Harbor and east to the proposed sports fields. Improve and expand the Bobolink Meadow experience.
- A5** Work with the Golf Course managers to introduce more native landscape in the rough, and to use an integrated pest management system in accordance with Audubon Society standards.
- A6** Create community-oriented therapeutic and healing gardens adjacent to La Rabida. Improve the overall quality and appearance of the landscape around LaRabida.
- A8** Working with community gardeners, upgrade the Perennial Garden as a showcase garden.
- B1** Expand the 57<sup>th</sup> Street and 63<sup>rd</sup> Street beaches into the Lake.
- B2** Implement the FY 2000 Lagoon Restoration Program.
- B5** Allow a well-managed environmentally and fish friendly boat concession limited to the Columbia Basin.
- C4** Implement the approved Edwards and Kelcey's recommendations for Lake Shore Drive improvements, including medians, pedestrian underpasses, and pedestrian/bicycle paths. Refer to the Community Circulation Opportunities Map on page 8 and the proposed circulation patterns on page 15.
- C8** Promote north/south and east/west pedestrian and bicycle Lakefront access. Refer to the Community Circulation Opportunities Map on Page 8 and the proposed circulation patterns on page 15.
- D1** Concentrate new/improved facilities between Cornell Drive and Stony Island by adding the new track on the north site.
- D2** Consider relocating the golf driving range south of Hayes Drive and west of the existing Golf Clubhouse. Explore more efficient layout options.
- D3** Create a new great meadow, including an expanded Bobolink Meadow, picnic areas and room for relocated sports fields.
- D5** Expand parking lot to the west and maintain existing basketball courts at Hayes Street and Lake Shore Drive.
- E3** Renovate, expand, or consider relocating the Field House based on the Facilities Assessment currently underway. Seek to balance Jackson Park field house activities with field house activities in community parks.
- E6** Convert the Golf Driving Range building into a Nature Center.
- E7** Implement the current rehabilitation and upgrade of the restroom between 60<sup>th</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> Street, Cornell Drive and Stony Island Avenue.

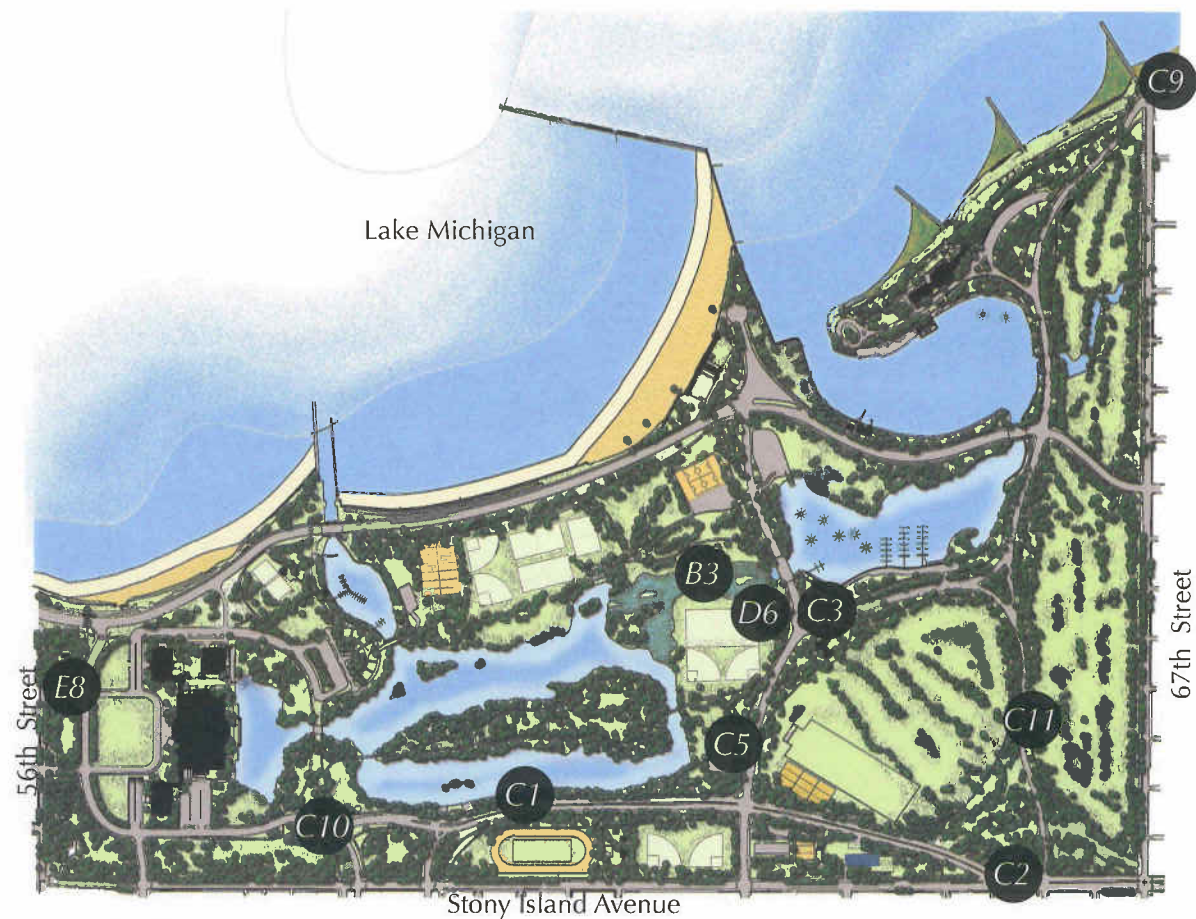






## Priority 2

- A7** Extend breakwaters into the Lake south of La Rabida to 67<sup>th</sup> Street, to improve wildlife habitat.
- B4** Support the addition of a water taxi destination at the 59<sup>th</sup> Street Pier.
- B6** Create a water's edge promenade around the Yacht Harbor and Inner Harbor linking the 63<sup>th</sup> Street Beach House with the proposed focal point at Promontory Circle.
- C6** Provide a small parking lot for the Field House, with parking spaces for handicapped parking and drop-offs. Protect the existing mature trees.
- C10** Create well-marked and signaled pedestrian crossings at key selected intersections, especially along Stony Island at 59<sup>th</sup>, 63<sup>rd</sup> and 67<sup>th</sup> Streets.
- E4** Restore and upgrade the Music Court to hold small musical performances.
- E5** Create a dramatic focal point on Promontory Circle. Work with Jackson Park Yacht Club, Westrec, and La Rabida to use restrooms and concessions.



## Priority 3

- B3** Restore the historic visual linkage between the East Lagoon and Inner Harbor and improve the natural habitat. Preserve existing mature quality trees according to the Forest Management Plan.
- C1** Consider enhancing Cornell Drive south of 60<sup>th</sup> Street as a park road by reducing pavement widths based on further traffic studies and community input.
- C2** Based on further pedestrian and vehicular traffic studies and community input about Jackson Park, including Marquette, Cornell, the existing round about at the Golden Lady and the future of Science Drive, consider eliminating Northbound Cornell between 65<sup>th</sup> and 67<sup>th</sup> Streets and reconfiguring the lanes on Stony Island between 65<sup>th</sup> and 67<sup>th</sup> Streets with a different connection to Hayes.
- C3** Following additional community input and studies for vehicular and pedestrian traffic, consider creating improvements to the round about at the Golden Lady.
- C5** Consider expanding the parking lot north of Hayes Drive at Cornell Drive.
- C9** Expand the shoreline east 100' at 67<sup>th</sup> Street.
- C11** Based on further pedestrian and vehicular traffic studies and community input, consider removing Marquette Drive between Richards Drive and Stony Island Avenue, and replace with a pedestrian/bicycle path.
- D6** Reconfigure the athletic fields baseball diamonds to accommodate the new visual lagoon connection.
- E8** Renovate and re-program the Iowa Building; consider recreational, cultural and restaurant uses.



# 4 JACKSON PARK

## D. Framework Plan Recommendations

### A. Landscape/Environment

- A1** Implement the Landscape Recommendations of the Historic Templates for Jackson Park.
- A2** Improve the quality of the Wooded Island landscape, the Paul Douglas Nature Sanctuary, and look for opportunities to enhance the landscapes adjacent to the lagoons.
- A3** Extend the Meadow south along proposed restoration of the lagoon visually linking the East Lagoon and Inner Harbor, and east to the proposed sports fields.
- A4** Design opportunities to provide additional bird and wildlife habitat through appropriate plant selection throughout Jackson Park.
- A5** Work with the Golf Course managers to introduce more native landscape in the rough, and to use an integrated pest management system in accordance with Audubon Society standards.
- A6** Create community-oriented therapeutic and healing gardens adjacent to La Rabida. Improve the overall quality and appearance of the landscape around La Rabida.
- A7** Extend breakwaters into the Lake south of La Rabida to 67<sup>th</sup> Street to improve wildlife habitat.
- A8** Working with community gardeners, upgrade the Perennial Garden as a showcase garden.
- A9** Develop 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.
- A10** Acknowledge and implement guidelines of the March 25, 2000 Migratory Bird Treaty.

### B. Water

- B1** Expand the 57<sup>th</sup> Street and 63<sup>rd</sup> Street beaches into the Lake.
- B2** Implement the FY 2000 Lagoon Restoration Program.
- B3** Restore the historic visual linkage between the East Lagoon and Inner Harbor and improve the natural habitat. Preserve existing mature trees according to the Forest Management Plan.
- B4** Support the addition of a water taxi destination at the 59<sup>th</sup> Street Pier.
- B5** Consider a well-managed environmentally and fishing friendly boat concession limited to the Columbia Basin.

- B6** Create a water's edge promenade around the Yacht Harbor and Inner Harbor, linking the 63<sup>th</sup> Street Beach House with the proposed focal point at Promontory Circle.
- B7** Maintain a healthy hydrological system, including wetlands, with a schedule of monitoring and reporting to protect public health, as well as preserve the lagoons.

### C. Circulation

- C1** Consider enhancing Cornell Drive south of 60<sup>th</sup> Street as a park road by reducing pavement widths based on further traffic studies and community input.
- C2** Based on further pedestrian and vehicular traffic studies and community input about Jackson Park, including Marquette, Cornell, the existing round about at the Golden Lady and the future of Science Drive, consider eliminating Northbound Cornell between 65<sup>th</sup> and 67<sup>th</sup> Streets and reconfiguring the lanes on Stony Island between 65<sup>th</sup> and 67<sup>th</sup> Streets with a different connection to Hayes.
- C3** Following additional community input and studies for vehicular and pedestrian traffic, consider creating improvements to the round about at the Golden Lady.
- C4** Implement the approved Edwards and Kelcey's recommendations for Lake Shore Drive improvements, including medians, pedestrian underpasses, and pedestrian/bicycle paths. Refer to the Community Circulation Opportunities Map on page 8 and the proposed circulation patterns on page 15.
- C5** Consider expanding the parking lot north of Hayes Drive at Cornell Drive.
- C6** Provide a small parking lot for the Field House, with parking spaces for handicapped parking and drop-offs. Protect the existing mature trees.
- C7** 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 Demonstration Gardens, the South Shore Cultural Center, and 63<sup>rd</sup> St. Beach House.
- C8** Promote north/south and east/west pedestrian and bicycle Lakefront access. Refer to the Community Circulation Opportunities Map on Page 8 and the proposed circulation patterns on page 15.
- C9** Expand the shoreline east 100 feet at 67<sup>th</sup> Street.

- C10** Create well-marked and signaled pedestrian crossings at key selected intersections, especially along Stony Island at 59<sup>th</sup>, 63<sup>rd</sup>, and 67<sup>th</sup> Streets.
- C11** Based on further vehicular and pedestrian traffic studies and community input, consider removing Marquette Drive between Richards Drive and Stony Island Avenue and replacing with a pedestrian/bicycle path.
- C12** Continue the seasonal CTA Line 63 extension to the 63<sup>rd</sup> Street Beach House.

### D. Recreation

- D1** Concentrate new/improved facilities between Cornell Drive and Stony Island by adding the new track on the north site.
- D2** Consider relocating the golf driving range south of Hayes Drive and west of the existing Golf Clubhouse. Explore more efficient layout options.
- D3** Create a new great meadow, including an expanded Bobolink Meadow, picnic areas and room for relocated sports fields.
- D4** Upgrade the golf course to current industry standards in golf course design.
- D5** Expand parking lot to the west and maintain existing basketball courts at Hayes Street and Lake Shore Drive.
- D6** Reconfigure the athletic fields and baseball diamonds to accommodate the new visual lagoon connection.

### E. Structures

- E1** Maintain to the highest quality all existing structures as defined in the Historic Templates for Jackson Park.
- E2** Follow all structure recommendations contained in the Historic Templates for Jackson Park.
- E3** Renovate, expand, or consider relocating, the Field House based on the Facilities Assessment currently underway. Seek to balance Jackson Park field house activities with potential field house activities in community parks.
- E4** Restore and upgrade the Music Court to hold small musical performances.
- E5** Create a dramatic focal point on Promontory Circle. Work with Jackson Park Yacht Club, Westrec, and La Rabida to use restrooms and concessions.

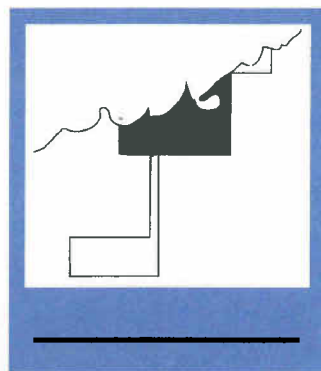
- E6** Create Nature Center by renovating the existing golf driving range building near the south end of the present Bobolink Meadow, and consider providing a parking lot near the Nature Center.
- E7** Implement the current rehabilitation and upgrading of the restroom between 60<sup>th</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> Street, Cornell Drive and Stony Island Avenue.
- E8** Renovate and re-program the Iowa Building; consider recreational, cultural and restaurant uses.

### F. Site Amenities

- F1** Design and implement a system of signage that complements the historic character of Jackson Park.
- F2** Create an interpretive historic signage program.
- F3** Work with the Museum of Science and Industry, (MSI), to develop the South Terrace as a destination.
- F4** Create/designate places where music groups can perform, such as the Music Court and the south terrace of MSI.
- F5** Add appropriately designed benches, waste receptacles and drinking fountains at convenient intervals throughout the park.
- F6** Determine appropriate illumination levels for park roads and walkways and install appropriate lighting fixtures to achieve the desired results, following the historic lighting scheme adapted by MSI.

### G. Public Process

- G1** Establish a review and implementation process for involving the Jackson Park Advisory Council and community organizations to guide the implementation and development of all future work.
- G2** All future projects will comply with the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance.
- G3** All future projects will comply with the Jackson Park Forest Management Plan.





# 5A. SOUTH SHORE CULTURAL CENTER Historic Timeline

**1905-1909**

## **A Site for a County Club -**

Lawrence Heyworth, president of the Chicago Athletic Club, buys part of the site of the South Shore Cultural Center to establish a private country club. Marshall & Fox Architects are hired to design the clubhouse. Thomas Hawkes begins the landscape plan. The gala opening on September 29, 1906, features a Clubhouse, stables, colonnade, and the first four holes of the golf course.



*View Circa 1916*

**1938**

## **National Tennis Event -**

US Clay Court Tennis Championships are held at SSCC.

1905

1915

1925

1935

1945

**1915-1917**

## **Growth and Improvements -**

Increased membership leads to a decision to build a new clubhouse, again designed by Marshall & Fox. The new Mediterranean resort style Clubhouse includes a library, conservatory, and dining facilities for up to 200 guests. The original Shooting Cottage is replaced with a larger Shooting Lodge built in the English country style. The gardens are completed based on principles of the City Beautiful movement.

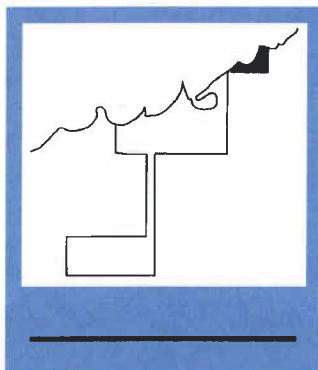
**1926-1931**

## **Prominent Guests and the Unwelcome -**

In 1926, Will Rogers performs at SSCC, and Queen Marie of Romania, with her children, are important guests. In 1931, screen actress Jean Harlow and Prince Svasti of Thailand visit the SSCC, and jazzman Paul Whiteman is its most famous featured performer. During this same period, Jews are banned from membership in the club, while segregation excluded African-Americans.



*Aerial View Circa 1940*



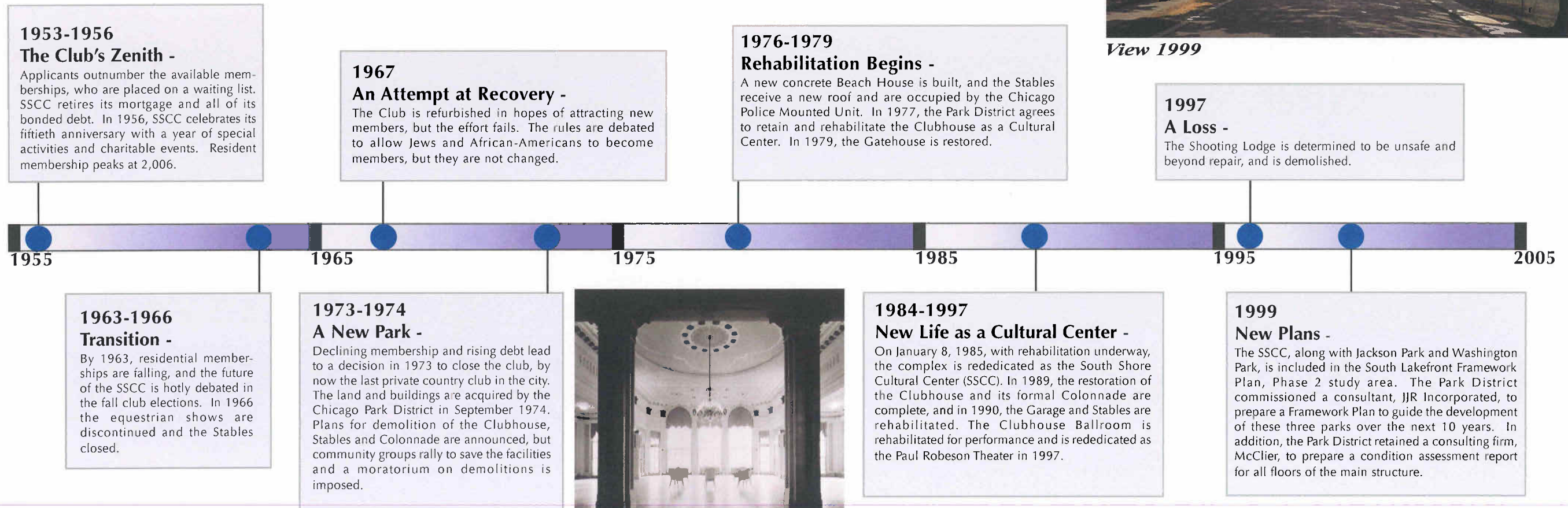




*Historic Interior View*



*View 1999*



*Historic Interior View*

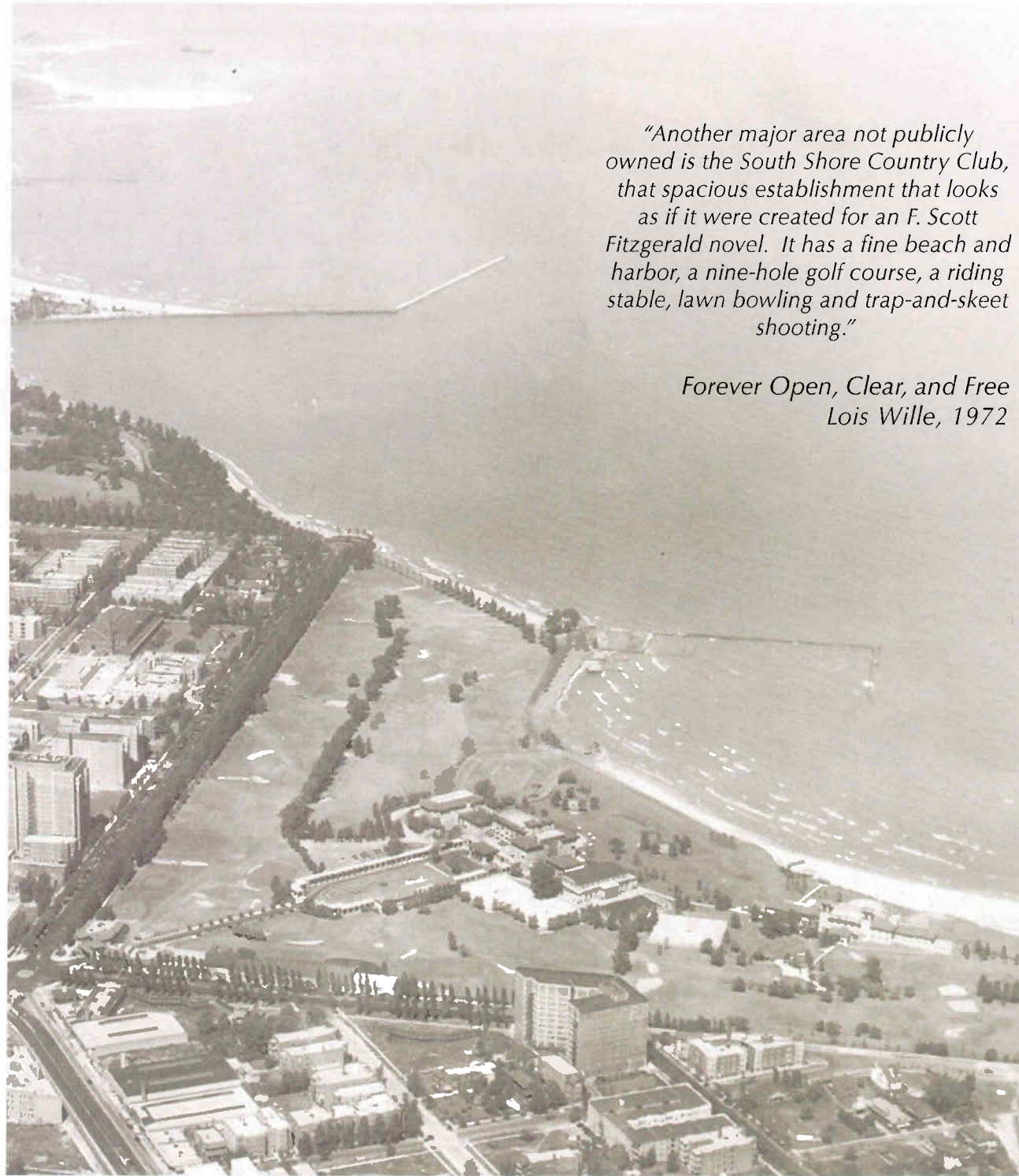


# 5B.

## SOUTH SHORE CULTURAL CENTER The Center Today

*"Another major area not publicly owned is the South Shore Country Club, that spacious establishment that looks as if it were created for an F. Scott Fitzgerald novel. It has a fine beach and harbor, a nine-hole golf course, a riding stable, lawn bowling and trap-and-skeet shooting."*

*Forever Open, Clear, and Free  
Lois Wille, 1972*



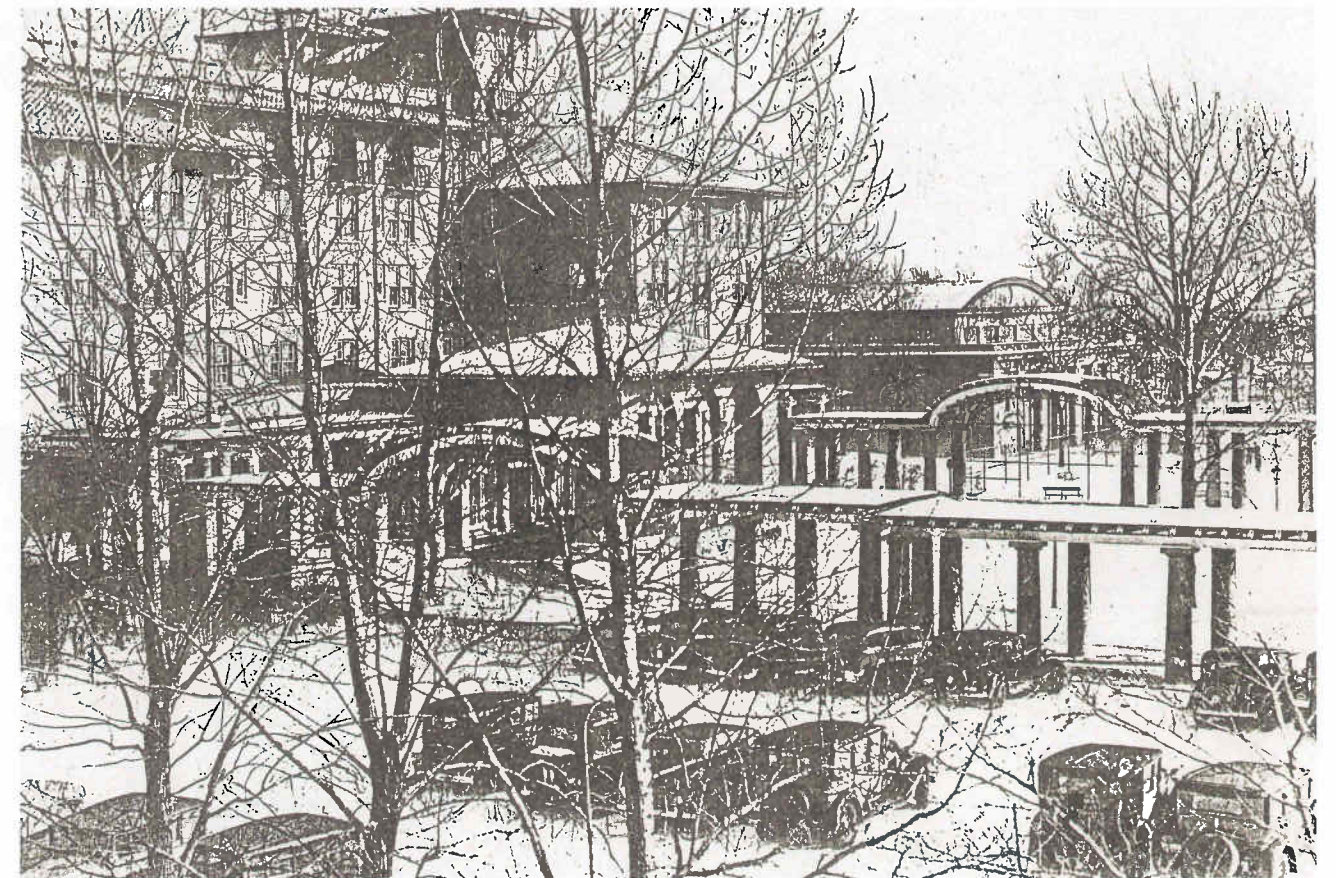
*Aerial View, Circa 1950*

### Profile

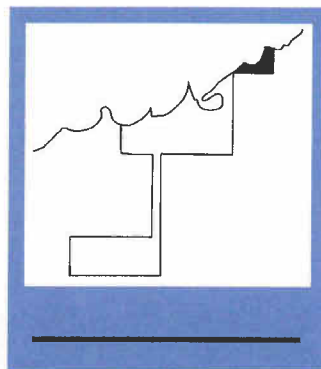
Originally founded as the South Shore Country Club (SSCC) in 1906, this 64.5 acre parcel was acquired by the Park District in 1974. The South Shore Cultural Center buildings and grounds are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and listed as a Chicago Park District Landmark.

The central feature is the Mediterranean Resort Style Main Building, which is approached from 71<sup>st</sup> Street through the formal "Court of Honor"

entry colonnade. The five-story building's first floor, including the Robeson Theatre, Solarium and Dining Room, is used extensively by the Park District and public alike. The upper three floors are currently not in use and their renovation and reuse are the subject of a separate report. The Main Building is surrounded by a nine-hole golf course on three sides, and a secluded beach and lawn area to the east.



*Entry Colonnade, Circa 1916*





This park has the benefit of a number of pre-existing studies, including the 1990 SSCC Assessment, the 1992 Historic Preservation Analysis, and the 1998 Recommendations for the South Lakefront. It is the intent of this Framework Plan to use these reports as a foundation and to advance their intent.

## ● Key Issues

- **Vehicular Access** to the SSCC is limited to a sole entry/exit point at 71<sup>st</sup> Street and South Shore Drive. This is a difficult intersection, complicated by the Metra tracks and the beginning of Exchange Avenue. Although challenging under regular conditions, during peak use this constricted access point causes long delays (both ingress and egress) and inhibits emergency vehicle access.
- **Maintenance** is especially important as it relates to the upkeep of the renovated Main Building, as well as other structures. Landscaping throughout the historic site needs to be better maintained to make the SSCC a Lakefront show piece.
- **Tradition of Hospitality** is inherent with this site. The importance of how the Center looks and accommodates users is important to its success as a cultural center – a place where people return time and again.
- **Historic Context** is an ever-present consideration as one looks at upgrading present conditions and weighing future improvements. Noncontributing features that detract from the site's historic character, such

as the Beach House, should be removed or redesigned in a historically compatible style. Missing contributing features, such as the balustrade at the entry, should be reconstructed. Contributing features, such as the Stables, Gatehouse and Garages, and the Main Building, should be preserved and enhanced.

- **Environmental Enhancement** opportunities should be advanced when possible. Underdeveloped areas, such as the South Peninsula, should be explored for habitat creation and nature walks.



*Gatehouse*



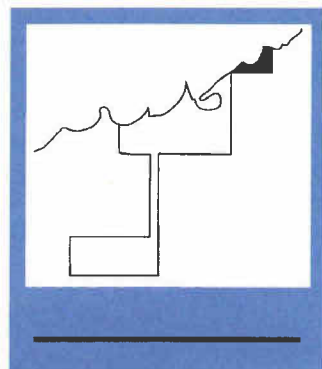
*Main Building and Court of Honor*



# Existing Conditions

## Key





- 1 South Shore Cultural Center
- 2 Gatehouse
- 3 Stables
- 4 Beach House
- 5 Horse Ring
- Tennis
- Golf Course
- Existing Bicycle / Pedestrian Trails

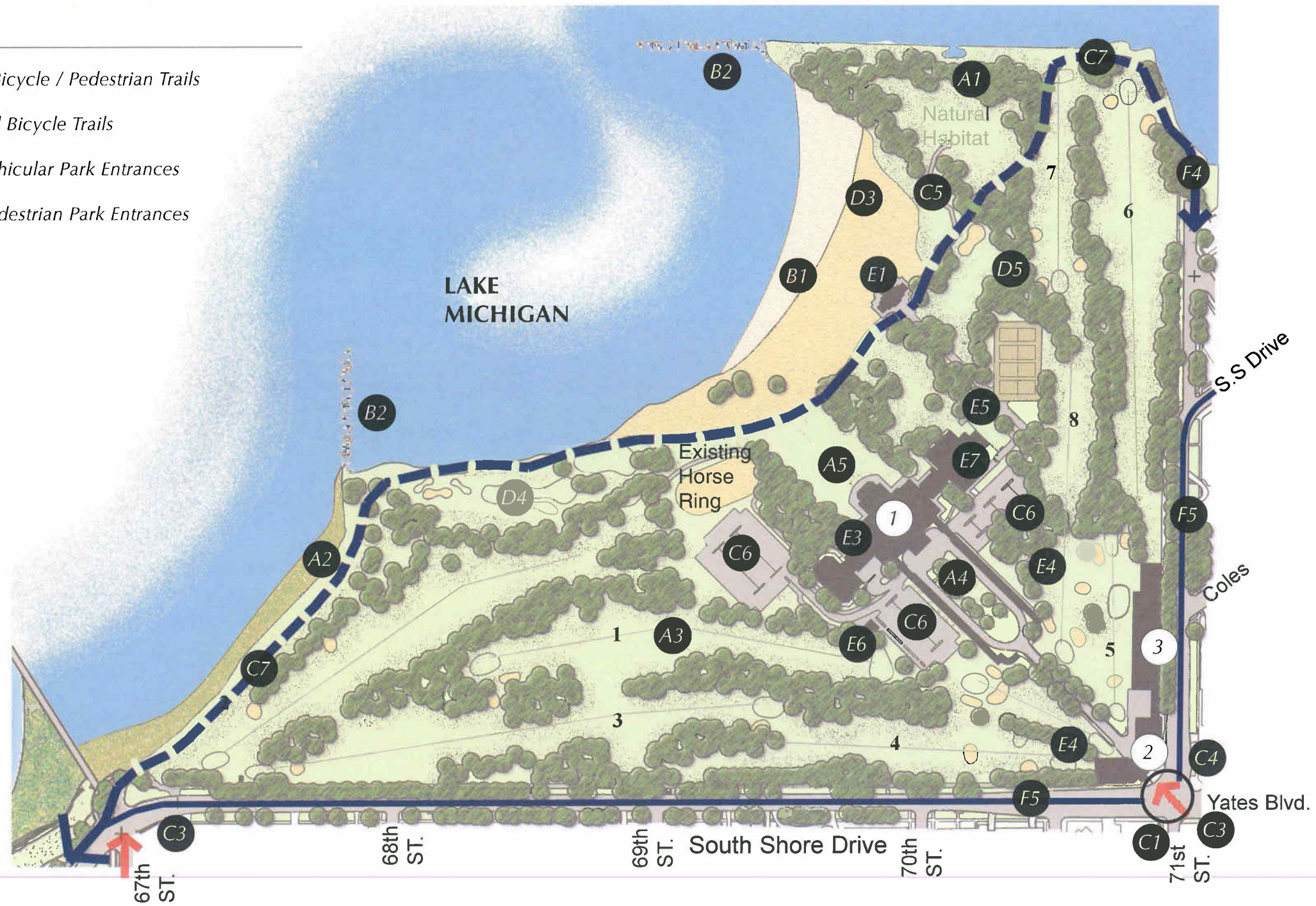




# 5 C. SOUTH SHORE CULTURAL CENTER Proposed Circulation Patterns

## Key

-  Existing Bicycle / Pedestrian Trails
-  Proposed Bicycle Trails
-  Major Vehicular Park Entrances
-  Major Pedestrian Park Entrances



SSCC



# 5 SOUTH SHORE CULTURAL CENTER

## D. Framework Plan Recommendations

### A. Landscape/Environment

- A1** Upgrade and expand the natural habitat on a portion of the South Peninsula and provide an interpretive nature walk.
- A2** Extend the shoreline 100 feet into the Lake at 67<sup>th</sup> Street south to the point north of the junior golf facility. Integrate new natural habitat into this shoreline expansion.
- A3** Manage the golf course using organic fertilizers, integrated pest management, and other earth-friendly techniques in accordance with Audubon Society standards.
- A4** Continue to enhance the ornamental gardens around the building and in the Court of Honor.
- A5** Keep the open lawn area extending from the architectural center of the building to the beach and line it with an informal mass of trees.
- A6** Consider incorporating art in the landscape.

### B. Water

- B1** Make the SSCC a destination on the coastal non-motorized boat trail.
- B2** Consider repairing and extending submerged breakwaters to create wider beaches.

### C. Circulation

- C1** To promote vehicular egress, redesign the intersection at South Shore Drive and 71<sup>st</sup> Street.
- C2** 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 Demonstration Gardens, the South Shore Cultural Center, and the 63<sup>rd</sup> Street Beach House.

- C3** Create well-marked and signalized pedestrian crossings at 67<sup>th</sup> and 71<sup>st</sup> Streets and South Shore Drive.
- C4** Manage the pedestrian passageways through the gatehouse to ensure that the sidewalks are free of obstructions.
- C5** Install a trail through the natural habitat area on the South Peninsula.
- C6** Landscape and improve the existing vehicle parking areas to provide more efficient and safe parking.
- C7** In addition to the bicycle path on South Lake Shore Drive, add a 14-foot wide pedestrian/bicycle path along the Lakefront from 67<sup>th</sup> Street to 71<sup>st</sup> Street. This path should be designed for occasional use as auto egress at 67<sup>th</sup> Street during peak periods.

### D. Recreation

- D1** Continue to organize regular small concerts in the Park during the summer.
- D2** Continue to program year around activities both inside and outside the buildings that are of interest to community residents of all ages.
- D3** Expand non-motorized craft rental opportunities to include sail boats, canoes, kayaks, etc.
- D4** Add a junior golf practice facility.
- D5** Add a children's playground that encourages creative play.

### E. Structures

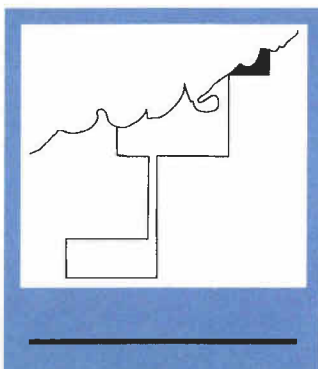
- E1** Maintain to the highest quality all existing permanent structures, with the exception of the existing Beach House. Build a new structure, architecturally compatible to the SSCC with modern restrooms, changing rooms, small boat rentals, nature exhibition space, and concessions to replace the Beach House.
- E2** All existing permanent structures designated to remain should be restored/renovated/maintained.
- E3** Implement the recommendations of the McClier Report for the Cultural Center.
- E4** Replace the missing 1906-era balustrades at the entry.
- E5** Recreate bandshell, restore and upgrade the outdoor theater for performances, lectures, weddings, etc.
- E6** Create a golf check-in building with a food concession that is architecturally compatible with the Main Building. Consider locating it between the golf course parking lot and first hole.
- E7** Consider creating classrooms on the upper floor of the Cultural Center for nature and astronomy studies.

### F. Site Amenities

- F1** Implement a system of signage that complements the architectural style of the SSCC.
- F2** Add appropriately designed benches, waste receptacles and drinking fountains.
- F3** Determine appropriate illumination levels for all parks roads and walkways, including the beach, and install historically appropriate lighting fixtures to achieve desired results. Entrance lighting is essential for safety.
- F4** Acquire the City owned street end at East 71<sup>st</sup> Street.
- F5** Restore / re-create perimeter fencing and gates on South Shore Drive and 71<sup>st</sup> Street.

### G. Public Process

- G1** Establish a review and implementation process for involving the South Shore Cultural Center Advisory Council and community organizations to guide the implementation and development of all work.
- G2** All future projects will comply with the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance.





## Existing Major Buildings

- 1 South Shore Cultural Center
- 2 Gatehouse
- 3 Stables



SSCC



# 5 E. SOUTH SHORE CULTURAL CENTER Implementation Strategy

## Phasing Priorities

There are a number of factors that contribute to determining phasing priorities. In general, the earlier priorities include elements that have:

- Ease of Implementation
- Feasibility of Funding or No Cost
- Highest Public Support
- Greatest Value/Impact for Available Funding
- Improvements Driven by Ongoing Scheduled Projects

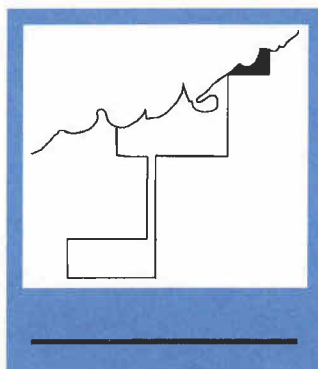
Those Priorities scheduled later include elements that have:

- Complex Implementation
- Long Lead on Funding
- Requirements for Further Study
- Dependency on Other Scheduled Projects



## Priority 1

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>A1</b> Upgrade and expand the natural habitat on a portion of the South Peninsula and provide an interpretive nature walk.</p> <p><b>A2</b> Extend the shoreline 100 feet into the Lake at 67<sup>th</sup> Street south to the point north of the junior golf facility. Integrate new natural habitat into this shoreline expansion.</p> <p><b>A3</b> Manage the golf course using organic fertilizers, integrated pest management, and other earth-friendly techniques in accordance with Audubon Society standards.</p> <p><b>A4</b> Continue to enhance the ornamental gardens around the building and in the Court of Honor.</p> | <p><b>B2</b> Consider repairing and extending submerged breakwaters to create a wider beaches.</p> <p><b>C1</b> To promote vehicular egress, redesign the intersection at South Shore Drive and 71<sup>st</sup> Street.</p> <p><b>C3</b> Create well-marked and signalized pedestrian crossings at 67<sup>th</sup> and 71<sup>st</sup> Streets and South Shore Drive.</p> <p><b>C4</b> Manage the pedestrian passageways through the gatehouse to ensure that the sidewalks are free of obstructions.</p> <p><b>C5</b> Install a trail through the natural habitat area on the South Peninsula.</p> | <p><b>D4</b> Add a junior golf practice facility.</p> <p><b>E3</b> Implement the recommendations of the McClier Report for the Cultural Center.</p> <p><b>E4</b> Replace the missing 1906-era balustrades at the entry.</p> <p><b>E7</b> Consider creating classrooms on the upper floor of the Cultural Center for nature and astronomy studies.</p> <p><b>F4</b> Acquire the City owned street end at East 71st Street.</p> <p><b>F5</b> Restore / re-create perimeter fencing and gates on South Shore Drive and 71st Street.</p> |
|--|---|--|







## Priority 2

- A5** Keep the open lawn area extending from the architectural center of the building to the beach and line it with an informal mass of trees.
- C6** Landscape and improve the existing vehicle parking areas to provide more efficient and safe parking.
- C7** In addition to the bicycle path on south Lake Shore Drive, add a 14-foot wide pedestrian/bicycle path along the Lakefront from 67<sup>th</sup> Street to 71<sup>st</sup> Street. This path should be designed for occasional use as auto egress at 67<sup>th</sup> Street during peak periods.
- D5** Add a children's playground that encourages creative play.
- E1** Maintain to the highest quality all existing permanent structures, with the exception of the existing Beach House. Build a new structure, architecturally compatible to the SSCC with modern restrooms, changing rooms, small boat rentals, nature exhibition space, and concessions to replace the Beach House.
- E5** Recreate bandshell, restore and upgrade the outdoor theater for performances, lectures, weddings, etc.
- E6** Create a golf check-in building with a food concession that is architecturally compatible with the Main Building. Consider locating it between the golf course parking lot and first hole.



## Priority 3

- B1** Make the SSCC a destination on the coastal non-motorized boat trail.



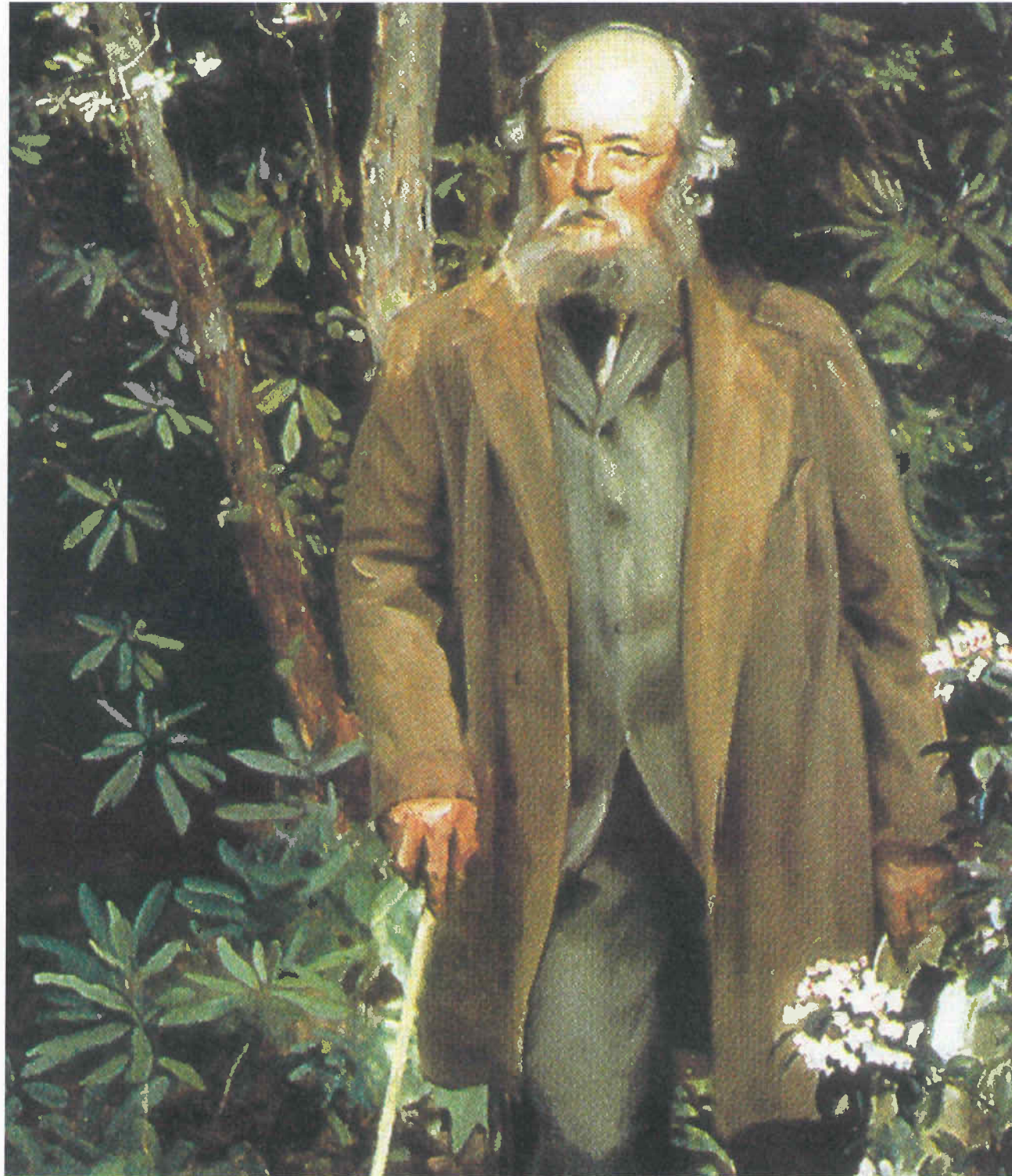
SSCC



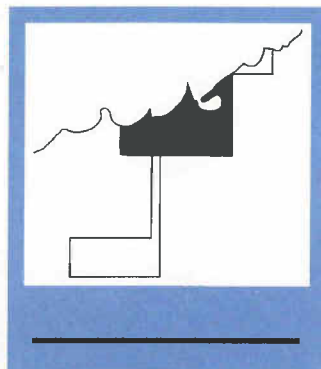
# 6A.

## APPENDIX

### Jackson Park - Detailed Historical Timeline



*Portrait of Frederick Law Olmsted by John Singer Sargent, 1895*



**1865**

- The idea of a large South Park is discussed by prominent South Siders.

**1869**

- The state legislature creates the South Park Commission to develop and manage a boulevard system and a 1055-acre South Park which will later be divided into Jackson and Washington Parks and the Midway Plaisance.

**1870**

- The South Park Commission hires Frederick Law Olmsted & Calvert Vaux to design South Park
- The site of the park is surveyed and land acquisition is begun.

**1871**

- In May, the original Olmsted & Vaux plan for South Park, which uses the lake and water as its central theme, is completed.

**1872**

- Although the South Park Commission acquires some of the northern acreage of the east division of South Park (the future Jackson Park), a series of lawsuits and counter suits regarding property acquisition for the future park begins and will not be resolved until 1888.

**1879**

- Landscape formation is complete from 56th to 59th Streets, and the North Pond, (later enlarged and known as the Columbia Basin) is complete.
- A second artificial water feature, known as 'twin lakes,' is formed in the northwest corner of the park (it would be filled in the year after the World's Columbian Exposition).

**1880**

- 84 of the 542 acres in the eastern division of the park are improved.

**1881**

- A stone bridge is installed at the narrowest point between the twin lakes (later removed).
- The park is officially named Jackson Park in honor of Andrew Jackson, 7th president of the United States.
- Development of the landscape is suspended due to continuing litigation.

**1884**

- The paved beach and breakwater are constructed from 56th to 63rd Streets.
- By this year the North Pond Bridge (later known as the Clarence Darrow Bridge) had been constructed.

**1887**

- The stone Ladies Comfort Station (still existing) is constructed near 58th Street just off of the lake shore.

**1888**

- A stone shelter, later used as the Iowa Building for the World's Columbian Exposition (and since demolished), is built at 56th Street and the lake shore.
- The breakwater and paved beach promenade are built from 63rd to 67th Streets. The entire lake frontage of the Park is now complete.

**1889**

- A proposal is made to hold a fair in celebration of the 400th anniversary of Columbus' "discovery" of the New World. Marshall Field, Potter Palmer, George Pullman, Philip Armour, and other prominent Chicagoans form a citizens' committee to lobby for Chicago as the site for this world's fair. They send a delegation to the Paris World's Fair to gather ideas for Chicago's fair proposal.



#### 1890

- Chicago is chosen as the site of the World's Columbian Exposition (WCE). Chicago politicians make such long-winded speeches in support of the application that New York newspapers label them representatives of "the Windy City."
- Frederick Law Olmsted conducts an exhaustive survey of potential world's fair sites, recommending the still largely undeveloped Jackson Park site.
- The decision is made to hold the WCE in Jackson Park.
- Daniel H. Burnham & John W. Root are selected as supervising architects of the WCE.
- After their appointment as its landscape architects, Olmsted and his then partner Henry Codman layout the fair. The design features interconnected lagoons lined with the major exposition halls, a formal Court of Honor with a reflecting basin, and the naturalistic Wooded Island.

#### 1891

- On January 15, architect John W. Root dies, leaving Burnham to supervise development of the fair. He appoints Charles Atwood as his assistant.
- Construction of the WCE landscape begins.

#### 1892

- Fair buildings are constructed and landscape is improved. The development includes creation of the East & West Lagoons, Columbia Basin, the Convent Hill Wall, and Wooded Island, with the Japanese Pavilion known as the Ho-o-Den.
- Atwood designs the fair's Palace of Fine Arts which, due to insurance and fire prevention concerns, has the only fire-vaulted interior on the fair grounds. Its permanent structure leads to its survival after the fair (to house the Field Museum from 1894 to 1919, and the Museum of Science & Industry from 1933 to the present).

#### 1893

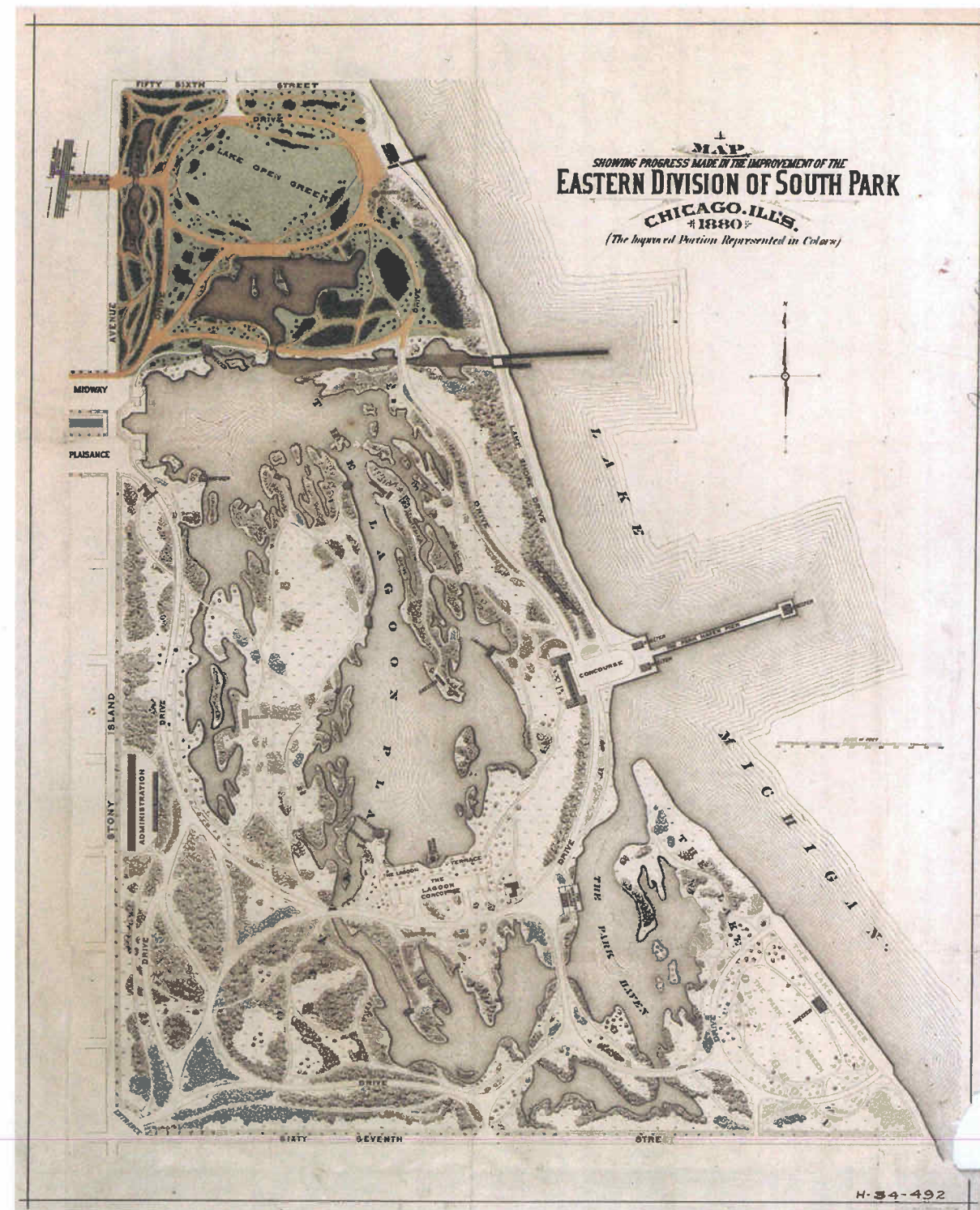
- The WCE is held in Jackson Park and on the neighboring Midway Plaisance. Lasting from May 1st to October 10th, it host over 12 million visitors.

#### 1894

- The North Pond Bridge (later known as the Clarence Darrow Bridge) is reconstructed.
- Many of the WCE buildings burn to the ground. Among the exceptions are the German and Spanish Pavilions. The Spanish Pavilion was designed in imitation of the convent of La Rabida, Columbus' last stop before sailing in 1492. A replica of Columbus' flagship, the Santa Maria, is anchored in the yacht harbor near the convent.
- Marshall Field endows a museum to house artifacts from the WCE. The Field Columbian Museum, later the Field Museum of Natural History, occupies the fair's Fine Arts Building.

#### 1895

- Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot begin creating a new, post-fair landscape plan for Jackson Park.
- The 84 acres at the north end of the Park, first completed in 1880, are reconstructed.
- In accordance with the new Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot plan, the Music Court and Yacht Harbor are built, and an outdoor gymnasium for men, women and children is installed on the west side of the Park at 63rd Street.
- In November, American's first-ever automobile race starts in Jackson Park, runs to Evanston, and return to finish at its starting point. The race took nearly nine hours and was won by a gasoline-powered car.



*Frederick Law Olmsted Map of Jackson Park, 1880*



# 6A.

## APPENDIX

### Jackson Park - Detailed Historical Timeline (continued)

#### 1896

- The bridge over the 59th Street inlet to Columbia Basin, designed by D.H. Burnham, is built.
- 175 of the 542 acres in the Park are redeveloped.
- The WCE German Building is reused as the park refectory restaurant; (demolished in 1925).
- The WCE Spanish Pavilion, La Rabida, is used during the summer as the Jackson Park Sanitarium, a medical facility for children funded by voluntary contributors.

#### 1899

- The first public golf course west of the Allegheny Mountains opened in Jackson Park. It is a nine-hole course (on the present site of the driving range).

#### 1900

- A second, 18-hole, golf course designed by the Olmsted Brothers is opened in the south end of the Park, and a golf shelter building is constructed (still existing).
- 291 of the 542 acres in the Park are developed.

#### 1901

- Reconfiguration of the East and West Lagoons and the Bayou is complete. These elements of the 1895 Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot plan were similar to the Park's original plan, emphasizing the water and its interaction with the land.

#### 1902

- The Hayes Drive and Coast Guard Drive bridges are built.

#### 1903

- Athletic facilities are expanded and now total two golf courses, 22 tennis courts, one baseball diamond, and two football fields.

- 475 of the 542 acres in the Park are redeveloped.

#### 1904

- The Animal Bridge, designed by Peter J. Weber, is built.

#### 1906

- The triple-arched masonry bridge, commonly known as the Music Court Bridge, is built.
- All 542 acres of the park are reconstructed and open to the public.
- The U.S. Coast Guard Station is built on the west shore of the yacht harbor (still existing).

#### 1912

- D.H. Burnham & Co. designs a shelter on the 9th hole of the golf course (still existing).

#### 1918

- A smaller scale gilded bronze replica of the statue of the Republic by Daniel Chester French is erected on Hayes Drive in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the WCE and the centennial of the State of Illinois.
- Due to a shortage of nurses during World War I, the Jackson Park Sanitarium at La Rabida is closed.

#### 1919

- The Field Museum of Natural History moves out of the WCE Fine Arts Building to its new facility in Grant Park, which opens the next year.
- The 63rd Street Beach and Bathing Pavilion, designed by South Park Commission are completed.

#### 1922

- La Rabida, vacant and dilapidated, burns beyond repair and is demolished.

#### 1924

- Voters approve a referendum to finance the \$3 million restoration of the WCE Fine Arts Palace for a new science museum. Millionaire philanthropist Julius Rosenwald spearheads the effort, committing an additional \$7 million to what would become the Museum of Science of Industry.
- Convent Hill is developed near the site of La Rabida.

#### 1925

- The German Building of the WCE, reused as the park refectory since 1896, is badly damaged by fire and demolished.

#### 1927

- The Bowling Green is laid out, and its Club House is built (existing in 1999).
- Restoration of the WCE Fine Arts Palace for the Museum of Science & Industry is underway; the exterior restoration is designed by Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, and its interior by Alfred Shaw.

#### 1931

- A new permanent, year-round La Rabida Jackson Park Sanitarium is designed by Graham, Anderson, Probst & White. It opens the next year.

#### 1933

- The Museum of Science & Industry opens in connection with the Century of Progress World's Fair in Burnham Park. Although some of the museum's facilities are complete, restoration of the entire building will not be finished until later 1936.

#### 1934

- Chicago's 22 park districts, including the South Park Commission, are consolidated as the Chicago Park District.

#### 1935

- The Torii Gate and Japanese Tea House from the Century of Progress World's Fair are moved to the Wooded Island, near the surviving WCE Ho-o-Den Japanese Pavilion. As part of this effort the Ho-o-den is restored and the Japanese Garden, designed by George Shimoda, is created.

#### 1936

- As part of Jackson Park's improvements funded by the federal Works Projects Administration (WPA), comfort stations are built at the golf driving range and children's playground. A new maintenance building and a passerelle at 63rd Street are also constructed.
- The 1888 ladies' comfort station and Wooded Island are rehabilitated.
- The golf course inlet bridges and Perennial Garden, designed by CPD landscape designer Betty McAdam, are installed.

#### 1937

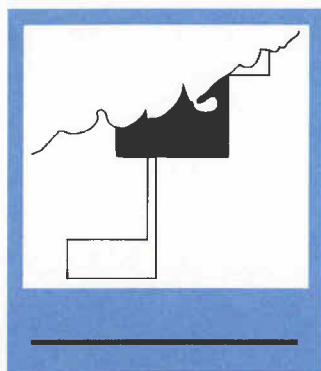
- As part of the City of Chicago's centennial commemoration, a 'Jackson Park Day' of games and special events is held on August 29th.

#### 1939

- The replica of Columbus' flagship, the Santa Maria, burns in the yacht harbor and is destroyed.

#### 1940

- The Columbia Basin is cleaned and dredged, and its shoreline restored.





**1946**

- The Ho-o-den, the temple replica that served as the Japanese pavilion during the WCE, is burned down by two boys playing with matches.

**1952**

- An addition to La Rabida Children’s Hospital, designed by Friedman, Alschuler & Sincere, is begun. It will open in 1959.

**1954**

- NIKE anti-aircraft missile launch pads and support facilities are installed east of the East Lagoon (the site is now occupied by the driving range).

**1956**

- To compensate for playing fields lost to the NIKE site, the Bayou is filled-in north of the Hayes Drive bridge, destroying the physical and visual interconnection of the park’s water system
- Boat landings on the lagoons are removed as part of the rearrangement of harbor facilities due to the loss of the Bayou.

**1957**

- The North Pond Bridge is dedicated to the memory of world-famous Chicago lawyer Clarence Darrow (1857-1938). A plaque will be installed in 1963.
- The field house is built.

**1962**

- Changes in technology and military policy lead to the removal of the NIKE missile site from the park.

**1965**

- A plan is prepared for the Park by Johnson, Johnson & Roy. Its recommendations include 170 acres of landfill that would form four peninsulas with the largest at 63rd Street for a new harbor. The only part of the plan to be carried out is the extension of Lake Shore Drive through the Park.
- A public outcry greets the plan to pave extensive areas of the Park. Nonetheless, construction begins and Lake Shore Drive is extended by widening existing right-of-ways in the Park.

**c1966**

- Dick Stearns, who first learned to sail at Jackson Park and went on to be a 1964 Olympic Silver Medallist in sailing, returns to make a presentation to the Jackson Park Yacht Club Star Fleet.

**1972**

- Jackson Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**1974**

- The Open Lands Project and CPD co-sponsor ‘People in the Park’, a program to encourage environmental education and public participation in ecological activities.

**1978**

- The Paul Douglas Nature Sanctuary is designated on the Wooded Island.

**1979**

- The Driving Range opens on the former NIKE Missile Site.

**1981**

- The Japanese Gardens are extensively rebuilt and rededicated. The design, by Kaneji Domoto and CPD staff, includes a waterfall, the Moon Bridge, traditional Japanese plantings and circular paths.

**c1985**

- The U.S. Coast Guard Station on the yacht harbor is abandoned by the Coast Guard and turned over to the Chicago Park District.

**1988**

- A fire causes extensive damage to the former Coast Guard Station.

**1992**

- The former Coast Guard Station is restored and reopened as a restaurant.
- Another addition is made to La Rabida Children’s Hospital, designed by VOA Associates, Inc. Architects.
- The statue of the Republic, installed in 1918 on Hayes Drive, is restored by the Park District in anticipation of the centennial of the World’s Columbian Exposition.
- To commemorate the 20th anniversary of Chicago’s Partner Cities program with Osaka, Japan, and their new status as Sister Cities, the Japanese Garden is restored and renamed the Osaka Garden.

**1994**

- A new traditional Japanese-style gate is designed by Kobayashi & Associates of Seattle for the entrance of the Osaka Garden.

**1995**

- The 59th Street bridge is restored.

**1997**

- The golf shelter is named in honor of South Side politician and avid golfer Cecil Partee.

**1999**

- The 63rd Street Bathing Pavilion is restored and an interactive spray fountain, donated by the Max Schiff Foundation, is installed in the north courtyard of the pavilion.



# 6 B. APPENDIX

## South Shore Cultural Center - Detailed Historical Timeline

### 1905

- Lawrence Heyworth, president of the Chicago Athletic Club, buys part of the site of the South Shore Cultural Center (SSCC), to establish a private country club.
- A highly successful membership drive aimed at prominent Chicagoans begins.

### 1906

- The 64½-acre property is acquired.
- SSCC is incorporated on July 25.
- Charles Fox, commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, a founding member of the club and partner of Marshall & Fox Architects, is hired to design the original frame clubhouse.
- Landscape architect, Thomas Hawkes, begins the landscape plan.
- Gala opening on September 29. Facilities include a Clubhouse, Stables, colonnade, and the first four holes of the golf course.
- 300 families hold memberships.

### 1907

- First equestrian shows.
- Completion and opening of the golf course in May.
- Installation of lawn tennis courts.

### 1908

- Sulky horse racing introduced on the oval in front of the clubhouse.

### 1909

- Reinforced concrete ballroom added to the south end of the clubhouse.
- First automobile show is held on the grounds.

### 1912

- Clay tennis courts are added.
- The beach is complete, and the boat landing is open.
- Membership, including socially prominent citizens from the entire city of Chicago, soars.

### 1913

- Membership is capped at 2,000 residential members.
- Increased number of users leads to the decision, on March 10, to build a new clubhouse.

### 1915

- The original frame clubhouse is moved to a site next to the tennis courts and renamed the Birdcage Club and Casino, to be used as a venue for informally dressed members after sporting events.
- Construction begins on a new reinforced concrete Clubhouse, adjacent to the existing 1909 ballroom.

### 1916

- The new Mediterranean Resort Style Clubhouse opens. It was, designed by Marshall & Fox and built at a cost of \$300,000.
- The new Clubhouse includes a library, a conservatory, and dining facilities for up to 2,000 guests. It is for the use of formally attired members and residents only.
- The original Shooting Cottage is demolished and replaced with a larger Shooting Lodge built in the English Country Style.

### 1917

- The gardens, including the addition of two fountains and the riding ring, are completed from a new design based on the precepts of the City Beautiful Movement.
- The Grand American Skeet Shooting Championships are held at SSCC for the first time. The same contest will be held here again in 1921 and 1923.
- Former President William Howard Taft is among the famous visitors to the Club.

### 1920

- The Outdoor Pavilion, with its bandstand, terrace and dance floor, is built south of and adjacent to the ballroom.

### 1926

- Will Rogers performs at SSCC, and Queen Marie of Romania, with her children Prince Nicholas and Princess Eleana, are prominent guests.

### c1930

- Jews are banned from membership in the Club.
- Membership is increasingly drawn from the Hyde Park and South Shore Communities and less from the city at large.

### 1931

- Screen actress Jean Harlow and Prince Svasti of Thailand are among SSCC's prominent visitors, and jazzman Paul Whiteman is its most famous featured performer.

### c1938

- U.S. Clay Court Tennis Championships are held at SSCC.

### 1939

- Lawn bowling greens are added to the club grounds.

### 1953

- 232 applications for membership are made to SSCC. Because applicants outnumber the available memberships, some are put on a waiting list.

### 1955

- For the first time in its history, SSCC retires its mortgage and all of its bonded debt.
- Prince Baudoin of Belgium is a prominent guest.

### 1956

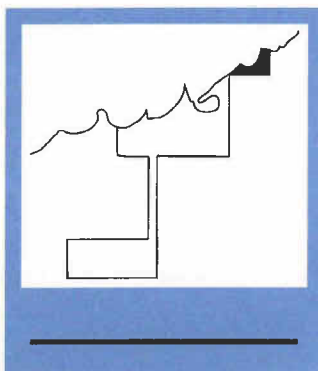
- SSCC celebrates its fiftieth anniversary with a year of special activities and charitable events.
- Resident membership peaks at 2,006.

### 1960

- The U.S. Census reports that the population of South Shore is 8% African-American, nearly all of whom arrived in the area in the preceding three years. In response, "white flight" gains momentum and the membership - at SSCC declines.

### 1963

- 154 applications for membership are made to SSCC. There is no longer a waiting list because residential memberships have fallen 31% to 1,379.
- The Spanish Riding School of Vienna (the 'Lippizaner Stallions') begin their U.S. tour, cosponsored by First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy, at SSCC in April.
- Citing budgetary constraints, the Stables are closed in November, but member's complaints result in their reopening in December.
- The future direction of SSCC is hotly debated in fall Club elections.





### 1964

- Equestrian events are marketed aggressively to spur interest and membership in the Club. The effort fails.

### 1966

- Equestrian shows are discontinued and the Stables closed. These were moves that proved disastrous to the Club in terms of lost membership and prestige.

### 1967

- Over \$195,000 is spent over two years refurbishing club facilities in hopes of attracting new members. The effort fails.
- Rule changes to allow Jews and African-Americans to become members are debated but are not changed.
- The club newsletter, a monthly established in 1916, sees its last edition published in June.

### 1973

- Fifty applications for membership are made to SSCC; most are widows or adult children applying for the memberships of deceased relatives. Membership falls to 731, 63% off its high of seventeen years earlier.
- The operating deficit reaches \$177,000 for the year.
- The decision is made to close the Club, by now the last private country club in the City, and dispose of its assets.

### 1974

- The private club's last event, the annual Cotton Ball, is held on July 13th.
- The South Shore Country Club's furnishings are auctioned in August.

- The land and buildings are acquired for \$9,775,000 by the Chicago Park District (CPD), who take possession of it in September.
- The Birdcage Club and Casino Building is determined to be unsafe and beyond repair, and is demolished by CPD.
- Plans for demolition of the Clubhouse, Stables, and colonnade are announced, but community groups rally to save these facilities. A moratorium on demolitions is imposed.

### 1976

- A new concrete beach house and concession stand is built by the Chicago Park District, and the old beach house is demolished.
- The Stables receive a new roof and are occupied by the Chicago Police Mounted Unit.

### 1977

- The Chicago Park District agrees to retain and rehabilitate the Clubhouse as a cultural center.

### 1979

- The Gatehouse is restored.

### 1984

- Work on the \$10 million Clubhouse rehabilitation project begins.

### 1985

- On January 8, the complex is rededicated as the South Shore Cultural Center (SSCC).
- New cultural programming is initiated in the Clubhouse as its rehabilitation continues.

### 1988

- A pier, revetment and jetty reconstruction project is started.

### 1989

- Restoration of the Clubhouse and its formal colonnade are complete.

### 1990

- The Garage and Stables are rehabilitated.

### 1997

- The Shooting Lodge is determined to be unsafe and beyond repair and is demolished. The Clubhouse Ballroom is rehabilitated for performance and is rededicated as the Paul Robeson Theater.

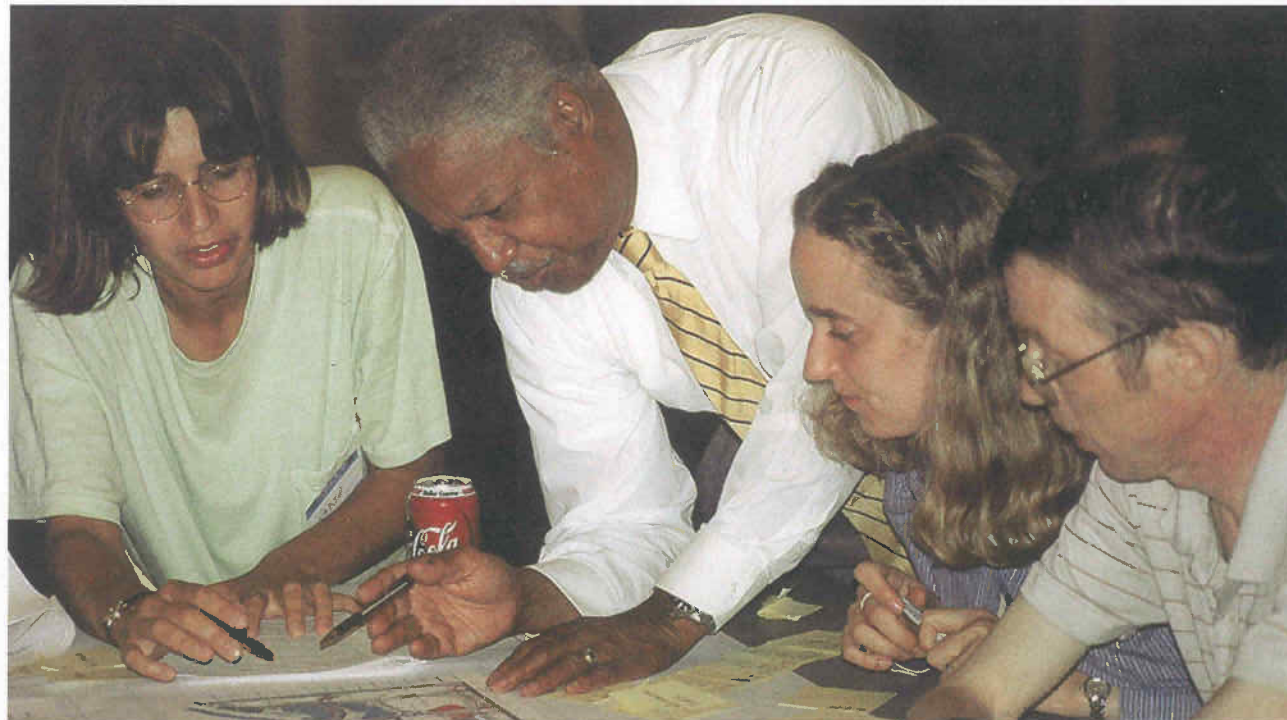


*View Circa 1916*

*Historic information provided by CPD Archives, Julia Sniderman Bachrach and Timothy N. Witman for the CPD.*



# 6C. APPENDIX Workshop and Focus Group Summary



*Jackson Park Workshop*



*Washington Park Workshop*

## Workshop Participant Preferences

Through a series of ten public workshops in Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center, the participants discussed the most-liked features, as well as their most common concerns/suggestions.

### Jackson Park

#### Popular Existing Features

Wooded Island, Lagoons and Inner Harbor	49 mentions
63 <sup>rd</sup> Street Beach and Pavilion	17 mentions
Yacht Harbor	13 mentions
Museum of Science & Industry	11 mentions
Columbia Basin and MSI Terrace	9 mentions
Golf Course	9 mentions
Music Court	8 mentions
57 <sup>th</sup> Street Beach	8 mentions

#### Concerns and Suggestions

Move Golf Driving Range	20 mentions
Restore the Music Court	16 mentions
Provide Music/Entertainment Venue	13 mentions
No More MSI Expansion	11 mentions
Better Pedestrian Access	11 mentions
Enlarge/Improve Field House	8 mentions
Provide Information Kiosks	7 mentions
Improve Public Transportation Access	7 mentions
Add Rental Boats	7 mentions

Although Jackson Park is a large major park (approximately 542 acres), each of its many parts tends to be distinct and draw from different populations. There are four interrelated zones: the Jackson Park Lakefront zone, the Museum of Science and Industry zone, Wooded Island/Lagoon zone, and the Recreation/Golf zone. The Museum of Science of Industry zone is not a subject of this report. Specific recommendations for the remaining three zones are discussed in this report.

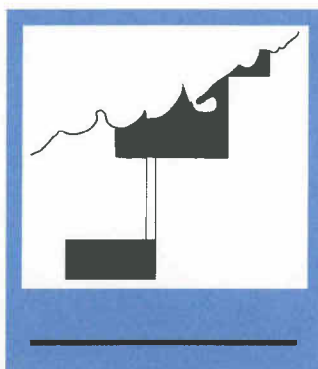
### South Shore Cultural Center

#### Popular Existing Features

South Shore Cultural Center Building	27 mentions
Southern Peninsula/Wildlife Habitat	23 mentions
Main Gate	15 mentions
Colonnade and Formal Landscaping	12 mentions

#### Concerns and Suggestions

Southern Peninsula Nature Preserve	11 mentions
Renovate Upper Floors of Main Building	10 mentions
Renovate Outdoor Theater	8 mentions
Increase Migratory Bird Habitat	8 mentions
Add Lakefront Bike/Pedestrian Path	6 mentions
Add New Access to SSCC	6 mentions





● 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
Bynam 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	
Historic Buildings	7 mentions
Public & Private	
Transportation Access	7 mentions
Create Wildlife Habitat	7 mentions
Provide Band Shell	

In the past three 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 Jackson Park, South Shore Cultural Center and Washington Park 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 insect, migratory birds, and animal life readily acknowledged as primary attractions to these areas. The Lagoons, Inner Harbor 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. Boaters in Jackson Harbor cannot understand why the dredging process in the channel has languished throughout the 1999 season.

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 from dusk to dawn.

Users strongly recommend an increased police patrol presence at all three parks, not only squad cars, but also on 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 new facilities that are part of the renovated Beach House at 63<sup>rd</sup> Street and the renovated comfort station at Stony Island, the bathrooms in Jackson 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.

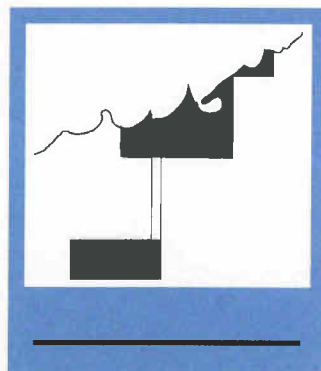
Findings from this Focus Group and key informant interview research are used to inform JJR, as consultants to the Chicago Park District, as a critical step in the development of the South Lakefront Framework Plan, Phase 2.



# 6D. APPENDIX Stewardship



*Wooded Island, Jackson Park*



## Equitable Sharing

As the principal steward of Chicago's parks, the Park District is charged with their protection, maintenance, and enhancement. This includes equitable distribution of financial resources, programs, staff, property, and other resources throughout the system. For the Park District to successfully carry out its stewardship mission, its staff must be adequate and professional, and they must have access to the resources necessary to do the job.

The broad community using Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center, including park users, local residents and interest groups, believe that their parks have not been getting their fair share of resources. The current condition of Washington Park, Jackson Park, and South Shore Cultural Center is a testament to their concerns. Inadequate maintenance was consistently the number one issue identified in the public participation process.

## General Management Policy

1. To improve the Jackson Park, Washington Park and South Shore Cultural Center's overall image, give the Park Supervisor the broadest responsibility for management, including budgeting, personnel decisions, coordinating landscape maintenance and repair work, and granting permits for special events and facilities use.
2. Attract, develop and retain a professional work force.
3. To ensure equitable distribution of funds earned in the parks by outside vendors, create a policy to return a greater percentage of what's earned in the park directly to the park.
4. To expand park services, seek outside funds and/or resources for collaborative programs between the Park District, community groups, schools and service providers.
5. To improve the overall stewardship of the parks, coordinate activities of the many separate agencies that impact the parks.
6. To improve the overall stewardship of the parks, assure fair allocation of public funds.
7. Establish consistent management policies that benefit the public and the park for events, permit activities, leases and concessions.
8. Increase the role of the Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center Advisory Councils to improve the overall stewardship of the parks, and facilitate building a positive future.
9. Establish a 24-hour-a-day-park presence by encouraging evening and night activities, providing additional lighting and instituting maintenance functions at night.
10. Work with police security problems to solve inappropriate park usage.





*Lagoons, Washington Park*



*Perennial Garden, Jackson 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 landscape design intentions identified in the Historic Templates.
  - The natural heritage of the Midwest, specifically of the Chicago region.
  - The various educational and recreation 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, the Forest Management Plan 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. Plant new trees to promote quick establishment, structural strength and protection of the trees' health.
12. Provide optimal opportunities for community and school-based participation and stewardship.
13. 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.



# 6E. APPENDIX Background Information

## ● Reports

- *Bobolink Meadow Nature Sanctuary Report*, October 1996, Chicago Park District.
- *Historic Preservation Analysis, South Shore Cultural Center Park Buildings and Grounds*, June 15, 1992, Chicago Park District.
- *Inventory and Evaluation of the Historic Parks in the City of Chicago: Jackson Park*, 1982, Office of John Vinci, Inc. for City of Chicago Department of Planning.
- *Jackson Park Guidelines*, September 1996 (Amended October 10, 1996), City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development.
- *Jackson Park Strategic Plan Historic Templates*, 1996, Chicago Park District.
- *Needs Assessment – Patron Interview Results and Community Needs Assessment*, October through December, 1990, South Shore Cultural Center Advisory Council.
- *Recommendations to Perform a Phase 1 Engineering Design Study, South Lake Shore Drive Corridor*, April 1997, Chicago Department of Transportation.
- *Recommendations for the South Lakefront*, June 1, 1998, South Lakefront Coalition.
- *Report on South Open Ground, Upper Plaisance, Midway Plaisance, Open Ground, Lagoon Plaisance and Parkway Quadrant*, 1871, Olmsted & Vaux for Chicago South Park Commissioners.
- *South Lake Shore Drive Phase 1 Study Advisory Group Fifth Quarterly Meeting*, April 20, 1999, by Edwards and Kelcey for IDOT, CDOT, and Chicago Park District.
- *South Lake Shore Drive Phase 1 Study Advisory Group Sixth Quarterly Meeting*, July 20, 1999, by Edwards and Kelcey for IDOT, CDOT, and Chicago Park District.
- *South Lake Shore Drive Phase 1 Study Advisory Group Seventh Quarterly Meeting*, October 5, 1999, by Edwards and Kelcey for IDOT, CDOT, and Chicago Park District.
- *South Lake Shore Drive Phase 1 Study Advisory Group Eighth Quarterly Meeting*, December 2, 1999, by Edwards and Kelcey for IDOT, CDOT, and Chicago Park District.
- *South Lake Shore Drive Phase 1 Study Advisory Group Ninth Quarterly Meeting*, February 23, 2000, by Edwards and Kelcey for IDOT, CDOT, and Chicago Park District.
- *Shoreline Protection and Recreational Enhancement*, June 26, 1989, Chicago Park District Proposal.
- *South Shore Cultural Center Master Plan* June 28, 1999, McCluer for the Chicago Park District.
- *A Study of Future Development for Jackson Park*, May 31, 1966, Johnson Johnson & Roy, Inc. for the City of Chicago Department of Planning and Development.
- *A Study on the Future of Chicago's Lakefront*, 1972, Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc. for the City of Chicago and Chicago Park District.
- *Washington Park Historic Templates*, July 2, 1999, Chicago Park District.

## ● 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.



***World's Columbian Exposition at Jackson Park, 1893***

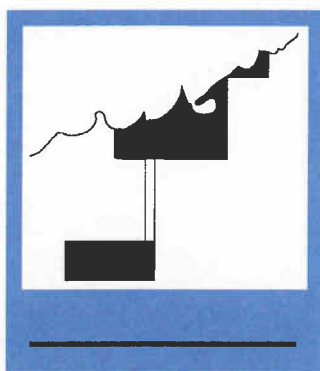
## ● Focus Group Research Reports

Jackson Park Bike Path Users  
Jackson Park Boaters  
Jackson Park Casual Users  
Jackson Park Casual Users of 57<sup>th</sup> Street and 63<sup>rd</sup> 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 & Bynam Island\*

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





# 6 F. APPENDIX Participants



*Jackson Park Workshop*



*South Shore Cultural Center Workshop*

## ● Organizational Members

Bird Conservation Network  
 Chicagoland Bicycle Federation  
 Chicago Park District  
 • *Office of Planning and Development*  
 • *Lakefront Region*  
 • *Southeast Region*  
 • *Lakefront Services*  
 Chicago Transit Authority  
 City of Chicago  
 • *Department of Environment*  
 • *Department of Planning and Development*  
 • *Department of Transportation*  
 DuSable Museum  
 Dyett Middle School  
 Friends of the Parks  
 Illinois Department of Natural Resources  
 Jackson Park Advisory Council  
 Lakefront Alliance  
 Lake Michigan Federation  
 Museum of Science and Industry  
 Office of 3<sup>rd</sup> Ward Alderman  
 Office of 4<sup>th</sup> Ward Alderman  
 Office of 5<sup>th</sup> Ward Alderman  
 Office of 20<sup>th</sup> Ward Alderman  
 Office of State Representative, 24<sup>th</sup> District  
 Office of State Representative, 25<sup>th</sup> District  
 Office of State Senator, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
 Openlands Project

Promontory Point Advisory Council  
 South Lakeshore Coalition  
 South Shore Cultural Center Advisory Council  
 University of Chicago  
 Washington Park Advisory Council

## ● Consultants

JJR Incorporated  
 Campbell Tiu Campbell, Inc.  
 Harza Engineering Company  
 TY Lin International BASCOR, Inc.  
 Kathleen Dickhut  
 Bill Gerstein

## ● Chicago Park District

Julia Bachrach  
 Kim Bailey  
 Lori Crockett  
 Tommy Davis  
 Bridget Gainer  
 Chris Gent  
 Julie Gray  
 Regina Hayes  
 John Henderson  
 Mike Hyatt  
 Arnold Randall  
 Tabatha Russell-Koylass  
 Barbara Weeks  
 Kim Whalen



# 6 F. APPENDIX Participants - continued

## ● Workshop Participants

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Nadja Aquino  
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Joanne Bauer  
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Bobby Bridges  
Cecile Keith Brown  
Geneva Brown  
Mary Bruno  
Richard Bumstead  
Leslie Burns  
Juanita Burris  
Cecilia Butler  
Geneva Calloway  
Stuart Campbell  
Mae Carter  
N'Dana Carter  
Carol Chandoin  
Sharithea Cherry  
Edward D. Clark  
Ernistine Clark  
Martin Clayton  
Kay Clement  
George S. Cooley  
Wavely Cross  
Yoland Cursach  
Rose Custo  
Glenda Daniel  
Anthony Daniels  
Donald Dann  
Jackie Dann  
Carrie Davies  
Cameron Davis  
Thelma Davis  
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Larry Dunn  
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Murphy Hughes  
Lee Koonce  
Gerald James  
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David Mingay  
Lauren Molta  
Suzanne Morgan  
Shadawn Morrison  
Susan Muller  
Murdock  
Pat Murray  
Sharon Murphy  
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Gary Ossewaarde  
Ross Petersen  
Lonnie Plecha

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Evan Plummer  
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John Potter  
Chris Randolph  
Malissa Randolph  
Lorene Richardson  
Jeremy Roach  
Eleanor Roemer  
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Isaac Wright  
Howard Zar

